Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Lleoliad:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 1 – Y Senedd
Dyddiad: Dydd Mawrth, 15 Hydref 2019
Amser: 09.15

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Graeme Francis – Clerc y Pwyllgor
Ross Davies – Dipwrwy Glerc
0300 200 6565
SeneddDeisebau@cynulliad.cymru

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant

(Tudalennau 1 – 33)

2 Deisebau newydd

2.1 P-05-895 Etifeddiaeth Rosa Dylid cyflwyno cynllun i helpu pobl i gael hawl i ofal milfeddygol ar gyfer eu hanifeiliaid anwes

(Tudalennau 34 – 44)

2.2 P-05-900 Ymchwilio i'r ffordd y mae rhieni'n cael eu trin gan y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus

(Tudalennau 45 – 54)

3 Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol

Economi a Thrafnidiaeth

3.1 P-05-738 Deiseb Gyhoeddus ar gyfer Ffordd Osgoi i Ddinas Powys

(Tudalennau 55 – 61)

3.2 P-05-851 Dileu'r cyfyngiadau amser ar y gilfan i'r dwyrain o Grucywel

(Tudalennau 62 – 64)

3.3 P-05-885 Trafnidiaeth Gyhoeddus Hygyrch a Chynhwysol ar gyfer Dinasyddion ag Anableddau Dysgu yng Nghymru

(Tudalennau 65 – 69)

Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig

3.4 P-05-743 Rhowch Derfyn ar Fasnachu Anifeiliaid Anwes Egsotig yng Nghymru

(Tudalennau 70 - 72)

Addysg

3.5 P-05-862 Mynd i'r afael â bwlio mewn ysgolion

(Tudalennau 73 - 86)

Bydd y ddwy eitem a ganlyn yn cael eu trafod ar y cyd

3.6 P-05-757 Cael gwared ar y rhwymedigaeth ar ysgolion i gynnal gweithredoedd addoli crefyddol

(Tudalennau 87 - 89)

3.7 P-05-765 Cadw canllawiau presennol ar gyfer Gwasanaethau Crefyddol

(Tudalen 90)

Gwasanaethau cyhoeddus

3.8 P-05-865 Dylid gwarantu bod dewisiadau sy'n seiliedig yn llwyr ar blanhigion ar bob bwydlen y sector cyhoeddus, i ddiogelu hawliau figaniaid ac er budd ein hiechyd, yr amgylchedd ac anifeiliaid

(Tudalennau 91 - 145)

Yr Iaith Gymraeg

3.9 P-05-873 Gwersi Cymraeg am ddim i bobl Cymru

(Tudalennau 146 - 148)

Cydraddoldeb

3.10 P-05-863 Galwn ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu cynhyrchion hylendid am ddim i bob menyw mewn cartrefi incwm isel

(Tudalen 149)

Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 2.1

P-05-895 Etifeddiaeth Rosa: Dylid cyflwyno cynllun i helpu pobl i gael hawl i ofal milfeddygol ar gyfer eu hanifeiliaid anwes

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Linda Joyce Jones, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 95 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:
Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i ofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru gyflwyno cynllun i helpu perchnogion cyfrifol anifeiliaid anwes i gael hawl i ymgynghoriadau milfeddygol wyneb yn wyneb a gofal ar gyfer eu hanifeiliaid.

O eleni ymlaen bydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru bwerau trethu cyfyngedig eu hunain am y tro cyntaf. Ers blynyddoedd lawer mae pobl gyffredin wedi cael trafferthion i dalu costau byw sylfaenol, ac mae hyn yn parhau. Nid oes dim amheuaeth ynglŷn â'r manteision i iechyd meddwl a llesiant pobl o gael anifail anwes. Mae llawer o'r anifeiliaid yn dod yn rhan o'r teulu. I bobl sy'n byw ar eu pennau'u hunain neu'n anghysbell, gall yr anifail fod yr unig gwmni sydd ganddynt.

Mae gwyddoniaeth filfeddygol, fel y rhan fwyaf o broffesiynau, wedi esblygu'n gyflym dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae Llawfeddygon Milfeddygol, nyrsys milfeddygol a'u staff cymorth sy'n gweithio ar y "rheng flaen" yng Nghymru yn gwneud hynny o dan amgylchiadau heriol iawn yn aml. Mae'n dda gweld bod eu corff llywodraethol, sef Coleg Brenhinol y Milfeddygon (RCVS) wedi cydnabod hyn yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf ac wedi cymryd camau i geisio cefnogi llesiant iechyd meddwl o fewn y proffesiwn. Ond yn wahanol i iechyd dynol yng Nghymru, nid oes gwasanaeth am ddim ar gael gan y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol ar gyfer anifeiliaid pan fyddant ei angen, bedair awr ar hugain y dydd, saith diwrnod yr wythnos.

O dan adran 3.16 o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid (Cymru a Lloegr) 2006, cyfrifoldeb y perchnogion yw darparu ar gyfer pum angen llesiant sylfaenol anifeiliaid, a'r pumed o'r rhain yw ei "amddiffyn rhag dioddef poen, anaf a chlefyd".

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Mae'r maes yswiriant ar gyfer anifeiliaid anwes wedi ffynnu yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Ond gall llawer o berchnogion cyfrifol barhau i gael trafferth i gael gwarchodaeth yswiriant ar gyfer eu hanifeiliaid anwes. Mae hyn yn sgîl cyflyrau sydd eisoes yn bodoli, cŵn sydd wedi'u heithrio oherwydd deddfwriaeth benodol ar fridio, neu lawer o anifeiliaid anwes sydd, yn syml, angen rhagor o driniaeth na'r hyn y mae polisi yswiriant eu perchnogion yn ei ganiatáu.

Mae rhai sefydliadau'r trydydd sector, fel yr elusen filfeddygol PDSA, wedi ceisio llenwi'r bwlch ers sawl blwyddyn. Maent wedi gwneud gwaith clodwiw, ond yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf maen nhw, hyd yn oed, wedi gorfod gwneud y penderfyniad torcalonnus i gwtogi ar eu darpariaeth. Nid oes gan rai ardaloedd yng Nghymru ddim ysbytai anifeiliaid na chlinigau milfeddygol o fath yn y byd a ddarperir gan elusennau.

Mae tuedd bryderus hefyd i berchnogion droi at fforymau ar y cyfryngau cymdeithasol i gael cyngor ar faterion clinigol, yn hytrach na mynd â'u hanifeiliaid i bractis milfeddygol. Rwy'n adnabod pobl sy'n ateb llinellau ffôn cymorth ar ran elusennau anifeiliaid. Dywedant wrthyf fod y duedd hon yn cael ei ailadrodd.

Gyda'm cefndir i ym maes achub anifeiliaid, rwyf wedi bod yn argyhoeddedig ers blynyddoedd lawer fod nifer cynyddol o anifeiliaid anwes yn cael eu gadael neu eu rhoi mewn canolfannau achub, yn rhannol, oherwydd nad yw pobl yn gallu ariannu gofal milfeddygol ar eu cyfer. Mae'r canolfannau achub yng Nghymru yn orlawn, ac mae'r holl ystadegau sydd ar gael yn dangos bod achosion o'r fath, ac unrhyw erlyniadau sy'n deillio ohonynt, yn codi.

Yn gyntaf, byddai cynllun o'r fath yn helpu anifeiliaid anwes a'u perchnogion. Byddai hefyd yn helpu'r rheini sy'n gweithio ar y rheng flaen yn y canolfannau achub anifeiliaid, ac yn sicr yn helpu'r proffesiwn milfeddygol yng Nghymru, sydd hefyd ar adegau yn gweithio mewn amgylchiadau heriol tu hwnt.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Arfon
- Gogledd Cymru

Y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil | Research Service

Deiseb P-05-895: Etifeddiaeth Rosa – Mynediad at ofal milfeddygol ar gyfer anifeiliaid anwes

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 15 Hydref 2019
Petitions Committee | 15 October 2019

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-895

Teitl y ddeiseb: Etifeddiaeth Rosa: Dylid cyflwyno cynllun i helpu pobl i gael hawl i ofal milfeddygol ar gyfer eu hanifeiliaid anwes

Testun y ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i ofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru gyflwyno cynllun i helpu perchnogion cyfrifol anifeiliaid anwes i gael hawl i ymgynghoriadau milfeddygol wyneb yn wyneb a gofal ar gyfer eu hanifeiliaid.

O eleni ymlaen bydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru bwerau trethu cyfyngedig eu hunain am y tro cyntaf. Ers blynyddoedd lawer mae pobl gyffredin wedi cael trafferthion i dalu costau byw sylfaenol, ac mae hyn yn parhau. Nid oes dim amheuaeth ynglŷn â'r manteision i iechyd meddwl a llesiant pobl o gael anifail anwes. Mae llawer o'r anifeiliaid yn dod yn rhan o'r teulu. I bobl sy'n byw ar eu pennau'u hunain neu'n anghysbell, gall yr anifail fod yr unig gwmni sydd ganddynt.

Mae gwyddoniaeth filfeddygol, fel y rhan fwyaf o broffesiynau, wedi esblygu'n gyflym dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae Llawfeddygon Milfeddygol, nyrsys milfeddygol a'u staff cymorth sy'n gweithio ar y "rheng flaen" yng Nghymru yn gwneud hynny o dan amgylchiadau heriol iawn yn aml. Mae'n dda gweld bod eu corff llywodraethol, sef Coleg Brenhinol y Milfeddygon (RCVS) wedi cydnabod hyn yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf ac wedi cymryd camau i geisio cefnogi llesiant iechyd meddwl o fewn y proffesiwn. Ond yn wahanol i iechyd dynol yng Nghymru, nid oes gwasanaeth am ddim ar gael gan y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol ar gyfer anifeiliaid pan fyddant ei angen, bedair awr ar hugain y dydd, saith diwrnod yr wythnos.

O dan adran 3.16 o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid (Cymru a Lloegr) 2006, cyfrifoldeb y perchnogion yw darparu ar gyfer pum angen llesiant sylfaenol anifeiliaid, a'r pumed o'r rhain yw ei "amddiffyn rhag dioddef poen, anaf a chlefyd".

Byddwn yn dadlau bod gennym gyfrifoldeb moesol a moesegol yn ogystal â gofyniad a nodir yn y gyfraith. Mynegwyd hyn yn wych gan ein cyn-brif Weinidog Carwyn Jones AC yn y Senedd ym mis Gorffennaf y llynedd pan ddywedodd: "mae'r ffordd yr ydym yn trin anifeiliaid yn adlewyrchiad pwysig o'n gwerthoedd fel cymdeithas".

Mae'r diwydiant yswiriant ar gyfer anifeiliaid anwes wedi ffynnu yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Ond gall llawer o berchnogion cyfrifol ddal i gael trafferth cael yswiriant i'w hanifeiliaid anwes. Cyflyrau sydd eisoes yn bodoli, cŵn sydd wedi'u heithrio gan ddeddfwriaeth sy'n benodol i frîd, neu lawer o anifeiliaid anwes sydd yn syml wedi rhagori ar faint o driniaeth y mae polisi yswiriant eu perchnogion yn ei gwmpasu.

Mae rhai sefydliadau trydydd sector fel y PDSA wedi ceisio llenwi'r bwlch ers blynyddoedd lawer. Maent wedi gwneud gwaith rhagorol, ond yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf mae wedi gorfod gwneud y penderfyniad torcalonnus i dorri'n ôl ar y ddarpariaeth y mae'n ei darparu. Nid oes gan rai ardaloedd yng Nghymru ysbytai anifeiliaid na chlinigau milfeddygol dan arweiniad elusen.

Mae tuedd bryderus hefyd o berchnogion yn troi at fforwm cyfryngau cymdeithasol er mwyn cael cyngor ar faterion clinigol yn hytrach na mynd â'u hanifeiliaid i bractis milfeddygol. Rwy'n adnabod pobl sy'n gweithio ar llinell gymorth ar gyfer elusennau anifeiliaid. Maent yn dweud bod y duedd hon yn cael ei hailadrodd gyda hwy.

Gyda fy nghefndir mewn achub anifeiliaid, rwyf wedi fy argyhoeddi ers blynyddoedd lawer bod y niferoedd cynyddol o anifeiliaid anwes sy'n cael eu gadael neu eu trosglwyddo i'r gwasanaeth achub o ganlyniad yn rhannol i anallu pobl i ariannu gofal milfeddygol ar gyfer eu hanifeiliaid. Mae gwasanaethau achub yng Nghymru bron yn llawn ac mae'r holl ystadegau sydd ar gael yn dangos bod achosion o'r fath ac unrhyw erlyniadau sy'n deillio o hyn yn cynyddu.

Yn gyntaf, byddai cynllun o'r fath yn helpu anifeiliaid anwes a'u perchnogion. Byddai hefyd yn helpu'r rhai sy'n gweithio ar y rheng flaen ym maes achub, ac yn anad dim y proffesiwn milfeddygol yng Nghymru, sydd hefyd ar adegau yn gweithio dan yr amgylchiadau mwyaf heriol.

Deisebydd: Linda Joyce Jones

Y cefndir

Ar hyn o bryd nid oes unrhyw gynlluniau llywodraeth sy'n helpu pobl i gael mynediad at ofal milfeddygol ar gyfer eu hanifeiliaid anwes yng Nghymru neu mewn man arall yn y DU.

Mae sawl elusen genedlaethol sy'n darparu cefnogaeth a chymorth milfeddygol i berchnogion anifeiliaid anwes sydd ag anawsterau ariannol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hyn yn cynnwys Cymru

gyfan. Mae'r mwyafrif o elusennau wedi gosod meini prawf cymhwysedd cadarn. Mae'r rhain fel arfer yn darparu cymorth ariannol yn achos argyfwng milfeddygol. Ychydig o elusennau sy'n darparu cymorth ariannol ar gyfer costau a ragwelir a chostau ataliol, megis brechiadau, ond bydd rhai yn cynorthwyo pobl ar incwm isel er mwyn helpu i dalu am ysbaddu. Ymhlith yr elusennau mae: PDSA Vet Care, The Blue Cross Animal Hospitals, yr RSPCA, Dogs Trust a Cats Protection.

Mae Hope Project Dogs Trust yn canolbwyntio ar ddarparu gofal milfeddygol ar gyfer cŵn pobl ddigartref a dod o hyd i lochesi i'r digartref a fydd yn darparu ar eu cyfer gyda'u cŵn. Mae Freedom Project Dogs Trust yn darparu gwasanaeth maethu ar gyfer cŵn y rhai sy'n ffoi rhag cam-drin domestig ac yn sicrhau bod biliau milfeddygol cŵn sydd dan eu gofal yn cael eu talu.

Yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, mae banciau bwyd anifeiliaid anwes wedi cael eu sefydlu ledled y DU i helpu pobl i fwydo eu hanifeiliaid anwes.

Fel y soniwyd yn y ddeiseb, mae nifer o ddarparwyr yswiriant milfeddygol.

Y camau gweithredu gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Ar 19 Mehefin 2018, gwnaeth Lesley Griffiths AC, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig ar y pryd, ddatganiad yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar les anifeiliaid anwes. Dywedodd [ychwanegwyd pwyslais]:

> Mae lles anifeiliaid yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru a grwp fframwaith iechyd a lles anifeiliaid Cymru. O dan Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006, mae dyletswydd gofal ar bob perchennog a phob un sy'n cadw anifeiliaid i sicrhau bod eu hanghenion lles yn cael eu diwallu, p'un ai ar sail barhaol neu dros dro.
>
> [...]
>
> Rhaid i ddarpar berchenogion anifeiliaid anwes, a rhai cyfredol, ystyried y dyfodol wrth benderfynu dod yn berchen ar anifail ai peidio, gan gynnwys sut i fodloni ei anghenion lles a'r costau sydd ynghlwm wrth wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n deall y gall amgylchiadau pobl newid. Hoffwn archwilio pa ddarpariaeth, cymorth a chyngor milfeddygol sydd ar gael i bobl sydd angen cymorth i ofalu am eu hanifeiliaid anwes. Gallai hyn fod yn ystod cyfnodau o salwch neu argyfwng, megis ffoi o aelwyd dreisgar. Hoffwn weld dull cydweithredol, gyda gwybodaeth ar gael yn rhwydd ar gyfer pobl pan fo'i angen arnynt. **Bydd swyddogion yn trafod sut y gellir ymdrin â hyn gyda Rhwydwaith Lles Anifeiliaid Cymru.**

Aeth Lesley Griffiths ymlaen i ddweud bod gweithio gydag elusennau ar y mater hwn yn bwysig.

Ysgrifennodd Lesley at y Pwyllgor ynghylch y ddeiseb hon ar 3 Medi. Dywedodd:

> Mae swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn trafod gyda Rhwydwaith Lles Anifeiliaid Cymru sy'n casglu gwybodaeth am y cymorth sy'n cael ei roi gan Awdurdodau Lleol yng Nghymru, ac maent yn aros am ymateb. Bydd swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru yn edrych ar ganfyddiadau ac argymhellion yr adroddiad cyn gynted ag y bydd ar gael.

Y camau gweithredu gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Mewn ymateb i ddatganiad llawn Lesley Griffiths yn 2018, cododd Mick Antoniw AC y mater o ran rheoleiddio ffioedd milfeddygol:

> Ymddengys nad ydynt yn cael eu rheoleiddio i raddau helaeth, ymddengys eu bod yn cynyddu tua 12 y cant y flwyddyn, ac yna, ar ben hynny, mae tâl TAW o 20 y cant.

Gofynnodd i'r Gweinidog ystyried lleihau, neu ddileu TAW ar filiau milfeddygol. Ymrwymodd Lesley Griffiths i godi'r mater hwn gyda Chymdeithas Filfeddygol Prydain.

Cododd Vikki Howells AC y mater o ran banciau bwyd ar gyfer anifeiliaid anwes. Soniodd fod Ymddiriedolaeth Trussell bellach yn derbyn bwyd anifeiliaid anwes a bod y banc bwyd cyntaf ar gyfer anifeiliaid anwes wedi'i sefydlu yng Nghymru. Gofynnodd i'r Gweinidog ystyried yr agwedd hon ar y ddarpariaeth yn ei gwaith i gefnogi perchnogion anifeiliaid anwes.

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 o reidrwydd yn cael eu diweddaru na'u diwygio fel arall i adlewyrchu newidiadau dilynol.

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref: Deiseb P-05-895
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/06521/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

11 Medi 2019

Annwyl Janet

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 16 Gorffennaf ynghylch Deiseb P-05-895: Etifeddiaeth Rosa: Cyflwyno cynllun i helpu pobl ddod o hyd i ofal milfeddygol ar gyfer eu hanifeiliaid anwes.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau safonau lles uchel ar gyfer yr holl anifeiliaid sy'n cael eu cadw yng Nghymru, yn ystod pob cyfnod o'u bywydau. Dylai anifeiliaid gael eu gwarchod rhag poen, anaf, ofn a gofid.

Mae'n bwysig bod darpar berchnogion anifeiliaid anwes a pherchnogion presennol yn ystyried y dyfodol wrth benderfynu a ydynt am fod yn berchen anifail ai peidio, gan gynnwys sut i fodloni eu hanghenion lles a'r costau'n gysylltiedig â gwneud hynny.Fodd bynnag, mae amgylchiadau pobl yn gallu newid.

Yn fy Natganiad Llafar ym mis Mehefin 2018, ymrwymais i edrych ar pa ddarpariaeth filfeddygol, cymorth a chyngor sydd ar gael i bobl sydd angen help wrth ofalu am eu hanifeiliaid anwes. Gallai hyn fod yn ystod cyfnodau o salwch neu argyfwng, megis ffoi o gartref treisgar.

Mae Swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn trafod gyda Rhwydwaith Lles Anifeiliaid Cymru sy'n casglu gwybodaeth am y cymorth sy'n cael ei roi gan Awdurdodau Lleol yng Nghymru, ac maent yn aros am ymateb. Bydd Swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru yn edrych ar ganfyddiadau ac argymhellion yr adroddiad cyn gynted ag y bydd ar gael.

Yn gywir
Lesley

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs

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P-05-895 Rosa's Legacy: Introduce a scheme to help people access veterinary care for their companion animals, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 07.10.19

To the Chair and Members of the Petitions Committee of the Welsh Assembly.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to provide you with this submission in support of the petition that is known as Rosa's legacy. It didn't contain many signatures, that could be a reflection of my involvement in the animal circus issue. But maybe also because even sharing this petition and explaining the background to it would have caused me immense pain.

Background of My Rosa.

I adopted My late Lady Rosa from an animal centre in May 2011. Rosa had been abandoned by her previous owners, who moved house and left her locked inside at the end of 2010 during one of the coldest winters on record in North Wales. She had no access to water or food , she couldn't be fed through the letter box by her rescuers because there was a inner door at the front that prevented this. Alerted by a neighbour who saw her sitting on an inner window sill looking out . North Wales Police gained a warrant of entry and broke in to get Rosa out . She was in the animal centre I adopted her from for six months.

I had aways had cats as part of my family, but I was shocked at how much Rosa was affected by her background. It took her over a year to trust me enough to sit on my knee, she was always weary of people's feet and didn't particularly like men near her . But in time she grew to trust me and at home with me she was fine. She would approach visitors to our home for a fuss, so long as I was there too. She was well known in my village for following me if I went for a short walk down to Llyn Nantlle Lake.
But she was always a nervous cat and at the vets her former vet [redacted] used the term
" frozen Rosa " whenever she needed to be examined. Which was very apt, Rosa would just cave in inside she was never aggressive, but I was always there talking to her.

Rosa and the way she suffered was the reason I returned to the animal centre I adopted her from as a volunteer until 2015. I suppose she's put me on that road , then followed my campaigning work for animals used in circuses and more, which seemed to become more high profile in recent years.

Veterinary provision for companion animals in Cymru.

I am sure from the regions and people you represent you will know the issues in regard to the challenges people face due to the rural nature of many parts of Cymru, public transport links etc. I also think that the rise in veterinary practices being bought out by corporate companies have hit us harder than other parts of the UK.

Benny my previous cat was insured (my Mam paid for that month by month after I lost Holmes) he received good care from the veterinary practice I used in Caernarfon. Even though he had a multitude of clinical conditions, including a Cardio Myopathy, Diabetes Mellitus (he was insulin dependent) and eventually Hyperthyroidism.
Until 2014 the practice was owned and run by a married couple who are both veterinary surgeons. They sold the practice that year to a company called Independent Vetcare (IVC).

In 2011 IVC owned twenty practices in the UK by 2018 they owned 624 . This is not including the Vets Now practices and three OOH hospitals which the Vets Now brand owned, which IVC bought in February this year.

I naturally took Rosa there from May 2011. When the practise was sold I remember asking one of the Clinical Directors [redacted] about this happening. [redacted] replied " you will not notice any difference Linda, everything will be the same for Rosa and yourself ". I used that same veterinary practice for sixteen years, I did notice a change in the ethos and ethics. I felt some " up selling" was going on , which I don't consider has any place in small animal practise on animal welfare grounds. Many veterinary surgeons feel the same way too. The turnover of staff started to increase to.

The attached link shows just how few Independently run veterinary practices there are now in Cymru. **1**

Pet insurance.

I tired to get insurance for Rosa without success. Once her FIV+ statues was diagnosed in January 2018 (a test her vets did without my knowledge or consent) there was no chance I would have got insurance for her. As the text of my petition states many owners cannot get insurance for a variety of reasons. Including canines that have been exempted under the breed specific legislation (BSL).

The insurance route sadly is not an option for many different reasons for even the most responsible owners.

Out of hours veterinary provision (OOH)

Up until 2014 in my part of North West Wales only one veterinary practice didn't provide their own OOH cover, the only one that was run by a corporate company. However this picture has changed completely in recent years. Many owners now have to travel to Colwyn Bay to access OOH provision. With an OOH fee starting at £165.50p
(depending on the time of the consultation) plus their standard consultation fee of £49.50p are charged.

In June 2014 I gave oral evidence to the Standards Committee of the RCVS on their consultation on out of hours (OOH) provision. Out of 28 other " stakeholders " I was the only member of the public the college called to give oral evidence. In his written evidence Dr James Yeates then the Chief Veterinary Officer of RSPCA England and Wales (now CEO of Cats Protection) stated that at all levels of their organisation (branch and national) it was becoming common practice for vets to refuse to even see an animal and their owner to provide the required
" first aid and pain relief " their code of conduct requires them to do .

This consultation came about because of the case of a veterinary surgeon who worked for Vets Now (now owned by IVC) who refused to leave his veterinary practice to treat a dog whose owner had heartbreakingly ran over by mistake on their farm . An online petition started by a veterinary surgeon and numerous calls from those within the profession for further guidance on OOH provision was the context in which this consultation was conducted.

In 2014 I knew OOH provision was increasing being provided by providers like Vets Now. That was why I wanted to give evidence because My Benny and I had received good care at all times from our veterinary practice.

Economic euthanisea.

Section 8:4 of the Code of Professional Conduct for Veterinary Surgeons as laid out by the RCVS says:

" The Primary purpose of euthanisea is to relieve suffering. The decision to follow this option is based on many factors.....**and the ability of the owner to pay for private treatment** ". **2**

I recognise that an FIV+ diagnosis in a feline is a complex issue. FIV basically means that the immune system of a feline is compromised. But there are various stages of this condition. It is widely recognised by many experts and rescues that FIV+ felines can live a long life with the right care and understanding. With My Rosa I felt I was fighting a battle on two fronts her FIV and her vets, who at times wouldn't even try. I could add much more in this regard sadly.

I was shocked at how many times the option of euthanisea was offered to me . It was just added on to the list of options. I do think there is a strong element of
" economic euthanisea " being offered to owners these days by veterinary surgeons. I think many people would be shocked to see that the above clause is actually contained within the code of conduct for a VS. To my mind it is contrary to the oath they take and the ethics that they should be promoting. The rise in the corporates companys entering the market in Wales adds to this issue too I feel . I was staggered and still am with hearing so many accounts similar to my own situations when FIV wasn't even in the equation.

Third sector assistance.

As I mentioned in the text of my petition many charity's are struggling with the rise in requests for help. In my part of Wales there is no third sector animal hospitals. While South Wales have several. I have been told the criteria for providing such a service is the number of residents. Which is understandable, but seems to discriminate against those who live in rural areas. My Rosa did benefit from assistance from the PDSA before they had to change the criteria. Which I was extremely grateful for , this situation isn't the fault of the third sector organisations who do sterling work . But provision in Cymru does alter radically in each area.

The Cabinet Secretary's letter .

I was greatful for the response Lesley Griffiths ' AM gave to you . I am very pleased that Lesley and the Welsh Government recognises that such a scheme could be beneficial to owners. I think this also links in with the WG recent statement that they recognise animals as senitent beings.

However I think that the newly formed group CAWGW
(companion animal welfare group Wales) would also be a very good group to involve and consult with in this matter . As several members are involved in running rescues and see the issues involved at first hand. I think the rise in companion animals being abandoned and signed over to rescues and the rise in veterinary fees is linked. Many in this field have expressed this opinion to me. So such a scheme would help them too .

Conclusion.

Animal welfare is the responsibility of our Welsh Government and Welsh Assembly, we have made such strides in this area. Such a scheme would be groundbreaking - quite a statement.

I am aware that sharing your home and life with a companion animal is a choice not a right . But such animals bring such richness and for many living in isolated areas they can be the only family their owner has. We also in turn have a responsibility to them as a society, not just as individuals as our former First Minister Carwyn Jones AM said so eloquently.

My Rosa was a treasured member of my family. I would like others to have options that both she and I where not afforded. So some of the fear and anguish I suffered at one of the most difficult times in my life is taken on broad and built upon. For the benefit of other owners and animals who are as equally cherished as My Rosa was.

As ever I would be willing to assist you further as you consider this matter, if you think this would be helpful.

Cofion

1. http://www.independentvets.co.uk/

2. https://www.rcvs.org.uk/setting-standards/advice-and-guidance/code-of-professional-conduct-for-veterinary-surgeons/supporting-guidance/euthanasia-of-animals/

P-05-900 Ymchwilio i'r ffordd y mae rhieni'n cael eu trin gan y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Reann Jenkins, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 121 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:
Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i adolygu'r ffordd y mae rhieni a theuluoedd, yn enwedig y rheini sydd â phlant anabl, yn cael eu trin gan y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus gan gynnwys y GIG, ysgolion a'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol.

Mae teuluoedd yn cael eu bygwth ar gam a'u trin yn wael gan weithwyr proffesiynol fel meddygon, nyrsys, y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a staff mewn ysgolion. Mae'n rhaid i hyn ddod i ben.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr
- Gorllewin De Cymru

Ymchwilio i'r ffordd y mae rhieni'n cael eu trin gan y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 1 Hydref 2019
Petitions Committee | 1 October 2019

Cyfeirnod: RS19 / 10342-1

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-900

Teitl y ddeiseb: Ymchwilio i'r ffordd y mae rhieni'n cael eu trin gan y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus

Testun y ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i adolygu'r ffordd y mae rhieni a theuluoedd, yn enwedig y rheini sydd â phlant anabl, yn cael eu trin gan y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus gan gynnwys y GIG, ysgolion a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol.

Mae teuluoedd yn cael eu bygwth ar gam a'u trin yn wael gan weithwyr proffesiynol fel meddygon, nyrsys, y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a staff mewn ysgolion. Mae'n rhaid i hyn ddod i ben.

1. Y cefndir

1.1. Cymorth i rieni

Yn ogystal â chanolbwyntio ar sut mae plant a phobl ifanc yn cymryd rhan mewn penderfyniadau sy'n effeithio arnyn nhw, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi nifer o ddogfennau a allai fod yn berthnasol i'r ddeiseb o ran rhieni. Mae rhai enghreifftiau'n cynnwys:

- Cymorth i rieni
- Ymgysylltu a chymorth wrth rianta: canllawiau i ddarparwyr.

1.2. Addysg ac ysgolion

O ran canllawiau a pholisi, mae ystod o gyfeiriadau at rieni, yn dibynnu ar yr agwedd ar addysg sy'n cael ei hystyried, er enghraifft:

- Anghenion addysgol arbennig - canllawiau ar gyfer gofalwyr a rhieni;
- Taflen ffeithiau am anghenion dysgu ychwanegol ar gyfer plant, pobl ifanc, rhieni a gofalwyr.

Mae Adran 29 o Ddeddf Addysg 2002 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gyrff llywodraethu pob ysgol a gynhelir yng Nghymru sefydlu gweithdrefnau ar gyfer ymdrin â chwynion a chyhoeddi gweithdrefnau o'r fath. Gall cyrff llywodraethu roi gweithdrefn gwyno o'u dewis ar waith ond mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn argymell eu bod yn mabwysiadu'r weithdrefn gwyno enghreifftiol a nodwyd yn eu canllawiau yn 2012, *Gweithdrefnau Cwyno ar gyfer Cyrff Llywodraethu Ysgolion*.

1.3. Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014

Daeth Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014 i rym ym mis Ebrill 2016. Ei nod yw gwella llesiant pobl sydd angen gofal a chymorth, a gofalwyr sydd angen cymorth. Mae'r Ddeddf yn newid y ffordd y mae anghenion pobl yn cael eu hasesu a'r ffordd y mae gwasanaethau'n cael eu darparu. O ganlyniad, dylai pobl gael mwy o lais yn y gofal a'r gefnogaeth a gânt. Mae'r Ddeddf yn gosod nifer o ddyletswyddau ar awdurdodau lleol, byrddau iechyd a Gweinidogion Cymru. Mae'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol iddynt weithio i hyrwyddo llesiant y rhai sydd angen gofal a chefnogaeth , neu ofalwyr sydd angen cymorth. Nod y Ddeddf oedd newid y sector gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol fel bod:

- Pobl â mwy o reolaeth dros ba gymorth y maen nhw'n ei gael, a'u bod yn cael gwneud penderfyniadau am eu gofal a'u cymorth fel partner cyfartal;
- Pobl yn cael asesiad o'u hanghenion gofal a chymorth sy'n edrych ar gapasiti, adnoddau a'r canlyniadau y mae angen i bobl eu sicrhau, ac wedyn nodi'r ffordd orau i'w cefnogi er mwyn eu cyflawni;
- Gofalwyr yn cael yr un hawl i gael asesiad ar gyfer cymorth â'r bobl hynny y maen nhw'n gofalu amdanyn nhw;
- Mynediad hawdd at wybodaeth a chyngor ar gael i bawb;
- Pwerau i ddiogelu pobl yn gryfach;
- Dull ataliol yn cael ei gymryd i ddiwallu anghenion gofal a chymorth; a
- Awdurdodau lleol a byrddau iechyd yn dod ynghyd mewn partneriaethau statudol newydd i ysgogi integreiddio, arloesi a newid gwasanaethau.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi dogfen sy'n egluro elfennau hanfodol y Ddeddf. Bydd gan bob awdurdod lleol ei gweithdrefn gwyno ei hun o ran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a dylai manylion am hyn fod ar eu gwefannau unigol.

1.4. GIG Cymru

Mae Tudalen we GIG Cymru yn cyfeirio at 'ofal sy'n canolbwyntio ar y claf' ac mae'n nodi:

> Gall cydgynhyrchu helpu i ddarparu gofal sy'n canolbwyntio ar yr unigolyn, sy'n rhoi blaenoriaeth i wneud cleifion, eu teuluoedd a'u gofalwyr yn ganolog i bob penderfyniad a chynllun sy'n ymwneud â gofal iechyd.

Mae hefyd yn cyfeirio at safonau ar gyfer gwasanaethau iechyd Cymru - canllawiau atodol. Mae gwybodaeth hefyd am atebolrwydd yn y GIG yng Nghymru ac am 'weithio i wella'.

1.5. Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010

Mae'r rhan fwyaf o awdurdodau cyhoeddus wedi'u cynnwys dan 'y ddyletswydd gyffredinol' o dan ddarpariaethau Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010. Nod y ddyletswydd gyffredinol yw sicrhau bod awdurdodau cyhoeddus a'r rhai sy'n cyflawni swyddogaeth gyhoeddus yn ystyried sut y gallant gyfrannu'n gadarnhaol at gymdeithas decach drwy hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb a chysylltiadau da yn eu gweithgareddau o ddydd i ddydd. Mae'n ofynnol i gyrff cyhoeddus roi sylw dyledus i'r angen i:

- ddileu gwahaniaethu, aflonyddu ac erlid anghyfreithlon ac ymddygiad arall a waherddir gan Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb 2010
- datblygu cyfle cyfartal rhwng pobl sy'n rhannu nodwedd warchodedig berthnasol a phobl nad ydynt yn rhannu'r nodwedd honno, a
- meithrin perthnasoedd da rhwng pobl sy'n rhannu nodwedd warchodedig a rhai nad ydynt yn rhannu'r nodwedd honno.

Cyhoeddwyd Canllawiau i awdurdodau cyhoeddus ar weithredu eu dyletswyddau gan y Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb a Hawliau Dynol yn 2014.

Mae Rheoliadau Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 (Dyletswyddau Statudol) (Cymru) 2011 yn nodi dyletswyddau penodol a ddaeth i rym ym mis Ebrill 2011. Mae hyn yn cynnwys Rheoliad 10 sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdod wneud unrhyw drefniadau y mae'n eu hystyried yn briodol i hyrwyddo gwybodaeth a dealltwriaeth ymhlith ei weithwyr o'r ddyletswydd gyffredinol ac o'r dyletswyddau yn y Rheoliadau hyn. Dylai awdurdod hefyd nodi unrhyw anghenion hyfforddi sydd gan ei weithwyr mewn perthynas â'r dyletswyddau hynny, a mynd i'r afael â hwy. Mae'r rheoliadau hefyd yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gyrff cyhoeddus ymgysylltu â phobl sy'n cael eu heffeithio gan y penderfyniadau a wneir gan awdurdodau cyhoeddus.

1.6. Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru

Mae canllawiau ar sut i gwyno am gorff cyhoeddus ar gael ar wefan yr Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus. Mae hyn yn nodi y bydd yr Ombwdsmon:

- Fel arfer yn disgwyl i unigolyn, yn gyntaf, fod wedi cwyno i'r corff cyhoeddus a rhoi cyfle iddo ymateb i'r gŵyn. Mae eithriadau os bydd yr Ombwdsmon yn ystyried bod eich cwyn yn destun brys neilltuol;
- Yn methu ag ymchwilio i'r gŵyn os oes hawl gyfreithiol i apelio neu hawl i fynd â'r mater i'r llys;
- Fel arfer yn disgwyl i gwynion gael eu cyflwyno o fewn 12 mis ar ôl i chi ddod yn ymwybodol o'r broblem. Fodd bynnag, os yw amser eisoes wedi'i dreulio'n cwyno'n uniongyrchol i'r corff dan sylw, bydd yn ystyried hynny.

Mae'r canllawiau'n awgrymu y dylid trafod cwynion posibl â'r Tîm Cyngor ar Gwynion ar 0300 790 0203 a all roi cyngor a yw'r mater yn rhywbeth y gall yr Ombwdsmon ei ystyried a'r ffordd orau ymlaen.
Gellir gwneud cwynion ar-lein, neu ddefnyddio ffurflen oddi ar wefan yr Ombwdsmon. Os yw'r Ombwdsmon yn credu bod y gŵyn yn un y gall ei hystyried ac os yw'n credu y bu methiant ar ran y corff cyhoeddus, bydd yn ystyried a yw'n bosibl datrys y mater yn anffurfiol. Os nad felly, ac os yw'n ymddangos ei bod yn bosibl y bu methiant difrifol ar ran y corff cyhoeddus, bydd yn dechrau ymchwiliad ffurfiol.

1.7. Comisiynydd Plant Cymru

Mae swyddfa Comisiynydd Plant Cymru yn darparu gwaith achos a chymorth eiriolaeth am ddim i blant a theuluoedd. Mewn rhai amgylchiadau byddant yn cymryd achos plant unigol a gallant gysylltu â phartïon perthnasol ar eu rhan. Mae'r wefan yn datgan:

Mae ein gwasanaeth Ymchwiliadau a Chyngor yn gyfrinachol ac ar gael am ddim. Mae yno i roi cyngor a chefnogaeth os bydd plant, pobl ifanc neu'r rhai sy'n gofalu amdanyn nhw yn teimlo bod plentyn wedi cael ei drin yn annheg.

2. Ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru

Mewn ymateb i'r ddeiseb ar 13 Awst 2019, mae'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi dweud:

> The Welsh Government is committed to ensuring equality for people with disabilities and their families. We have a wealth of legislation and guidance in place to ensure disabled people and their families are supported. Following consultation, we are finalising the Welsh Government's new Framework – 'Action on Disability: The Right to Independent Living', which will be published later this summer. One of the aims is to promote equality of opportunity and support disabled people to more easily and readily access resources and mainstream services.
>
> All public bodies have a complaints procedure to follow should individuals be unhappy with the services they have received or the way they have been treated. Should they submit a complaint and be unhappy with the outcome then they could ask the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales to investigate.

Cyhoeddwyd Gweithredu ar Anabledd: Fframwaith yr Hawl i Fyw'n Annibynnol ym mis Medi 2019.

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 o reidrwydd yn cael eu diweddaru na'u diwygio fel arall i adlewyrchu newidiadau dilynol.

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref Petition P-05-900
Ein cyf/Our ref VG/07245/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Tŷ Hywel
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

SeneddDeisebau@cynulliad.cymru

13 Awst 2019

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr 17 Gorffennaf yr ydych wedi'i gael oddi wrth Reann Jenkins yn gofyn i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru adolygu'r ffordd y mae rhieni a theuluoedd, yn enwedig y rhai â phlant anabl, yn cael eu trin gan wasanaethau cyhoeddus gan gynnwys y GIG, ysgolion a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau cydraddoldeb i bobl ag anableddau a'u teuluoedd. Mae gennym gyfoeth o ddeddfwriaeth a chanllawiau i sicrhau bod pobl anabl a'u teuluoedd yn cael eu cefnogi. Yn sgil ymgynghori, rydym yn pennu manylion terfynol fframwaith newydd Llywodraeth Cymru - 'Gweithredu ar Anabledd: Yr Hawl i Fyw'n Annibynnol', a gyhoeddir yn nes ymlaen yr haf hwn. Un o'r nodau yw hybu cyfle cyfartal a chefnogi pobl anabl i gael mynediad haws at adnoddau a gwasanaethau prif ffrwd.

Mae gan bob corff cyhoeddus weithdrefn gwyno i'w dilyn os bydd unigolion yn anfodlon ar y gwasanaethau y maent wedi'u cael neu'r ffordd y maent wedi cael eu trin. Os byddant yn cyflwyno cwyn ac yn anfodlon ar y canlyniad yna gallent ofyn i Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru ymchwilio.

Yn gywir,

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
0300 0604400
Gohebiaeth.Vaughan.Gething@llyw.cymru
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Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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CF99 1NA

P-05-900 Look into the way parents are being treated by public services, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 01.10.19

My petition is being looked at by the committee today I have written to the U.K. government as I feel the Welsh Government is hiding behind complaints policy's that make it harder for parents/ families the Welsh Government refuses to listen to the fact that families / parents who are for disabled children & adults are being failed leaving parents to struggle or turn to charity's who also struggle because of funding parents are fighting for things such as equipment or support....many families/ parents are being bullied by professionals a number of times it's happened to my self which leaves me at breaking point I do my very best as a mother my partner finds its hard because of its s constant fight and worry especially when professionals abuse their position for examples I made a complaint regarding being refused a wheelchair for my [child] when [they were] little that physio then went on to fabricate lies about my family which was very hurtful...a head teacher [...] took a dislike to me and decided to try and report me to social services one being over my [infant child] wearing children make up glitter I found out this at tribunal....being investigated and treated like a criminal over my [child] having a pressure sore ([they use] a wheelchair) it happened in school yet that was not investigated... social services have made mistakes yet nothing done and regardless of how many times I go through complaints policy they all get away with it I contact the Welsh Government and they refuse to step in ... I'm still to this day waiting for answers from Bridgend council I asked them a handful of questions one being I made a complaint regarding a support worker at school they then went on to report my [child] going to school Dirty & smelly ([they] didn't report it to school) and school as supported me as it Is not true yet the inclusion service refuse to answer why the staff member fabricated lies and what actions being done something as a parent deserve to know .... many families are being put through hell and I'm urging the Welsh assembly to support my petition it's a cruel world we live in we've done nothing wrong .. our children have done nothing wrong so why are professionals allowed to get away with it ? It's because they can

Please note: The square brackets used above denote where this document has been redacted to remove third party personal data for publication purposes.

P-05-738 Deiseb Gyhoeddus ar gyfer Ffordd Osgoi i Ddinas Powys

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan V P Driscoll, A R Robertson and R T Harrod ar ôl casglu 3,305 llofnod – 2,572 ar bapur a 733 ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym ni sydd wedi llofnodi isod yn galw ar i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru annog Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu'r cyllid a'r cymorth sydd eu hangen ar gyfer adeiladu Ffordd Osgoi i Ddinas Powys.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Bro Morgannwg
- Canol De Cymru

Ein cyf/Our ref KS/07291/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Government.Committee.Business@llyw.cymru

16 Awst 2019

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 29 Gorffennaf ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynghylch Deiseb P-05-738, Deiseb Gyhoeddus ar gyfer Ffordd Osgoi Dinas Powys.

Mae nifer o gynigion o ran trafnidiaeth yn cael eu cyflwyno a allai fod o fudd i Ddinas Powys a'r ardal ehangach. Mae’r rhain yn cynnwys gwelliannau o dan y fasnachfraint reilffordd newydd a diwygio gwasanaethau byrsiau drwy’r cynigion deddfwriaethol sy’n cael eu cyflwyno fel rhan o Fil arfaethedig Trafnidiaeth Gyhoeddus (Cymru). Bydd y newidiadau a gaiff eu cynnig yn y Bil yn ceisio mynd i’r afael â rhai o effeithiau negyddol dadreoleiddio ar ddefnyddwyr, gweithredwyr ac awdurdodau, a hynny drwy greu nifer o ddulliau a fyddai’n galluogi awdurdodau lleol i ymyrryd os byddant yn dymuno gwneud hynny.

Yn ogystal â gwelliannau i'r system trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus rydym yn cydweithio'n agos ag awdurdodau lleol er mwyn pennu pecyn o fesurau ar hyd coridorau allweddol yn Ninas-ranbarth y Brifddinas er mwyn mynd i'r afael â thagfeydd ar y ffyrdd ac annog pobl i ddefnyddio dulliau trafnidiaeth cynaliadwy yn hytrach na'u ceir.

Yn gywir,

Ken Skates AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth
Minister for Economy and Transport

P-05-738 Public Petition for the Dinas Powys By-Pass, Correspondence – Vale of Glamorgan Council to Chair, 7.10.19

Dear Ms Finch-Saunders

Petition P-05-738 Public Petition for the Dinas Powys By-Pass

Thank you for your further letter dated 25th July 2019 in respect of Petition P-05-738 – Public Petition for the Dinas Powys By Pass where you ask two further questions. I apologise for not responding sooner due to leave commitments of the key officer for the Project.

I can confirm that currently the Stage 2 study for Dinas Powys is being completed by Arcadis Consulting. I anticipate a report being available for review and then public consultation in late 2019/ early 2020.

In terms of your second point in relation to not progressing with the "blue route" option I would refer you to the Cabinet decision on this matter which can be found here minute 656:
https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Documents/_Committee%20Reports/Cabinet/2019/19-04-15/Minutes-19-04-15.pdf

I hope this answers your additional questions.

Yours sincerely

Councillor Neil Moore

Leader of the Council

P-05-738, Public Petition for the Dinas Powys By-Pass, Correspondence – Petitioner to Chair, 07.10.19

Dear Chair,

P-05-738, Public Petition for the Dinas Powys By-Pass.

We'd like to respond to the latest communications your Office has received from the Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Transport, Ken Skates A.C./ A.M. and new Vale Council Leader Cllr Neil Moore since the last time this item came before your Committee.

On 30th August 2018 Minister Skates wrote to the Chair of the By-Pass Steering Group (now the Barry to Cardiff Link Road Group). He referenced a request by the Dinas Powys Community Council to the Vale Council Cabinet in April 2018 to extend the scope of the Dinas Powys Transport Study and to include an alternative by-pass route which Consultant / officers have referred to as the Blue route.

*(*http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Documents/_Committee%20Reports/Cabinet/2018/18- 04-16/Reports/Dinas-Powys-Transport-Study-Cabinet-Report.pdf*)*

This extension was proposed to enable the whole Barry to Cardiff corridor to be covered by the WelTAG Stage 2 study. The Blue route and the accompanying upgrading of some existing roads would by-pass the A4055 from Merrie Harrier to Fford y Mileniwm thereby relieving traffic congestion for the whole corridor.

The consultant Arcadis included outline work on the Blue route in its draft Stage 2 report submitted in September 2018.

LATEST CHANGE COULD CAUSE BARRY GRID-LOCK

However, since the draft Stage 2 report was submitted there has been a dramatic reversal of the Cabinet's earlier decision that could seriously jeopardise the financial viability of a by-pass and result in grid-lock of traffic on the section of the A4055 which would not be by-passed.

In April 2019 the then Vale Cabinet changed their earlier scope extension decision by stopping further work on the Blue Route following the motion of a single councillor on the Environment and Redevelopment Scrutiny Committee. Dinas Powys Community Council asked for time to comment on the planned reversal of the unanimous request made by them in February 2018.

Unfortunately an error that has not been attributable resulted in the Community Council not commenting on the change and the Scrutiny recommendation being accepted.

> N.B. Regarding the Blue Route change, a spokesman for the new Vale Council Cabinet led by Cllr Neil Moore informed the media in July 2019: "These comments (Scrutiny regarding Blue Route) seem to reflect the view of a few members of the committee during discussions and **do not** reflect the rationale for a final decision."

Written attempts to gain clarification of this statement from Cllr Moore, from the cabinet member for Roads, Cllr Peter King and from Deputy Leader Cllr Lis Burnett have gone without response.

Vale leader Cllr Neil Moore wrote to the Committee this week referencing the minutes of the Cabinet meeting on 15th April 2019 when he was not a cabinet member.

However, we would submit that those minutes do not substantiate the so-called 'reasons' given for halting work on the Blue route. These were:-

- **Slowing study completion.** But no progress evidence March – October 2019.
- **Dispersal of Assests (?)** WelTAG requires consideration of cost-benefit ratio not just cost.
- **Too many options**. WelTAG requires all options to be properly compared.
- **Traffic direction**. Consultant states considerable majority of traffic through Dinas Powys is from or to Barry **not** the Link Road as incorrectly claimed.

How can the Review Group and the Public at a future consultation make observations, comments or suggestions if the Draft Report has had a major scope change since its arrival at Council in September 2018?

The decision to reverse the scope variation would appear to be non-compliant with WelTAG in that it was made **before** either the Review Group has commented on the technical aspects of updated report or a Public Consultation has taken place. (N.B. The only Public Consultation held on this Study to date was on **March 13th 2017**).

WelTAG states the process should :

> i.) Involve people affected by decisions as a requirement of the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act

II.) share understanding between those involved in making the decisions and those affected by those decisions. This (It) underlies the importance of stakeholder involvement and public consultation in the gathering of evidence of the need for an intervention, the setting of the criteria against which proposed options will be assessed, and the likely impacts of each option.

Without the Blue Route there would be no true comparison or evaluation of different by-pass routes. It would leave just the Green Route that by-passes only the section of the A4055 through Dinas Powys.

There is also a Pink option which is the same as the Green Route but with an added roundabout.

Neither the Green or Pink options would relieve predicted traffic congestion on the A4055 from Biglis to Ffordd y Mileniwm as referenced beneath.

NO DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

The Minister also refers to the Council being asked by us to consider a development proposal that would be more easily facilitated by the Blue route. He rightly indicates that this type of proposal needs to be considered via the proper processes and probably as part of any future review to the Adopted Local Development Plan.

However, there has been a major misinterpretation of discussions between representatives of our Group and Council Officials regarding this suggestion. Neither any of our Members nor any of our Pro Bono Consultants have at any time put forward any ‘proposed development’ from which any / all might benefit financially. We have only expressed ideas that might be pursued by others and give considerable added value for the alternative route.

Figures of 5,000 potential jobs and £200 Million added GVA P.A. have been indicated by consultants as a potential for development on around 200 acres of employment land, by whoever might be commercially interested.

Obviously such potential gives added information for any cost / benefits analysis of the by-pass route options. It is, for this reason only that the importance of the Blue route by-pass option has been drawn to the Minister and the Council during the current WelTAG study.

RELIEVING TRAFFIC CONGESTION FOR EAST BARRY, SULLY, COSMESTON AND LOWER PENARTH AS WELL AS FOR DINAS POWYS.

Only the Blue Route proposal would relieve traffic congestion on the A4055 between Biglis and Ffordd y Mileniwm which is predicted to increase by up to 35% by 2026. This will be partly as a result of continuing expansion of the Barry Waterfront development.

The Blue Route could also provide relief for the major housing developments being proposed along the B4267 at Cog, Cosmeston and Lower Penarth, which otherwise could add over 3,000 extra vehicle trips daily.

The WelTAG study work for the Blue Route was part-complete when the previous Cabinet called a halt to it. Most of the remaining work on the Stage 2 study is required for all route options and includes area wide analysis of future traffic flows using the South East Wales Traffic Model (SEWTM) both with and without alternative by-pass route options.

REQUEST

We are suggesting that effectively eliminating the Blue by-pass route from the Stage 2 study is premature, does not provide a solution for the whole Barry to Cardiff corridor and is not in the best interest of the South East Vale community. We believe that the Blue Route should be reinstated into the WelTAG Stage 2 Study for full evaluation and request that your Committee consider suggesting this to the Vale Council.

On behalf of:
ROD HARROD, Chair,
Barry to Cardiff Link Road Group
(formerly Dinas Powys By-pass Group)

Eitem 3.2

P-05-851 Dileu’r cyfyngiadau amser ar y gilfan i’r dwyrain o Grucywel

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Crickhowell Town Council, ar ôl casglu 209 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddileu'r cyfyngiad amser ar y gilfan i'r dwyrain o Grucywel. Ar hyn o bryd, mae terfyn amser o awr. Dyma'r unig gilfan â'r math hwn o gyfyngiad ar yr A40 yng Nghymru.

Prin y gwelir cerbyd yno gan y byddai mynd i'r dref am gwpanaid o de yn mynd heibio'r terfyn amser.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

P-05-851 Remove time restrictions on the layby to the east of Crickhowell, Correspondence – Powys County Council to Chair, 16.09.19

Dear Janet

Thank you for your letter regarding the petition to remove the waiting restrictions within the A40 laybys at Crickhowell, I apologise for the lateness in this reply

I can confirm that this Authority agreed to make a Traffic Regulation Order on behalf of the Welsh Government following a request from their Agents, the Mid and North Wales Trunk Road Agency. The request came about to prevent trading and long term parking within the layby.

Following the Council's decision at the Breconshire Committee Meeting of the 29 January 2014, this Authority proceeded to enter into the consultation process and the objections that were received were reported to Welsh Government as the highway authority for the A40 to consider. This decision was noted in the Breconshire meeting of the 28 May 2014 following which, the restrictions were implemented.

With regard to your questions on what this Authority considers, I can only advise that the minutes of the two Breconshire Committee meetings, which at the time had the devolved power of the Highway Authority, raised no specific concerns about the proposals. We are not aware of any significant changes within the town or the A40 route that would cause us concern so as to warrant a review of the previous decision.

Whilst appropriate parking can sometimes be difficult to find busy towns such as Crickhowell, there is a long stay pay and display car park that is in operation as well as on-street limited waiting parking within the core of the town. This provision generally caters for the needs of the Town. In addition to this at the weekends additional parking is made available at the High School but there is no identified coach/lorry car park within the town. The limited supply of parking within the town may assist in affecting local residents modal choice when visiting the town. Knowing that finding a space may be problematic, may alter people's habits and encourage them to consider more sustainable modes of transport such as walking or cycling. Increasing travel by these modes helps to improve the health and wellbeing of our citizens and aligns with the objectives of the Active Travel [Wales] Act and the Well-being of Future of Generations and [Wales] Act.

As you may be aware, laybys are important for drivers needing to stop for a short time. This may be to assist in combatting fatigue, to make or take calls or because legislation requires certain professional drivers to take a break. Where such facility is

used for long term parking, it removes this important facility for those that need to use it most. Given its proximity to the town, visitors and/or workers within the town may have found the laybys a more desirable place to park than the pay and display car park since it would avoid paying a fee. Drivers not being able to stop for a break may therefore cause issues of road safety and/or not provide adequate provision for the professional driver.

For information, the Breconshire report/minutes can be found at the following

29/1/14
https://powys.moderngov.co.uk/CeListDocuments.aspx?CommitteeId=132&MeetingId=760&DF=29%2f01%2f2014&Ver=2

28 May 2014
https://powys.moderngov.co.uk/CeListDocuments.aspx?CommitteeId=132&MeetingId=763&DF=28%2f05%2f2014&Ver=2

Yours sincerely

Tony Caine
Traffic and Travel Manager
Highways, Transportation and Recycling
Powys County Council
County Hall
Llandrindod Wells
LD1 5LG

P-05-885 Trafnidiaeth Gyhoeddus Hygyrch a Chynhwysol ar gyfer Dinasyddion ag Anableddau Dysgu yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Joe Powell, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 203 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar i Lywodraeth Cymru sicrhau bod pob awdurdod lleol yn ymgynghori â phobl ag anableddau dysgu cyn gwneud unrhyw newidiadau i wasanaethau bysiau/llwybrau bysiau yng Nghymru. Mae hyn yn cynnwys newidiadau i safleoedd bysiau.

Rydym hefyd yn galw ar i Lywodraeth Cymru ehangu'r Cerdyn Teithio Rhatach i gynnwys gwasanaethau rheilffordd lleol mewn ardaloedd lle nad oes llawer o wasanaethau bysiau. Mae'r mesurau hyn yn hanfodol os ydym am i bobl ag anableddau dysgu yng Nghymru beidio â chael eu hynysu yn y gymdeithas, ac os ydym am eu galluogi i fyw fel dinasyddion gweithgar a chydradd a chanddynt fynediad at y gwasanaethau sydd eu hangen i gyflawni eu canlyniadau llesiant eu hunain, fel y'u hyrwyddir yn Neddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru).

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyrain Casnewydd
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Ken Skates AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth
Minister for Economy and Transport

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref KS/07292/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair of the Petitions Committee

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

03 September 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your further letter of 29 July on behalf of Joe Powell regarding petition P-05-885 - Accessible and Inclusive Public Transport for Citizens with Learning Disabilities in Wales.

As set out in my previous letter, our guidance document to local authorities states that in developing their proposals for utilising their Bus Services Support Grant (BSSG) funding, local authorities should continue to involve as well as consult and work closely with stakeholders. This includes organisations representing persons with protected characteristics. Local authorities are public bodies and are therefore required to engage with local residents on any public service.

It is clear that local scheduled bus services are the foundation of our public transport system. On 16 July the First Minister confirmed in his legislative statement that we will introduce a Public Transport Bill in this Assembly term, building on the proposals in the 'Improving Public Transport' White Paper that was launched for consultation last year. A summary of responses to that consultation can be found here: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2019-08/improving-public-transport-summary-of-response.pdf

The Bill will be a key part of wider reforms to bus services in Wales and will help us to achieve our ambition of creating an integrated public transport network, planned and provided in the public interest, and which meets the needs of the travelling public. The Bill proposals will provide the Welsh Government and local authorities with the tools needed to drive change. For further information on the Public Transport (Wales) Bill and wider bus reform agenda, please see a link to my written statement here: https://gov.wales/written-statement-update-public-transport-wales-bill-and-wider-bus-reform-agenda

Bus is a critical component of public transport and remains a key focus for both the Welsh Government and Transport for Wales (TfW). We have commissioned TfW to review how bus services could be delivered in future to ensure that urban and rural communities across

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Wales benefit from a modern, integrated public transport service. TfW is engaging with local communities, local authorities and bus operators to discuss how they participate in and benefit from an integrated regional transport system, and its work will be taken into account in taking forward the Bill and wider bus reform proposals.

Yours sincerely,

Ken Skates AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth
Minister for Economy and Transport

P-05-855 Accessible and Inclusive Public Transport for Citizens with Learning Disabilities in Wales, Correspondence – Petitioner to Chair, 09.10.19

All Wales People First
61 Caerleon Road
Newport
NP19 7BW

Website: www.allwalespeople1st.co.uk

9th October 2019

Janet Finch Saunders
Chair of the Petitions Committee

Dear Janet,

Thank you for the letter from Ken Skates AM, Minister for Transport. I would like to outline my response.

We welcome the Bill and the acknowledgement of the importance of local authorities consulting with all stakeholders when any changes are made. We also commend the fact that Transport for Wales has been commissioned to engage with Stakeholders about their transport experience. I will ask our National Council (a member led forum made up of member representatives of all the twenty-two local authorities in Wales) if they would like to invite Transport for Wales, to consult with them as part of their work.

I would stress however that whilst we welcome the Bill, there is still some time before the Bill will be passed as an Act. In the meantime, many people we represent with learning disabilities are already going to be excluded from gaps in transport provision and prevented from accessing communities, education and employment. By the time the Act is in force and the Welsh Government realise the deficits, it could not only contribute to the isolation and loneliness of our members, it could also force a reactive not preventative solution from Welsh Government or local authorities at a later date. As you know, this would be contrary to the ethos and spirt of the Social Services and Well Being Wales Act and other key Welsh Government legislation.

I need to reiterate that unless this issue is addressed soon, more and more people with learning disabilities (who in most cases are not able to drive and rely heavily on public transport because of the nature of their impairment) are going to be potentially excluded from Welsh society, not included, as the Welsh Governments key legislation aims to promote. We feel this is places

people with learning disabilities in a particularly vulnerable situation and will make them unequal to most other citizens in Wales.

Yours sincerely
Joe Powell
Chief Executive, All Wales People First

Eitem 3.4

P-05-743 Rhowch Derfyn ar Fasnachu Anifeiliaid Anwes Egsotig yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan David Sedley ar ôl casglu 222 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gymryd camau gweithredu yn erbyn masnachu mewn anifeiliaid egsotig sy'n cael eu dal a'u magu ar gyfer y fasnach anifeiliaid anwes yng Nghymru. Dylai hefyd wahardd trwyddedu pob busnes sydd ynghlwm â'r fasnach ddinistriol, greulon ac anfoesegol hon, gydag eithriadau clir ar gyfer canolfannau achub a chanolfannau achub trwyddedig.

Rydym hefyd yn annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ddilyn esiampl Llywodraeth yr Alban, sydd wedi ymrwymo i adolygu masnachu a mewnforio anifeiliaid egsotig ar gyfer y fasnach anifeiliaid anwes yn yr Alban ym mis Chwefror 2015, dan arweiniad Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Faterion Gwledig a'r Amgylchedd. Er mwyn i Gymru gael ei chymryd o ddifrif yn y gymuned gadwraeth fyd-eang, rydym o'r farn na allwn gael ein gweld yn caniatáu i'r fasnach hon barhau yn ein gwlad ein hunain. Mae hyn yn amlygu pryderon Cymdeithas Milfeddygon Prydain (BVA), y Federation of Veterinarians of Europe (FVE) a'r RSPCA.Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod unrhyw newidiadau a gaiff eu gwneud i raglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn gwarchod Canolfan Ieuenctid Forsythia rhag cael ei gau.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Mae anifeiliaid fel mwncïod, 'meerkats', ymlusgiaid a chrwbanod yn anifeiliaid gwyllt sy'n perthyn i'w cynefin naturiol, ac ni ddylent fod mewn cewyll a thanciau gwydr yng nghartref rhywun. Caiff dros 1000 o rywogaethau o famaliaid, adar, infertebratau, ymlusgiaid, amffibiaid a physgod eu magu a'u dal ar gyfer y fasnach anifeiliaid anwes egsotig. Ein dadl ni yw mai dim ond yn eu cynefinoedd naturiol y gellir bodloni anghenion cymdeithasol, corfforol ac ymddygiadol cymhleth yr anifeiliaid hyn. Hefyd, ceir tystiolaeth gref sy'n cysylltu'r fasnach mewn anifeiliaid egsotig â dinistrio cynefinoedd a difodiant rhywogaethau yn y gwyllt. Ochr yn ochr â dioddefaint anifeiliaid o'r fath wrth deithio - gan gynnwys llawer o gofnodion am farwolaethau - gall anifeiliaid ifanc dyfu i fod yn oedolion peryglus a all fynd dros

ben llestri mewn amgylcheddau domestig nad ydynt yn addas i fodloni eu hanghenion lles am fwy o le a bwyd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Abertawe
- Gorllewin De Cymru

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-743
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/06611/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair – Petitions Committee

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

12 August 2019

Dear Janet

Thank you for your letter of 29 July regarding Petition P-05-743 for Banning Primates as Pets.

No person may keep any dangerous wild animal (including many primates) without first obtaining a licence from their Local Authority under the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976. Under this Act Local Authorities inspect premises, and as part of the inspection, consider welfare requirements.

Officials recently attended the Animal Welfare Network Wales (AWNW) meeting and the group are currently working on timelines for a Code of Practice for Primates. I also acknowledge your support to the petitioner for a ban on primates as pets.

I will write to you again once we have received confirmed timelines from the AWNW.

Regards
Lesley

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs

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P-05-862 Mynd i'r afael â bwlio mewn ysgolion

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan BlowforBradley Campaign, ar ôl casglu 1,463 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn credu bod achosion o fwlio mewn ysgolion yn cael eu hanwybyddu'n aml ac nad yw'r mater yn cael ei wynebu mewn gormod o achosion. Mae'n ofynnol i ysgolion fod â pholisi gwrth-fwlio ond, yn rhy aml, datganiad gwaith papur yn unig yw hyn na weithredir arno.

Rydym am i Gynulliad Cymru greu fframwaith gwrth-fwlio safonol y gellir ei orfodi drwy'r gyfraith. Mae bwlio mewn ysgolion yn aml yn effeithio ar y dioddefwyr ar hyd eu bywydau, felly mae angen newidiadau gan fod y system bresennol yn fethiant.

Yn aml, nid yw ysgolion yn cofnodi achosion o fwlio o'r fath oherwydd ofn gwneud niwed i'w henw da ac mae'r dioddefwyr sy'n codi llais yn aml yn canfod eu bod eu hunain yn cael eu cosbi, gan wneud mwy fyth o niwed i'w hunan-barch.

Rydym yn mynnu y caiff achosion o fwlio eu cofnodi ac y gweithredir arnynt drwy system gofnodi well, teledu cylch cyfyng, adrodd, a chyswllt gorfodol â rhieni.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Llanelli
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Comisiynydd
Plant Cymru

Children's
Commissioner
for Wales

To: Janet Finch Saunders, AM

Chair of the Petitions Committee

Via email only

03 July 2019

Dear Janet Finch Saunders,

Re: Petition P-05-862 Tackling School Bullying

Thank you for writing to me regarding the petition above. Since I commenced my term as Commissioner I have championed the need to take more effective approaches and strategies across Wales to prevent and tackle bullying.

My recommendations have been informed by a comprehensive evidence base developed through sustained engagement with thousands of children and young people in Wales. This extensive participatory research is detailed in full in my policy position paper, which also draws upon wider research.

To summarise the evidence in brief, it shows us that bullying is a safeguarding issue that harms children's wellbeing and evidence from children and young people in Wales consistently shows that approaches to tackle and prevent bullying need to be more effective. A strong response is needed on a national level to make change.

I have repeatedly called on Government to respond. Analysis of children's experiences informed the 18 recommendations I made in my 2017 report *Sam's Story: Listening to Children and Young People's Experiences of Bullying in Wales* and I have also made recommendations about anti-bullying approaches in my last two Annual Reports, both of which were accepted by Welsh Government. Most recently, in 2019, my office launched *Don't Worry, I'm Here for You: Children and Young People's Experiences of Cyberbullying in Wales*, highlighting key findings from my 2018 consultation about cyberbullying.

My policy calls are drawn together and detailed in full in my policy position paper, but I will summarise my key calls below. I have also emphasised these calls in my response to the Government's recent consultation on the redeveloped *Respecting Others* guidance. They are as follows:

- **Government must introduce a duty to record bullying in schools as an essential part of an effective anti-bullying approach.** Currently recording incidents remains entirely optional for schools and this will continue

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when the new Respecting Others guidance is launched as it has advisory status and lacks linkage with statutory mechanisms. This is unfair to children. There must be a stronger approach taken across Wales to better safeguard children and young people and recording should be part of this. Effective use of recording means that far better preventative and responsive work can develop at a school level and this means that fewer young people will bully, fewer will experience bullying, and responses to bullying will be more effective.

- **New anti-bullying guidance should be linked to other evaluation and accountability mechanisms**. The Estyn self-evaluation framework and tool could provide a mechanism for this: evaluation should include an assessment of how well the school is implementing the anti-bullying guidance, including having effective monitoring and recording systems for bullying. This could then be monitored at a national level through inspection. This would enable a system-wide improvement of the effectiveness of anti-bullying policies and approaches. The current redevelopment of Welsh Government's *Respecting Others* guidance is an important opportunity to integrate a preventative anti-bullying approach into the wider educational reforms in Wales but this opportunity is not currently being taken.

- **Anti-bullying guidance including a clear duty to record also needs to be integrated with other whole-school approaches to wellbeing.** Young people and children are repeatedly giving a clear message that more needs to be done to prevent and tackle bullying. Too often children and young people feel that bullying is not taken seriously by adults and that nothing is done when they report it. The lack of a strong national approach to date indicates that this inaction has been reflected at a Government level. There is a clear opportunity for the Government to remedy this now by ensuring that effective action on bullying forms part of their current development of a Whole school Approach to Wellbeing through the joint Ministerial advisory group and the Stakeholder Reference Group. Government should also ensure an effective way of enabling children and young people to participate in how action on bullying forms part of this approach.

I will continue to push for Government to develop a strong national approach and to strengthen the impact of new guidance by linking it to the evaluation framework, which must include a duty to record and monitor bullying. Bullying has serious and long-lasting impacts: it prevents children and young people from experiencing their human rights, including their rights to be safe and to have an education. At the moment the law doesn't require schools to record and monitor bullying but our young people in Wales do. Government must link any new

guidance to a clear duty to record bullying in school-evaluation to ensure this happens.

Yours sincerely,

Sally

Sally Holland
Comisiynydd Plant Cymru
Children's Commissioner for Wales

P-05-862 Tackling School Bullying, Correspondence – Action for Children to Chair, 29.07.19

Thank you for the letter dated 26th June 2019 with regards to the petition below (P-05-862 Tackling school bullying)

"We believe that bullying in schools is often ignored and the issue is not confronted in too many cases. Schools are required to have an anti-bullying policy but too often this is merely a paperwork statement which is not acted upon.
We want the Welsh Assembly to produce a standard bullying framework which is enforceable by law. The after affects of school bullying often affects victims throughout their lives therefore changes are required as the current system is a failure. Schools often fail to record bullying incidents as such for fear of damaging their reputation and victims who speak out often find themselves punished themselves, harming their self-esteem even more.
We insist that bullying is recorded and acted upon as such with better recording, cctv, reporting, compulsory parental interaction."

In responding to the above petition, we have liaised with frontline staff and young people who are delivering and participating in Action for Children's Blues Programme throughout Wales.

Although schools in Wales have bullying policy's in place often it can be perceived by parents and young people as a tokenistic approach designed to appease parents rather than properly support young people.

We discussed with young people on what they thought could realistically work within a school setting. The young people felt that an action plan the school and young people could agree to would be ideal.

They also felt a partnership approach between young people and the school would reap huge benefits in which informing parents could be part of an agreement rather than compulsory, unless there are safeguarding or more serious concerns.

Young people were concerned that if the contacting of parents was compulsory it could in a lot of situations make it far worse for the young people involved, although we feel that young people could be encouraged to talk to their parents at home.

Young people they felt contacting parents as a first response, was one of the main reasons why young people fail to disclose an issue with pastoral support teams. Also, when listening and taking in the views of young people they felt that schools do need to record their actions and to be accountable for what they have or have not done in response to a bullying allegation.

Young people said that schools should follow up bullying allegations by monitoring over a longer period rather than dealing with it once and thinking the matter is dealt with.

The final point is that we feel it would be hugely beneficial if pupils were consulted about what action that might be taken and have a say in what approach would work best to resolve the situation, an example of this could be a restorative approach.

Many thanks for contacting Action for Children for a response to the petition, if you require any further information please do not hesitate to ask.

Yours sincerely

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Children in Wales
Plant yng Nghymru

Cymru Ifanc
Young Wales

25th September 2019

Dear Janet

re: Petition P-05-862 Tackling School Bullying

Thank you for writing to me regarding the petition above. Bullying is a very important matter, which sadly continues in many schools up until the present day despite it having been known about for many many years and numerous attempts made to reduce the number of incidents in schools. Cyber bullying has increased the problem considerably as has the issue of children from other countries being targeted more in the past couple of years. All bullying adversely affects the emotional and sometimes physical well-being of children.

However across Wales there is a variety of practice in schools ranging from excellent to very poor – as reported by children and young people themselves. Reasons for this vary. However in schools where the culture of the whole school is one of mutual respect, openness and transparency between staff, children and parents, prevention of bullying behaviours is more likely.
Recognising the importance of this issue to children and young people, in 2017 we undertook work both directly with children and young people through our 'Young Wales' programme as well as practitioners and created a Young Wales Anti bullying Network, organised events, surveys and campaigns such as :

#Bullying-MaketheChange;

We are young people of the Young Wales Anti Bullying Network -We say #sayno #bullyingmustgo

In 2018 we published a Report entitled Anti Bullying and School Attendance based on this work (report attached). Below are the key recommendations made by the children and young people which they hoped would be included in the revised guidance. A Welsh Government official attended these events and the recommendations from all of the work were forwarded to Welsh Government.

The recommendations from the children and young people for Welsh Government's re developed ***Respecting Others – Anti Bullying Guidance*** included:

1. Schools should have a safe room for pupils to use following an incident of bullying, as a space to calm down and gather their composure. The safe room could also be used as a space to discuss issues with a teacher.

2. There should be independent adults who are able to look at reports of bullying, speak to young people and make recommendations for action.

3. Schools should be able to provide a listening service for pupils to access confidentially.

4. Policies must have minimum standards to be able to monitor delivery. Young people report that there is significant variations in how schools respond to and address incidents of bullying. From young people's perspective some schools do address bullying incidents well, while others do not. Standards would support a more consistent response for young people.

5. Teachers and other adults in the school need to be held accountable. There should be a process for teachers and support staff to follow, if bullying is reported, so that the victim is aware of the process to be followed and feedback to the victim is compulsory.

6. Young people reporting bullying should be given a named person as their link and a date by which they will receive some feedback. This should apply whether the school or an independent person is investigating the complaint.

7. Pupils need to be told about and have access to their schools anti-bullying policy. Many young people do not know they have the right to see the school's anti-bullying procedures. Pupils should be included in revising and updating policies.

8. Young people, who are asked to write down the details of the incident, want to know what will happen to their information, who will see it and where will it be held. Where bullying incidents are written up, these should be viewed and given the status of a victim statement or impact statement. In discussion with young people an example was shared, where a pupil reported an incident to a teacher, who made a note of the pupil's concern, but at the end of the interview the information was thrown in the waste paper bin.

9. Teachers should have training on how to manage incidents of bullying, in line with the schools' policy, to ensure effective implantation. Updated training should be offered on a regular basis and when policies are revised.

10. Young people want bullying to be seen as a safeguarding issue, and included in the school's safeguarding policies.

11. Young People remain very concerned that bullying is not seen as a hate crime.

12. Schools and local communities should agree how to manage incidents that happen outside the school grounds. Young people shared examples of where an incident less than ten yards from the school gate is seen as a community incident, while other schools will work with local community services to jointly address the issue.

Recording

Children in Wales believes that the Welsh Government should place a statutory duty on schools to record all incidences and types of reported bullying. Children and young people should inform what is felt by them to be bullying. They should also be the main evaluators of successful anti bullying polices and there should be the option of anonymity as there are many instances where children prefer not to be identified.

As recording incidents is optional for schools, a stronger approach must be taken so children are better protected. However attention should also be paid to exactly how recording systems are implemented. We know of instances where a child reports bullying, the school records the incident/incidences, but then there is a gap of several months before the same child is bullied again by the same individual and the recording system regards it as a first incident. This has resulted in children no longer reporting incidences.

Whole School Approach to children's emotional well-being

Children need to feel that they are believed and that teachers will act to protect them. The more open the culture of the school regarding valuing the views of children and young people, the more likely children are to feel able to tell teachers what is actually happening to them in the knowledge that something will be done to sort it out. An effective use of recording means that better preventative work can be done in the school as a whole because bullying behaviour may also indicate an underlying problem for the child who bullies such as family problems as well. The response to reports of bullying would therefore be more effectively dealt with in this context. Schools which have developed a strong ethos of children's rights within their staff, children and parents are well placed to succeed in combatting bullying. The well-being stream in the new Curriculum should be used as an opportunity to promote this whole school approach.

Conclusion

A statutory requirement for recording of incidences of bullying, combined with leadership from Welsh Government to promote the ethos of children's rights in schools and the delivery of a whole school approach to emotional well-being would go far to reduce bullying behaviour.

Yours sincerely

Catriona

Catriona Williams OBE
Chief Executive

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Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff CF99 1NA

Dear Ms Finch-Saunders

RE: Petition P-05-862 Tackling School Bullying

Thank you for asking NSPCC Cymru/Wales' views on the above petition. Besides providing face to face services to children and families in Wales, we provide the Childline service and our Speak Out Stay Safe school service to primary schools, which urges children to speak out and seek help if they are experiencing abuse, neglect or bullying.

In 2018/19, Childline delivered 15,851 counselling sessions to children and young people across the UK where bullying and online bullying was their main concern. Bullying was the fourth main reason why children and young people contacted Childline.

This is why NSPCC Cymru/Wales is supportive of efforts to develop more effective approaches to prevent and tackle bullying.

What do children and young people tell Childline about bullying?

In 2018/19, Childline delivered a total of 8,823 counselling sessions where the child or young person said they were from Wales[1]. Childline delivered 501 counselling sessions about bullying to children and young people who said they

[1] As Childline is a private and confidential service, it's up to children and young people how much they tell us, so we may not know where they are contacting us from.

were from Wales in 2018/19, with over 60% of those sessions being delivered to girls. Bullying was the biggest worry that young people aged between 12 and 15 who said they were from Wales contacted us about.

Emotional bullying was the top concern discussed, followed by physical bullying, for both girls and boys. Young people told us about friends spreading rumours about them, being blackmailed, being called names, receiving threats and being bullied physically and online.

The effect of bullying on children and young people

Bullying is a safeguarding issue and has a serious negative impact on young people's well-being. Those who contact Childline talk about feeling hurt, isolated and some even say they feel suicidal:

"*I am not in school today as I am pretending to be ill. I have been bullied every day since I started school and have been having thoughts about ending my own life. I am called fat and ugly and have been told that nobody would care if I died. I feel really sad and want it to stop.* " Gender Unknown, 15

Strengthening a preventative approach to bullying in Wales

The NSPCC feels that strengthening a preventative approach to bullying in Wales needs to be strongly aligned with other elements of the improving well-being in schools agenda. The revision of the Welsh Government's Respecting Others guidance presents a key opportunity to review and strengthen arrangements to tackle bullying in schools and the support provided to young people who are bullied.

We fully support the Children's Commissioner for Wales' recommendations to enable a robust response to bullying across Wales and effect change:

- **A duty to record bullying in schools as an essential part of an effective anti-bullying approach:** we are concerned that the new draft Welsh Government Respecting Others guidance continues with the current system of optional recording for bullying incidents. This does not allow schools to put in place effective strategies for preventing and tackling bullying. This system does also not send a message to young people who are being bullied that their experience is being taken seriously. This needs to change: young people have a right to feel safe in school.

- **New anti-bullying guidance should be linked to other evaluation and accountability mechanisms:** it is important that the effectiveness of schools' anti-bullying policies is properly evaluated and monitored, so that there is an incentive to keep learning about what works and to implement the Welsh Government's anti-

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bullying guidance. We agree with the Children's Commissioner for Wales that this could be monitored at national level through inspection.

- **New anti-bullying guidance should be integrated with other whole-school approaches to well-being:** the revised Respecting Others guidance should clearly link across to the current approach to developing a whole school approach to well-being. NSPCC Cymru/Wales believes that Relationships and Sexuality Education (RSE), and learning about keeping safe, healthy bodies and healthy relationships is a core entitlement all children should receive and preventing bullying should be a clear part of this. We believe RSE and anti-bullying messages are best delivered as part of a whole school approach where they are embedded across the curriculum and in wider school policies, ethos, behaviours and communications.

Supporting children and young people

Children and young people who experience bullying should feel listened to and supported. It is important that the revised Welsh Government Respecting Others and subsequent schools' anti-bullying approaches clearly signpost young people to places where they can receive support, such as Childline.

There is a wealth of information for young people to access if they are being bullied on the Childline website itself and also some message boards where young people can share their experiences and support each other. [2]

Bullying consistently features among the main concerns children and young people contact Childline about. Childline helps empower young people to speak out about bullying and to seek support on their terms, at their own pace:

"I just wanted to thank the two Childline counsellors I have spoken to recently. You both have made a huge impact on my life and have helped me gain confidence. I hope you keep helping people who are being bullied like you did with me. Tomorrow I am going to tell my mum due to you so again I say thank you so much." Girl, 12, Cardiff Childline base.

NSPCC Cymru/Wales has also recently developed safeguarding resources (a bilingual poster and animation) with support from Welsh Government, which helps professionals implement interpersonal skills when a child discloses to them that they are being abused. The resources are available on the NSPCC Learning platform at www.nspcc.org.uk/listen and the skills are applicable to situations where a young person is reporting bullying.

NSPCC Cymru/Wales is grateful for the opportunity to comment on this petition. If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact NSPCC Cymru/Wales' Policy and Public Affairs Team on publicaffairs.cymru@nspcc.org.uk

[2] https://www.childline.org.uk/info-advice/bullying-abuse-safety/types-bullying/

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Yours sincerely

Des Mannion
National Head of Service for Wales
NSPCC

MAE POB PLENTYNDOD WERTH BRWYDRO DROSTO
EVERY CHILDHOOD IS WORTH FIGHTING FOR

P-05-757 Cael gwared ar y rhwymedigaeth ar ysgolion i gynnal gweithredoedd addoli crefyddol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rhiannon Shipton & Lily McAllister-Sutton ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Mehefin 2017, ar ôl casglu 1,333 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i basio deddf a fydd yn cael gwared ar y rhwymedigaeth ar ysgolion i gynnal gweithredoedd addoli crefyddol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol De Cymru

Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-757 a P-05-765
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/07216/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Tŷ Hywel
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

4 Hydref 2019

Annwyl Janet,

P-05-757 Cael gwared ar y rhwymedigaeth ar ysgolion i gynnal gweithredoedd addoli crefyddol
a P-05-765 Cadw canllawiau presennol ar gyfer Gwasanaethau Crefyddol

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 27 Medi yn gofyn am yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y deisebau uchod.

Mae yna amrywiaeth o faterion sy'n ymwneud â'r hawliau a ddiogelir o dan Ddeddf Hawliau Dynol 1998, y ddeddfwriaeth ar gydraddoldeb a Chonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn, sy'n berthnasol i addoli ar y cyd. Mae fy swyddogion yn parhau i'w hystyried.

Yn naturiol, ar hyn o bryd fy mlaenoriaeth yw cwblhau'r gwaith ar ddatblygu'r cwricwlwm newydd a chefnogi'r proffesiwn i'w weithredu'n effeithiol. Bydd yn rhaid i'r gwaith o ystyried cwestiwn addoli ar y cyd yn fanylach aros tan y bydd hyn wedi'i gwblhau.

Dros y misoedd i ddod, byddaf mewn cysylltiad â'r Pwyllgor yn rheolaidd i roi gwybod sut mae pethau'n symud yn eu blaen.

Yn gywir

Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

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P-05-757 Remove the Obligation on Schools to Hold Acts of Religious Worship, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 09.10.19

Dear Petitions Committee,

We are extremely frustrated by the Minister's continued delay in responding properly to our petition.

She has previously stated that her response would come soon, yet it now seems to be receding further into the future.

We cannot believe the legal advice she sought has not been provided.

The Minister says her priority is the National Curriculum. Yet the issue we have raised is entirely separate to the National

Curriculum.

We ask the committee to put further pressure on the Minister, who we believe is allowing a breach of human rights to continue.

Eitem 3.7

P-05-765 Cadw canllawiau presennol ar gyfer Gwasanaethau Crefyddol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Iraj Irfan ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Mehefin 2017, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 2,231 llofnod - 2,209 o lofnodion ar-lein, a 22 o lofnodion ar bapur mewn deiseb amgen.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gadw gwasanaethau crefyddol yn ysgolion gwladol Cymru fel rhai 'optio allan' ac ''o natur Gristnogol fras yn gyfan gwbl neu'n bennaf'', gan ystyried ffyrdd o sicrhau eu bod yn parhau i fod yn berthnasol i bobl sydd o grefydd wahanol a'r rhai sydd heb grefydd o gwbl.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

P-05-865 Dylid gwarantu bod dewisiadau sy'n seiliedig yn llwyr ar blanhigion ar bob bwydlen y sector cyhoeddus, i ddiogelu hawliau figaniaid ac er budd ein hiechyd, yr amgylchedd ac anifeiliaid

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Louise Davies, ar ôl casglu 1,109 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:
Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod holl sefydliadau'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn darparu o leiaf un opsiwn bwyd sy'n seiliedig ar blanhigion ar bob bwydlen ddyddiol i fodloni hawliau figaniaid ac i wneud y mwyaf o fanteision moesegol, manteision amgylcheddol a manteision iechyd deietau figan.

Mae rhagor o bobl o bob oedran yn gwneud y penderfyniad i fyw'n figan, ac mae nifer y bobl yn y DU sy'n figaniaid wed dyblu ddwywaith yn y pedair blynedd diwethaf. Mae rhagor o bobl hefyd yn dewis bwyd sy'n seiliedig ar blanhigion am resymau iechyd, rhesymau amgylcheddol a rhesymau moesegol.

Mae gan figaniaid yr un amddiffyniadau cyfreithiol â phobl â chredoau crefyddol, oherwydd mae ein hargyhoeddiad moesegol ei bod yn anghywir i ddefnyddio a lladd anifeiliaid nad ydynt yn ddynol yn ddiangen wedi'i ddiogelu'n gyfreithiol. Mae gan ddarparwyr gwasanaethau rwymedigaeth i ddarparu ar gyfer figaniaid ac i osgoi unrhyw wahaniaethu ar sail figaniaeth. Yn anffodus, er gwaethaf hyn, yn aml mae diffyg darpariaeth ar gyfer figaniaid yn y sector cyhoeddus, ac mae cleifion mewn ysbytai, carcharorion a phlant ysgol yn aml yn llwglyd. Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am sicrhau bod y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn darparu ar gyfer figaniaid, a byddai'r ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig yn cynorthwyo i gyflawni'r ddyletswydd honno.

Gall pawb fwynhau bwyd sy'n seiliedig ar blanhigion. Mae Cymdeithas Ddeieteg Prydain yn cydnabod bod deietau planhigion sydd wedi'u cynllunio'n dda yn addas ar gyfer pob oedran a phob cyfnod bywyd. Mae gwaith ymchwil sylweddol wedi cysylltu deietau planhigion â phwysedd gwaed is, lefel colesterol is, cyfraddau is o glefyd y galon, diabetes math 2 a rhai mathau o ganser.

Mae deiet sy'n seiliedig ar blanhigion yn well ar gyfer yr amgylchedd a gall leihau ein hallyriadau carbon sy'n gysylltiedig â bwyd hyd at 50 y cant. Mae'r Cenhedloedd Unedig wedi annog newid byd-eang tuag at ddeiet heb ddim cig a llaeth er lles ein planed, ac mae gan Gymru y cyfle i arwain y ffordd.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:
Diffinnir figaniaeth fel ffordd o fyw sy'n ceisio gwahardd, cyn belled ag y bo'n bosibl ac yn ymarferol, pob math o fanteisio ar anifeiliaid, a chreulondeb tuag atynt, ar gyfer cael bwyd, dillad nac i unrhyw bwrpas arall.

Mae ymgyrch 'Arlwyo i Bawb' y Gymdeithas Figan wedi bod yn annog sefydliadau'r sector cyhoeddus (ysgolion, ysbytai, cynghorau a charchardai), i gynyddu eu dewisiadau o ran planhigion. Cafodd yr ymgyrch dderbyniad da, ac mae llawer o sefydliadau'r sector cyhoeddus yn cydnabod y gellir gwneud gwelliannau, ac maent wedi cytuno i gynyddu'r ddarpariaeth o ran llysiau. Mae cyngor sir yn Lloegr, prifysgolion ym Manceinion a Llundain, a bwrdd iechyd yng Nghymru ymhlith nifer o sefydliadau'r sector cyhoeddus sy'n gwneud newidiadau cadarnhaol i'w bwydlenni oherwydd yr ymgyrch hon.

Mae Cymdeithas Ddeieteg Prydain ac Academi Maetheg a Deieteg America yn cydnabod bod deietau planhigion yn addas ar gyfer pob oedran a phob cyfnod bywyd. Er mwyn manteisio i'r eithaf ar ddeiet planhigion, dylai gynnwys digon o rawn cyflawn, ffrwythau, cnau, hadau a llysiau, sy'n llawn ffibr, fitaminau a mwynau buddiol. Mae'n hawdd cynnig opsiynau blasus sy'n cynnwys y bwydydd hyn, sy'n gyfoethog mewn ffibr ac yn isel mewn braster gorlawn. Mae gan y Gymdeithas Figan lawer o adnoddau a ryseitiau ar eu gwefan, a all helpu sefydliadau i sicrhau eu bod yn cynnig bwyd planhigion iach, cytbwys a blasus.
https://www.vegansociety.com/resources/nutrition-and-health

Mae Portiwgal wedi cyflwyno deddfwriaeth sy'n ysgogi holl ffreuturau'r sector cyhoeddus i ddarparu opsiwn llysieuol (figan) llym ar eu bwydlenni dyddiol. Deilliodd y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn sgîl ymgyrch a deiseb a hyrwyddwyd gan Gymdeithas Llysieuol Portiwgal, gweler:
https://www.vegansociety.com/whats-new/news/new-law-makes-vegan-option-compulsory-portuguese-public-canteens-%E2%80%93-britain-next

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref VG/07406/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
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21 August 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your further letter of 31 July regarding petition no. P-05-865 about Guaranteeing Fully Plant-Based (Vegan) Options on All Public Sector Menus.

You requested some information about the timescale and process for refreshing the All-Wales Nutrition and Catering Standards.

The current hospital standards include provision for vegetarian diet choices for each meal on standard menus and gives advice on how to plan further for vegan diets. When these standards were developed, the Welsh Government appointed a senior dietitian from a health board to lead the work in 2010 and to develop the new standards published in 2011. I feel a similar approach is needed for the refresh of the existing standards.

An initial scoping exercise has been carried out by a health board nutrition and dietetic manager on behalf of a core group of dieticians working together on the All Wales Menu Framework strategic group. This indicates the areas of the All-Wales Nutrition and Catering Standards that require a refresh. As a result, my officials are currently seeking to establish the costs of appointing a dietitian to lead this work and then to identify an individual who is able to move the work forward.

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I hope this information is helpful.

Yours sincerely,

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

Rebecca Evans AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Cyllid a'r Trefnydd
Minister for Finance and Trefnydd

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-865
Ein cyf/Our ref RE/05343/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

22 August 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter to Lesley Griffiths AM. I am responding as this matter falls within my portfolio.

Public sector organisations are responsible for making decisions in relation to the food and drink that is available at their establishments and should take account of consumer preferences in what they offer.

All public sector organisations in Wales can opt to utilise the National Procurement Service food and drink framework agreements, which enable plant based products to be purchased.

Whilst there are no plans to legislate in this area I am keen to raise awareness of this important area and, following discussions at a recent meeting of the Cross Party Group on Food, my officials will invite food industry representatives to share more information on plant based options with our public sector customers.

Yours sincerely,

Rebecca Evans.

Rebecca Evans AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Cyllid a'r Trefnydd
Minister for Finance and Trefnydd

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Petition P-05-865 Guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu to protect the rights of vegans and for our health, the environment and animals , Correspondence – Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council to Committee, 20.08.19

In response to the correspondence from the Chair of the Petitions Committee, please find Blaenau Gwent School Meals Catering position.

In Blaenau Gwent School Meals Catering, we employ an NHS dietitian with experience of consultation, analysis and menu provision in schools. Whilst vegans do have the same protection in law as vegetarians/those with religious beliefs, and cannot be discriminated against, we are not aware that vegan school children are "often going hungry in public sector institutions" as we are not aware of any evidence to back up this statement. Furthermore a vegan option on all menus is neither legally required, nor practical, and where menu choices are already limited, can be to the detriment of others using that menu, Examples as follows:

"Vegans have the same legal protections as people with religious beliefs".
We cater for vegans in all our schools in exactly the same manner as we do for those with religious beliefs. They are offered a daily vegan choice, as do our vegetarians who are offered a daily vegetarian choice, and those who choose not to eat beef or pork gelatine, they are offered a daily choice to suit through specifically tailored menus.

"Service providers have an obligation to provide for vegans and to avoid any discrimination on the grounds of veganism". In providing a daily choice, and catering for vegans as we do those on other diets for religious, ethical and medical reasons, we do not discriminate.

"Provision for vegans in the public sector is often lacking, with hospital patients, prisoners and school children often going hungry". We are not aware of this, we can provide a daily option for any of our pupils who would like this, in the same way as we cater for those with medical, religious needs etc.

"We would like to see all Welsh public sector institutions providing at least one plant-based food option on <u>every daily menu</u> to ensure vegans' rights are met"
To comply with the law and to ensure there is no discrimination Blaenau Gwent School Meal Catering offer a daily vegan choice at meal times. This is provided by way of a separate menu for those who wish to eat vegan at both are primary and secondary schools.

There are good practical and legal reasons why vegans are catered for using a separate menu:

1. **Blaenau Gwent primary school menu consists of one daily hot choice** which caters for the larger majority of school pupils. Pupils with religious, ethical, cultural and medical needs are catered for fully using alternative menus produced. Whilst vegetarianism and veganism is becoming more popular, they are still far from being the most popular choice. We currently cater for vegetarians and other special dietary requirements in our primary schools, in addition to many pupils who do not eat pork, beef or beef gelatine for cultural, ethical or religious reasons.

   We produce special menus changing twice yearly and cater for all religious/ethical or medical needs including pupils with allergies, multiple allergies and complex medical conditions. A request for a vegan menu and have only received one to date has been treated no differently to any other request and a separate menu has been provided for that child. However like every other request it does not mean that this lifestyle choice should become the one hot choice of the day, similarly the one hot choice of the day will not be made Halal, or Kosher, or pescatarian or vegetarian etc. as these are still not the most popular choices in our primary schools for the large majority of pupils.

2. **Blaenau Gwent Primaries** – As with all schools in Wales, primaries must provide menus that comply with the Healthy Eating in Schools (Nutritional Standards and Requirements) (Wales) Regulations 2013. In addition to compliance with food standards, the standard menu is analysed to ensure that 13 nutrients and energy are within range to ensure pupils can receive 1/3 of their daily requirements from this meal. These regulations would prevent the one hot choice being vegan – we are obliged to offer fish once a week, oily fish twice in every 4 weeks and meat cuts on at least 2 days each week on our standard menu.

3. **Blaenau Gwent Comprehensives** – there are no figures for the numbers of vegetarian and vegan pupils we cater for as there are **2 hot choices daily** – **one of which is always vegetarian**, on the standard menu. Therefore, vegetarians are catered for daily using the standard menu and figures of pupils who are vegetarian are not kept. In Comprehensives, pupils with special dietary requests (other than vegetarian) are advised to make these known to the cook, and the cook on site advises on what options are suitable, and where required, will buy in ingredients/foods not routinely offered to ensure the pupils have a suitable (and liked) choice. For example, cooks have ordered in pizza bases and rolls for children requiring a gluten free diet. Where pupils are not confident to speak to the cook directly, we ask parents to contact our dietitian who takes this up

on their behalf. If a request for a daily vegan option is received, this will, of course, be provided, in the same manner as we provide for pupils who follow other alternative diets for religious, cultural, ethical or medical reasons.

Kind regards,

Monmouthshire County Council
PO Box 106, Caldicot NP26 9AN
Cyngor Sir Fynwy
Blwch SP 106, Cil-y-Coed NP26 9AN
Tel/Ffôn:
E-Mail/Ebost:
Our Ref/Ein Cyf: PM/JFS
Date/Dyddiad: 08 Aug, 2019

Janet Finch-Saunders
Chair
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
CF55 1NA

Dear Mrs Finch-Saunders

Re: Petition P-05-865 Guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu to protect the rights of vegans and for our health, the environment and animals

Thank you for your letter of 2nd August in relation to the above noted petition.

Please find below my response in regard to this.

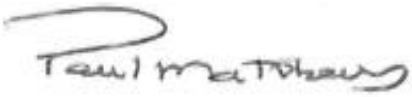
Within Monmouthshire Primary schools we offer a choice of Vegan and Vegetarian meals daily along with menu's suitable for all other dietary needs (dairy free, gluten free etc). 'Mardy Park Resource Centre' offers Vegan and Vegetarian meals daily in the cafeteria that can be used for the residential unit. They operate a "meat free Monday" service for all users on a Monday and will prepare a Vegan and Vegetarian menu for any service user on request. They will also prepare a meal for any service user that has specific dietary needs.

Severn View Resource centre will prepare Vegan and Vegetarian menus on request along with menus for all other dietary needs.
Hilston Park outdoor pursuits centre have a Vegan and Vegetarian menu along with all menus for all other dietary needs available on request.
Gilwern outdoor pursuits centre the same as Hilston Park.

All Leisure Centres offer a choice of Vegan and Vegetarian choices on their menus with Monmouth Leisure Centre recently hosting a children's party with only vegan food available."

Should you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,



PAUL MATTHEWS
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam/ Wrexham County Borough Council
Neuadd y Dref, Wrecsam. LL11 1AY
Guildhall, Wrexham. LL11 1AY
DX: 721924 - Wrexham 4
www.wrecsam.gov.uk www.wrexham.gov.uk
Cyfnewid Testun/Text Relay: 18001

wrexham
COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL
CYNGOR BWRDEISTREF SIROL
wrecsam

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair of the Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff CF99 1NA

Email: seneddpetitions@assembly.wales

Eich Cyf/Your Ref
Ein Cyf/Our ref SR
Dyddiad/Date 9 August 2019
Gofynner am/Ask for Simon Roberts

Petition P-05-865 Guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu to protect the rights of vegans and for our health, the environment and animals

I refer to your letter dated 5 August 2019, that has been passed on to me to respond.

Wrexham School Meals offer a vegetarian main meal option every day in both primary and high schools, and we have done so for many years now. Filled jacket potatoes and vegetarian sandwiches are also available daily. The primary school menu is certified as fully compliant with Welsh Government nutritional standards, and the analysis includes all menu items, including the vegetarian options.

Vegan options are more limited, and we are keen to introduce more choice in this area. However, we are restricted for a number of reasons. It is not currently possible for us to offer a full vegan menu, which offered a range of choices that pupils would be happy to take, and that would meet the nutritional requirements, particularly for protein, iron and calcium, that we must meet in order to remain compliant. While we offer a range of fruits and vegetables at all our schools daily, many of the vegetarian products on our menu, including Quorn, are not suitable for vegans, usually because they contain milk, milk protein, egg or cheese. We have also found that some brands of baked beans are not even suitable.

Our vegetarian sausages and vegetable fingers currently on the menu are suitable for vegans. We have also recently trialled a Country Vegetable Bake that is vegan, and the positive feedback we received from pupils means that we will introduce this item on our next new menu in November. We will continue to try to source suitable new items, and introduce them where possible.

The other building where we provide catering is the Courtyard Café in Wrexham museum. Here a variety of vegetarian options are available on a daily basis. The menu also states that customers can ask if they have any special dietary requirements so that vegans can be catered for on request.

I trust this information is of assistance, but should you require any further advice, please do not hesitate to contact the Business Support Section at HESupport@wrexham.gov.uk who will forward your enquiry to the relevant officer.

Yours sincerely

Simon Roberts
Head of Service - Assets

Ask for/*Gofynnwch am* **James Harris**
Our Ref/*Ein Cyf* **JH/AM**
Your Ref/*Eich Cyf*
Tel/*Ffôn*
Direct Dial/*Rhif Union*
DX
E-Mail/E-Bost

Civic Centre/Canolfan Ddinesig
Newport/Casnewydd
South Wales/De Cymru
NP20 4UR

Newport CITY COUNCIL
CYNGOR DINAS Casnewydd

Janet Finch Saunders AM
Chair of the Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

14th August 2019

Dear Ms Saunders,

Petition P-05-865 Guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu to protect the rights of vegans and for our health, the environment and animals

I write in response to your letter to Will Godfrey, Chief Executive of 5th August 2019 regarding the above petition.

The current contractual arrangements in Newport schools operate in accordance with the Welsh Government Guidance on Healthy Eating that stipulates the requirement for a vegetarian main meal option to be available every day in every school.

The new service model currently being designed and planned for implementation in September 2020 will require the successful provider to work with the schools to make significant improvements to the healthy eating options. This will include the offer of more plant based meals, through consultation and menu innovation.

Young people are very engaged with the issues of climate change and understand the impact of human behaviour on the environment and there are already schools who have introduced ‘ vegetarian day’. Therefore, the opportunity to expand plant based menu options as a consensual choice does exist and the new service model will ensure that the provider develops the menu to reflect this new awareness

In relation to Local Authority care homes and the homes that we contract with, the decision around what is eaten lies with the residents as it is their home and their choice. We take great care to engage both the adults and children living in our homes to ensure that they are able to choose the food they would like to eat. Needless to say, any vegetarian and vegan requirements must be accommodated and people living in our homes are engaged in menu planning to ensure their wants and needs are met.

Yn gywir/Yours sincerely

James Harris

James Harris
Cyfarwyddwr Strategol – Pobl / Strategic Director - People

P-05-865 Guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu to protect the rights of vegans and for our health, the environment and animals, Correspondence – Powys County Council to Chair, 15.08.19

Dear Ms Finch-Saunders AM,

Powys County Council currently offer a daily main meal, vegetarian and jacket potato option on our school meal menus. We also cater for numerous special diets including gluten free, lactose intolerant, egg free, etc. The Catering Service currently offer vegan menus to those who request it, in Powys the requests for vegan options have been very low to date. When we change our menus in October 2019 we will be adding vegan options to our menu for each day of the week, this will be on request and available in all schools. Due to the current demand for vegan options being very low, we will only stock/make vegan dishes at the schools were we have had a request. (i.e. although these choices will be on the menu we will not make/stock products in schools where there is no demand). Hence, we will be asking parents to inform our catering staff in advance.

In our County Hall restaurant, and for hospitality functions, we do offer a variety of special diet dishes including vegan options.

I hope the information above is of assistance, if you require anything else, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Best wishes,

GIG CYMRU NHS WALES | Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro
Cardiff and Vale University Health Board

Executive Headquarters / Pencadlys Gweithredol

Woodland House
Maes-y-Coed Road
Cardiff
CF14 4HH

Ty Coedtir
Ffordd Maes-y-Coed
Caerdydd
CF14 4HH

Eich cyf/Your ref:
Ein cyf/Our ref: LR-jb-08-7619
Welsh Health Telephone Network:
Direct Line/Llinell uniongychol: 02921 836010

Len Richards
Chief Executive

21 August 2019

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Dear Ms Finch-Saunders

Petition P-05-865 Guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu to protect the rights of vegans and for our health, the environment and animals

Thank you for your letter of 6 August 2019, advising that the Petitions Committee is currently considering the Petition P-05-865 which was submitted by Louise Davies on behalf of the Vegan Society. Detailed below is Cardiff and Vale University Health Board's response to the enquiry regarding the provision of plant based food provision for both patients and staff.

Dietetic and Catering staff from Cardiff and Vale were instrumental in the development of the 2011 All Wales Nutrition and Catering Standards for food and fluid provision for inpatients. Continued compliance with these standards helps us to ensure a positive patient experience of hospital food in terms of meals provision and nutritional content. Cardiff and Vale continues to comply fully with the 2011 standards.

All Cardiff and Vale hospital menus are constantly evaluated to ensure patient's dietary, therapeutic and cultural needs are fully met. Dietetics and Catering work closely to develop new recipes that reflect the changing dietary requirements of its service users. We work closely with national procurement and the All Wales Menu Framework working groups to evaluate and amend recipes/menus to increase fruit and vegetable content.

Cardiff and Vale are aware of the increasing numbers of people within Wales choosing plant based eating, however this is not currently reflected within the current cohort of patients within Cardiff and Vale. Requests for the choice of vegan meals is small across the different hospital sites.

Currently for inpatients we provide 16 different main course vegetarian dishes, 4 vegetarian soups and 5 vegetarian sandwiches, available across the main patient menu, and within the A La Carte menu. In areas where there is an increased request for vegetarian meals, the main patient menu has been amended to reflect this, for example Children's Hospital, Maternity and Adult mental Health.

Currently we have 6 vegan dishes and 1 vegan sandwich available, provided through the A La Carte menu which is available to all patients across all sites.

Dietetics and Catering have begun to increase the range of vegan dishes available, whilst retaining nutritional adequacy of the menu choices.

The UHB has also requested that the patient sandwich contract, due for awarding at the end of this year, includes an increased range of vegan sandwich fillings from 1, to at least 3. We have also requested that National procurement source suitable vegan snacks of cereal, dried fruit and nut based snack to help vegan patients achieve the prescribed nutritional intake across the day.

In addition, the UHB is committed to the 'National Peas Please' pledge, to ensure that more vegetables are on offer daily through increasing the number of portions served in the restaurants, in its recipes, sandwiches and salads. We consult with key staff on our plant-based products also.

Recently a fruit and veg stall - `The Grapevine' has been established outside the UHW Concourse so that staff, visitors and patients can purchase fruit and vegetables daily at a competitive price.

Cardiff and Vale UHB was also one of the first Health Boards to develop Healthy Restaurant Standards for its Retail Food Outlets, including 2 restaurants and 13 Aroma coffee shops. The Standards require a 75-25% split in favour of healthy options. As part of the ongoing development of the retail food provision across the UHB, Public Health, Public Health Dietetics and Catering, work closely together to ensure that the products on offer, meet a range of dietary requirements, and in the past 12 months, has increased the vegan and plant-based products for sale, with continued expansion of the range to ensure vegans' rights are met and to maximise the ethical, environmental and health benefits of vegan diets.

I am proud of the approach we are taking in our Health Board, and trust that this answers the queries you have raised.

Yours sincerely

Len Richards
Chief Executive

P-05-865 Guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu to protect the rights of vegans and for our health, the environment and animals, Correspondence – Caerphilly County Borough Council to Chair, 27.08.19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Your Ref/Eich Cyf:
Our Ref/Ein Cyf: DP/KG
Contact/Cyslltwch
Date/Dyddiad: 27th August 2019

Dear Ms Finch-Saunders,

In response to your request for information on the extent of our vegan catering provision, I can confirm that we have a vegan options available across all the sectors we provide catering for and, in the education sector, we have a vegan menu available across our school catering provision.

I am not able to comment upon independently run catering provision within our schools as this is a matter for headteachers and governing bodies.

Yours sincerely,

Councillor David Poole
Leader, Caerphilly County Borough Council

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

P-05-865 Dylid gwarantu bod dewisiadau sy'n seiliedig yn llwyr ar blanhigion ar bob bwydlen y sector cyhoeddus, i ddiogelu hawliau figaniaid ac er budd ein hiechyd, yr amgylchedd ac anifeiliaid, Gohebiaeth - Cyngor Gwynedd at y Cadeirydd, 28.08.19

Cyfeiriaf at y ddeiseb uchod a hoffwn gynnig sylwadau Cyngor Gwynedd am yr hyn a ddarperir mewn ysgolion.

Cadarnhaf ein bod yn cynnig pryd llysieuol ar y fwydlen Cynradd lle bydd disgyblion yn dewis o flaen llaw os ydynt yn dymuno pryd llysieuol.
Yn yr Uwchradd mae dewis llysieuol ar gael yn ddyddiol yn ystod amser cinio.

Hyd yma, nid oes galw wedi bod i ddarparu prydau fegan (1 cais a dderbyniwyd yn ystod y flwyddyn diwethaf drwy'r Sir gyfan am opsiwn fegan). Mi drafodwyd hyn gyda'r rhieni a gwneud addasiadau i'r fwydlen i gyfarch y galw ar gyfer y teulu hwn. Mi fyddwn yn trafod y galw gyda rhieni unigol pan mae yn codi.

Cofion,

P-05-865 Guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu to protect the rights of vegans and for our health, the environment and animals, Correspondence – Ceredigion Council to Committee, 02.09.19

Good Afternoon

Further to your letter dated 2 August, addressed to Mr Eifion Evans, Chief Executive, I write to confirm that

in the event that a child has a requirement for a vegetarian or vegan meal, the attached request form is completed and the option will be available on a daily basis.

Both public buildings provide daily vegetarian options and in addition display a sign confirming that vegan options are available on request.

Regards

A medically prescribed diet is one which has been prescribed by a doctor i.e. General Practitioner (GP) or Hospital Doctor/Dietician

Q Can my child have school Lunches?

Yes, school lunches can be provided for children requiring medically prescribed diets.

Q What do I have to do to arrange for my child to have a school lunch ?

Contact Gill Jones on 01970633679

School lunches will only be provided when this form has been completed and returned to the Catering Officers (address over leaf)

Q What will happen after the form is received by the Catering Officer?

On receipt of the form the School and Cook in Charge will be informed of your child's needs for a medically prescribed diet, thereafter your child will be provided with an appropriate menu which will be updated every May and November. The school kitchen will be supplied with colour coded plates and bowls, for the pupils with special diets.

Q Do I have to take any further action?

No, however if the 'special diet' is no longer required, please contact our Catering Officers (Contact details overleaf)

Q My child is vegetarian/vegan, can lunch be provided?

Yes, please tick the box and complete **Section A only**, returning the form to the address overleaf.

Vegetarian ☐ Vegan ☐

Q My child requires a special diet due to his/her religion, can lunch be provided?

Yes , please state religion and the diet required. Complete **Section A** only and return the form to the address overleaf.

Religion:————————————

Diet Required————————————

Send the completed form to the address overleaf.

Complete this page of the form if you require a medically prescribed diet. Arrange for Section C to be completed by either a Doctor or registered Dietician, or if you have a letter from a paediatrician please include copy.

Section A
TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENT / GUARDIAN

Child's details:
Name:————————————
Date of Birth:————————————
Address:————————————
————————————
School:————————————

Section B
MEDICALLY PRESCRIBED DIET:
(PLEASE TICK)

☐ Diabetic ☐ Egg Free
☐ Gluten Free ☐ Wheat Free
☐ Milk Free ☐ PKU

Other Please state:————————————

Section C
TO BE COMPLETED BY DOCTOR OR REGISTERED DIETICIAN

I confirm————————————

Follows a ————————————diet and will require an appropriately modified school lunch.
Name ————————————

Signature————————————

Surgery/Hospital Address————————————

Ceredigion County Council

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

Please return the information to:

Catering Department

Ceredigion County Council

Rhodfa Padarn,

Llanbadarn Fawr

Aberystwyth.

SY23 3UE

SPECIAL DIET LEAFLET

ADVICE FOR PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

P-05-865 Dylid gwarantu bod dewisiadau sy'n seiliedig yn llwyr ar blanhigion ar bob bwydlen y sector cyhoeddus, i ddiogelu hawliau figaniaid ac er budd ein hiechyd, yr amgylchedd ac anifeiliaid, Gohebiaeth - Deisebydd at y Pwyllgor, 02.09.19

Helo,

Ar ran yr Adran Addysg Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn, mae Caterlink yn rhoi cynnig bwydlen Vegetarian / Vegan os mae yna ofyn am hyn.

Hefyd mae'r fwydlen newydd mis Medi yn cynnwys 'plant based recipes.'

Diolch

Eich cyf / Your ref

Ein cyf / Our ref

Dyddiad / Date : 3rd September

Rhif union / Direct dial :

Cyngor sir ddinbych denbighshire County Council

Private and Confidential
Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair
National Assembly for Wales
Petition Committee
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Dear Janet

Thank you for your letter dated 2nd August 2019 addressed to Judith Greenhalgh, our Chief Executive, requesting Denbighshire County Council to consider petition number P-05-865 submitted by the Vegan Society seeking a 'guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu to protect the rights of vegans and for our health, the environment and animals.'

I have discussed with Lead Officer's and appropriate Head of Services in both Commercial Leisure and the Facilities Management Unit. Both sections are heavily involved with food and beverage in public buildings, leisure attractions and educational establishments.

With regard to our food and beverage offer in our public buildings and leisure attractions, I am pleased to say that we already provide vegan options at the majority of these venues as well as providing a wide range of dishes that take into account any dietary requirements or allergies. Where we are not able to offer a vegan option on the menu we can prepare something upon request. We will however look at our menus going forward as demand for Vegan dishes increases.

Within schools, a wide range of tailor made menu options for specific allergies are provided for pupils as required and requested by parents/guardians/head teachers.

Regards

Jamie Groves
Pennaeth Cyfleusterau, Asedau a Tai
Head of Facilities, Assets and Housing

Council Offices
Caledfryn
Smithfield Road
Denbigh
LL16 3RJ

Gwefan: www.sirddinbych.gov.uk

Swyddfeydd y Cyngor
Ffordd y Ffair
Caledfryn
Dinbych
LL16 3RJ

Website: www.denbighshire.gov.uk

Cyngor **Abertawe**
Swansea Council

Education Department
Civic Centre, Oystermouth Road,
Swansea, SA1 3SN
www.swansea.gov.uk

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Please ask for: Nick Williams
Direct Line:
E-Mail:
Our Ref:
Your Ref:
Date: 3 September 2019

Dear Janet

Many thanks for your letter dated 5 August 2019 which has been forwarded to me from Phil Roberts to respond.

In regards to the question referring to the provision of vegetarian and vegan options in Swansea school meals, Swansea Council offer a daily vegetarian option to the main menu as advertised. The vegetarian menu is on our website alongside the Primary School Menu and a vegan option can be provided on request.

Kind regards

N. J. Williams

Nick Williams
Director of Education

Eich cyf / Your ref:		Gofynner am / Please ask for:	**Mr. Gareth Morgans**
Fy nghyf / My ref:		Llinell Uniongyrchol / Direct Line:	
Dyddiad / Date:	**10-09-19**	E-bost Uniongyrchol / Direct E-mail:	

For the attention of: Janet Finch-Saunders, AM, Chair of the Petitions Committee

Petition P-05-865 Guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu to protect the rights of vegans and for our health, the environment and animals

Please find a response below to the request received on the 2nd of August, 2019. Should you require any further information please contact me directly.

Response in regard to School Catering

In primary schools, our current procedure for providing pupils with a vegan diet is by parents sending in a written request to our Cook in Charge. In our secondary school cafeterias, we are now starting to offer more choice to pupils who require vegan options. In order to develop our menus further we would welcome the support from dieticians and the WLGA on the basis that we could consider more cost effective, practical options that comply with Healthy Eating in Schools Regulations.

For Communities Leisure service.

In our retail Leisure facilities, we are now starting to develop a new menu offer, we envisage more choice to the public will be on offer for who requires a vegan options. This offer will be signed off by the Departmental Management Team October 2020.

Older People's Homes and Day Centres

In Care Homes and Learning Disability a Mental Health day services, our current procedure for residents and clients with a vegan diet is part of the care and support plan to comply with care standards. This is communicated to our Cooks in Charge via the manager. This is reviewed every quarter to ensure compliance

Yours sincerely,

E.D. Gareth Morgans, Director of Education and Children's Services

GARETH MORGANS B Ed. M. Sc
Cyfarwyddwr Addysg a Gwasanaethau Plant
Adran Addysg a Phlant, Adeilad 2, Parc Dewi Sant,
Heol Ffynnon Job, Caerfyrddin, Sir Gaerfyrddin. SA31 3HB
Director of Education and Children's Services
Department for Education and Children,
Building 2, St. David's Park, Jobs Well Road,
Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire. SA31 3HB

P-05-865 - Guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu, Correspondence – Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council to Chair 11.09.19

Rhondda Cynon Taf provide plant based options on all public sector menus. The process regarding menu choice varies in each service area:

Primary Schools
Plant based menu options are available via parental request in all Primary Schools. If a vegetarian option is not arranged in advance then we are always able to provide a filled jacket potato, salad or baguette. Please see the attached Primary sector menus.

Secondary Schools and All Through Schools
A selection of plant based menu options are available daily or the full menu is available on request in all Secondary and All Through Schools. Please see the below link to menus.
Secondary School Menu

Community Meal Service
The Community Meal Service produces and delivers freshly cooked meals to clients on a daily basis. A vegetarian menu option is available daily, please see the below link. Currently there is no demand to produce a vegan alternative, this will be developed as and when required.
Community Meals Menu

Residential Services
Any individual accessing either our learning disability respite or elderly residential service, who has specific dietary requirements whether these are personal choice or health related, would have the opportunity to disclose these during an initial assessment process. As a service we would endeavour to meet the requirements, menus would be adapted to cater for such needs . If an individual lacks the capacity to inform us of such choices ,we would explore this further with families, parents/carers or individuals who have a better degree of knowledge relating to the persons personal choices.

Regards,

Andrea Richards
Head of 21st Century Schools

Conwy County Borough Council Response to the Petition P-05-865 Guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu to protect the rights of vegans and for our health, the environment and animals

Conwy County Borough Council is committed to providing high quality food for all dietary needs across the authority. The key areas of food provision within the county are Education, Venue Cymru and Colwyn Leisure Centre where the café is run by a third party. Provision for vegan and vegetarian diets in each of these areas is outlined below.

Education

Education Catering provide a school Lunch in all the county Primary Schools, The Special School and one Secondary School.

The Primary School menu also served in the Special school has a vegetarian option on every day. Any child who needs a menu that is different to the published menu is asked to contact the School Cook in Charge. The menu is adapted to suit the needs of the child's diet that is different to the published menu. This procedure is followed for all children who request a different menu because of religious beliefs or because of a medical condition.

The six Secondary Schools who have opted out of the Local Authority Education Catering Service have their own arrangements with the Catering providers.

Education Catering also provide the food served for breakfast in the Primary schools operating the Free Primary School Breakfast Initiative. The only non-plant based product offered at breakfast time is semi-skimmed cow's milk, an alternative plant based milk substitute is provided on request.

Attached, for your information, are the Primary School Menu April 2019 to October 2019 and the Primary School Breakfast Menu

Venue Cymru:

Vegetarian and vegan options are always available across the F&B offer.

The kitchen team at Venue Cymru are happy to adapt dishes to make them suitable for dietary requirements. For example, at a recent banquet the client

selected the roasted aubergine and lentil with gnocchi in a tomato & basil sauce as the main course for vegetarians. Venue Cymru Chefs made the gnocchi on site to ensure it was suitable for vegetarians, vegans & dairy free.

The Head Chef researches new innovations and is constantly looking for ways of expanding what is on offer for customers, particularly vegan and dairy-free customers who often have little choice when they are eating outside of their own homes. The service has recently introduced a chocolate tart that is suitable for vegans and is gluten-free. Venue Cymru chefs make meringues using chick pea juice so that deserts such as Eton Mess can be made available for vegans and people who have a dairy free diet.

To give an overview of each F&B department within Venue Cymru:

Catlin's Café

Catlin's offers Sandwiches, cakes, biscuits, crisps, popcorn & drinks.
The biscuit range is suitable for Vegetarians and 50% of the products are suitable for Coeliac or gluten free
The popcorn range is suitable for vegetarians and gluten free
The crisp range is gluten free & vegetarian
The cake bar range is gluten free & vegetarian
Sandwiches are ordered to be 50% meat / fish base; 40% vegetarian; 10% vegan. When the service is aware of a big event or of particular needs these percentages may be adjusted to suit client requirements or event profile.

Y Review Restaurant

The lunch menu has 15 menu choices suitable for vegetarians and 15 identified as Gluten free and a further 5 dishes which can be adapted to be suitable for Gluten free requirements.

Chefs are able to adapt the menus for vegan customers and this is advised at the bottom of the menu.

The service intends to include more vegan items when the menu is updated in early 2020.

The restaurant staff request dietary information from customers when making a booking to ensure that all needs are met.

Conferences and Banquetting

The service produces a large menu pack which is updated every 18 – 24 months.

All the menus are selectors meaning the client selects what they want, agrees the catering numbers and provides us with any dietary requirements that require the menu to be adapted.

All menus have vegetarian, Vegan and gluten free options.

Chefs can adapt many items on the menus to make them Vegan and requirements are discussed with each individual client.

Colwyn Leisure Centre – Café Operated by Cais:

The menu in the café offers a fresh daily salad bar, available with various toppings for baps, salads and jacket potatoes. Vegan dairy spread is available for customers and a selection of vegetarian fillings/toppings including cheese, beans and vegetarian sausages. A selection of vegan cakes and bars on a regular basis are also offered on a regular basis.

The buffet menu is vegetarian led with cheese pizza, vegetable satay skewers, fruit kebabs, cheese & egg sandwiches, spinach and feta cheese bruschetta. Any specific dietary or allergen request are always catered for on an individual basis and are plated separately to the main buffet on offer.

P-05-865 Guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu, Correspondence – Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council to Committee, 13.09.19

Flying Start settings have a question in their registration packs that ask parents/carers about providing information about their child's dietary needs and providers would work with families to ensure these requirements are met

Those settings undertaking the Healthy and Sustainable Pre-school Scheme are encouraged where possible to use local, seasonal fruit and vegetables and to plant and grow vegetables that can be eaten by the children and also to have developed a written food policy.

The majority of settings have the Healthy Snack award and whilst this does not stipulate that a vegan option is provided at all times it does consider the dietary needs of children.

Settings also work to the latest Food and Nutrition Guidance for childcare settings from Welsh Government. The guidance is part of the planned Healthy Weight, Healthy Wales strategy. There is guidance within this regarding vegan diets and sustainable food checklists on which is followed.

Within the school arena we endeavour to provide a service to every pupil. This is very much inclusive of those pupils who choose to consume a vegetarian or vegan diet, whether this is religious or ethically based.

Within the current menu setting for primary schools, there is no plant based option offered as the norm. However, parents are able to make contact with the schools catering manager and request a specific diet if they so wish. We do ask for a written request, this is purely to be able to have traceability of permission. This is for all diets which fall away from the mainstream menu and not due to medical purposes.

Diets which are restricted from the main menu for medical purposes require medical documentation to support any said allergy / intolerance.

Currently within the county borough there are many parents who have requested a vegetarian (lacto-ovo vegetarian) menu, but none as yet that have requested a totally plant based (vegan) menu. There are available items that would be suitable should the need arise.

Alternative menus remain as close as possible to the mainstream menu, so that the pupil doesn't feel any different to their peer(s).

Within the comprehensive school arena, the catering department provides more options on a daily basis and it would be possible to have a plant based diet without request. Here pupils have more autonomy to make their own choices. In any case, if a pupil or parent made themselves known, then again, as per primary school setting, a menu would be provided for / specifications provided for in order for the pupil to have more choice rather than a restricted one meal choice.

Kind regards

GIG CYMRU NHS WALES
Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board

Bloc 5, Llys Carlton, Parc Busnes Llanelwy, Llanelwy, LL17 0JG

Block 5, Carlton Court, St Asaph Business Park, St Asaph, LL17 0JG

Private & Confidential

Mrs Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
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Ein cyf / Our ref: GD/LR/NWA19/408 & COM39592
Eich cyf / Your ref: P-05-865
☎:
Gofynnwch am / Ask for:
E-bost / Email:

Dyddiad / Date: 16th September 2019

Dear Mrs Finch-Saunders

Petition P-05-865 Guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu to protect the rights of vegans and for our health, the environment and animals

I would like to thank the Petitions Committee for their letter dated 6th August 2019, which was submitted by Louise Davies on behalf of the Vegan Society, and for allowing us the opportunity to respond.

At Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, the patient menu is on a one-week cycle, and a hot vegetarian option is offered for both lunch and supper; out of the vegetarian options some are suitable for a vegan diet. Whilst currently there is no specific vegan menu at any of the Health Boards hospital, our Catering Departments will provide a vegan meal option on request, and purchase additional suitable vegan items.

Examples of current vegetarian and vegan meals options include:

- Chickpea and Spinach Curry
- Bean Goulash
- Nut loaf Roast with Tomato sauce
- Cauliflower Cheese
- Quorn and Vegetable Chilli
- Moroccan Bean Casserole
- Quorn Korma, Cauliflower and Spinach Curry

Hot vegetarian options are also offered on the retail menus at all our acute hospital sites, some of which are suitable for a vegan diet. Each acute site also offers cold vegetarian menu choices, with Wrexham Maelor Hospital offering a daily selection of vegan sandwiches and wraps.

At Ysbyty Glan Clwyd Hospital approximately 10% of all vegetarian choices on the retail menu are suitable for a vegan diet.

A pilot called 'Wellbeing Wednesday' is currently being trialled at Wrexham Maelor Hospital. This pilot is being run over a period of eight weeks with each week offering a healthy meal option with most options being vegetarian and one being vegan. These options are discounted and the meal is being retailed at cost price which works out at an average cost of 60p per meal; there is also an option to purchase a piece of fruit for 15p. A recipe card will also be handed out along with a bag containing the spices/seasoning required to make the recipe, to encourage people to make the meal for themselves and their families at home. Following the pilot the Heath Board is planning on rolling this out at each of the acute on an eight week rotation.

A review of both Patient and Retail menus will be taking place over the next couple of months, where we will be introducing more plant-based meal options and the possibility of introducing a standard vegan menu for patients. Meanwhile, the Catering Departments are looking at adapting existing vegetarian meal options in order to make them suitable for vegan diets.

I hope that my comments are helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact me again if you require anything further.

Yours sincerely

Gary Doherty
Prif Weithredwr / Chief Executive

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My Ref: MM

Date: 16 September 2019

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff. CF99 1NA

Email: SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

Dear Janet,

Re: Petition P-05-865 Guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu to protect the rights of vegans and for our health, the environment and animals

Thank you for your letter, which was sent originally to the Chief Executive, requesting information about the provision of daily vegetarian and vegan meal options at schools and public buildings in Cardiff.

With reference to schools, Cardiff Education Catering provides a service to circa 120 Primary, Secondary, and Special schools across the city. Secondary schools provide a cafeteria style service where pupils are free to make their own choice from a range of foods on offer daily. A selection of vegetarian or plant based options are available daily in all Secondary schools where Cardiff Education Catering provides a service.

In Primary schools, meals are pre-ordered by parents, carers or guardians. A selection of vegetarian options are available, some of which are plant based; however, it cannot be guaranteed that the Primary school offer will be suitable for those following a vegan lifestyle. In this instance, the parents of Primary school pupils are encouraged to discuss individual preferences with Area Managers responsible for Primary school catering operations. In Primary schools in Cardiff, as in many other Local Authorities, jacket potatoes, salad and fresh fruit options are offered daily, which can be taken by those following a plant based diet.

Cardiff Education Catering is working closely with other Local Authorities and the WLGA Food in Schools Coordinator in relation to the provision of a vegan diet in schools. Consideration is also given to The Healthy Eating in Schools (Nutritional Standards and Requirements) (Wales) Regulations 2013, which are a set of nutritional standards that the Education Catering service must meet. The service will continue to monitor the requirements of customers whilst striving to provide a cost effective, nutritionally compliant and customer focused service.

The Council's Functions Catering service at City Hall, Cardiff Castle, Mansion House, Norwegian Church and St David's Hall offers both vegetarian and vegan dishes on function menus. The service has seen a growing demand for vegetarian food in the last 30 years and, this year, has supplied food to two events that were entirely vegan. It is estimated that the range of vegetarian food provided at functions is currently between 8% and 20%.

At the staff restaurant at City Hall, vegetarian food is always available and the chefs that are based at City Hall are able to cater for any requests by staff for vegan food options. Similarly, at County Hall, the staff canteen, which is operated by Youth Foods, provides a vegan hot food option on a daily basis as part of the vegetarian and vegan food options that are available.

Leisure centres in Cardiff, which are now under the management of GLL, provide gluten free, vegetarian, vegan and halal food options. They are currently reviewing their menus to promote healthy food options, including looking at costings in an effort to bring down the cost of the healthy option when compared to food items such as chips. In addition, Cardiff International White Water Centre also provides both vegetarian and vegan options through its café concession provider.

With reference to the Council's Meals on Wheels service, the food is supplied by Apetito and meets the nutritional standards required by the British Dietetic Association. A vast range of food is available to cater for a variety of special dietary needs, including energy-dense meal options for underweight/malnourished patients, low-sugar and low-fat meals, and meals appropriate for those with food intolerance and allergies, including gluten-free. A selection of vegetarian, vegan, kosher, halal, gluten free, soft and textured modified options are available on request, which can also be provided as part of a bespoke 4-weekly menu to meet an individual's special dietary requirements and cultural needs.

Currently, the Council's Meals on Wheels service only offers a vegetarian, but not a vegan, food option. The Council's food supplier provides a range of individual and multi-portion vegetarian meals that deliver a range of vital nutrients and are free from meat, fish, and their derivatives, including gelatine. However, they may contain products such as vegetable fats or oils, milk, vegetarian cheese (using vegetarian rennet) or eggs. The vegetarian menu options provided by Apetito include some meals that are suitable for a vegan diet. In addition, some of the ethnic meal options provided are also suitable for vegetarians and vegans.

The Council's Cabinet is due to consider a new Cardiff Food Strategy later this year, which aims to promote sustainable food, including local, healthy, affordable and environmentally friendly food options, that will help Cardiff to become a more sustainable food city.

I hope this information is helpful to the Committee in its consideration of the petition submitted by Louise Davies.

Yours sincerely

Councillor / Y Cynghorydd Michael Michael
Cabinet Member for Clean Streets, Recycling & Environment
Aelod Cabinet dros Strydoedd Glân, Ailgylchu a'r Amgylchedd

GIG CYMRU NHS WALES
Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board

Your ref/eich cyf:
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Date/Dyddiad: 16 September 2019
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Dept/adran: Chair and Chief Executive

Ms Janet Finch Saunders AM
National Assembly for Wales
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Dear Ms Finch

Petition P-05-865

On behalf of Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board I would like to provide a response to your letter requesting information about the extent of the current provision of daily vegetarian and vegan meals.

To provide an accurate response to your query, I have provided the information under the following headings:

1) Patient feeding - standard menu
2) Patient feeding – Texture modified diets
3) Restaurant and Coffee shop outlets
4) Future work

Patient feeding – Standard menu

There are a number of vegetarian and vegan choices available on the standard patient menu, these are summarised in the table below for each meal service:

Meal Time	Vegetarian Options	Vegan Options
Breakfast	There is an extensive range of vegetarian options including toast, a choice of cereals and a range of cooked breakfast options	Dairy free margarine and vegan jams are available to be served with toast and plant based milk is available to be served with cereals.

	(eggs, beans, tomatoes and vegetarian sausage)	
Lunch	There are 10 lunchtime choices including range of soup, sandwiches, salads, jacket potatoes with fillings, omelettes, finger food platters and hot choices,	The choice of vegan options includes soup, sandwiches, jacket potato with certain fillings and beans on toast.
Dinner	There are 6 vegetarian evening meal choices available on the seasonal menu which can be chosen from on a daily basis	There is currently 1 vegan choice on each seasonal al a carte menu. Vegan patients can also choice from lunchtime options and inform ward based catering staff of meal preferences so that additional meal choices can be provided.
Snacks	There is an extensive range of vegetarian snacks including yoghurts, cakes, cheese and savoury biscuits, sweet biscuits, salad, sandwiches, fruit pots.	Vegan snacks include fresh fruit, sandwiches, crudite (e.g. carrots/celery sticks and humus), sweet biscuits.

In addition to the daily choices available on the patient menu, our catering assistants are able to assist individual patients to make choices available through the restaurants or to identify meals that the patient would prefer which can be made available.

Whilst at the current time, we receive few requests for vegan diet options, the health board is committed to providing a range of meal options to suit all diets and is in the process of increasing current choices (see below).

Patient Feeding – Texture modified diets

There is a good choice of vegetarian options available on each of the three texture modified diets that are offered to patients who require them. This range will be reviewed in conjunction with the current commercial supplier so that additional vegetarian and vegan options can be included on future menus.

Restaurant and Coffee shop outlets

Restaurants

There is an extensive range of vegetarian options available in all restaurant on a daily basis. This choice includes: sandwiches, salads and salad bar choices, jacket potatoes, fresh fruit and 1 vegetarian hot option from the servery.

In terms of vegan choices, this is currently limited to sandwich options, a selection of items from the salad bar and jacket potatoes with certain fillings (e.g. beans).

The health board is committed to promoting healthier eating and operates a daily healthier choice meal deal which includes a vegetarian choice. A fresh fruit loyalty card is also in operation and rewards customers with a free piece of fresh fruit for every 6 purchases.

There is also a range of fresh fruit juices, water (including flavoured water 'Get more Vits') sugar free drinks and plant based milk available for hot drinks.

Coffee shops

There is a good range of vegetarian sandwiches and sweet options available at our coffee shops on a daily basis. We also stock a smaller range of vegan sandwiches and cakes which are suitable for vegans. Our point of sale system has identified that whilst vegan options are increasing in popularity there is still a limited demand for these items.

Plant based milk is available at all coffee shops to provide hot drinks suitable for vegans and there is also a large range of cold drinks available.

Future work

We are currently completing a review of the recipes and meal choices which are made at the health board operated central production unit (CPU). A part of this review is focused on increasing the range of vegetarian and vegan recipes available.

All commercial suppliers have been contacted to submit their current range of vegan options to suit patient feeding, restaurant and coffee shop menus to assist us in increasing the range of choices that we are able to provide.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

Yours sincerely

Dr Sharon Hopkins
Prif Weithredwr/Chief Executive

GIG CYMRU NHS WALES | Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Aneurin Bevan University Health Board

Our ref: JP/RB/lab

1st October 2019

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair of the Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
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Dear Ms Finch-Saunders

Petition P-05-865 Guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu to protect the rights of vegans and for our health, the environment and animals

Thank you for your recent request for the Health Board to comment on the above petition received regarding Vegan options on every public sector menu.

Aneurin Bevan University Health Board caters for vegans in all our hospitals. Our menus offer a daily range of vegan choices. In providing a daily choice of options, we are catering for vegans as we do for those on other diets or those with specific religious or ethical requirements.

Vegan staff, visitors and patients have been consulted with regard to the design of the menu and the choices included. The Health Board's vegan menu for inpatients was last revised and improved in May 2019.

To comply with the law, the Health Board seeks to ensure that there is no discrimination by offering a daily vegan choice at mealtimes. This is provided by way of a separate menu for those who wish to eat vegan in our hospitals. Welsh hospitals are governed by mandatory standards, one of which is that 3 hot choices must be offered at each main meal. The current standard hospital menu used across the Health Board does offer vegan choices on

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some days as part of these menus (in addition to a full separate vegan menu) as one of these 3 hot choices. A full separate vegan menu will always be available for any patient who wishes to eat vegan choices on all hospitals.

I hope the above response is helpful to you. If you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

Judith Paget

Judith Paget
Chief Executive/Prif Weithredwr

P-05-865 Guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu to protect the rights of vegans and for our health, the environment and animals – Petitioner to Committee, 09.10.19

Petition Ref: P-05-865

We note the content of the submissions provided by the Local Authority and Health Boards in Wales, which outline the existing provisions of vegan food within the public sector.

We would like to specifically address the submissions from the many councils which state that they already provide a vegetarian option as standard. By making the simple amendments required to change this to a vegan option, more pupils with special requirements will be catered for and food provisions will become more inclusive. This would also address the issue of demand and would eliminate the need to create alternate options for those areas concerned about low uptake of vegan dishes.

We are pleased to see the responses by the Minister of Health and Social Services and the Minister for Finance and Trefnydd, who have stated that they are considering improving their vegan offerings. By mandating this and simultaneously offering advice and support - which The Vegan Society are willing to collaborate on - such improvements will become easier to implement and therefore, more consistent across Wales.

We still believe there is crucial progress to made however, most of the submissions indicate that vegan food is predominantly only provided via special request, whilst the aim of our petition is to achieve consistent and guaranteed provision for the following purposes:

Vegan Rights

Our petition asks for a plant-based option to be made mandatory on every standard public sector menu. In practice, this would mean that there would be a plant-based option readily available in every school, hospital, prison, council, care home and any other state or local authority-run institution menu in Wales, every day. This would be available to everyone, without the need to make a special request. This differs from the current situation that's been outlined in several of the submission responses, where vegans, in theory, can only be catered for by special request.

Not only does this promote division, but it also indicates an issue with the rights of vegans – despite the claims made in the submissions that vegans can be catered for by many schools, in practice, this is often not the case. Where a vegan menu is provided, staff often have little awareness of it or are ill prepared to make provisions. Vegans are therefore often told they cannot be provided for or are offered very limited options to compensate, such as plain toast, a single piece of fruit or a packet of crisps. These are not nutritious meals and do not meet the standards in the *'Healthy Eating in Schools'* regulations.

Many hospitals do not provide for vegans with any consistency, leaving vegan patients to rely on family and friends, or having to discharge themselves before they are well enough because they are not being provided with food. Not everyone will have friends or family who can bring them food, and many wards do not allow food to be brought in. Offering a plant-based meal as standard on all public sector menus ensures that the growing number of vegans are catered for and are not discriminated against.

Public Procurement

Fully plant-based options ought to be available every day for all pupils, avoiding the need for special requests and reducing the likelihood of mistakes and misunderstandings. If implemented well, ensuring tasty, nutritious options, the availability of plant-based options for all pupils could have many benefits including improving carbon footprint, reducing cost and improving uptake of healthy options.

When local authorities push back against requests for vegan provision, one of the things most frequently referenced is limitations imposed on them by the procurement system and the fact that much of the food comes from outside suppliers with a limited list of options. Clearly, we should not be led by our existing procurement system, but rather the system should be reformed as necessary to ensure that public sector bodies in Wales are providing good quality, nutritious meals, ideally using locally sourced produce. This would be in line with the Welsh Government's commitment to sustainability and climate change.

Climate Emergency

In specifically noting the content of the submissions from Cardiff Council and Newport Council, it is evident that public sector organisations are already aware of the role of plant-based diets in addressing sustainability and environmental initiatives:

- Plant-based diets are better for the environment and can reduce an individual's food-related carbon emissions by up to 50%.
- Researchers at Oxford University have concluded that eating a plant-based diet could be the single biggest way to reduce an individual's environmental impact on the planet.

Following the declaration of a Climate Emergency in Wales, it is imperative that government promote environmentally sustainable consumption behaviours. Making vegan food mandatory on every menu would not only encourage this, but would also address the concerns about demand noted in the submission by Powys County Council. Greater accessibility would see a rise in consumption, simply due to the fact that vegan options are suitable for people from a multitude of backgrounds.

In order to tackle the climate crisis effectively, we must take heed of the large body of scientific evidence that highlights the need for promoting plant-based options, such as the most recent Committee on Climate Change report[1], which has explicitly stated that the public sector should lead the way by serving plant-based food.

Wales has the opportunity to not only take meaningful action to address climate change, but also protect the rights of an ever-growing number of vegans. These issues are of paramount importance, and it is imperative to take appropriate action now.

[1] https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/net-zero-technical-report/

Eitem 3.9

P-05-873 - Gwersi Cymraeg am ddim i bobl Cymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Sheryl Callard, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 95 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:
Pan oeddwn yn iau, cefais fy amddifadu o'r hawl i astudio fy iaith frodorol yn yr ysgol ac, oherwydd hynny, nid wy'n siarad fy iaith frodorol heddiw. Rwyf i, a chynifer o bobl eraill o'm cenhedlaeth, a hyd yn oed y genhedlaeth iau, yn cael eu hamddifadu o'r modd i siarad Cymraeg oherwydd nad oedd addysgu'r Gymraeg mewn ysgolion yn llwyddiannus gyda hwy yn y gorffennol. Dyna pam rwy'n gofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru wneud iawn am gamweddau'r gorffennol, a dangos gwir arweinyddiaeth i ymladd dros fy hawl i ddysgu fy iaith fy hun drwy ddarparu dosbarthiadau ac adnoddau Cymraeg am ddim. Rydym yn gofyn i Weinidog y Gymraeg gefnogi'r cynnig hwn ac ariannu'r dosbarthiadau fel y caf i, a llawer o bobl eraill a gafodd eu hamddifadu o'r iaith, y cyfle i'w siarad unwaith eto. Byddai hyn yn cyd-fynd yn llwyr â chynllun Llywodraeth Cymru i gyrraedd ei nod, sef Miliwn o Siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050, a byddai'n rhoi sbardun i bobl ail-afael yn eu diwylliant a'u mamiaith unwaith eto. Gofynnwn i'r Llywodraeth weithio gydag asiantaethau gwahanol i ddarparu'r gwersi hyn i bobl mewn ardaloedd gwahanol a thrwy drefnu i'r gwasanaethau dysgu fod ar gael i bobl ar y we. Hefyd i ddarparu llyfrynnau a phapurau i bobl wahanol o gefndiroedd gwahanol yng Nghymru er mwyn cael cyfle i ddysgu'r iaith.

A fyddech cystal â sicrhau hyn i bobl Cymru sy'n awyddus i adennill eu diwylliant a'u hiaith frodorol?

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Eluned Morgan AC/AM
Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Chysylltiadau Rhyngwladol
Minister for International Relations and the Welsh Language

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref EM/05512/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Aelod Cynulliad dros Aberconwy
Cadeirydd – Pwyllgor Deisebau
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Tŷ Hywel
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14 Awst 2019

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 31 Gorffennaf ynglŷn â Deiseb P-05-873 – 'Gwersi Cymraeg am ddim i bobl Cymru'. Mae gwybodaeth bellach mewn ymateb i drafodaethau'r pwyllgor am y ddeiseb hon ar 9 Gorffennaf wedi eu cynnwys isod.

Nifer y bobl bydd yn cael eu hyfforddi i addysgu'r Gymraeg

Yn ôl gwybodaeth a gasglwyd gan Y Ganolfan Dysgu Cymraeg Genedlaethol, mae 575 o diwtoriaid yn dysgu cyrsiau prif ffrwd Dysgu Cymraeg ar hyn o bryd. Fel y nodais yn fy llythyr dyddiedig 28 Mehefin, mae Cynllun Datblygu'r Gweithlu y Ganolfan yn egluro sut bydd y gweithlu yn cael ei gefnogi a'i gryfhau dros y pum mlynedd nesaf. Fel rhan o'r gwaith hwn, mae cymhwyster newydd wedi ei ddatblygu er mwyn hyfforddi unigolion sy'n ymuno â'r gweithlu tiwtoriaid Dysgu Cymraeg. Bydd y cymhwyster hwn ar gael o fis Medi 2019. Nod y Ganolfan yw sicrhau bod 30 o unigolion yn ennill y cymhwyster hwn yn flynyddol.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
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Nifer y lleoedd fforddiadwy a lleoedd am ddim i ddysgwyr Cymraeg

Am y tro cyntaf erioed, bydd un ffi gyson (£90 fesul cwrs) yn cael ei gyflwyno gan bob darparwr Dysgu Cymraeg o Fedi 2019. Mae polisi ffioedd Y Ganolfan Dysgu Cymraeg Genedlaethol yn caniatáu i ddarparwyr gynnig gostyngiadau o hyd at 100% ar gyfer cyrsiau blaenoriaeth a/neu er mwyn targedu cynulleidfaoedd penodol. Ar hyn o bryd mae gostyngiadau yn cael ei gynnig ar tua thraean o'r 1,500 o gyrsiau sy'n cael eu cynnig yn flynyddol.

Yn Gywir,

Eluned Morgan AC/AM
Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Chysylltiadau Rhyngwladol
Minister for International Relations and the Welsh Language

P-05-863 Galwn ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu cynhyrchion hylendid am ddim i bob menyw mewn cartrefi incwm isel.

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Malpas Women's Institute, ar ôl casglu 141 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Mae Sefydliad y Merched (WI) Malpas yn galw am ddarparu cynhyrchion hylendid am ddim i bob menyw mewn cartrefi incwm isel.

Sefydlwyd Sefydliad y Merched ym 1915, ac mae'n ymgyrchu dros faterion sy'n bwysig i fenywod a'u cymunedau. Ein nod yw grymuso ac ysbrydoli menywod o bob oed. Credwn na ddylid gorfodi neb i fynd heb gynhyrchion hylendid oherwydd cost y nwyddau hyn.

Gyda rhagor o fenywod o hyd yn gorfod defnyddio banciau bwyd i gadw eu hunain yn fyw, daeth yn amlwg bod cynhyrchion hylendid yn foethustra na all menywod ar incwm isel eu fforddio.

Ar draws y DU mae genethod sy'n rhy dlawd i brynu nwyddau hylendid. Maent yn gorfod colli ysgol. Tanseilir eu hurddas.

Mae anghenion menywod wedi cael eu hesgeuluso am amser rhy faith. Yn wahanol i drafodion eiddo, mae cynhyrchion hylendid yn dal heb eu heithrio rhag TAW. Nid yw'r mislif yn rhywbeth moethus, mae'n rhywbeth anhepgor. Nid yw menywod yn dewis cael mislif.

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddilyn arweiniad yr Alban a darparu cynhyrchion hylendid am ddim i bob menyw mewn cartrefi incwm isel.

Rydym yn mynnu y caiff achosion o fwlio eu cofnodi ac y gweithredir arnynt drwy system gofnodi well, teledu cylch cyfyng, adrodd, a chyswllt gorfodol â rhieni.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Casnewydd
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Eitem 3.11

P-05-871- Trefnu bod cyfleusterau newid cewynnau ar gael mewn toiledau i ddynion a thoiledau i fenywod

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Antony Esposti, ar ôl casglu – cyfanswm o 125 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:
Yng Nghymru, mae llawer o fusnesau, ysbytai a pharciau/safleoedd a gynhelir gan gynghorau lle nad oes cyfleusterau newid cewynnau ar gael i ddynion a menywod eu defnyddio. Fel arfer, dim ond mewn toiledau i fenywod y mae'r cyfleusterau ar gael.

Oherwydd hyn, mae dynion yn aml yn gorfod mynd i chwilio am gyfleusterau y cânt eu defnyddio neu, ar lawer o achlysuron, ddefnyddio mesurau dros dro fel newid cewyn ar y llawr, ar ben caead bin ag olwynion mewn toiledau, cydbwyso'r plentyn ar eu côl ac ar fainc yn yr awyr agored.

Gofynnwn i'r Cynulliad sicrhau bod pob gwaith adnewyddu yn y dyfodol ac adeilad newydd mewn mannau sy'n agored i'r cyhoedd â man diogel a glân i newid cewynnau a galluogi plant bach i fynd i'r toiled yn ddiogel ac, fel mesur tymor byr, drefnu bod cyfleuster newid cewynnau ar ffurf bwrdd neu uned gollwng-i-lawr ar gael.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Canol Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Jane Hutt AC/AM
Y Dirprwy Weinidog a'r Prif Chwip
Deputy Minister and Chief Whip

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref: JH-/05241/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Assembly Member for Aberconwy
Chair - Petitions committee
National Assembly for Wales
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Cardiff
CF99 1NA
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8 May 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 18 April requesting clarification and further information regarding the petition concerning making baby and toddler changing available in both male and female toilets (P-05-871).

To clarify the position regarding design standards, statutory guidance contained in Approved Document M: 'Access to and the use of buildings' of the Building Regulations identifies that where baby changing provision is intended, the only provision should not be located in wheelchair-accessible unisex toilets.

With regards to the local toilet strategies produced by local authorities, the Welsh Government does not intend to formally scrutinise the strategies. The local authority must publish its local toilet strategy by 31 May 2019. It was made clear during the passage of the Public Health (Wales) Act that accountability for the contents of the local toilets strategies lay with local authorities to their own populations. However, the Ministerial commitment to map the toilet facilities of all types identified by local authorities during the production of their strategies has been taken forward, and the data received has been scrutinised and is currently being finalised. Local authorities have been required to identify toilet facilities of all types, including baby changing facilities as part of this data collection exercise.

The Welsh Government has not had discussions with the private sector regarding provision of baby and toddler changing facilities as it would not be appropriate. However, we are aware that a number of local authorities have secured agreement with private businesses to include their toilet facilities within their local toilet strategies. They have also identified properties under their control for inclusion.

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It must be borne in mind that these first publications of the local toilets strategies are the starting point for further actions to be taken to meet the identified needs of each authority's population.

The provisions for local toilet strategies within the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 Section 8 took account of the actions contained in Health and Social Care Committee's 2012 report, *Public health implications of inadequate public toilet facilities*. The requirements for consideration of wider use of existing facilities; the possibility of charging and community involvement were all included within the statutory guidance provided for local authorities for preparing and consulting on their local toilet strategies. The statutory guidance also identifies how local authorities may use the planning system as a mechanism to secure the provision of public toilets.

The statutory guidance makes it clear that baby changing facilities accessible to parents/carers of both sexes should be considered. The action identified in the 2012 report for developing an overarching Toilet Strategy for Wales was rejected during the passage of the Public Health (Wales) Act.

Best wishes,

Jane

Jane Hutt AC/AM
Y Dirprwy Weinidog a'r Prif Chwip
Deputy Minister and Chief Whip

P-05-724 – Hawliau i ofal iechyd sylfaenol yn Gymraeg

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Cymdeithas yr Iaith ar ôl casglu 766 llofnod bapur.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Galwn ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ailedrych ar y Safonau arfaethedig ym maes iechyd i gynnwys darparwyr gwasanaethau iechyd sylfaenol, megis meddygfeydd a fferyllfeydd, er mwyn sicrhau bod gan bobl hawliau cadarn a chyflawn yn y maes hollbwysig hwn.

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref - MA-L/VG/0528/19

Bethan Sayed AC
Cadeirydd
Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
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25 Gorffennaf 2019

Annwyl Bethan,

Diolch am adroddiad y Pwyllgor, a gyhoeddwyd ar 13 Mehefin, ar Reoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (y Gymraeg mewn Gwasanaethau Gofal Sylfaenol) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2019 ("Rheoliadau 2019").

Rwyf wedi ystyried argymhellion y Pwyllgor yn ofalus ac wedi cynnwys ymateb i'r argymhellion unigol yn atodiad 1 i'r llythyr hwn, ac eithrio argymhelliad 2, a gaiff ei amlinellu isod.

Yn Argymhelliad 2, mae'r Pwyllgor yn gofyn am eglurhad ynghylch pam mai dim ond am y lleiafswm o 21 diwrnod y caniatawyd i'r Cynulliad graffu ar y Rheoliadau hyn, o gofio bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi rhoi ymrwymiad i'r Cadeirydd y byddai rhagor o amser yn cael ei ganiatáu.

Roedd Rheoliadau 2019 yn bodloni'r holl ofynion o dan y Rheolau Sefydlog ar gyfer cyflwyno'r Offeryn Statudol hwn o dan y weithdrefn negyddol. Fodd bynnag, nid oedd hyn yn ysbryd yr hyn roeddwn wedi'i fwriadu, gan fy mod yn croesawu ac yn gwerthfawrogi gwaith craffu'r pwyllgor. Yn anffodus, nid oedd modd caniatáu rhagor o amser i graffu ar Reoliadau 2019 oherwydd y cysylltiadau rhwng cyflwyno'r dyletswyddau ar gyfer y darparwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol a safonau'r Gymraeg ar gyfer y Byrddau Iechyd Lleol, a ddaeth i rym ar 30 Mai.

Nodais hefyd pa mor bwysig oedd peidio ag oedi wrth gyflwyno'r dyletswyddau gan eu bod yn elfen bwysig o wella gwasanaethau Cymraeg mewn gofal sylfaenol ac yn rhan o'r jig-so o waith a chymorth sy'n cael ei roi ar waith wrth i becyn cymorth gael ei ddatblygu ac arolwg llinell sylfaen Cymraeg ar gyfer Meddygon Teulu.

Fel yr wyf yn nodi uchod, rwy'n llawn werthfawrogi bod angen caniatáu amser ar gyfer gwaith craffu, ac mewn ymateb i'r ddadl ar ddirymu'r cynnig, nodais fy mod wedi gofyn i'm swyddogion sicrhau, yn y dyfodol, pan fyddwn yn gwneud rheoliadau am y defnydd o'r Gymraeg ym maes iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, hyd yn oed os bydd hynny o dan y

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weithdrefn negyddol, ein bod yn hysbysu ac yn ymgysylltu â'r pwyllgor penodol ar gyfer y pwnc dan sylw, ond hefyd â'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu yn gynharach yn y broses.

Yn gywir,

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

Ymateb i Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ar Reoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (y Gymraeg mewn Gwasanaethau Gofal Sylfaenol) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2019 (13 Mehefin 2019)

Darperir gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

Gorffennaf 2019

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn croesawu canfyddiadau'r adroddiad ac yn cynnig yr ymateb canlynol i'r wyth o argymhellion yn yr adroddiad.

Argymhelliad 1 - Teimlai rhai Aelodau y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ddiddymu'r Rheoliadau, ond nid oedd eraill o’r un farn, ond cytunodd yr holl Aelodau y dylid diwygio'r Rheoliadau yn dilyn ymgynghoriad llawn gan gynnwys grwpiau cleifion, Comisiynydd y Gymraeg a’r Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu yn ogystal â chyrff proffesiynol sy'n cynrychioli darparwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol.

Ymateb: Derbyn mewn Egwyddor

Fel y mae eich adroddiad yn nodi, ceir ystod eang o safbwyntiau ar y dyletswyddau. Mae gosod dyletswyddau cyraeddadwy ar ddarparwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol yn fan cychwyn rhesymol a chymesur ar gyfer cyflwyno darpariaeth Gymraeg yn y sector gofal sylfaenol. Ni chafwyd cytundeb ar y cynnig i ddirymu'r Rheoliadau, ac ni fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn diddymu'r Rheoliadau.

Mae'n bwysig na fydd momentwm i godi ymwybyddiaeth o wasanaethau Cymraeg a'u datblygu ymhellach mewn gofal sylfaenol yn cael ei golli, ond rydym yn cydnabod bod angen adolygu ac asesu cynnydd ac effaith yn barhaus.

Mae wastad wedi bod yn fwriad gennym i adolygu'r broses o weithredu ac effaith y dyletswyddau yn ystod 2020/2021. Bydd yr adolygiad yn cynnwys ymgysylltu â grwpiau cleifion, y cyrff proffesiynol sy'n cynrychioli darparwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol, byrddau iechyd a Chomisiynydd y Gymraeg. Yn dilyn yr adolygiad hwnnw, ystyrir a oes angen diwygio'r Rheoliadau, ac os oes angen, cynhelir ymgynghoriad gyda rhanddeiliaid perthnasol gan gynnwys y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu.

Argymhelliad 2 - Dylai'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ysgrifennu at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu i esbonio pam mai dim ond am y lleiafswm o 21 diwrnod y caniatawyd i'r Cynulliad graffu ar y Rheoliadau hyn, o gofio bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi rhoi ymrwymiad i'r Cadeirydd y byddai rhagor o amser yn cael ei ganiatáu.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Cafodd yr ymateb ei nodi yn fy llythyr eglurhaol atoch.

Argymhelliad 3 - Mae'r Pwyllgor yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ymrwymo i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth ddrafft yn y dyfodol yn ymwneud â darparu gwasanaethau yn Gymraeg gan ddarparwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol, yn ddwyieithog, i'w harchwilio gan y Pwyllgor hwn cyn ei chyflwyno i'r Cynulliad.

Ymateb: Derbyn mewn Egwyddor

Mae'n ddrwg iawn gennyf na chafodd y Memorandwm Esboniadol Cymraeg ar y diwygiadau i'r Rheoliadau ei osod gerbron y Cynulliad ar yr un adeg â'r copi Saesneg yn yr achos hwn. Fel y dywedais yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 19 Mehefin, mewn ymateb i'r cynnig i ddirymu, ac yn fy llythyr eglurhaol atoch chi yn ymateb i Argymhelliad 2, pan gaiff rheoliadau eu gwneud ynghylch y defnydd o'r Gymraeg ym maes iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, bydd fy swyddogion yn hysbysu ac yn ymgysylltu â'r pwyllgor penodol ar gyfer y pwnc dan sylw, ond hefyd â'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu yn gynharach yn y broses.

Caiff unrhyw ddiwygiadau i'r rheoliadau hyn yn y dyfodol sy'n ymwneud â darpariaeth y Gymraeg gan ddarparwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol eu gosod gerbron am 40 o ddiwrnodau cyn dod i rym er mwyn ymgorffori'r cyfnod dirymu. Ynghyd ag unrhyw reoliadau, caiff Memorandwm Esboniadol dwyieithog ei osod gerbron.

Argymhelliad 4 - Er mai dim ond rhai Aelodau’r Pwyllgor oedd yn teimlo y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru warantu’r hawl i dderbyn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn Gymraeg lle mae'r capasiti presennol yn bodoli, roedd holl Aelodau’r Pwyllgor yn cytuno y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru weithio tuag at ddatblygu'r capasiti hwn mewn meysydd eraill.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Ar hyn o bryd mae 120 o gyrff yn cydymffurfio â Safonau'r Gymraeg, sydd wedi gwella faint o wasanaethau Cymraeg sydd ar gael a'u hansawdd ar draws nifer o sectorau, gan gynnwys llywodraeth leol, addysg bellach ac addysg uwch, y sector iechyd, heddluoedd ac awdurdodau tân. Mae Comisiynydd y Gymraeg yn gweithio gyda'r cyrff hyn, a gyda chyrff eraill i wella eu capasiti i ddarparu gwasanaethau Cymraeg, ac hefyd i gynyddu'r galw am wasanaethau Cymraeg. Drwy ei strategaeth Cymraeg 2050, mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd yn gweithio i gynyddu'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg, ac mae'n rhoi Cynllun Gweithredu Technoleg Cymraeg ar waith, a fydd yn galluogi cyrff o bob sector i ddefnyddio datblygiadau technolegol i gynnig gwasanaethau Cymraeg.

Argymhelliad 5 - Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru gynnal ymgyrch gyfathrebu i addysgu darparwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol am eu dyletswyddau newydd. Dylai'r ymgyrch hon hyrwyddo'r cyfleoedd i siaradwyr Cymraeg o ganlyniad i'r dyletswyddau hyn ac egluro i ba raddau y mae'n ofynnol i ddarparwyr gwasanaethau allu sgwrsio yn Gymraeg.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Mae'r dyletswyddau a osodir ar ddarparwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol yn rhan o'r jig-so o ymyriadau a chymorth sy'n adeiladu ar y sylfeini a osodwyd gan ‘Mwy na

geiriau...' o fewn y sector iechyd a gofal. Mae'r gweithgareddau arfaethedig dros y misoedd nesaf a nodir yng Nghynllun Gweithredu Mwy na Geiriau ar gyfer 2019/20 i gefnogi datblygiadau ym maes gofal sylfaenol yn cynnwys:

Arolwg Sylfaenol y Gymraeg - Practisau Meddygon Teulu

I gyd-fynd â chyflwyno'r dyletswyddau ar gontractwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol, mae swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gweithio gyda'r Pwyllgor Meddygon Teulu (Cymru) i ddatblygu arolwg i gasglu data sylfaenol ar wasanaethau Cymraeg o fewn practisau a chlystyrau Meddygon Teulu. Mae'r arolwg yn cael ei gwblhau ar hyn o bryd, gyda chwestiynau o dan y penawdau canlynol:

- Hyrwyddo a gwybodaeth - hyrwyddo a darparu gwybodaeth yn y Gymraeg
- Sgiliau - y lefel o ymwybyddiaeth o'r Gymraeg a'r sgiliau a'r cyfleoedd i staff i ddysgu a gwella eu sgiliau Cymraeg
- Cynnig Rhagweithiol - recordio'r cynnig rhagweithiol a dewis iaith y claf.

Cynhelir yr arolwg yn ystod yr haf. Bydd y canfyddiadau o'r arolwg hwn yn cyfrannu at ddatblygu'r pecyn cymorth ar gyfer gofal sylfaenol, cynllun peilot Cymraeg Byd Busnes a'r adolygiad yn y dyfodol o weithredu ac effaith y dyletswyddau.

Y Pecyn Cymorth ar gyfer Gofal Sylfaenol

Mae swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru yn bwrw ati â'r gwaith o ddatblygu pecyn cymorth gofal sylfaenol i hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg a'r 'Cynnig Rhagweithiol' a darparu canllawiau a chymorth ymarferol. Yn y cyfamser, mewn ymateb i'r argymhelliad penodol hwn, byddwn yn llunio taflen ffeithiau 'Cwestiynau Cyffredin' i hybu'r cyfleoedd a ddaw yn sgil y dyletswyddau hyn gan egluro beth y disgwylir ei rannu gyda chontractwyr gofal sylfaenol.

Cynllun Peilot Cymraeg Byd Busnes

Bwriad Llywodraeth Cymru yw cynnal cynlluniau peilot Cymraeg Byd Busnes gyda chlystyrau i gefnogi sefydliadau gofal sylfaenol wrth gyflwyno'r dyletswyddau hyn. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys nodi anghenion practisau yn yr ardal glwstwr, a chanfod atebion posibl i'w cynorthwyo i gynnig gwell darpariaeth ddwyieithog. Mae cynllun peilot wedi cael ei nodi yn ardal Bwrdd Iechyd Hywel Dda - Clwstwr Aman Gwendraeth, ac mae opsiynau'n cael eu trafod gyda Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr hefyd. Bydd y gwaith yn helpu i nodi arferion da y gellid eu datblygu ar lefel genedlaethol, a chefnogi'r pecyn cymorth arfaethedig ar gyfer gofal sylfaenol wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau Cymraeg a'r 'Cynnig Rhagweithiol'.

Argymhelliad 6 - Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru sicrhau bod darparwyr addysg a hyfforddiant ar gyfer y rhai sy'n gweithio ym maes gofal sylfaenol yn ymwybodol o natur y dyletswyddau newydd er mwyn chwalu unrhyw gamsyniad am yr angen i weithwyr proffesiynol siarad Cymraeg er mwyn gweithio yng Nghymru

Ymateb: Derbyn

Cafodd y mater hwn ei godi yn eich cyfarfod pwyllgor gan y cyrff cynrychioladol, ac mae hefyd wedi cael ei godi ar wahân gyda fy swyddogion. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn mynd i'r afael â'r camsyniad am y gofynion o ran gallu wrth siarad Cymraeg. Ni fyddem am i'r dyletswyddau gael eu gweld fel rhwystr i recriwtio yn y dyfodol ar draws y sector gofal sylfaenol. Mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru, byrddau iechyd, darparwyr hyfforddiant a chyrff cynrychioladol y darparwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol oll rôl i'w chwarae i sicrhau nad hyn yw'r achos. Bydd fy swyddogion yn parhau i weithio gyda'r rhanddeiliaid perthnasol i chwalu unrhyw gamsyniad.

Argymhelliad 7 - Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru egluro cyfrifoldebau'r byrddau iechyd lleol ar unwaith o ran cwrdd â chostau darparwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol o ganlyniad i gydymffurfio â'r Rheoliadau.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Ni fyddem yn disgwyl, nac yn dymuno, gweld darparwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol yn colli incwm o ganlyniad i'r Rheoliadau yn dod i rym yn cyflwyno'r dyletswyddau. Bydd fy swyddogion yn ysgrifennu at Gyfarwyddwyr Gofal Sylfaenol y Byrddau Iechyd i egluro'r safbwynt.

Argymhelliad 8 - Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru roi cyllid i Gomisiynydd y Gymraeg er mwyn iddo gynnal adolygiad o weithredu’r Rheoliadau ar ôl iddynt fod mewn grym am 12 mis. Dylai'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Chomisiynydd y Gymraeg gyflwyno adroddiad ar yr adolygiad i'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu.

Ymateb: Derbyn

Fel y nodir yn yr ymateb i Argymhelliad 1, byddwn yn cynnal adolygiad ar weithredu ac effaith y dyletswyddau, a byddwn yn trafod y dull gweithredu priodol gyda Chomisiynydd y Gymraeg. Cynhelir yr arolwg yn ystod haf 2020/21. Bydd canfyddiadau'r adolygiad yn cael eu rhannu gyda'r Pwyllgor.

P-05-724 P-05-724 Hawliau i ofal iechyd sylfaenol yn Gymraeg, Gohebiaeth – Deisebydd at y Pwyllgor, 07.10.19

Annwyl Glerc y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol
(Y Gymraeg mewn Gwasanaethau Gofal Sylfaenol) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2019

Diolch am eich gwahoddiad dyddiedig 2 Hydref 2019 i gynnig sylwadau ar ymateb y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a chyfathrebu ar Reoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Y Gymraeg mewn Gwasanaethau Gofal Sylfaenol) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2019.

Rydym yn cadarnhau bod y Gweinidog wedi trafod pob un o'r argymhellion yn ei ymateb.

Argymhelliad 1
Yn ei adroddiad, mae'r Pwyllgor yn nodi fod rhai aelodau o'r farn y dylai'r Llywodraeth ddiddymu'r Rheoliadau, ond nid oedd eraill o'r un farn. Er hynny, cytunodd yr holl aelodau y dylid diwygio'r Rheoliadau yn dilyn ymgynghoriad llawn; ac mae'r Gweinidog yn gosod addewid i weithredu camau o'r fath. Bwriad deiseb y Gymdeithas oedd galw am newid Safonau'r Gymraeg fel bod hawliau cyfreithadwy cadarn a chlir gan y cyhoedd i dderbyn gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol yn Gymraeg. Am hynny, rydym yn galw am addewid pendant y bydd y Rheoliadau yn cael eu cryfhau erbyn 2020/21; ac y bydd camau penodol i sicrhau bod deddfwriaeth ac is-ddeddfwriaeth sydd yn yr arfaeth yn adlewyrchu'r angen i hybu'r Gymraeg mewn gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol.

Argymhelliad 2
Yn ei ymateb i adroddiad y Pwyllgor, mae'r Gweinidog yn cyflwyno addewid i ganiatáu amser ar gyfer gwaith craffu rheoliadau am y defnydd o'r Gymraeg ym maes iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol i'r dyfodol, gan hysbysu ac ymgysylltu â'r pwyllgor penodol ar gyfer y pwnc dan sylw, ond hefyd â'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu yn gynharach yn y broses. Tra rydym yn croesawu addewid o'r fath, mae'n rhaid tynnu eich sylw at y ffaith bod Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Chysylltiadau Rhyngwladol, eisoes wedi cynnig yr un addewid i'r Pwyllgor. Mae diffyg parodrwydd y Llywodraeth i wireddu addewidion yn peri gofid i ni fel Cymdeithas ac yn tanseilio'r broses ddemocrataidd.
Cwestiwn: Faint o amser a neuilltir ar gyfer y gwaith craffu o hyn ymlaen? Yn ystod pa gam o'r broses caiff y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu eu hysbysu?

Argymhelliad 3
Rydym yn croesawu'r addewid i gyflwyno Memorandwm Esboniadol dwyieithog o hyn ymlaen.

Argymhelliad 4
Rydym yn croesawu'r addewid y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio tuag at ddatblygu'r capasiti i ddarparu gwasanaethau Cymraeg ar draws y sector gyhoeddus. Ym maes iechyd, mae dirfawr angen cynllunio gweithlu ar sail anghenion ieithyddol y boblogaeth er mwyn

mynd ati i weithredu’r ‘cynnig rhagweithiol’ yn llwyddiannus. Am hynny, wrth gomisiynu’r addysg, mae angen gosod targedau clir ar gyfer recriwtio nifer digonol o siaradwyr Cymraeg ar gyfer gweithlu'r dyfodol; sicrhau fod rhaglenni proffesiynol ar gael trwy’r Gymraeg ar draws y disgyblaethau er mwyn sefydlu’r sgiliau iaith angenrheidiol ar gyfer ymarfer mewn sefyllfa ddwyieithog: a gwella sgiliau Cymraeg a hyder y gweithlu presennol.
Cwestiwn: A fydd y Gweinidog yn rhoi sylw manwl i’r anghenion hyn wrth adolygu Cymru Iachach: Strategaeth Gweithlu ar gyfer Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol (Addysg a Gwella Iechyd Cymru / Gofal Cymdeithasol Cymru, 2019)?

Argymhelliad 5
Rydym yn croesawu’r addewid i gynnal ymgyrch i addysgu darparwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol am eu dyletswyddau newydd, gan gynnwys cynnal arolwg; paratoi pecyn cymorth ar gyfer gofal sylfaenol; a chynllun peilot Cymraeg byd busnes.
Cwestiwn: Beth yw’r amserlen ar gyfer y mentrau hyn?

Argymhelliad 7
Rydym yn croesawu’r bwriad i ysgrifennu at Gyfarwyddwyr Gofal Sylfaenol y Byrddau Iechyd i egluro cyfrifoldebau'r byrddau iechyd lleol o ran cwrdd â chostau darparwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol o ganlyniad i gydymffurfio â'r Rheoliadau.

Argymhelliad 8
Rydym yn croesawu’r bwriad i gynnal adolygiad ar weithredu ac effaith y dyletswyddau yn ystod haf 2020/21; a thrafod y dull gweithredu priodol gyda Chomisiynydd y Gymraeg. Er hynny, mae’n rhaid pwysleisio mai bwriad deiseb y Gymdeithas oedd galw am newid Safonau’r Gymraeg fel bod hawliau cyfreithadwy cadarn a chlir gan y cyhoedd i dderbyn gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol yn Gymraeg. Am hynny, rydym yn galw am addewid pendant y bydd y Rheoliadau yn cael eu cryfhau erbyn 2020/21; ac y bydd camau penodol i sicrhau bod deddfwriaeth ac is-ddeddfwriaeth sydd yn yr arfaeth yn adlewyrchu’r angen i hybu’r Gymraeg mewn gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol.

Yr eiddoch yn gywir

Gwerfyl Roberts
Cadeirydd
Is-grŵp Iechyd
Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 3.13

P-05-732- Amseroedd Aros Annerbyniol ar gyfer Cleifion y GIG yn Adran Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys Wrecsam/Ysbyty Wrecsam Maelor

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Charles Dodman ar ôl casglu 14 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rwy'n galw ar Gynulliad Cymru i drafod a gweithredu mesurau i fynd i'r afael ag amseroedd aros annerbyniol ar gyfer pobl Cymru yn Adran Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys Wrecsam/Ysbyty Wrecsam Maelor. Mae pobl Cymru yn ymddangos yn ddigalon ac wedi'u tanseilio oherwydd y sefyllfa annerbyniol hon.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Wrecsam
- Gogledd Cymru

GIG CYMRU NHS WALES | Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board

Bloc 5, Llys Carlton, Parc Busnes Llanelwy, Llanelwy, LL17 0JG

Block 5, Carlton Court, St Asaph Business Park, St Asaph, LL17 0JG

Ein cyf / Our ref: GD/CB/KKS/9162/2258
Eich cyf / Your ref:
☎:
Gofynnwch am / Ask for:
E-bost / Email:
yddiad / Date: 26th September 2019

Ms Janet Finch-Saunders AM / AC
Chair of the Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales

Sent via e-mail:
SeneddPetitions@Assembly.Wales

Dear Janet

Thank you for your correspondence of 18th April 2019 asking for a further update on developments to waiting time for NHS patients in Ysbyty Maelor Wrecsam/Wrexham Maelor Hospital.

Since our previous communication, we have continued to strengthen our leadership team in Wrexham and maintained a strong focus on Unscheduled Care as a key quality driver.

There is evidence that progress in some areas is improving outcomes for patients accessing unscheduled care. In particular, the ambulance handover process introduced late last year is yielding excellent results and sustained for over 6 months. The Welsh Delivery Unit has also acknowledged this area as one of the best performing across Wales. This has resulted in prompt handover of ambulance patients conveyed in the Emergency Department releasing the crews back into the community to respond to other emergency calls.

A new interim Managing Director (MD) for Wrexham Maelor Hospital was appointed in August 2019. The MD has developed an implementation plan to right size the hospital within the existing resources. The first phase will be the creation of a 57 spaced Acute Medical Unit and short stay area as part of the acute floor reconfiguration providing a dedicated assessment area for clinical need, ambulatory and short stay (including frailty), which is scheduled to go live on 4th November. This is designed to manage patients requiring medical care promptly, through either an ambulatory emergency care service or the short stay ward caring for patients up to 72 hours. This is a key intervention to improve patient flow and experience through the Emergency Department. In addition, the leadership team is reviewing the medical staffing establishment within the Emergency Department to ensure effective senior decision making capacity particularly out of hours.

Overall, the focus is on managing the clinical processes as patients present to the hospital, through to the ward areas ensuring daily planning of care to discharge and finally, effective discharge planning with our partners to eliminate non-acute delays. The Hospital leadership team remain focused on strengthening the discharge support of patients who do not require a hospital bed with the Local Authority colleagues. Any support with improving this will be greatly appreciated for Wrecsam and Flintshire.

The team have updated the progress against the recommendations in the CHC review below:

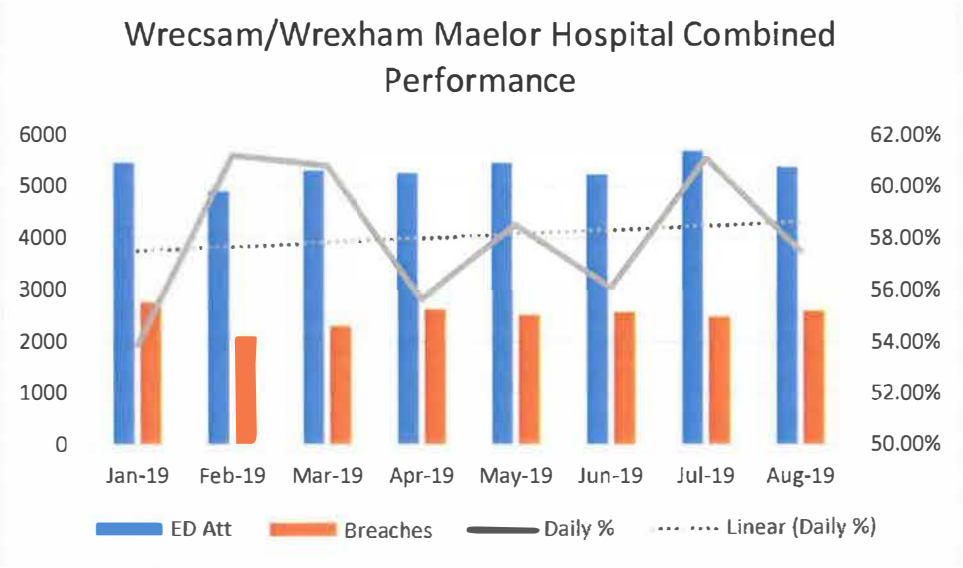
Recommendation 1: The Health Board is asked to clarify the position of a Specialist Nurse role and feed back to the Community Health Council

The Health Board would like to inform the Community Health Council that the Specialist Nurse role within our Emergency Department (ED) at Wrexham Maelor Hospital is in the form of Emergency Nurse Practitioners (ENPs). The ENP role is to see and treat minor injury patients. There are 3 full time ENPs as per our establishment. This is an established model nationally. The ED leadership team is also looking to invest in Advanced Nurse Practitioners (ANP) aligned to our medical teams providing consistent care for our patients as part of the skilled clinical team.

Recommendation 2: The Health Board is asked to investigate the observed performance in respect of patient waits for January 2018 and offer feedback to the Community Health Council on the findings.

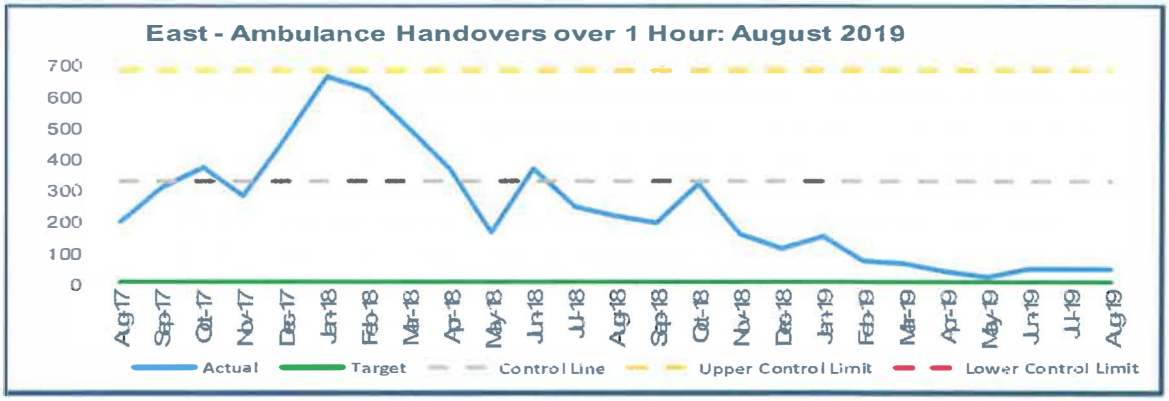
As previously reported seasonal pressures affect most Hospital ED's in the UK, with a corresponding reduction in performance.

Performance from January 2019 onwards demonstrates that the wait time trend from the beginning of the year is slightly improving.



Recommendation 3: The Health Board is asked to investigate handover times for weeks 1 to 4 and report the findings to the Community Health Council.

This area is one of our key successes lead by the front line colleagues in improving care for our patients.



In July we implemented dual pin handovers with WAST to ensure that we are effectively capturing handover times and to focus on the improvements to the 15 minute patient handover numbers which have also seen an improvement in the last 6 months.

Recommendation 4: The Health Board is asked to provide information on the training level of agency nurses in the use of the Manchester triage system or any other 'in-house' training for triage that may be provided and feedback the information to the Community Health Council.

The Health Board can confirm that the agency nurses are not permitted to triage patients within the Emergency Department at Wrexham Maelor Hospital. Our permanent staff undergo Manchester Triage System training and undertaking the triage process for our patients once the staff member is deemed competent to triage.

Recommendation 5: The Health Board is asked to consider feedback from patients and the visiting teams in relation to the level of ongoing communication between staff and patients. Particularly in relation to expected waiting times.

The Health Board has considered the feedback from patients and the visiting teams. The triage nurse is ideally placed to inform the patient about the waiting times to be seen by a medical doctor at the time of triage. During the busy periods, it is imperative that our staff should communicate with patients regularly about any delays. Therefore, we are currently reviewing our processes to ensure we communicate with our patients effectively on a regular basis. The ED department is in the process of introducing safety huddles which will be attended by senior staff within ED and which will support in improving our communication with our patients.

We have also installed electronic screens in the waiting area to display the waiting times to be seen by a doctor and we are currently working with our informatics department to ensure correct waiting times are displayed throughout the day.

In addition, we are an early adopter of National Emergency Department Quality & Delivery Framework (EDQDF) for NHS Wales looking at 'what good look likes' for ED departments. The quadruple aims being:

- Improved clinical outcomes within ED
- Improved patient experience and quality of care within ED
- Enhanced engagement of ED workforce
- Increased value for money achieved from ED funding through innovation, improvement, adoption of good practice and eliminating waste

I hope that I have been able to provide, through my letter, assurance about the improvements we are making, in the Wrexham Maelor hospital site. I acknowledge that we have further to go to ensure we are providing the best experience for our service users. However I can confirm that our commitment to do that is unwavering.

Yours sincerely

Gary Doherty
Prif Weithredwr
Chief Executive

CC Nesta Lloyd-Jones, Assistant Director, Welsh NHS Confederation

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 CAFCASS 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 CAFCASS, 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

Cafcass Cymru

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

30 August 2019

Dear Janet Finch-Saunders AM

Petition P-05-751 Recognition of Parental Alienation

Further to my letter dated 17 July 2019, I am pleased to inform the Committee the Cafcass Cymru practice guidance has recently been published on the Cafcass Cymru website.

The document can be found here:

https://gov.wales/childrens-resistance-or-refusal-spend-time-parent-cafcass-cymru-practice-guidance

I also attach a bilingual copy of it to this correspondence.

Yours sincerely

Nigel Brown
Chief Executive, Cafcass Cymru

Parc Cathays • Cathays Park
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF10 3NQ
Ffôn • Phone: 03000 628877

Cafcass Cymru

Anfodlonrwydd neu Wrthodiad Plant i Dreulio Amser gyda Rhiant: Canllawiau Ymarfer

Cyhoeddwyd f1
Mehefin 2019

Cynnwys

Anfodlonrwydd neu Wrthodiad Plant i Dreulio Amser gyda Rhiant: Canllawiau Ymarfer

Wedi'u haddasu o ganllawiau a ddatblygwyd gan Cafcass a'u defnyddio trwy ganiatâd caredig Cafcass

Cyflwyniad

Mae Cafcass Cymru yn darparu cyngor a chymorth arbenigol yn canolbwyntio ar y plentyn, i ddiogelu plant a sicrhau y clywir eu lleisiau mewn llysoedd teulu ledled Cymru er mwyn gwneud penderfyniadau gorau er eu lles nhw.

Caiff yr holl achosion yr ydym yn gweithio arnynt eu cyfeirio atom gan lys. Lles y plentyn yn y dyfodol sydd wrth wraidd pob penderfyniad ac argymhelliad a wneir gan Cafcass Cymru. Rydym yn rhan o Grŵp Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Llywodraeth Cymru. Rydym yn atebol i'r Gweinidog a'r Cyfarwyddwr Cyffredinol dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol.

Yn 2011 Cymru oedd y wlad gyntaf yn y DU i ymgorffori hawliau plant i gyfraith ddomestig trwy gyflwyno Mesur Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru) 2011. Mae'r Mesur yn ymwreiddio ystyriaeth o Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn (CCUHP) a'r gweithdrefnau dewisol yng nghyfraith Cymru. Mae'r Mesur yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i holl Weinidogion Cymru ystyried hawliau plant wrth arfer eu swyddogaethau. Mae Cynllun Hawliau Plant 2014 yn nodi'r trefniadau sydd gennym ar waith i gydymffurfio â'r ddyletswydd i ystyried CCUHP yn briodol ac mae'n adlewyrchu ein hymrwymiad parhaus i hawliau plant.

Ein swyddogaethau statudol yw:

- Diogelu a hyrwyddo lles plant;
- Rhoi cyngor i unrhyw lys ar unrhyw gais a wneir iddo mewn achosion o'r fath;
- Darparu cynrychiolaeth i blant mewn achosion o'r fath;
- Darparu gwybodaeth, cyngor a chymorth arall i blant a'u teuluoedd.

Yng nghyd-destun anghydfod rhwng rhieni sydd wedi gwahanu ynghylch trefniadau plant, bydd plant sy'n anfodlon a/neu'n gwrthod treulio amser gyda rhiant yn elfen reolaidd o achosion y mae Cafcass Cymru yn ymwneud â nhw. Wrth gofio hyn, nod y canllawiau ymarfer hyn yw cyflwyno'r meddylfryd, ymchwil, deddfwriaeth a chyd-destun cyfreithiol diweddaraf i ymarferwyr Cafcass Cymru er mwyn sicrhau bod plant a'u teuluoedd yn cael gwasanaeth o safon yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth sy'n canolbwyntio ar gyflawni'r gorau er lles y plant.

Bwriad y canllawiau hyn yw eich cynorthwyo a'ch helpu i feddwl am yr effaith ar blant sy'n anfodlon neu'n gwrthod treulio amser gyda rhiant ac ystyried y ffordd orau o ymdrin ag achosion o'r fath er lles y plentyn.

Nid bwriad y canllawiau hyn yw bod yn rhagnodol, dylid eu defnyddio i gynorthwyo ymarfer; mae'n cynnwys argymhellion ar gyfer deunydd darllen ychwanegol a chymhwyso gweithdrefnau sefydliadol yn ymarferol. Dylid darllen y canllawiau hyn ar y cyd â:

- Canllawiau Ymarfer ar Gam-drin Domestig Cafcass Cymru

- Canllawiau Ymarfer ar Wrthdaro Niweidiol Cafcass Cymru

Dylai ymarferwyr hefyd ymgyfarwyddo â gweithdrefn diogelu Cafcass Cymru.

Mae gan Cafcass Cymru fframwaith clir wrth i ni weithredu yn unol â Deddf Plant 1989, Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014, Rheolau Gweithdrefn Deuluol a pholisïau a gweithdrefnau mewnol sy'n rhoi sylfaen, arweiniad a strwythur i'n gwaith. Ym mhob agwedd, mae angen inni ddod o hyd i'r dull iawn trwy ystyried anghenion unigol pob plentyn a'r effaith ar eu profiad o fywyd.

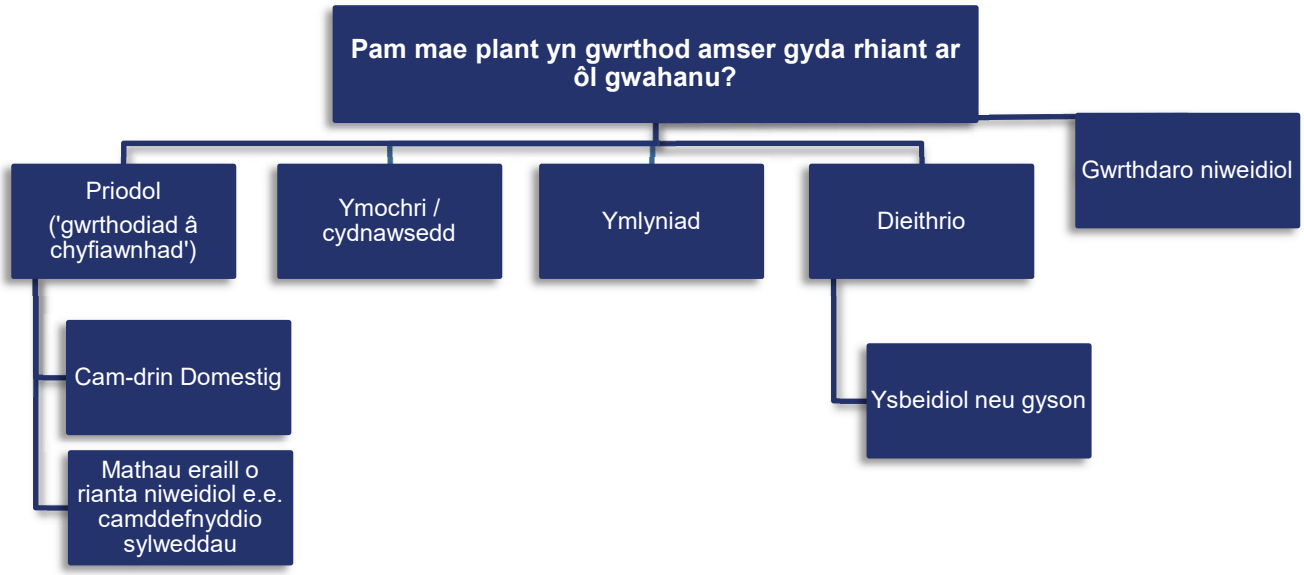
Asesu'r Rhesymau pam mae Plentyn yn Anfodlon neu'n Gwrthod Treulio Amser gyda Rhiant neu Ofalwr

Sylwer: Gall plentyn wrthod neu fod yn anfodlon hefyd mewn ymateb i wrthdaro. Nododd Kelly a Johnston (2001) y gall anfodlonrwydd fod wedi'i wreiddio'n bennaf mewn priodas ac ysgariad lle ceir llawer o wrthdaro (e.e. ofn neu fethu ag ymdopi â'r newid llawn gwrthdaro). Os nodir bod hyn yn ffactor ar unrhyw bwynt o'r achos, dylid cyfeirio at yr offer a'r canllawiau ymarfer ar wrthdaro niweidiol, sy'n cynnwys effeithiau posibl ar blant a gwybodaeth m ymyriadau sy'n ceisio lleihau'r gwrthdaro rhwng rhieni.

Gall anfodlonrwydd neu wrthodiad plentyn ddigwydd am amrywiaeth o resymau. Efallai fod y plentyn wedi'i niweidio gan y rhiant neu fod arno ofn y rhiant (a elwir yn *wrthodiad â chyfiawnhad priodol*) (Fidler, Bala & Saini, 2013). Gall fod rhesymau yn ymwneud â dewis gweithredol y plentyn o ran sut y mae'n dymuno byw ei fywyd, neu efallai fod 'ymddygiad dieithrio' gan un o'r rhieni neu'r ddau wedi effeithio arno.

Gellir dosbarthu rhesymau plentyn dros wrthod neu fod yn anfodlon meithrin perthynas â rhiant/aelod o'r teulu i bedwar grŵp (Fidler, Bala & Saini, 2013), fel y nodir isod:

- Gwrthodiad â chyfiawnhad priodol
- Ymochri / cydnawsedd
- Ymlyniad
- Dieithrio



- Defnyddiwch eich cynllun achos ar gyfer cynllunio eich cyfweliadau â'r plentyn a'r rhieni a/neu ofalwyr fel y gallwch gasglu gwybodaeth berthnasol am y rheswm dros anfodlonrwydd neu wrthodiad y plentyn i dreulio amser gyda rhiant.
- Gall gweithio'n uniongyrchol gyda phlant fod yn ffordd rymus o helpu rhieni i weld y gwrthdaro trwy lygaid y plentyn.
- Mae dull Dadansoddi'r Effaith ar y Plentyn o weithredu adroddiadau adran 7 yn caniatáu dull creadigol sy'n canolbwyntio ar ddatrys anghydfod drwy gydol yr achos. Mae hyn yn

eich galluogi chi i fod yn greadigol yn y ffordd yr ydych yn sicrhau canlyniad sy'n cydweddu'n agosach at fuddiannau gorau'r plentyn.

- Gallwch hybu defnydd o'r cynllun rhianta ac ystyried atgyfeiriad drwy orchymyn llys i'r rhaglen Gweithio Gyda'ch Gilydd Er Lles Plant (WT4C).
- Mae gwrthdaro niweidiol a cham-drin domestig yn wahanol i 'ddieithrio' ac yn wahanol i'w gilydd. Mae 'dieithrio' yn un o nifer o resymau pam y gall plentyn wrthod neu fod yn anfodlon treulio amser gyda rhiant. Yn wir, gall rhai achosion gynnwys honiadau o gam-drin domestig ar yr un pryd â gwrth-honiadau o 'ddieithrio'

Prif Bwyntiau Ymarfer: Ymddygiad Dieithrio a'r Effaith ar Blant

Diffiniad: Ymddygiad Dieithrio a'r Effaith ar Blant

Mae'r diffiniad o ddieithrio plentyn oddi wrth riant fel cysyniad mewn achosion llys teulu, ei derminoleg gysylltiedig a'i raddfa, yn destun trafodaeth o hyd. Er nad oes un diffiniad y mae pawb yn cytuno arno, mae Llywodraeth Cymru a Cafcass Cymru yn cydnabod y gall rhai rhieni ymddwyn mewn ffordd sy'n dieithrio'r rhiant arall o fywyd y plentyn ac y gall yr ymddygiad hwn arwain at effeithiau andwyol sylweddol ar les emosiynol y plentyn. Nid yw Cafcass Cymru yn cydnabod bod dieithrio plentyn oddi wrth riant yn syndrom neu'n ddosbarthiad, ond yn hytrach yn 'ymddygiad dieithrio'. Y mater pwysicaf i ni yw yr ymdrinnir â'r ymddygiad hwn yn briodol, pan fydd yn codi, trwy ddefnyddio'r fframwaith rheoleiddio a chyfreithiol presennol. Gall y ddadl ynghylch a yw dieithrio yn syndrom dynnu sylw oddi wrth y pwyslais angenrheidiol ar yr effaith ar y plentyn. Eich swyddogaeth chi yw deall profiadau unigol plant a sut yr effeithir arnynt gan ymddygiadau.

Mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod yr ymadrodd dieithrio plentyn oddi wrth riant yn cyfeirio at amrywiaeth eang o ymddygiadau. Gall y rhain gynnwys un rhiant yn feirniadol o'r rhiant arall, gan darfu ar drefniadau cyswllt a gynlluniwyd, neu ffugio tystiolaeth a gwneud honiadau i niweidio, a/neu derfynu perthynas y plentyn gyda'r rhiant arall. Bydd yr effaith emosiynol ar y plentyn yn dibynnu ar i ba raddau y mae'r rheini yn dangos ymddygiadau dieithrio, oedran a datblygiad y plentyn a chadernid emosiynol y plentyn. Nid oes amheuaeth y gall ymddygiad o'r fath fod yn gyfystyr â cham-drin plant yn emosiynol.

- Mae'n bwysig nodi'n gynnar ymddygiadau nad ydynt yn ceisio eithrio un rhiant yn fwriadol o fywyd y plentyn, e.e. dros amser, gallai gwrthod sesiwn o amser gyda'r rhiant arall fel ymateb i ddychwelyd adref yn hwyr gyda'r plentyn olygu y bydd y plentyn yn dewis cymryd ochr ac yn optio allan o weld un rhiant. Os oes awgrymiadau bod perthynas dda'r plentyn yn flaenorol yn cael ei thanseilio ac na ellir cyfiawnhau hyn, mae angen ymchwilio i'r mater ymhellach. Gall yr ymddygiadau hyn gynnwys:
  - rhiant yn beirniadu neu'n bychanu'r llall yn gyson;
  - cyfyngu ar gyswllt;
  - gwahardd trafodaeth amdanynt; a
  - chreu a/neu gefnogi'r argraff nad yw'r rhiant arall yn hoffi neu'n caru'r plentyn.
- Gallant hefyd gynnwys dirmygu, brawychu, gwahanu, difetha neu ecsbloetio a gwrthod ymatebolrwydd emosiynol. Mae'r tactegau hyn yn meithrin cred anghywir bod y rhiant a ddieithriwyd yn beryglus neu'n annheilwng. Efallai y bydd plant yn addasu eu hymddygiadau a'u teimladau eu hunain i'r rhiant sy'n dieithrio i sicrhau y diwellir eu hanghenion ymlyniad (Baker, 2010).
- Gall dynion a menywod arddangos ymddygiadau dieithrio. Er y gall dieithrio gael ei arddangos gan un rhiant yn unig, mae'n aml yn wir y gall cyfuniad o ymddygiadau ac agwedd plant ac oedolion, gyda'r ddau riant yn chwarae rhan, arwain at y plentyn yn gwrthod neu'n gwrthwynebu un rhiant.
- Gellir dod o hyd i wybodaeth am hanes a chyd-destun dieithrio plentyn oddi wrth riant yn yr erthygl: Kelly. J a Johnston. J (2001) *The alienated child; a reformulation of parental alienation syndrome*. Family Court Review, 39 (3) pp. 249 – 266.

Prif Bwyntiau Ymarfer: Gwrthodiad Priodol Y Gellir Ei Gyfiawnhau

Diffiniad: Gwrthodiad priodol y gellir ei gyfiawnhau
Gwrthodiad y gellir ei gyfiawnhau gan y plentyn i dreulio amser gyda rhiant neu ymddieithriad realistig oherwydd rhianta niweidiol, gan gynnwys esgeuluso neu gam-drin neu gyfyngiadau rhianta sylweddol.

Ffactorau a dangosyddion:

* Ceir honiadau o gam-drin neu esgeuluso.
* Ceir honiadau o gam-drin domestig. Gallai hyn hefyd gynnwys ymddygiad cymhellol a rheoli, a allai fod yn bresennol yn ogystal â ffactorau eraill neu fod yn nodwedd annibynnol.
* Mae'r plentyn yn teimlo'n anniogel neu'n anhapus iawn yng ngofal y rhiant arall. Dylid ymchwilio i'r teimladau hyn trwy ddefnyddio gwaith uniongyrchol penodol.
* Mae'r rhiant y mae'r plentyn yn byw gydag ef wedi ymddwyn yn amddiffynol.
* Gellir cyfiawnhau gwrthod y rhiant arall oherwydd dim cyfranogiad, cyfranogiad bylchog neu gyfranogiad prin, diffyg profiad neu rianta gwael a allai gyrraedd y lefel o gam-drin neu esgeuluso.
* Mae gan y rhiant arall anawsterau iechyd meddwl nad ydynt yn cael eu rheoli, fel anhwylder personoliaeth, neu broblemau camddefnyddio sylweddau a/neu alcohol neu ffactorau eraill sy'n effeithio ar ei allu i ddarparu gofal priodol a chyson.

Pan fo'r ffactorau hyn yn bresennol, dylech gyfeirio at y canllawiau ymarfer ar gam-drin domestig; ystyried y problemau sy'n amlygu eu hunain a phenderfynu ar yr angen i'r llys gynnal gwrandawiad canfod ffeithiau – gweler canllawiau Canfyddiadau Ffeithiol Cafcass Cymru.

Hefyd, dylai angen y plentyn a'r oedolyn am ddiogelwch ac amddiffyniad fod yn flaenoriaeth. Felly, efallai y bydd angen i'r ymarferydd baratoi Adroddiad Asesu Risg 16a a/neu gwblhau atgyfeiriad diogelu i'r awdurdod lleol.

Dolen: Gweithdrefn Weithredol Diogelu Cafcass Cymru

Asesu Dangosyddion Cam-drin Domestig a Mathau Eraill o Rianta Niweidiol

- Y cam cyntaf wrth asesu'r rhesymau am anfodlonrwydd neu wrthodiad plentyn o riant yw ystyried a yw cam-drin domestig neu fathau eraill o rianta niweidiol eraill yn ffactorau.
- Nid 'gwrthdaro rhwng rhieni' yw cam-drin domestig, ond un person yn cael ei gam-drin gan un arall, yng nghyd-destun perthynas bersonol ag anghydbwysedd grym.
- Sylwer y gall plant fod yn destun ymddygiad cymhellol a rheoli fel ffordd o'u dieithrio oddi wrth riant, fel rhan o hanes hirach o'r cyflawnwr honedig yn rheoli'r dioddefwr ac yn parhau'r cam-drin hwn trwy achos llys teulu. Mae Cyfarwyddyd Ymarfer 12J yn dweud bod yn rhaid i'r llys ystyried yr effaith ar y rhiant y mae'r plentyn yn byw gydag ef, a'r perygl i'r rhiant hwnnw, cyn gwneud unrhyw Orchymyn Trefniant Plant.

Os yw cam-drin domestig, gan gynnwys ymddygiad cymhellol a rheoli, yn ffactor bosibl, cyfeiriwch at y canllawiau ymarfer ar gam-drin domestig. Mae hyn yn cynnwys lle mae'r dangosyddion canlynol yn cael eu honni, yn bresennol neu'n cael eu hamau – naill ai nawr neu yn y gorffennol (gan gynnwys, ond heb eu cyfyngu i):

- Wybodaeth yn ymwneud â phrif gyflawnwr
- Trais corfforol
- Trais rhywiol
- Ymddygiadau cymhellol, rheoli (tuag at blentyn neu fel oedolyn)
- Ymddygiadau stelcian a 'gwyliadwriaeth genfigennus'
- Anghydbwysedd grym
- Bygythiadau i ladd; mae'n rhaid cymryd unrhyw fygythiadau hysbys neu honedig o ddifrif hyd nes iddynt gael eu hasesu'n ddigonol i leihau risg bosibl a diogelu'r plentyn ac eraill mewn perygl
- Mae un rhiant neu'r ddau yn ofnus
- Roedd un rhiant neu'r ddau mewn perthynas flaenorol lle'r oedd cam-drin
- Mae plant yn efelychu ymddygiad treisgar
- Presenoldeb ymddygiadau diraddiol neu sy'n codi cywilydd
- Nodweddion o drais seiliedig ar 'anrhydedd' a / neu nodweddion o briodas dan orfod
- Cam-drin seicolegol fel galw enwau ar y dioddefwr, tanseilio hunan-barch neu reswm y dioddefwr, gwneud i ddioddefwyr deimlo mai nhw sydd ar fai, bygwth lladd eu hunain

Os honnir y dangosyddion canlynol, a'u bod yn bresennol neu'n cael eu hamau naill ai nawr neu yn y gorffennol, cyfeiriwch at y dulliau a'r canllawiau ar gyfer asesu effaith rhianta niweidiol. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys ond heb eu cyfyngu i:

- Gamddefnyddio alcohol a/neu gyffuriau sy'n niweidiol i'r plentyn
- Effaith anawsterau iechyd meddwl, gan gynnwys anhwylderau personoliaeth, sy'n niweidiol i'r plentyn
- Esgeuluso
- Cam-drin corfforol
- Cam-drin rhywiol
- Cam-drin emosiynol a / neu seicolegol (gan gynnwys radicaleiddio)

Os nad yw'n ymddangos bod gwrthodiad priodol y gellir ei gyfiawnhau yn ffactor am reswm anfodlonrwydd neu wrthodiad y plentyn, dylech barhau i ystyried rhesymau posibl eraill am hyn.

Asesu'r Berthynas rhwng y Rhiant a'r Plentyn Cyn ac Ar Ôl Gwahanu, gyda Phwyslais ar Ystyried Ymochri, Cydnawsedd ac Ymlyniad

- Pennu disgwyliadau eglur gyda'r rhieni y byddwch yn canolbwyntio ar yr hyn fydd yr effaith ar y plentyn gan ddefnyddio'r llythyrau templed Dadansoddi'r Effaith ar y Plentyn hyn i rieni gynorthwyo. Gall y llythyrau hyn fod yn ddefnyddiol hefyd i'w rhoi i rieni pan nad yw Dadansoddiad o'r Effaith ar y Plentyn yn cael ei baratoi (h.y. 16.4, FAO)
- Defnyddiwch eich cynllun achos i ystyried sut y byddwch yn casglu gwybodaeth gan rieni, plant a gweithwyr proffesiynol i ateb y cwestiynau canlynol:
  - Beth yw tybiaeth pob rhiant o'r berthynas a oedd yn bodoli ymlaen llaw gyda'r rhiant sy'n cael ei wrthod? Os felly, beth oedd ansawdd y berthynas hon?
  - A yw ansawdd y berthynas wedi gwaethygu ar ôl gwahanu?
  - Sut oedd y tasgau a chyfrifoldebau rhianta yn cael eu rhannu cyn gwahanu?
  - Beth yw gallu pob rhiant i ddiwallu anghenion datblygiadol y plentyn, yn enwedig ei anghenion emosiynol, o ystyried y gwahaniad?
  - A oes gan y plentyn unrhyw anghenion ychwanegol neu gymhleth? Os felly, beth fu swyddogaeth pob rhiant o ran diwallu'r anghenion hyn a beth fydd y swyddogaethau hyn yn y dyfodol?
- Ystyriwch y prif bwyntiau ymarfer isod ar ymochri/cydnawsedd ac ymlyniad wrth ddatblygu eich dadansoddiad.

Prif Bwyntiau Ymarfer: Ymochri / Cydnawsedd

Diffiniad: Ymochri/Cydawsedd
Ymochri yw lle nad oes gan y plentyn deimladau negyddol cryf tuag at y rhiant arall ond mae'n well ganddo dreulio amser gydag un rhiant. Gall cydnawsedd rhwng rhiant a phlentyn ddatblygu cyn, yn ystod neu ar ôl gwahanu fel rhan o ddewisiadau sy'n codi'n naturiol neu o ddiffyg cyfranogiad, cyfranogiad bylchog neu gyfranogiad prin, diffyg profiad neu rianta gwael y rhiant arall (nad yw'n cyrraedd lefel cam-drin neu esgeuluso).

Ffactorau a dangosyddion:

- Gall gwrthwynebu rhiant, yn enwedig yn ystod y camau cynnar ar ôl gwahanu, ddeillio o un neu fwy o fathau o wrthodiad diniwed o riant ar ôl gwahanu fel anhoffter o reolau mwy llym mewn un tŷ, anhoffter o gynnwrf neu ddicter tuag at riant sy'n gadael (Clarkson a Clarkson, 2006).
- Gall cynghrair ddatblygu oherwydd dicter y plentyn tuag at ymddygiad y rhiant sydd wedi gadael a gall anfodlonrwydd i weld y rhiant hwnnw fod yn gwbl ddealladwy, o leiaf ar y cychwyn.
- Efallai y bydd plant hŷn a phobl ifanc yn eu harddegau yn gwrthod amser gyda rhiant fel rhan o ymddygiad arferol y glasoed ac arfer mwy o annibyniaeth a dewis personol.
- Efallai y bydd gan frodyr a chwiorydd wahanol resymau dros dderbyn neu wrthod amser gyda rhiant.

Y camau nesaf, cynllunio achos a chymorth:

- Os yw'r rhesymau am anfodlonrwydd y plentyn yn dynodi ymochri/cydnawsedd, esboniwch hyn i'r rhieni a'u hannog i ystyried effaith eu hymddygiad ar eu plentyn.
- Ystyriwch opsiynau lleol ac ar-lein ar gyfer cyfeirio'r rhieni a'r plant am gymorth a chyfarwyddyd ar rianta ar ôl gwahanu.
- Gall cwblhau Cynllun Rhianta a/neu atgyfeiriad WT4C fod o fudd hefyd.
- A yw'n briodol i'r CAWAC gael ei gwblhau? Os na, pam?

Prif Bwyntiau Ymarfer: Ymlyniad

Diffiniad: Ymlyniad
Ymatebion priodol i oedran neu ryw am wrthod amser gyda rhiant am resymau ymlyniad, gan gynnwys gorbryder gwahanu.

Ffactorau a dangosyddion:

* O safbwynt ymlyniad, gellir dehongli trallod a gelyniaeth plentyn neu berson ifanc at y rhiant nad yw'n byw gydag ef fel ymdrech i weithredu ymatebion darparu gofal gan y rhiant arall. Os nad yw'r plentyn yn derbyn cymeradwyaeth Rhiant A o Riant B, mae'n sbarduno '*ymddygiadau ceisio agosrwydd*' yn y plentyn tuag at Riant A. Gallai ymddygiadau ceisio agosrwydd gynnwys crio, cydio, gwrthod y rhiant arall yn herfeiddiol, ymosodedd, cilio neu ofalu'n agos am Riant A.
* Nid yw'r plentyn yn debygol o fod yn ymwybodol o'i ymddygiadau ymlyniad; nid yw plant bob amser yn '*gwybod*' eu bod yn defnyddio strategaethau o'r fath i ddiogelu eu perthynas gyda'u prif ddarparwr gofal.
* Ystyriwch y posibilrwydd y gallai ymddygiad a theimladau'r plentyn gael eu hystumio gan strategaeth ymlyniad y plentyn fel ei ffordd o gynnal teyrngarwch neu ennyn gofal gan y rhiant y mae'n byw gydag ef. Gweler yr adran isod ar ystyried dymuniadau a theimladau'r plentyn o ran ei iechyd a llesiant emosiynol a meddyliol.

Y camau nesaf, cynllunio achos a chymorth:

- Anogwch y ddau riant i fyfyrio ar sut y mae eu hymddygiad yn effeithio ar eu plentyn ac i feddwl, er enghraifft, am sut y gellid addasu trefniadau trosglwyddo neu amlder neu hyd yr amser gyda'r rhiant arall i gynorthwyo'r plentyn.
- Ystyriwch ddefnyddio'r Cynllun Rhianta a/neu WT4C yn yr un modd ag ymochri/cydnawsedd.

(Gyda diolch i Asen a Morris (2019, heb ei gyhoeddi eto) am gyfrannu at yr adran

Prif Bwyntiau Ymarfer: Dieithrio

Adolygiad Llenyddiaeth Cafcass Cymru a Gwaith Pellach
Ym mis Ebrill 2018, cyhoeddodd CASCADE – Canolfan Ymchwil a Datblygu Gofal Cymdeithasol Plant ym Mhrifysgol Caerdydd y '*Review of Research and Case Law on Parental Alienation'* a gomisiynwyd gan Cafcass Cymru. Nod yr adolygiad yw darparu sail dystiolaeth i hysbysu arfer yn Cafcass Cymru.

Dolen: Adolygiad Llenyddiaeth CASCADE: *Review of research and case law on parental alienation* (Ebrill 2018)

Mae awduron yr adolygiad yn nodi:

"*The notion of parental alienation was first recognised by Wallerstein and Kelly in 1976, but it was Gardner's assertion in 1987 that parental alienation was a syndrome, that is, a mental condition suffered by children who had been alienated by their mothers, which has led to debate over the last 30 years. However, despite a wealth of papers written by academics, legal and mental health professionals, there is a dearth of empirical evidence on the topic.*

Research in this area is dominated by only a few authors who appear polarised in their acceptance or rejection of the nature and prevalence of parental alienation. Such variability means that there is no commonly accepted definition of parental alienation and insufficient scientific substantiation regarding the identification, treatment and long-term effects (Saini, Johnston, Fidler a Bala, 2016)."

Mae'r adolygiad llenyddiaeth wedi bod o gymorth i hysbysu a chyd-nerthu ein dull o weithio gydag achosion sy'n cynnwys plant sy'n gwrthwynebu a gwrthod cyswllt.

Pwynt Ymarfer
Yprif oblygiadau i ymarfer fel y'u nodir yn yr adolygiad (tudalennau 42-43) ac fe'u crynhoir fel a ganlyn:

- Arfer da yw nodi'r rhesymau a dadansoddi'r rhesymau pam mae plentyn yn gwrthod neu'n gwrthwynebu cyswllt. Gallai'r dull Rhesymau a/neu CAWAC gynorthwyo mewn achosion priodol.
- Pan fo'n ymddangos bod y sail i wrthodiad yn afresymol byddwch yn gweithio ar y sail y bydd y llys yn dymuno ceisio cynnal neu ailgychwyn trefniadau cyswllt diogel ar gyfer y plentyn.
- Dylid tynnu sylw'r llys cyn gynted â phosibl at honiadau o ddieithrio neu ffeithiau y ceir dadl yn eu cylch am wrthodiad y plentyn i wneud cyswllt. Mae nodi problemau yn gynnar yn hollbwysig, gan y gall leihau'r perygl o oedi a phroblemau'n ymwreiddio – cefnogir y safbwynt hwn gan waith ymchwil a chanllawiau barnwrol. Mae angen ichi deimlo'n hyderus wrth wneud cais am wrandawiad canfod ffeithiau neu argymell penodi gwarcheidwad r16.4, os na ellir bwrw ymlaen â'r achos heb yr ymyriadau hyn.

Pwynt Ymarfer (parhad)

- Mae angen i chi fod yn ymwybodol bod angen i unrhyw gyngor/argymhellion a roddir i'r llys cyn unrhyw benderfyniad am y ffeithiau ystyried yr holl opsiynau sydd ar gael. Bydd angen i'ch dadansoddiad ystyried dull *naill ai/neu*', h.y. yr opsiynau os bydd canfyddiadau yn cael eu gwneud ac yna hefyd y rhai lle nad oes canfyddiadau yn cael eu gwneud, gan gynnwys yr opsiynau os canfyddiwr bod canfyddiadau yn rhannol wir hefyd.
- Pan fydd llys yn gwneud canfyddiad sy'n profi bod rhiant wedi ymddwyn mewn ffordd a fyddai'n dieithrio plentyn oddi wrth y rhiant arall sy'n gyfystyr â pherygl o niwed emosiynol, mae angen i gynghorwyr llys teulu fod yn ofalus wrth asesu neu argymell ymyriad penodol gan fod y sail dystiolaeth ar gyfer ymyriad effeithiol yn gyfyngedig iawn. Sylwer: nid yw Cafcass Cymru yn darparu cyngor nac argymhellion o ran ymyriadau pan ganfyddir mai ymddygiadau dieithrio yw'r nodwedd allweddol yn yr achos.

Mae'n bwysig nodi casgliad yr adolygiad llenyddiaeth sy'n esbonio wrth grynhoi bod sail dystiolaeth gyfyngedig o ran y pwnc o ddieithrio plentyn oddi wrth riant. Mae'n cydnabod yn eglur pa mor hanfodol yw gwahaniaethu rhwng amgylchiadau lle ceir cyfiawnhad i'r plentyn beidio â bod eisiau treulio amser gyda rhiant o sefyllfaoedd lle nad oes unrhyw reswm rhesymegol am y safbwynt hwnnw.

Pwynt Ymarfer

Pan fo tystiolaeth i awgrymu bod plentyn yn destun niwed sylweddol, neu fod perygl y bydd hyn yn digwydd, o ganlyniad i ddieithrio a all fod yn gyfystyr â cham-drin emosiynol, dylid gwneud atgyfeiriad i'r awdurdod lleol yn unol â gweithdrefnau diogelu. Dylid cynnwys yn eich ystyriaethau a ddylid paratoi a ffeilio adroddiad Asesu Risg 16a yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r llys ac yn amlinellu'r risgiau sydd i'w gweld, gan ganiatau i'r llys ystyried y materion a chyfeiriadau pellach ar frys.

Pwynt Ymarfer

Mae adroddiadau o ddyfarniadau llys yn pwysleisio dull rhagweithiol o sicrhau bod gan blant gyswllt â'r rhiant nad yw'n bywgydag ef. Pan fo honiadau neu broblemau o ddieithrio yn codi, ystyrir mai penderfynu ar y ffeithiau yn gynnar yw'r ffactor hanfodol i sicrhau'r canlyniad gorau i'r plentyn. Gallwch ddefnyddio'r canllaw hwn ar unrhyw gam o achos i benderfynu ai dieithrio yw'r brif nodwedd. Os gallwch benderfynu hynny yn gynnar, dylid tynnu sylw'r llys ato a nodi dull eglur o reoli'r achos.

Ym mis Medi 2018, cyflwynodd Community Care Inform (CCI) bodlediad ar ddieithrio gyda Julie Doughty (prif awdur yr adolygiad llenyddiaeth) a Sarah Parsons, Prif Weithiwr Cymdeithasol a Chyfarwyddwr Cynorthwyol yn Cafcass (Lloegr).

Dyma'r ddolen i'r podlediad: https://www.ccinform.co.uk/learning-tools/learn-on-the-go-podcast-parental-alienation/

Yn yr un modd â phob asesiad, dylai'r dadansoddiad achos ddechrau gyda'r hyn sy'n digwydd i bob plentyn a'i ddilyn, gan ystyried unrhyw berygl iddynt ac effaith ymddygiad rhieni a'u profiadau ehangach.

Prif bwyntiau ymarfer	
Ystyriwch: Yr effaith ar y plentyn a'r perygl iddo	• **Gorffennol** – Beth sydd wedi bod yn digwydd i'r plentyn hwn? • **Presennol** – Beth sy'n digwydd nawr? • **Dyfodol** – Beth allai ddigwydd? • **Risg** – Pa mor debygol yw o gael ei ailadrodd? • **Effaith ar y plentyn** – Pa mor ddifrifol fyddai'r sefyllfa?

Dylid nodi ac asesu effaith dieithrio ar y plentyn, gan gynnwys niwed emosiynol

- Mae Kelly a Johnston (2001) yn rhybuddio yn erbyn labelu plant fel rhai sydd wedi'u dieithrio 'yn rhy aml' heb archwilio'r holl resymau anniffiniol a chymhleth am eu hanfodlonrwydd neu wrthodiad.
- Mae'r nifer gynyddol o honiadau o ddieithrio yn y llysoedd teulu a'r perygl o or-ddynodi, yn cynnig rheswm arall am gyfarwyddyd cytbwys, â newid pwyslais, sy'n canolbwyntio ar y plentyn ac sy'n manteisio ar sail wybodaeth mor eang â phosibl. Gweler yr erthygl gan Linda Neilson, 2018.

  Dolen: *Parental Alienation Empirical Analysis: Child Best Interests or Parental Rights? Linda Neilson (2018) Fredericton: Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research.*
- Mae'n bwysig nodi ymddygiadau nad ydynt yn ceisio eithrio un rhiant o fywyd y plentyn yn fwriadol , e.e. gallai gwrthod sesiwn o amser gyda'r rhiant arall fel ymateb i'r plentyn yn cael ei ddychwelyd adref yn hwyr olygu dros amser y bydd y plentyn yn cymryd ochr ac yn optio allan o weld un rhiant.

Yr Effaith ar Blant: Gall Amlygiad i Fathau Eithafol o Ymddygiadau Dieithro fod yn Niweidiol i'r Plentyn yn Emosiynol

Gall plant sydd wedi eu dieithrio fod mewn perygl o drallod emosiynol byrdymor ac anawsterau addasu hirdymor (Fidler, Bala a Saini, 2013). Gall plant ddatblygu systemau cred ystumiedig sy'n effeithio ar eu modelau gwaith mewnol o'u hunain ac eraill. Mae'r effaith bosibl ar y plentyn a'i ganlyniadau yn cynnwys:

- Colli perthynas bwysig gyda rhiant a / neu deulu ehangach.
- Ddim yn hoffi'r nodweddion a etifeddodd gan y rhiant a ddieithriwyd a'r gred fod yn rhaid eu bod yn 'ddrwg' os ydynt yn rhannu'r nodweddion hynny.
- Hunan-barch isel a chred nad yw'r rhiant a ddieithriwyd yn eu caru.
- Profiad o euogrwydd difrifol neu fradychiad ar ddiwedd y glasoed a phan yn oedolyn am wrthod rhiant ac eraill.
- Anawsterau iechyd meddwl, fel iselder, gorbryder ac anhwylder personoliaeth. Bydd yr achos yn canolbwyntio ar sut i helpu'r plentyn i adennill lefel o ddatblygiad normal a lleihau symptomau o salwch emosiynol, seicolegol neu feddyliol.
- Gall profiad o fodelu gwael o berthynas iach rhwng oedolion a datrys anghydfod arwain at effaith niweidiol ar berthnasoedd y plant eu hunain a'u dealltwriaeth o berthynas iach.

Mae arfer sy'n cael ei lywio gan drawma yn cydnabod y gall yr effaith o fyw trwy ddigwyddiadau a chysylltiadau trawmatig ac sy'n achosi straen arwain at amrywiaeth o anawsterau iechyd a llesiant meddwl, ac eithrio anhwylder straen wedi trawma, gan gynnwys:

- camddefnyddio alcohol/sylweddau,
- iselder,
- problemau gorbryder,
- anhwylderau ymddygiadol yn ystod plentyndod,
- seicosis a diagnosis personoliaeth.

Fodd bynnag, mae'n werth nodi nad yw pob plentyn sy'n cael ei amlygu i ddieithrio yn cael eu dieithrio. Mae angen newid y pwyslais asesu, gan gydnabod bod ymddygiadau dieithrio ar sbectrwm a bod yr effaith ar y plentyn yn amrywio yn ôl ei gadernid a'i natur agored i niwed unigol, perthnasoedd blaenorol a dylanwadau a ffactorau eraill.

Er yr adroddwyd am y canlyniadau hirdymor negyddol hyn gan oedolion a ddioddefodd ddieithrio yn ystod eu plentyndod, mae canfyddiadau empirig am ganlyniadau yn gymysg ac yn cael eu rhwystro gan y ffaith eu bod yn ôl-weithredol ac nad ydynt yn cymryd ffactorau esboniadol posibl eraill i ystyriaeth (Drozd, Saini ac Olessen, 2016).

Jane: "Rwy'n byw gyda fy nhad nawr, ond mae fy chwaer yn dal i fyw gyda'n mam. Fy mam sydd wedi gwneud pethau fel newid cyfenw fy chwaer ac atal unrhyw gyswllt rhwng fy chwaer a theulu estynedig fy nhad sydd heb ei gweld hi ers tua 2013. Byddai'n mynd â fy chwaer i wrandawiadau llys ac yn dweud wrthi beth i'w ddweud. Byddai fy chwaer yn taflu anrhegion Nadolig a phen-blwydd yn ôl at fy nhad gyda gwên ar ei hwyneb hi. Rwy'n gweld poen a loes fy nhad o beidio â gweld fy chwaer."

Ayesha: "Mae dieithrio plentyn oddi wrth riant yn teimlo fel eich bod wedi clywed cymaint o bethau gan un (rhiant) ei fod yn dechrau dod yn gredadwy. Er nad ydych yn gwybod y gwirionedd, rydych chi'n cael eich gwneud i deimlo fel mai dyna'r unig wirionedd. Rydych chi'n cael eich gwneud i deimlo'n gyson fel pe bai'r rhiant arall yn eich casáu, eisiau dim i'w wneud â chi. Beirniadu ei gilydd ac eraill yn cymryd rhan ac yn cytuno (â nhw). Pan rydych chi'n cerdded o gwmpas y strydoedd ar eich pen eich hun, rydych chi bob amser yn gweld y teulu perffaith yna: mam, tad a dau o blant ac rydych chi'n meddwl i'ch hun na fyddwch chi byth fel yna."

Patrymau o ymddygiadau dieithrio

Ni fydd yr holl ymddygiadau dieithrio gan riant y mae'r plentyn yn byw gydag ef o'r un graddau o ran dwysedd a bydd yr effaith yn amrywio. Er enghraifft, mae'r plentyn yn debygol o gael ei ddylanwadu gan ddwysedd emosiynol y sylwadau negyddol am y rhiant arall. Y ffordd orau o ystyried yr amrywiaeth o ymddygiadau, o ysbeidiol i gyson, yw ar sbectrwm, yn hytrach na fel categorïau ar wahân.

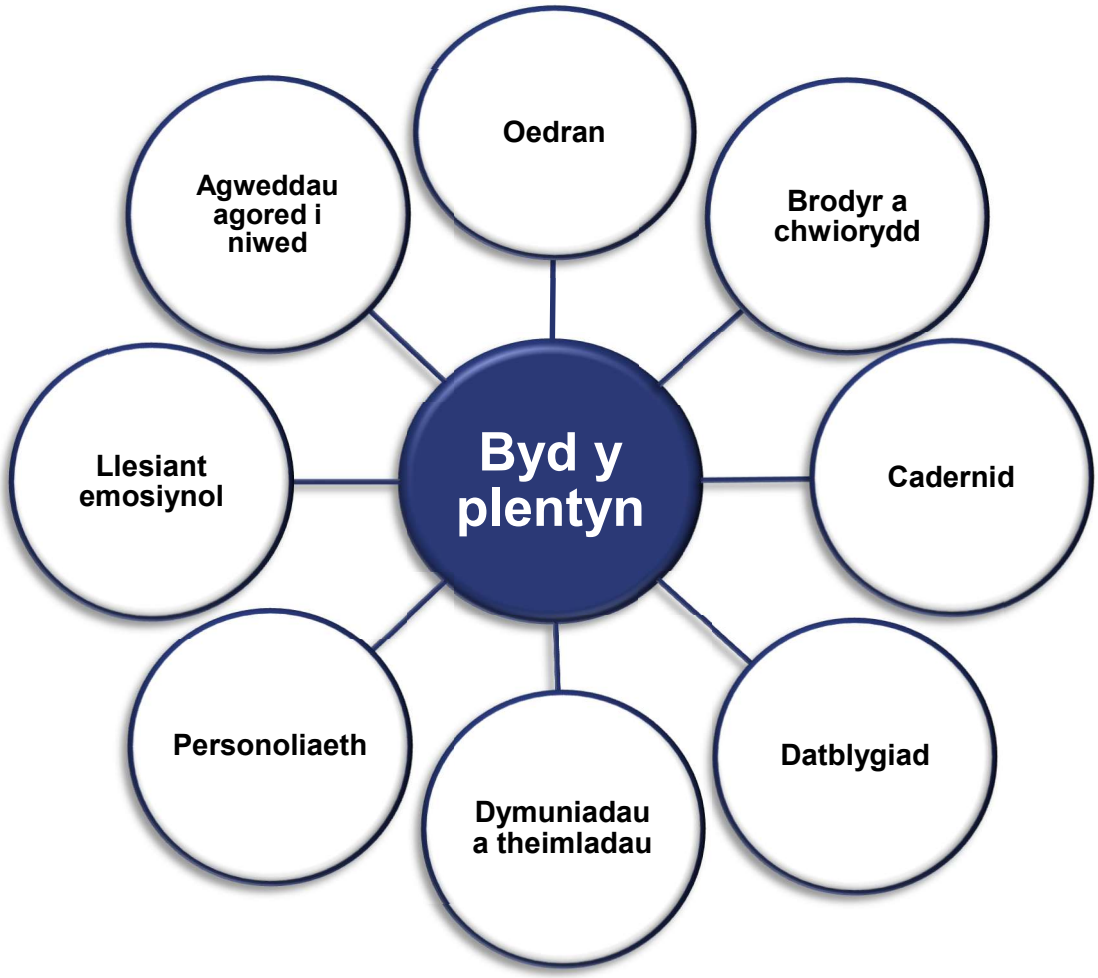
Mae'r diagram isod yn dangos nad yw ymddygiadau dieithrio i gyd o'r un dwysedd neu lefel o gysondeb ac yn cynnwys rhai o'r dangosyddion o ymddygiadau dieithrio ysbeidiol a chyson a'u heffaith amrywiol ar y plentyn.

Ymddygiad dieithrio ar sbectrwm – ymddygiad ac effiath

Ysbeidiol:	Cyson:
Geiriau neu weithredoedd ysbeidiol, bwriadol sydd â'r nod o danseilio perthynas y plentyn gyda'r rhiant arall o ganlyniad i loes neu ddicter neu natur agored i niwed emosiynol. Efallai y bydd yn pryderu'n wirioneddol am y plentyn y mae'r rhiant arall yn gofalu amdano, ond nid oes sail i'r pryderon hyn (addaswyd o Judge a Deutsch, 2017).	Gweithredu'n gyson mewn ffordd sy'n peri loes i'r rhiant arall a dinistrio ei berthynas gyda'r plentyn, gan bron byth ddangos empathi, hunanreolaeth neu wybodaeth, a datblygu natur obsesiynol (addaswyd o Judge a Deutsch, 2017).

Dangosyddion:	
• Rhywfaint o gydnabyddiaeth o werth perthynas y plentyn gyda'r rhiant arall (a'i deulu estynedig pan fo'n berthnasol). • Fodd bynnag, yn dangos ymddygiadau neu strategaethau dieithrio yn ysbeidiol. • Yn deall bod yr hyn y mae'n ei wneud yn anghywir ac yn yr ystyr hon ceir elfen o fwriadoldeb yn gysylltiedig â'i boen a dicter ynghylch diwedd y berthynas.	• Ymgyrch weithredol a chyson i danseilio a dinistrio perthynas y rhiant arall gyda'r plentyn. • Ddim yn gallu adnabod neu dderbyn efallai fod gan y plentyn ddymuniadau a theimladau sydd ar wahân i'w rai ef/hi. • Yn gwadu neu'n tanseilio gwerth y berthynas rhwng y plentyn a'r rhiant arall (a'i deulu estynedig weithiau). • Diffyg empathi a/neu'n amharod i faddau. • Wedi gwneud honiadau o gam-drin yn erbyn y rhiant arall y mae'r llys wedi canfod eu bod yn anwir. • Pan fo honiadau o gam-drin sydd heb eu profi, ni ellir ei argyhoeddi fel arall, hyd yn oed pan fo tystiolaeth i'r gwrthwyneb. • Dim cymhelliad i geisio cymorth i adfer perthynas y plentyn gyda'r rhiant (neu deulu estynedig a ffrindiau pan fo'r berthnasol). • Mae'r ymddygiadau dieithrio yn fwriadol, er y gall ei ymddygiadau fod yn uniongyrchol, yn anuniongyrchol neu o ganlyniad i ymddygiadau amddiffynnol yn seiliedig ar gredoau gwirioneddol. • Efallai fod anawsterau iechyd neu anhwylder personoliaeth yn cyfrannu at yr ymddygiadau dieithrio.

Bydd yr effaith ar y plentyn yn amrywio yn ôl ffactorau ym myd y plentyn. Mae pob plentyn yn unigryw. Mae ymddygiadau dieithrio ysbeidiol a chyson yn debygol o fod yn niweidiol, ond bydd maint a math y niwed yn wahanol ar gyfer pob plentyn, ac felly hefyd y camau gweithredu gorau i leihau neu oresgyn y niwed.


Byd y plentyn
Oedran
Brodyr a chwiorydd
Cadernid
Datblygiad
Dymuniadau a theimladau
Personoliaeth
Llesiant emosiynol
Agweddau agored i niwed

Dadansoddiad, Casgliad a Pharatoi Eich Adroddiad pan fydd Dieithrio yn Nodwedd Allweddol mewn Achos

Pwyntiau i'w Hystyried

- Efallai fod un rhiant yn dieithrio'r plentyn heb unrhyw gyfraniad at hyn gan y rhiant arall. Fodd bynnag, mae'n aml yn wir fod y ddau riant yn chwarae rhan yn hyn.
- Gall aelodau'r teulu, ffrindiau, gweithwyr proffesiynol a'r llys (yn enwedig pan fo achosion yn hirfaith), fod ynghlwm yn yr effaith niweidiol ar y plentyn. Ystyriwch pa gyfraniad mae pobl yn rhwydwaith y plentyn yn ei wneud. Gallai hwn fod yn gefnogaeth gadarnhaol i'r plentyn neu'n fwy negyddol.
- Mae ymddygiad cyson gan oedolyn, sy'n cael effaith gyfunol, yn debygol o gael mwy o effaith ar y plentyn na digwyddiadau unigol. Bydd faint o emosiwn sy'n gysylltiedig â'r sylwadau a'r ymddygiadau dieithrio hefyd yn dylanwadu ar yr effaith ar y plentyn.
- A yw trefniadau ar gyfer trosglwyddiadau yn ddiogel ac o gymorth i'r plentyn? A yw'r plentyn yn cael ei ddylanwadu mewn ffordd ddi-fudd gan bwy sy'n bresennol?
- Ystyriwch eto a oes arwyddion bod honiadau o ddieithrio yn cael eu gwneud fel math o gam-drin ar ôl gwahanu, fel rhan o ymddygiad cymhellol a rheoli tuag at y rhiant arall a / neu'r plentyn.
- Ystyriwch amrywiaeth y plentyn yn ei ystyr ehangaf, gan gynnwys o ran ei hunaniaeth.

Y camau nesaf a chymorth

- Mae ymyriadau effeithiol yn dal i beri problemau oherwydd eu cost a diffyg consensws ynghylch effeithiolrwydd dewisiadau amgen.
- Ystyriwch a oes angen argymhellion ar gyfer gwrandawiad canfod ffeithiau cynnar gan y llys neu benodiad cynnar o Warcheidwad Plant o dan reol 16.4, gyda chylch gwaith eglur â phwyslais penodol.
- Ystyriwch a fydd angen asesiad arbenigol gan y llys ynghylch unrhyw anawsterau seicolegol neu iechyd meddwl yn y teulu.
- Mae adolygiad diweddar o ymyriadau yn rhyngwladol yn awgrymu nad oes un protocol unigol ar gyfer asesu a thrin achosion lle gallai dieithrio fod yn ffactor (Templer, Matthewson, Haines, a Cox, 2017). Ni nodwyd unrhyw ymyriadau o'r DU yn yr adolygiad hwn nac yn adolygiad Doughty, Maxwell a Slater (2018), a gynhaliwyd ar ran Cafcass Cymru.
- Cyfeiriwch at y gyfres o ddogfennau canllaw Cyngor Da a luniwyd gan Fwrdd Pobl Ifanc Cyfiawnder Teuluol ar gyfer gweithio gyda phlant a phobl ifanc.
- Dylid adrodd safbwyntiau'r plentyn yn uniongyrchol, gan ddefnyddio ei eiriau ei hun pan fo'n bosibl, i ddod â'r rhain yn fyw i'r rhieni a'r llys. Er enghraifft, ymgorfforwch ei eiriau mewn adroddiad neu ei gynorthwyo i ysgrifennu llythyr at y barnwr.
- Os yw'r plentyn wedi cael ei amlygu i'r ymddygiad dieithrio, efallai y bydd tensiwn yn amlwg rhwng ei ddymuniadau a'i deimladau a'i fudd pennaf.
- Os nad yw eich argymhellion yn cyd-fynd â dymuniadau a theimladau'r plentyn, yr arfer gorau yw ei hysbysu am hyn mewn ffordd briodol.
- Er mwyn cynnal asesiad trylwyr o sut y mae'r plentyn yn ymddwyn gyda phob rhiant, mae'n hanfodol bod arsylwadau yn cael eu gwneud o'r plentyn gyda phob rhiant ar ei ben ei hun. Mae'n allweddol i'ch asesiad bod y plentyn ar gael ar gyfer yr arsylwadau hyn ac yn gweld y rhiant sy'n ceisio treulio amser gyda'r plentyn.

Ystyriwch eich Dadansoddiad, gan gynnwys Ffynonellau Posibl o Ragfarn

Wrth ystyried eich casgliadau neu yn ystod goruchwyliaeth fyfyriol, cyfeiriwch at y pwyntiau a'r cwestiynau hyn:

- Ystyriwch eich dadansoddiad o'r rheswm dros anfodlonrwydd neu wrthodiad y plentyn i dreulio amser gyda rhiant.
- Cyfeiriwch at y dulliau a ddefnyddiwyd a chrynhowch yr hyn y mae wedi ei ddweud wrthych.
- Beth yw'r risg benodol i'r plentyn? A yw'r anfodlonrwydd yn ymateb cyfiawn neu ddealladwy gan y plentyn y dylid ei barchu? Ai'r risg yw y gallai ei berthynas gyda rhiant gael ei niweidio y tu hwnt i'w adfer, am ddim rheswm da ac eithrio ymddygiad dieithrio rhiant arall? Neu ai'r ffaith yw bod dieithrio yn ffactor ond wedi ei wreiddio mor ddwfn y byddai ailgyflwyno amser gyda'r rhiant arall (neu 'orfodi') plentyn yn erbyn y dymuniadau a fynegwyd ganddo yn niweidiol iawn?
- Beth mae hyn yn ei ddweud wrthych am y trefniadau neu'r cymorth gorau i'r plentyn yn y dyfodol?
- Ystyriwch bob math posibl o ragfarn, gan gynnwys rhagfarn ar sail rhyw ac effaith arferion personol a diwylliannol ar eich ystyriaethau.
- A ydych wedi cadw eich pwyslais ar yr effaith a'r risgiau i'r plentyn ac wedi ceisio helpu'r rhieni i wneud yr un fath?
- Ystyriwch sensitifrwydd diwylliannol eich asesiad. A ydych wedi cymryd cyd-destun diwylliannol y plentyn a'i anghenion hunaniaeth i ystyriaeth?
- Wrth fyfyrio ar eich dadansoddiad, cyfeiriwch yn ôl at eich achos ac ailystyriwch y cwestiynau a ofynnwyd gennych ar ddechrau'r achos am yr hyn sy'n digwydd i'r plentyn hwn; gweler tudalen 11. Mae hyn yn helpu i sicrhau eich bod wedi cau pen y mwdwl yn eich asesiad ac yn tynnu sylw at unrhyw risgiau ac effaith ar y plentyn wrth ichi wneud eich argymhellion.
- Byddwch yn ystyriol o'n hymrwymiad i Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig a'r effaith bosibl ar blant o beidio â chymeradwyo eu dymuniadau a'u teimladau.

Gwnewch Argymhellion er Budd Pennaf y Plentyn, gan ganolbwyntio ar Newid Cadarnhaol i'r Plentyn

- Ystyriwch mor gynnar â phosibl a oes angen penodi Gwarcheidwad Plant a chyfreithiwr plant o dan reol 16.4 i ddarparu cynrychiolaeth ar wahân i'r plentyn.
- Cadw'r pwyslais ar yr effaith ar y plentyn bob amser a gwneud cysylltiadau eglur rhwng y dadansoddiad a'r argymhellion a all helpu i osgoi'r achos rhag canolbwyntio ar oedolion.
- Yn y cyd-destun hwn, wrth adrodd i'r llys mae'n ddefnyddiol darparu disgrifiad cryno o ymddygiadau'r plentyn a'r rhieni sy'n hysbysu eich dadansoddiad a bod yn eglur ynghylch eich arsylwadau a pha gasgliadau yr ydych yn dod iddynt am y rhain.
- Pan fyddwch yn credu bod y plentyn yn dioddef neu'n debygol o ddioddef niwed emosiynol sylweddol, ystyriwch yr angen i atgyfeirio'r achos i'r awdurdod lleol, neu a ddylid argymell i'r llys bod yr awdurdod lleol yn llunio adroddiad adran 37. Os ydych yn gwneud atgyfeiriad diogelu, ystyriwch sut i sicrhau bod yr atgyfeiriad yn cael effaith. Ystyriwch siarad â'r rheolwr ALl perthnasol ymlaen llaw.
- Os oes newid i'r lle y mae'r plentyn yn byw ynddo yn cael ei ystyried, a oes angen cynnwys arbenigwr? Beth fydd hyn yn ei gyfrannu yn ychwanegol at eich dadansoddiad gwaith cymdeithasol eich hun?
- Ar ôl ichi ysgrifennu eich adroddiad a chyn ei ffeilio, ewch yn ôl i ddechrau eich asesiad. A ymdriniwyd â'r holl risgiau? A fethwyd unrhyw beth, neu a fethwyd â rhoi sylw i fater yn ystod oes yr achos? O'r materion sy'n weddill, ystyriwch eich cyngor i'r llys ar sut y dylid mynd i'r afael â'r rhain.

Defnyddio dull ymarfer cydbwyso i gynorthwyo gydag argymhellion ar gyfer y plentyn:

- Mae angen i'r asesiad ystyried y cryfderau a'r risgiau sy'n deillio o'r ddau riant. Rydych yn ceisio sicrhau bod gan blentyn berthynas fuddiol gyda'r ddau riant pan fo'n ddiogel, fel nad ydynt yn mynd trwy eu blynyddoedd ffurfiannol heb fanteision perthynas gariadus gyda phob oedolyn arwyddocaol.
- Mae mabwysiadu dull mantolen o ddadansoddi lles, o ran cynnal adolygiad systematig o fanteision ac anfanteision pob opsiwn (gweler 'Re B-S (Children) [2013] EWCA Civ 1146') yn ddefnyddiol i werthuso effaith pob opsiwn a allai fod yn realistig ar y plentyn.
- Dylai eich argymhellion geisio dod o hyd i ateb ar gyfer y plentyn. Bydd hyn yn golygu pwyso a mesur yr opsiynau realistig a hefyd ragweld y tebygolrwydd y bydd pob rhiant yn gallu gweithio gyda'r hyn yr ydych wedi ei argymell a chyda'i gilydd (os yw'n briodol).

  Gallai opsiynau realistig gynnwys:
  a) newid yn y lle y mae'r plentyn yn byw
  b) trefniant byw a rennir
  c) ailgyflwyno amser gyda'r rhiant arall (amrywio'r amlder a'r hyd)
  ch) dim newid i'r trefniadau.
- Dylid cynnal yr ymarfer cydbwyso ar wahân ar gyfer pob plentyn.
- Mae'r rhestr isod yn cynnwys rhai o'r ffactorau allweddol i'w hystyried ym mhob ymarfer cydbwyso:
  - Lefel bwriadoldeb, cysondeb a dwysedd yr ymddygiad dieithrio gan oedolyn a gallu'r rhiant i newid hyn.
  - A oedd gan y plentyn berthynas gadarnhaol gyda'r rhiant arall o'r blaen?

- A yw'r rhiant hwnnw yn deall anghenion y plentyn?
- Oedran y plentyn a dadansoddiad o'r hyn y mae hynny'n ei olygu
- A yw'r plentyn yn gwneud cynnydd da yn addysgol, yn gymdeithasol ac yn emosiynol yn y trefniadau presennol? Os felly beth yw'r niwed i'r plentyn o golli'r berthynas gyda'r rhiant?
- Pa mor debygol y mae'r plentyn o allu ymdopi â'r newid sy'n cael ei ystyried?
- Os caiff newid yn y lle y mae'r plentyn yn byw ei orchymyn gan y llys, a fydd yn bosibl cadw elfennau cadarnhaol o berthynas y plentyn gyda'r prif ofalwr blaenorol?
- A all y rhiant nad yw'r plentyn yn byw gydag ef ar hyn o bryd ddarparu gofal digolledu i'r plentyn i oresgyn effaith dieithrio?
- A fyddai cyfnod o ddim *'amser gyda'* y rhiant a ddangosodd ymddygiadau dieithrio yn annog gwelliannau cadarnhaol i'r berthynas rhwng y plentyn yn y trefniant newydd?
- Pa effaith fydd newid yn ei chael ar anghenion hunaniaeth y plentyn ac o ran rhwydweithiau teuluol ehangach y plentyn ac unrhyw wahaniaethau diwylliannol rhwng y ddwy aelwyd?
- Os yw'r newid yn cynnwys gwahanu neu aduno brodyr a chwiorydd, pa effaith fydd hyn yn ei chael ar bob plentyn?

Newid i'r trefniadau o ran lle y mae'r plentyn yn byw:

- A yw'r rhiant y mae'r plentyn yn byw gydag ef yn cefnogi cyswllt gyda'r rhiant arall, a'r agwedd tuag at y rhiant arall – effaith ar y plentyn?
- A yw lefel trallod y plentyn yn gwella'n gyflym o dreulio amser gyda'r rhiant nad yw'r plentyn yn byw gydag ef fel rheol?
- Perthynas flaenorol gyda'r rhiant nad yw'r plentyn yn byw gydag ef fel rheol?
- Cyfnod o amser ers i'r plentyn dreulio amser gyda'r rhiant nad yw'n byw gydag ef? Pryd ddaeth cyswllt i ben?
- Amgylchiadau'r rhiant nad yw'r plentyn yn byw gydag ef? A oes ganddo lety addas a mynediad at ofal plant?
- Effaith ar addysg a pherthnasoedd eraill a chyfeillgarwch?

Lleoliad parhaus gyda'r rhiant preswyl:

- A yw'r rhiant y mae'r plentyn yn byw gydag ef yn ymgysylltu ac yn dangos unrhyw wybodaeth bellach neu allu i newid?
- A oes rhyw lefel o amser yn cael ei threulio gyda'r rhiant arall ac aelodau o'r teulu estynedig?
- Perthynas y plentyn gyda'r ddau riant?
- Ffactorau eraill sy'n dylanwadu ar y plentyn – Ystyriwch y 4 A (tudalen 4)
- A yw'r plentyn wedi bod yn dyst i wrthdaro ar ôl i'w rieni wahanu? A allai hyn esbonio ei wrthodiad i dreulio amser gyda'i riant?
- A yw'r plentyn yn dangos arwyddion eraill o drallod/niwed emosiynol? Dylid rhyngwynebu ag asiantaethau eraill i gasglu gwybodaeth.

Dim cyswllt uniongyrchol gyda'r rhiant nad yw'r plentyn yn byw gydag ef:

- Beth fydd yr effaith ar y plentyn yn y byrdymor neu'r hirdymor? Ystyriwch yn y byrdymor pa lefel o drallod y mae gorfodi cyswllt yn ei chael ar y plentyn a'r effaith emosiynol o wneud hynny.
- A all perthynas gydag aelodau eraill o deulu'r rhiant nad yw'r plentyn yn byw gydag ef gael ei chyflwyno?
- A yw'n debygol y bydd newid yn y dyfodol? Ystyriwch a fydd angen i'r trefniadau hyn newid yn y dyfodol? Sut bydd y 'drws' i'r berthynas yn cael ei adael ar agor i'r plentyn nawr ac yn y dyfodol?

Awdurdod Lleol – lleoliad mewn gofal maeth:

- Cydbwyso effaith emosiynol symud at ddieithryn yn erbyn aros gyda rhiant y mae'r plentyn yn byw gydag ef fel rheol.
- Beth yw'r cynlluniau hirdymor tebygol a llwyddiant tebygol unrhyw gynlluniau o'r fath?
- A oes unrhyw aelodau teulu a all gynorthwyo?
- A yw symudiad o'r fath yn gymesur?

Defnydd o ganolfannau cyswllt:

- Ystyried at ba ddiben: ar gyfer asesiad pellach? Ar gyfer ailgyflwyniad â chymorth? A yw hyn wedi helpu yn y gorffennol? Sut fyddai hynny'n edrych? Gyda chymorth, goruchwyliaeth.
- Parodrwydd pob parti i gymryd rhan.

Gorchymyn Cymorth Teuluol:

Dolen: Canllawiau Gorchymyn Cymorth Teuluol

- A yw'r partïon yn barod i gymryd rhan?
- Sut fydd hyn yn edrych?
- Beth yw'r canlyniadau tebygol?
- Beth yw'r tebygolrwydd y bydd hyn yn arwain at newid?

Penderfyniadau anodd o ran '*goresgyn*' gwrthodiad anghyfiawn plentyn o riant

- Efallai y bydd plentyn sydd wedi dioddef ymddygiad dieithrio yn ymddangos yn ddig iawn a/neu yn ofidus am y syniad o dreulio amser gyda'r rhiant arall. Efallai y bydd lefel yr emosiwn yn gostwng yn gyflym iawn pan fo gyda'r rhiant arall, neu gallai barhau. Mae cwestiynau yn codi wedyn ynghylch i ba raddau y dylid gorfodi'r plentyn i dreulio amser gyda'r rhiant a wrthodwyd, hyd yn oed pan ystyrir bod gwneud hynny o'r budd pennaf iddo yn yr hirdymor.
- Os canfyddir bod y plentyn yn dioddef niwed, sy'n cyfiawnhau cyfranogiad yr awdurdod lleol, yna bydd angen cymhwyso lefel debyg o graffu a dadansoddi â'r hyn a gymhwyswyd ynghylch cymryd plentyn oddi wrth riant mewn achos gofal, hyd yn oed os yw'r achos yn dal i fod yn destun cyfraith breifat. Os mai'r argymhelliad yw trosglwyddiad diogel a buddiol i ofalwr newydd, bydd angen i'r llys ei ystyried a'i adolygu yn ofalus.
- Efallai y bydd y llys yn ystyried gorchymyn yr awdurdod lleol i adrodd o dan a37.
- Efallai y bydd angen ystyried atgyfeiriad gan Cafcass Cymru i'r awdurdod lleol.
- Pan fydd amheuaeth, honiad neu gred bod plentyn mewn perygl o niwed, mae gan Cafcass Cymru ddyletswydd o dan a16A i hysbysu'r llys trwy adroddiad asesu risg.

- Pan fydd plentyn wedi cael ei addysgu gan riant y byddai cyswllt gyda'i riant arall yn beryglus neu'n annymunol, gall fod yn anodd iawn newid hyn.
- Mae rhiant nad yw'n rhoi sylw i hyn o bosibl yn gyfystyr â chyd-fynd â sefyllfa o gam-drin emosiynol a safbwynt ystumiedig o'r byd. Mae'n atgyfnerthu ymddygiad osgoi a gallai rymuso'r plentyn mewn ffordd negyddol yn anghymesur. O dan unrhyw amgylchiadau eraill, byddai disgwyl i riant helpu'r plentyn i oresgyn rhywbeth yr oedd yn ei osgoi, er enghraifft os oedd plentyn yn anfodlon mynd i'r ysgol heb gyfiawnhad dros hynny, byddai disgwyl i'r rhiant neu'r gofalwr wneud pob ymdrech i ddeall y gwrthwynebiad a helpu'r plentyn i'w oresgyn.
- Er gwaethaf y risgiau hyn i lesiant emosiynol y plentyn, gall y risg o'i orfodi i dreulio amser gyda'r rhiant arall fod yn uwch. Mae angen cynnal yr asesiad hwn o risgiau sy'n cystadlu ar sail achosion unigol, yn seiliedig ar anghenion unigol pob plentyn a sefyllfa'r teulu.
- Yn ddealladwy iawn, gall deimlo'n gwbl anghyfiawn i riant a wrthodir. Fodd bynnag, sut bynnag y cawsant eu ffurfio, gall dymuniadau a theimladau plentyn fod wedi eu gwreiddio cymaint yn erbyn treulio amser gyda'r rhiant arall (ac nid yw newid y lle y mae'n byw ynddo yn ymarferol chwaith), nad yw amser gyda'r rhiant hwnnw yn bosibl.
- Bydd angen i'r asesiad a phroses y llys gydbwyso'r risgiau ym mhob senario i bob plentyn unigol.

Enghreifftiau Achos yn Cynnwys Dieithrio

Stori Mali

Roedd Mali yn 7 oed, ac yn cael ei hatal rhag cael perthynas ystyrlon, gariadus a chefnogol gyda'i thad. Roedd mam Mali yn benderfynol na ddylai ei thad chwarae unrhyw ran yn ei bywyd ac roedd mor gadarn yn y gred hon iddi ffoi gyda'r plentyn pan ddaeth y llys, Cafcass Cymru a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i gyd i'r casgliad y dylai Mali fyw gyda'i thad. Roedd ar goll am sawl diwrnod, gyda phryderon cynyddol am les Mali yn ogystal â'i mam.

Nid oedd Mali eisiau gweld ei thad na byw gydag ef, roedd yn cyd-fynd yn gryf â'i mam, ond nid oedd unrhyw reswm cyfiawn am ei gwrthodiad i weld ei thad – ac eithrio'r ffaith ei bod yn adlewyrchu safbwyntiau ei mam. Cynhaliwyd asesiad seciolegol o'r fam, a nodwyd bod angen therapi i'w helpu i newid ei safbwyntiau am y tad. Nid oedd yn fodlon cymryd rhan yn y therapi a gynigiwyd. Oherwydd difrifoldeb y niwed emosiynol a oedd yn cael ei achosi i Mali gan ymddygiad ei mam, gwnaeth y llys orchymyn gofal interim, a oedd yn golygu bod yr awdurdod lleol yn rhannu cyfrifoldeb rhiant gyda'r ddau riant. Galluogodd hyn i Mali gael ei chymryd o ofal ei mam a chael ei lleoli gyda'i thad. Daethpwyd o hyd i Mali gan yr heddlu yng ngofal y fam ar ôl iddynt ffoi yn dilyn cadarnhâd y llys y byddai'n gwneud y gorchymyn i Mali fyw gyda'i thad. I gychwyn, roedd Mali mewn trallod ac yn ofidus, ond ar ôl cyfnod o fonitro agos gan y gweithiwr cymdeithasol ac ymweliadau gan y gwarcheidwad plant, dangosodd arwyddion a setlo i lawr a thawelu. Cynigiwyd cyswllt â goruchwyliaeth i'r fam oherwydd y risg o ffoi, ond ni fanteisiodd ar hyn ac nid oedd y fam wedi gofyn i weld Mali ar adeg cloi'r achos.

Dyfyniad o ddyfarniad: H (Children) [2014] EWCA Civ 733 Mrs Ustus Parker

"74. I regard parental manipulation of children, of which I distressingly see an enormous amount, as exceptionally harmful. It distorts the relationship of the child not only with the parent but with the outside world. Children who are suborned into flouting court orders are given extremely damaging messages about the extent to which authority can be disregarded and given the impression that compliance with adult expectations is optional. Bearing in mind the documented history of this mother's inability to control these children, their relationship with one another and wholly inappropriate empowerment, it strikes me as highly damaging in this case. I am disappointed that the professionals in this case are unable truly to understand this message. Parents who obstruct a relationship with the other parent are inflicting untold damage on their children and it is, in my view, about time that professionals truly understood this."

Stori Jac

Roedd Jac yn ddyflwydd oed ar adeg cais cyntaf ei dad. Nid oedd rhieni Jac mewn perthynas ar adeg ei eni a chanfu tad Jac bod gwneud trefniadau i dreulio amser gydag ef yn mynd yn anoddach ac yn anoddach. Roedd gan Jac dri hanner brawd/chwaer hŷn ac un brawd iau, nid oedd gan ei frodyr/chwiorydd hŷn unrhyw berthynas bresennol gyda'u tadau. Canfuwyd drwy'r achosion llys yn ymwneud â Jac bod holl dadau priodol y plant hŷn wedi gwneud sawl cais i'r llys i dreulio amser gyda'u plant. Fodd bynnag, roedd y trefniadau hyn wedi dod i ben dros amser. Gorchmynwyd Cafcass Cymru i gwblhau adroddiad a7 i ystyried faint o amser ddylai Jac dreulio gyda'i dad.

Amharwyd ar gynnydd yr achos gan anallu'r fam i hybu'r berthynas rhwng Jac a'i dad yn ystyrlon. Gwnaeth mam Jac amrywiaeth o honiadau am dad Jac, gan gynnwys y ffaith bod cleisiau a welwyd gan y fam ar gorff Jac wedi cael eu hachosi gan y tad yn ystod sesiwn gyswllt fer. Honnodd mam Jac hefyd bod y tad yn peri risg rywiol i Jac. Wrth i'r problemau yn yr achos hwn ddod yn gynyddol gymhleth, gwnaeth y llys orchymyn yn unol â rheol 16.4 i Jac gael ei gynrychioli gan warcheidwad plant a chyfreithiwr. Er gwaethaf hyn, parhaodd y fam i amharu ar y cyfle i Jac gael perthynas ystyrlon gyda'i dad. Byddai'n sicrhau nad oedd Jac ar gael ar y dyddiad/amser a nodwyd. Byddai'n ffonio'r heddlu pe bai'r tad ychydig funudau yn hwyr a byddai'n caniatáu i'r plant hŷn fychanu a rhegi ar y tad os oeddent yn ei weld yn y stryd. Nid oedd Jac yn cael dychwelyd o dreulio amser gyda'i dad gydag unrhyw anrhegion neu ddillad newydd. Gorchmynwyd adroddiad a37 gan y llys er mwyn i'r awdurdod lleol ystyried yr angen i rannu cyfrifoldeb rhianta – hefyd, gwnaed atgyfeiriadau diogelu yng nghyswllt y plant eraill. Ni chymerwyd unrhyw gamau pellach gan yr awdurdod lleol a daeth eu hadroddiad a37 i'r casgliad na fyddai'r awdurdod lleol yn cychwyn achos gofal.

Er gwaethaf ymdrechion niferus i ymgysylltu â'r fam ac i Jac fwynhau perthynas gyda'r ddau riant, nid oedd unrhyw gynnydd yn cael ei wneud. Nid oedd unrhyw reswm cyfiawn pam na ddylai Jac weld ei dad a threulio amser gydag ef. Argymhellodd Cafcass Cymru yn gryf i'r llys y dylai Jac symud i fyw gyda'i dad, ac roedd y dadansoddiad a gynhaliwyd yn dangos mai siawns fach fyddai i'r fam hybu'n ystyrlon swyddogaeth y tad ym mywyd Jac. Byddai'n ymyrryd yn barhaus yn y trefniadau ac yn mynd ati'n fwriadol i hybu gwrthodiad Jac o'i dad. Gwrthododd y fam gymryd rhan mewn asesiad seicolegol, er i un gael ei orchymyn, newidiodd gyfenw Jac yn y feddygfa deulu a'r feithrinfa a dywedodd wrthynt hefyd na ddylai'r tad gael dim i'w wneud â Jac pe bai'n cysylltu â'r naill asiantaeth neu'r llall.

Roedd yr achos hwn gerbron y llys am 2 ½ flynedd cyn cael y canlyniad terfynol. Gwnaed tri dyfarniad, y cwbl yn gwneud canfyddiadau naill ai bod y fam wedi ffugio honiadau yn erbyn y tad neu ei bod yn amharu'n fwriadol ar gynnydd cadarnhaol y cyswllt. Symudodd Jac i gael gofal gan ei dad, ac fe wnaeth ei dad hybu perthynas barhaus rhwng Jac a'i frodyr a chwiorydd. Byddai'r tad yn sicrhau bod Jac ar gael i dreulio amser gyda'i fam, gan reoli'r trefniadau yn dda.

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Cydnabyddiaethau

Cydnabyddir y datblygwyd y canllawiau ymarfer hyn gyda mewnbwn allweddol ac ymgynghoriad y canlynol:

- Gyda diolch arbennig i Cafcass
- Cynghorwyr llys teulu ac arweinydd ymarfer dysgu a datblygu Cafcass Cymru:
  - Polly Lauchlan, Rheolwr Ymarfer – Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru
  - Kevan Lee, Cynghorydd Llys Teulu – De Cymru
  - Fiona Bevan, Cynghorydd Llys Teulu – Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru
  - Caroline Crosswood, Uwch Reolwr Dysgu a Datblygu Ymarfer

Hoffai Cafcass Cymru ddiolch i bawb a roddodd o'u hamser ac a gyfrannodd at ddatblygiad y canllawiau ymarfer hyn.

Awdur:	Beth Altman
Dyddiad cadarnhau gan SLT:	27 Mehefin 2019
Dyddiad adolygu'r ddogfen:	1 Gorffennaf 2020

Mae'r ddogfen yma hefyd ar gael yn Saesneg / This document is also available in English.

P-05-751 Recognition of Parental Alienation
Response to the Senedd Petitions Committee – October 2019

OVERVIEW

On 2nd October 2019, the Charity was forwarded a copy of the Cafcass Cymru document *Children's Resistance Or Refusal To Spend Time With A Parent: Practice Guidance*.

We recognise that many front line Cafcass Cymru Family Court Advisers (FCAs) do a difficult and demanding job extremely well, placing the child first and working to reduce or eliminate the harmful effect of the Family Court process. Though clearly a move in the right direction we do not believe that this Guidance goes sufficiently far towards standardising the approach of FCAs, monitoring the effectiveness of assessment or the impact of work with children and families. It does nothing for the large minority of Private Law cases where Local Authority Children's Services social workers are the primary agent of the Family Court.

We find it unhelpful that Cafcass Cymru and Welsh Government cannot bring themselves to use the term parental alienation in the title of the guidance. We fear that this allows those who remain abuse deniers in relation to parental alienation to continue to marginalise and prevent a proper system of protection for children and parents in Wales from developing.

SPECIFIC POINTS

We were asked to put forward our views in light of this document addressing the following:

What are your thoughts on the attached document?

We are pleased to note that Cafcass Cymru has begun to recognise the emotional harm caused by parental alienation, where a child's resistance or refusal to spend time with a parent is not warranted by their experience of that parent. We acknowledge that in publishing this practice guidance, Cafcass Cymru practitioners have a more defined process to support their assessment of likely parental alienation than previously.

We are grateful to the Petitions Committee for their continuing scrutiny of this issue for without that we believe that Cafcass Cymru would not have moved even the small distance shown by this work towards protecting children from these harmful behaviours.

In regard to the document, we have the following observations:

1. The guidance fails to acknowledge the complexity that is often present in cases within proceedings. It suggests a distinction between domestic abuse and alienation (page 5) while later suggesting the perpetration of alienating behaviours is controlling behaviour used in the continuation of domestic abuse through family court litigation (page 8). There is increasing recognition of parental alienation as family and intimate partner violence (Harman, Kruk, & Hines, 2018) including current research by Dr E Bates which is beginning to highlight the prevalence and impact of post-separation abuse through active alienating behaviours.

2. There seems to be insufficient understanding of the factors which contribute to the emotional impact on the child (page 6). Absent is a recognition of the contribution statutory services and the legal process make to the emotional impact on a child. Delays, failure to identify behaviours as alienating at the earliest opportunity and to act promptly, contribute to the largest factor in embedding alienation in a child – the length of time a child is not having direct parent-child time. There is no guidance or recommendation on ensuring that safe parent-child time is maintained during the assessment process.

3. There is a failure to adequately acknowledge that ***allegations*** of abuse, neglect or domestic violence are a significant feature of alienation. This is clearly stated as a feature of justified rejection (page 7). A child's justified rejection would be likely if there was ***actual*** abuse or domestic violence. A focus on allegations without seeking evidence or an early finding of fact risks identifying a child's rejection as justified, when in fact the child may be alienated (Bernet, Gregory, Reay, & Rohner, 2017). In consideration of this, there is no reference made to the qualitatively different response between a child's rejection of a parent when justified and unwarranted. We have noted in our practise that parents who are prevented from seeing their child, subject to false allegations and breaches of court orders, are scoring in the moderate to high range on the SafeLives DV Risk Indicator Checklist.

4. Similarly with reference to the child feeling unsafe or very unhappy in the care of a parent (page 7). An alienated child can appear very distressed even at the thought of spending time with a parent – this is the essence of alienation. Such a response is not a factor of their relationship with that parent. The suggestion is that this as an identifier of justified rejection – when it can also be an identifying factor in alienation. There is no reference to the qualitatively different response in a child, particularly the splitting, idealisation and devaluation which is present in alienation. This is a clinically relevant marker of likely alienation (Bernet et al., 2017)

5. The guidance suggests that there is a limited evidence base for effective intervention (page 13). This is not the case. While there is limited evidence for a specific intervention or protocol in the UK, there is much to support the elements required in a tailored intervention as reported in the Templer et al. (2017) paper referenced (page 19). Alienation cases are complex and it is unlikely that a single validated protocol will be forthcoming for all cases.

6. It is noted that "Cafcass Cymru does not provide advice or recommendations as to interventions when alienating behaviours has been found to be the key feature in the case")page 13). We would ask what this means in practice when alienation has been determined. If Cafcass Cymru are unable or unwilling to offer advice or recommendations, when they do so in all other cases – how can they effect their responsibilities? This seems to suggest that Cafcass Cymru staff are not sufficiently trained to protect children from harm, which we sought to redress by raising our

petition. We would like reassurances on how Cafcass Cymru intend to address this issue in order that they can fulfil their statutory responsibilities.

7. There is insufficient acknowledgement of the impact of unwarranted and inappropriate influence and the likely discrepancy between a child's expressed views and their suppressed or influenced views. "The child's views should be reported directly, using their own words where possible, to bring this to life for the parents and court" (page 19). The child's views need to be clearly set within their individual context and experience, and need to be interpreted in light of this. There is an absence of understanding of children's behaviour around lying firmly established in the empirical evidence, particularly their willingness to lie in order not to upset someone they care about (Warneken & Orlins, 2015).

8. There is a lack of explanation in regards to how Cafcass Cymru will determine whether alienation "is so deeply entrenched that reintroducing time with the other parent (or 'forcing') a child against their expressed wishes would be very harmful" (page 20). While there is an indication that this will be undertaken on a case-by case basis (page 24), we remain concerned that practitioners have insufficient knowledge to carry out such a nuanced assessment. There is much evidence from practitioners who reintroduce children to a parent they profess to hate or fear, that distress is minimal, short-lived and far outweighed by the benefits of a continued loving, supportive parent-child relationship. It is the responsibility of a parent, or those with parental responsibility, to sometimes over-ride the expressed wishes of a child where it is clearly in the benefit of a child. It would not be acceptable for a child's refusal to attend school, or attend medical appointments to remain unchallenged or conceded to. We suggest that where all the evidence suggests that a child benefits from the involvement of two loving, caring, involved parents in their life, it would be unwise to give undue weight to a child's expressed views when these are clearly the result of alienation.

Does it adequately address the issues that you raised?

In petition P-05-751 we proposed that the Welsh Government:

- Recognise 'Parental Alienation' as emotional abuse of children
- Commission and fund mandatory training for professionals including Social Work and Cafcass Cymru staff, in recognising Parental Alienation including pathways to protect children from harm.
- Establish and fund a national campaign to inform children and families about Parental Alienation and the harm that it causes.
- Place a duty on Welsh Ministers to act to protect children from abuse and harm where Parental Alienation has been identified.

We accept that Cafcass Cymru are not in a position to tackle points 3 and 4 of the petition – which should be addressed to other areas of Welsh Government.

In terms of point 1 the simple fact that the guidance cannot bring itself to include the words 'parental alienation' in the title is indicative of the failure to properly engage and provide the leadership that front line staff need. We detect from our engagement with senior management team within Cafcass Cymru that they do not fully accept the reality, significance or prevalence of parental alienation in the way that they clearly do accept the reality of domestic violence when perpetrated against women. On that basis we do not feel that Cafcass Cymru fully recognise that parental alienation is an emotional abuse of children.

In terms of point 2 we are unclear of the status of this guidance for front line FCAs. We know from Cafcass in England that take up of online training modules about parental alienation has been vanishingly low and we would hope that Cafcass Cymru will take steps to ensure that training on parental alienation is established on a compulsory footing. We are aware that extensive training modules have been designed on domestic violence – indeed we have contributed directly to the training materials around understanding the experience of male victims of domestic violence and abuse.

Do you have further questions in response?

We would seek assurances from Cafcass Cymru on the following points

- How will the impact of this guidance and the prevalence of its use be monitored – both in terms of effectiveness for FCAs and in terms of the impact on children and families in Wales?
- Will Cafcass Cymru be commissioning training from experts in the field of parental alienation to support this guidance?

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

Our charity is developing a Parental Alienation Risk Indicator checklist in collaboration with professionals who are expert in this field to assist in the recognition of this form of abuse. We would be happy to share this tool when complete with the Committee and Welsh Government

We would also seek to encourage Cafcass Cymru to more explicitly recognise the reality that parental alienation is an integral part of an understanding of the wider coercive and controlling behaviour framework. This is true both for the alienated child and for the alienated parent. We recognise that this perspective challenges the feminist interpretation of coercive and controlling behaviours that appear to be prevalent in the approach taken by Cafcass Cymru and others.

Paul Apreda, National Manager – October 2019

P-05-670 - Gadewch i ni Sicrhau y Caiff Calon Pob Person Ifanc (10-35 oed) ei Sgrinio

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Sharon Owen, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 3,444 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i ofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru gyflwyno rhaglen sgrinio calonnau i bob person ifanc rhwng 10 a 35 oed yng Nghymru. Mae cannoedd yn marw bob blwyddyn yng Nghymru o gyflwr calon heb ddiagnosis a bydd prawf ECG syml yn nodi'r rhan fwyaf o abnormaleddau'r galon fel y gellir rheoli cyflyrau'n effeithiol.

Mae sesiynau sgrinio calonnau'n cynnwys prawf byr, 5-10 munud, sy'n gyflym ac yn ddi-boen ac yn gallu canfod y rhan fwyaf o annormaleddau'r galon a gallai achub cannoedd o fywydau yng Nghymru. Yn rhanbarth Veneto yn yr Eidal, lle mae'r rhaglen sgrinio calonnau wedi'i chynnal ers 25 mlynedd, gostyngodd nifer yr athletwyr (dynion a menywod) a oedd yn marw'n sydyn o ataliad y galon o un mewn 28,000 bob blwyddyn i un mewn 250,000, yn ôl astudiaeth yn 2006 a gyhoeddwyd yng nghylchgrawn y Gymdeithas Feddygol Americanaidd.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

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Cadeirydd/Chair
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff CF99 1NA

3rd July 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for contacting the British Cardiovascular Society about the petition for screening of young people aged between 10 and 35 in Wales. I have sought expert advice from within the Society. This is a controversial area with strongly and sincerely held views both for and against screening. The British Cardiovascular Society does not have a formal position on screening of this nature and supports ongoing research into the potential benefits of this and other screening programs.

With best wishes,

Prof Simon Ray
President, British Cardiovascular Society

'Promoting excellence in cardiovascular care'

BHF Cymru response to petition: P-05-870: Heart screening for 10-35 year-olds

Janet Finch-Saunders AM,
Chair of the Petitions Committee,
National Assembly for Wales

SeneddPetitions@Assembly.Wales

September 2019

We thank the Petitions Committee for asking us to outline our position on heart screening. Below we have set out our position and the evidence for this, as well as the work of the inherited heart conditions programme underway in Swansea Bay Health Board.

Overview

- We support targeted expert assessment of families with high risk of inherited cardiac disease or where there has been a sudden unexplained death but there is insufficient evidence for the usefulness of universal screening.

- The BHF supports individuals having an increased understanding of their family's medical history. So, if a family member has died suddenly, particularly at a young age, they would be advised to discuss this with their GP, with a view to getting themselves screened and assessed at an inherited heart conditions service, where appropriate.

- The BHF supports cascade testing of individuals who have a first degree relative who has died suddenly and no cause of death has been established (and post mortem reveals a structurally normally heart) or who has been diagnosed with an inherited heart condition.

- While sudden death in the young is particularly tragic, it is also thankfully relatively rare.

Policy Statement: Cardiac Screening for Professional Athletes

Sudden death in young adults is usually caused by ventricular fibrillation (VF), a chaotic heart rhythm disturbance that causes the heart to stop pumping blood around the body and to the brain, also known as cardiac arrest. It is invariably

fatal unless cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is immediately performed and a defibrillator is used to help shock the heart back into a normal rhythm. There are several conditions that can cause VF in young athletes. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is the most common, but there are other, rarer conditions that predispose an individual to sudden death due to genetic mutations.

While sudden death in athletes is rare (between 1 in 50,000 and 1 in 100,000 cases annually), it is two to four times more common in athletes than in non-athletes[1]. Following the tragic deaths of high profile athletes, screening professional athletes for heart disease has been a significant topic for debate in the UK for the past few years.

BHF Position

The BHF supports targeted expert assessment of families where there is a high risk of an inherited cardiac disease, or where there has been a sudden unexplained death.

However, at present we are not calling for a publicly-funded screening programme for all professional athletes. While a proportion of people may be identified that have an underlying heart condition, screening is not yet at a scientific level of precision whereby all people at risk of sudden cardiac death can be accurately predicted. Misleading screening results can have potentially damaging consequences for healthy athletes and their families.

Many professional sports organisations offer some form of screening for their athletes. Where this occurs, it is essential that the results are interpreted by experts and that the athletes concerned are aware of both the benefits and limitations of such screening.

In the future, we anticipate that the accuracy of screening will improve to a level whereby a combination of ECG, echocardiography and genetic testing could be used to screen all athletes.

Background

Standard cardiovascular risk assessment screening – the type that ideally all adults over the age of 40 should have periodically – would not pick up most of the conditions that cause sudden death in young athletes. Until more evidence is available, physicians have a duty of shared decision-making with athletes when

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[1] Ferreira M, Santos-Silva PR, de Abreu LC, Valenti VE, Crispim V, Imaizumi C, Filho CF, Murad N, Meneghini A, Riera AR, de Carvalho TD, Vanderlei LC, Valenti EE, Cisternas JR, Moura Filho OF, Ferreira C. Sudden cardiac death athletes: a systematic review. Sports Med Arthrosc Rehabil Ther Technol. 2010 Aug 3;2:19. Available at: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20682064

discussing the risks and uncertainties of intense exercise in those with underlying cardiovascular conditions[2].

In contrast, signs of an underlying risk of sudden death can sometimes be picked up by an ECG or an echocardiogram. But these tests are often difficult to interpret, not least because athletes' hearts undergo physiological changes that produce ECG or echocardiographic features that, if found in a non-athlete, would indicate an underlying heart condition, whereas in an athlete may be normal. Multiple gaps in evidence strongly indicate that implementing pre-participation cardiovascular screening of athletes on a large scale would be premature[3].

A statement released by the BMJ (2016) states that overall, 25% of people with a condition that may lead to a sudden cardiac death would not be identified, and that up to 5% of healthy people can be suspected of having cardiac disease. The high number of false positives associated with screening programmes leads to over-diagnosis, which for some can cause health-related anxiety and psychological trauma. Athletes may also be restricted or prevented in certain sporting activities unnecessarily and experience issue with employment and insurance throughout their lives[4].

Most conditions that can cause sudden death in the young are genetically determined. However, understanding of the DNA variations that do and do not lead to an increased risk of sudden death is not yet sufficiently advanced to allow reliable DNA screening for all the mutations that lead to HCM and other potential sudden death syndromes. In the future, it may be possible for a DNA test, possibly combined with an ECG and echocardiogram, to reliably identify most people at risk of developing these conditions.

High profile cases where athletes have suffered cardiac arrests have often led to calls that all athletes should be regularly screened to detect anomalies in the heart that could trigger a cardiac arrest in the future, even though, in some cases, the individuals concerned had undergone screening and been passed as normal.

When screening for genetic or congenital cardiovascular abnormalities, American Heart Association Guidelines recommend that physicians should use the AHA's 14-point screening guidelines combined with a history and physical examination[5].

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[2] Sharma, S. and D'Silva, A. (2017) *Management of young competitive athletes with cardiovascular conditions,* Available at: *https://heart.bmj.com/content/103/6/463*

[3] Sharma, S. (2013) *Cardiac Screening Before Participation in Sports.* New England Journal of Medicine 369;21

[4] British Medical Journal (2016) *Screening young athletes to prevent sudden cardiac arrest not proven to save lives,* Available at: *https://www.bmj.com/company/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Athlete-screening.pdf*

[5] American Heart Assocation (2014) *American Heart Association 14-Element Screening (Maron BJ Circulation 2014,* Available at: *http://med.stanford.edu/content/dam/sm/ppc/documents/HSupervision/AHA_14-point.pdf*

The 14-point guideline includes the following assessment: chest pain or pressure related to exertion; unexplained syncope or pre-syncope; dyspnoea, fatigue, or palpitations related to exercise; history of a heart murmur; elevated blood pressure; previous restrictions from sports; previous cardiac testing; family history of premature death; family history of disability from heart disease; family history of hypertrophic or dilated cardiomyopathy, long-QT syndrome, or other ion channelopathies, Marfan syndrome, significant arrhythmias, or specific genetic cardiac conditions; heart murmur on examination; femoral pulses for aortic coarctation; physical examination findings consistent with Marfan syndrome; and brachial artery blood pressure[6].

The use of 12-lead ECG or echocardiography should not be limited to competitive athletes and may be considered as part of screening in smaller cohorts of young (12 to 25 years of age)

However, universal screening of the general population of young persons with 12-lead ECG is not recommended, regardless of athletic status. When utilized, the limitations of 12-lead ECG as a population screening test (e.g., false-positive or negative results) and cost should be taken into account.

Most data place these cardiovascular sudden deaths in the range of approximately 1 in 80,000 to 1 in 200,000 participants per year.

Evidence

In July 2008, the BMJ carried an editorial which backed a systematic pre-participation screening programme for all competitive athletes. This would use a comprehensive personal and family history questionnaire, physical examination, and screening using an ECG to identify those at risk of sudden cardiac death. This recommendation was based on a study published in the same edition which analysed data from 30,065 Italian athletes who underwent a complete pre-participation cardiovascular evaluation including resting and exercise ECGs[7]. However a subsequent study of British athletes to identify HCM suggests that screening was not cost-effective, as several thousand athletes would have to be screened to identify one with HCM[8]. A screening programme for all athletes may not therefore be appropriate for public funding.

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[6] Barry J., Maron, M.D., Benjamin, D., Levine, MD., Reginald, L., Washington, MD., Aaron, L., Baggish, MD., Kovacs, RJ, Martin, S., (2015) 'Eligibility and Disqualification Recommendations for Competitive Athletes With Cardiovascular Abnormalities: Task Force 2: Preparticipation Screening for Cardiovascular Disease in Competitive Athletes A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association and American College of Cardiology.', *American Heart Association Journal,* 132(1), pp. 267-272.

[7] Asif, I., M., Drezner, J., A., and O'Connor, F., G., (2016) 'Cardiovascular Preparticipation Screening in Young Athletes Looking Through One Lens', Sports Health, 1(9), pp. 19-21.

[8] Basavarajaiah S, Wilson M, Whyte G, Shah A, McKenna W, Sharma S. Prevalence of Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy in Highly Trained Athletes: Relevance to Pre-Participation Screening. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2008 Mar 11;51(10):1033-9. Available at: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18325444

It is also important to note that different screening models (with or without ECG) offer their respective benefits and limitations, but the absence of clear outcomes-based evidence precludes any universal policy for all athletes. It is also clear that some athletic groups are at substantially higher risk of sudden cardiac arrest and death (SCADS) than others, and a "one size fits all" approach is not appropriate. There is limited evidence to support the new guidelines from the American Heart Association.

Malhotra, A. et al. (2018)[9] investigated outcomes of cardiac screening in adolescent football (soccer) players in the UK. Diseases that are associated with sudden cardiac death were identified in 0.38% of adolescent football players in a cohort that underwent cardiovascular screening. The incidence of sudden cardiac death was 1 per 14,794 person-years, or 6.8 per 100,000 athletes. Most of these deaths were due to cardiomyopathies that had not been detected on screening.

The English Football Association (FA) has run a mandatory cardiac screening program for adolescent athletes in the United Kingdom since 1997 to determine the incidence and causes of sudden cardiac death in this well-defined population of previously screened football players. Each athlete was classified in one of three categories on the basis of the evaluation: normal; further evaluation needed, if an abnormality was detected that required further investigation to confirm or refute the presence of cardiac disease; or cardiac disease detected.

The last category was sub-classified into disorders that are associated with sudden cardiac death or those encompassing congenital septal and valvular conditions that were followed up every 2 years at regional centres.

Following this, decisions to disqualify such athletes were made by the FA cardiology consensus panel after discussions in accordance with current exercise recommendations of the European Society of Cardiology and the American Heart Association.

During the course of these assessments, of the 8 sudden cardiac deaths that occurred, 6 (75%) were in athletes who had normal findings during preliminary screening.

A BMJ review (2016)[10] revealed that while the pre-participation physical evaluation (PPE) may serve many purposes, the ability to identify athletes with cardiac disorders at potential risk of SCADS through a screening history questionnaire and physical examination is significantly limited.

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[9] Malhotra, A. et al (2018) Outcomes of Cardiac Screening in Adolescent Soccer Players. New England Journal of Medicine 2018;379:524-34.

[10] https://www.bmj.com/company/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Athlete-screening.pdf

A study by Landry et al (2017)[11] supports this further and revealed the incidence of sudden cardiac arrest during participation in competitive sports as 0.76 cases per 100,000 athlete-years. The occurrence of sudden cardiac arrest due to structural heart disease was uncommon during participation in competitive sports. The rarity of sudden cardiac arrest due to structural heart disease raises questions about the potential value of pre-participation screening.

The European Society of Cardiology also recommends that all European countries adopt such screening. This recommendation was based on an Italian study that found a sharp reduction in sudden deaths among athletes once mandatory screening among athletes was introduced (from 3.6 per 100,000 in 1980 to about 0.4 per 100,000 by 2004). However, there are concerns that this study included data only from the two years before the law was implemented when the sudden death rate may have been unusually high[12].

Since 1997, Israel has required ECG screening not only for competitive athletes, but for anyone who wants to join in an 'organised' activity: this includes joining a gym. A 2011 study focused on Israel looked at the decade preceding the screening laws implementation. Researchers compared rates of sudden death from cardiac arrest during the decade before the law with rates in the decade after. Findings indicated that before the law, there were about 2.5 deaths per 100,000 athletes each year; after the law, there were roughly 2.6 deaths per 100,000 each year – the authors therefore concluded that mandatory ECG screening of athletes had no apparent effect on their risk for cardiac death[13].

A 2010 US study screened 510 Harvard athletes with an ECG, with researchers also using echocardiography. Echocardiography results showed that 11 of the athletes had heart disease. But when limited to screening using medical history and physical examination alone only five of these cases were picked up, with two potentially serious heart abnormalities missed[14]. However, there are potential issues concerning false positive results. In the study, one in six athletes who were tested turned out to be a false positive – the authors reported that 'about 20 per cent of ECG screening results could be expected to turn up a potential problem, most of which would be false-positives'[15]. A false positive result could have serious

[11] Landry et al (2017) Sudden Cardiac Arrest during Participation in Competitive Sports. New England Journal of Medicine 377;20

[12] Steinvil A, Chundadze T, Zeltser D, Rogowski O, Halkin A, Galily Y, Perluk H, Viskin S. Mandatory Electrocardiographic Screening of Athletes to Reduce Their Risk for Sudden Death: Proven Fact or Wishful Thinking? J Am Coll Cardiol. 2011 Mar 15;57(11):1291-6. Available at: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21392644

[13] Ibid

[14] Baggish AL, Hutter AM Jr, Wang F, Yared K, Weiner RB, Kupperman E, Picard MH, Wood MJ. Cardiovascular Screening in College Athletes With and Without Electrocardiography: A Cross-sectional Study. Ann Intern Med. 2010 Mar 2;152(5):269-75. Available at: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20194232

[15] Ibid

ramifications not just for the career of a young athlete, but also their chances to get life or medical insurance in the future, and for their families.

In a British Cardiovascular Society comment piece in 2012, it was highlighted that were results from other programmes replicated in the UK, 40 of the 196 sudden cardiac deaths that are expected each year could be prevented[16]. However, for each death prevented, it is estimated that 40,000 individuals would need screening and 791 athletes would be disqualified[17]. This net good/harm ratio does not therefore compare favourably with other national screening processes such as for colon or breast cancer, but may still be considered worthwhile in view of the consequences of sudden cardiac death in this young population.

However, the editorial stated that before such a scheme could be introduced in the UK further cost-effectiveness analysis would be necessary, and the infrastructure and funding would need to be put in place to provide trained experts to conduct screening, analyse the ECGs, and deal with the significant number of further specialist consultations that would be generated.

The UK National Screening Committee, who advise Ministers and the NHS in all four UK nations about all aspects of screening policy, considered its policy for HCM and risk of sudden cardiac death screening in 2008 (reviewed March 2015). The policy review concluded that the evidence did not support the introduction of screening, and that pre-participation screening of athletes for HCM or other causes of sudden cardiac death should not be instituted at present[18]. However, we are aware that at the time of writing (August 2019) the Committee has recently issued a call for evidence on Sudden Cardiac Death in 12 to 39 year olds.

Recommendations of existing screening programmes

The charity Cardiac Risk in the Young (CRY) runs a subsidised screening programme, offering ECG screening to all young people between the ages of 14 and 35. The charity advocates mandatory screening for all young athletes. CRY currently provides screening services for a number of professional sporting bodies, including the Lawn Tennis Association and a number of FA football teams[19].

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has recommended, but not mandated, that all countries screen their athletes to minimise the risk of sudden cardiac

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[16] Taylor R. Editorial: Pre-participation screening for athletes in the UK. British Cardiovascular Society; 2012. Available at: http://www.bcs.com/pages/news_full.asp?NewsID=19792061

[17] Elston J, Stein K. Public health implications of establishing a national programme to screen young athletes in the UK. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2011. 45(7): p. 576-582. Available at: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19622527

[18] The UK National Screening Committee (UK NSC) (2015) *Screening for risk of sudden cardiac death not recommended,* Available at: *https://www.gov.uk/government/news/screening-for-risk-of-sudden-cardiac-death-not-recommended*

[19] https://www.testmyheart.org.uk/

death. According to the IOC, if an ECG raises suspicion of an underlying serious problem in an athlete, further tests should be performed[20].

British Heart Foundation Activity

- We continue to review any evidence presented that screening techniques have been suitably improved to the point at which they can confidently and consistently detect inherited heart conditions (IHCs) where an athlete is at risk of SCADS.
- We consider research applications that aim to better understand IHCs and SCADS in both athletes and the general public.
- The BHF runs the Genetic Information Service (GIS), which is a unique service where members of the public can speak to a senior cardiac nurse trained in practical genetics at master's level. The service provides information and support about inherited heart conditions to anyone, and our service is confidential. Where indicated, a facilitated referral via the caller's GP can be made to a specialist IHC centre for assessment and consideration for genetic testing.

Inherited Heart Conditions testing in Wales

- The Miles Frost Foundation started after Miles Frost, son of David Frost passed away in 2015 from an undiagnosed inherited heart condition, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM). The fund has allowed more research to take place into the condition and now supports specialist nurses across the UK to help diagnoses in families who may have inherited heart conditions.
- The BHF award for a nurse specialist post, genetic counsellor and vital admin support is for two years. Louise Norgrove is the specialist nurse funded across ABMU (now Swansea Bay) and Hywel Dda UHBs since November 2018.
- There is considerable evidence of the significant impact this is already having on improving testing, treatment and support for HCM. It is important that this service can be sustained after the first two years and also that it can be rolled out into other areas of Wales, to reach even more families.

[20] https://stillmed.olympic.org/media/Document%20Library/OlympicOrg/News/20090716-The-IOC-Consensus-Statement-on-Periodic-Health-Evaluation-of-Elite-Athletes/EN-Health-Evaluation-of-Elite-Athletes-2009-report-1448.pdf#_ga=2.135516209.1617059244.1547820806-189988006.1547820806

P-05-870 Let's Get Every Young Heart Screened (Age 10-35), Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 09.10.19

To whom it may concern,

1) Welsh Hearts recognises that population screening for cardiac disease might be seen as controversial as evidenced by the fact that it is not already currently routinely taking place elsewhere.

2) There is a suggestion from the Wales Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy genetic testing service that the genetic prevalence of susceptible genes in Wales is different from the data in published the literature. This suggests the possibility that published international screening studies may not always be applicable to the Wales population, and the negative cost/benefit conclusions from some studies may not be relied upon.

3) The screening events that Welsh Hearts has already untaken has found a higher incidence of both life-limiting and life-affecting cardiac conditions than that published in the literature.

4) There is therefore an opportunity for Welsh Government to support Welsh Hearts to obtain valuable screening data on a smaller scale to more fully inform decisions about wider population screening in the Welsh population.

Justin Taylor
Cardiologist and Medical Lead for Welsh Hearts

We still remain very committed to screening and when we can offer as many heart screenings as possible for free we will continue to do so but as a small charity we can't keep offering these for free without large donations. We have set up The Ben McDonald Heart Screening Fund for Wales so any donations will go towards free screening sessions.

In view of what happened at this year's Cardiff Half Marathon more needs to be done to screen these young athletes!

Sharon Owen

Eitem 3.16

P-05-892 Penodi Comisiynydd Anabledd Dysgu i Gymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Cardiff People First, ar ôl casglu 145 o lofnodion ar-lein a 423 ar bapur, sef cyfanswm o 568 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i benodi Comisiynydd Anabledd Dysgu i Gymru. Mae'n rhaid i'r person hwnnw fod ag anabledd dysgu.

Mae mwy o adroddiadau o gam-drin pobl ag anabledd dysgu yn ymddangos yn Lloegr eto. Mae ymchwil yn dangos hefyd bod pobl ag anabledd dysgu yn cael gofal iechyd anghyfartal ac yn marw hyd at 20 mlynedd yn gynharach nag eraill. Mae'n 50 mlynedd ers i adroddiad Ysbyty Trelái ddangos cam-drin gan arwain at gau'r sefydliadau hyn. Fel y sefydliad a sefydlwyd gan bobl sy'n gadael Trelái, credwn ei bod hi'n bryd i ni gael rhywun i hyrwyddo ein hawliau i ni yng Nghymru.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref Petition P- 05-892
Ein cyf/Our ref VG/07379/19

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13 August 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 29 July following your Committee's consideration of my letter of 20 June. I note the further comments relating to the petition for a Learning Disability Commissioner.

You ask how people with a learning disability are supported to engage in self-advocacy. Securing strong voice and control for individuals is a key principle of the Welsh Government. The approach we have taken is to embed advocacy within the Social Services and Well Being (Wales) Act 2014, ('The Act') accompanied by a dedicated Part 10 Code of Practice (Advocacy), (The Code).

The Code under the 2014 Act recognises self-advocacy as an important form of advocacy. The Code also stipulates that local authorities and local health boards must utilise the outcomes from their shared population assessment to inform commissioning and partnership arrangements under Part 9 of this Act, for the provision of advocacy services. Advocacy includes the full range of provision set out in Chapter 8 of the Code of Practice, which includes self-advocacy.

The Code sets out the requirement for local authorities to ensure that access to advocacy services and support is available to enable individuals to engage and participate when local authorities are exercising statutory duties in relation to them.

A Technical Group is currently providing advice in updating the Code to align with the requirements which were placed on regulated service providers from the end of April 2019, when the Regulated Advocacy Services (Service Providers and Responsible Individuals) (Wales) Regulations 2019 came into force.

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I maintain the view that we do not need a Learning Disability Commissioner at this time. We are committed to improving the lives of all people with a learning disability in Wales. The best way of achieving this is through the implementation of the 24 recommendations in the Learning Disability Improving Lives Programme.

Yours sincerely,

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

Response from Cardiff People First 4 October 2019

We are happy that the current Welsh Government thinks that it is important that people with a learning disability have more control of their lives.

But we know that governments can change and have different priorities, and without the protection of a Commissioner to stand up on behalf of self advocacy, and on behalf of individuals, there is no guarantee of self advocacy being a priority in future.

We also know that self advocacy organisations are in danger all across Wales, and they are the only way that individuals can have a true voice of their own. If there is no self advocacy organisation that can support an individual, then they have no way of challenging the decisions of their local authority in denying them advocacy.

We know that in local authorities across Wales the voices of people with a learning disability are still being ignored, services are run for them rather than by them and their voice is being taken away.

Please ask the Minister:

- how he can measure how well a local authority is actually implementing their duties under the SSWB Wales Act
- how many people with a learning disability are employed by each local authority, and how many of those are employed in roles that impact on policy
- how, in practice, can an individual with a learning disability challenge a decision by a local authority under the SSWB Wales Act ? And what steps are being taken to ensure that every individual with a learning disability in Wales is aware of this procedure and able to use it?

We would also like to make the Minister aware that All Wales People First will be having a national consultation on supporting the call for a Learning Disability Commissioner in Wales, as their membership has previously fully supported it.