

Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Lleoliad:	I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Committee Room 4 – Tŷ Hywel	Graeme Francis – Clerc y Pwyllgor
Dyddiad: Dydd Mawrth, 16 Mawrth 2021	Kayleigh Imperato – Dipwrwy Glerc 0300 200 6565373
Amser: 08.30	Deisebau@senedd.cymru

Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 34.19, mae'r Cadeirydd wedi penderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o gyfarfod y Pwyllgor at ddibenion diogelu iechyd y cyhoedd. Bydd y cyfarfod hwn yn cael ei ddarlledu'n fyw ar www.senedd.tv

- 1 **Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant**
(Tudalennau 1 – 69)
- 2 **Deisebau newydd gyda ymateb o'r Llywodraeth**
 - 2.1 P-05-1104 Dylid gwneud i unrhyw gamau sy'n cael eu cyflwyno o ran Covid-19 fod yn destun pleidlais yn Senedd Cymru
(Tudalennau 70 – 73)
 - 2.2 P-05-1106 Cyflwyno cyllidebau iechyd personol a gofal personol yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 74 – 87)
 - 2.3 P-05-1107 Caniatáu i gantorion / adloniant byw ailddechrau yn yr awyr agored
(Tudalennau 88 – 89)
 - 2.4 P-05-1110 Dylid adfer nofio am ddim i bensynwyr
(Tudalennau 90 – 92)
 - 2.5 P-05-1120 Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru atal pob cyfnod o gyfyngiadau symud ar unwaith
(Tudalennau 93 – 95)



- 2.6 P-05-1122 Caniatáu i rieni sydd newydd fabwysiadu ffurfio swigen gefnogaeth yn y cyfyngiadau lefel rhybudd 4
(Tudalennau 96 – 100)
- 2.7 P-05-1126 Caniatáu chwaraeon wedi'u trefnu yn yr awyr agored ar gyfer pobl ifanc o dan 18 oed fel bod Cymru'n gweithredu yn unol â'r rheolau haen 4 yn Lloegr
(Tudalennau 101 – 103)
- 2.8 P-05-1149 Dylid ailgychwyn chwaraeon tîm i blant yn unol â Lloegr ar Fawrth 29ain 2021
(Tudalennau 104 – 108)
- 2.9 P-05-1133 Dylid addasu maes llafur hyfforddiant athrawon i gynnwys Hyfforddiant Trawsnewidiol a Deallusrwydd Emosiynol
(Tudalennau 109 – 116)
- 2.10 P-05-1134 Cap all Welsh county council tax at 3%. A referendum of the public must take place to exceed 3%
(Tudalennau 117 – 121)
- 2.11 P-05-1138 Profion COVID-19 wythnosol ar gyfer staff sy'n gofalu am bobl ag anghenion iechyd meddygol cymhleth
(Tudalennau 122 – 125)
- 2.12 P-05-1140 Dylid adolygu'r canllawiau ar gyfer Prydau Ysgol Am Ddim, gan ddileu'r opsiwn ar gyfer dosbarthu parseli bwyd
(Tudalennau 126 – 132)
- 2.13 P-05-1142 Cynllun Mynd Allan i Helpu Allan
(Tudalennau 133 – 135)
- 2.14 P-05-1143 Ail-agorwch ysgolion yn llawn ar unwaith ar ôl hanner tymor mis Chwefror
(Tudalennau 136 – 139)
- 2.15 P-05-1144 Ailagor canolfannau garddio yng Nghymru cyn gynted â phosibl
(Tudalennau 140 – 143)
- 2.16 P-05-1145 Caniatewch i rieni plant ifanc yrru i ddefnyddio parciau a meysydd chwarae lleol yn ystod y cyfyngiadau symud haen 4
(Tudalennau 144 – 146)

2.17 P-05-1146 Dylid darparu map trywydd ar gyfer sut y gall priodasau gael eu cynnal yng Nghymru

(Tudalennau 147 – 149)

2.18 P-05-1147 Dylid ei gwneud yn ofynnol i bob ysgol ddarparu addysg fyw/addysg wedi'i recordio bob dydd i bob disgybl nad yw'n dychwelyd i'r ysgol

(Tudalennau 150 – 154)

Deisebau newydd heb ymateb o'r Llywodraeth

2.19 P-05-1103 Rhowch derfyn ar gymhwyso'r un cyfyngiadau Covid-19 ar draws Cymru gyfan

(Tudalen 155)

2.20 P-05-1141 Dylid gwneud etholiad y Senedd yn deg – caniatáu danfon taflenni gwleidyddol dan gyfyngiadau symud

(Tudalennau 156 – 157)

2.21 P-05-1148 Agorwch ysgolion yn llawn i bob oedran yng Nghymru fel y cam nesaf o 15 Mawrth

(Tudalennau 158 – 162)

2.22 P-05-1150 Rhowch wyliau ardrethi busnes i safleoedd cartrefi gwyliau yng Nghymru, fel yn Lloegr

(Tudalen 163)

2.23 P-05-1151 Dylid pennu dyddiad ar gyfer aildechrau gweithgareddau wedi'u trefnu ar gyfer babanod a phlant bach

(Tudalennau 164 – 169)

2.24 P-05-1152 Caewch yr ysgolion! Cadwch ein plant yn ddiogel. Oherwydd y cynnydd mewn COVID-19. Achubwch ein dyfodol

(Tudalen 170)

2.25 P-05-1153 Dylid agor campfeydd awyr agored a chaniatáu chwaraeon awyr agored yng Nghymru yn yr un modd ag yn Lloegr ar 29 Mawrth

(Tudalennau 171 – 173)

- 2.26 P-05-1154 Dylid ailagor y sector lletygarwch yng Nghymru erbyn 12 Ebrill 2021
(Tudalennau 174 – 175)
- 2.27 P-05-1155 Caniatáu chwaraeon dŵr diogel, gan gadw pellter cymdeithasol, yn ystod cyfnodau clo y coronafeirws
(Tudalennau 176 – 181)
- 2.28 P-05-1156 Dylid cyfateb y cyllid ar gyfer busnesau bach yn ystod y cyfyngiadau symud gyda Lloegr – gan gynnwys y grant ailgychwyn
(Tudalennau 182 – 186)

3 Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol

Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig

Mae'r tair eitem ganlynol wedi'u grwpio gyda'i gilydd i'w hystyried

- 3.1 P-05-856 Rhaid gwahardd gwerthu cŵn bach gan siopau anifeiliaid anwes a phob gwerthwr trydydd parti masnachol yng Nghymru (Cyfraith Lucy)
(Tudalennau 187 – 188)
- 3.2 P-05-915 Galwad am well gorfodaeth o ffermydd cŵn bach yng Nghymru
(Tudalen 189)
- 3.3 P-05-939 Gosod embargo ar unwaith ar drwyddedau bridio cŵn newydd, ar adnewyddu trwyddedau ac ar geisiadau cynllunio nes bod y rheoliadau'n addas i'r diben a nes bod modd eu gorfodi
(Tudalennau 190 – 193)
- 3.4 P-05-895 Etifeddiaeth Rosa: Dylid cyflwyno cynllun i helpu pobl i gael hawl i ofal milfeddygol ar gyfer eu hanifeiliaid anwes
(Tudalennau 194 – 196)
- 3.5 P-05-1003 Mynnu Aseiad o'r Effaith Amgylcheddol nawr ynghylch gwaredu mwd wedi'i halogi'n radiolegol yn nyfroedd Cymru
(Tudalennau 197 – 226)

- 3.6 P-05-1010 Ymchwiliad annibynnol i'r llyfogydd yn Rhondda Cynon Taf yn 2020 fel bod gwersi yn cael eu dysgu
(Tudalennau 227 – 234)
- 3.7 P-05-1079 Dylid diogelu Gwarchodfa Natur Cynffig gan ddefnyddio pwerau prynu gorfodol
(Tudalennau 235 – 241)
- 3.8 P-05-1097 Dylid gwahardd cewyll adar hela
(Tudalennau 242 – 247)

Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

- 3.9 P-05-960 Dylid talu costau angladdau pob un o staff y GIG sy'n marw o Covid-19 neu gyda'r feirws
(Tudalennau 248 – 252)
- 3.10 P-05-964 Dylid ymestyn absenoldeb â thâl a chymorth ariannol a ddarperir mewn ymateb i Covid-19 i staff cronfa GIG Cymru sy'n agored i niwed a staff sy'n feichiog
(Tudalennau 253 – 255)
- 3.11 P-05-1029 Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru gyflwyno profion gorfodol ar yr holl deithwyr sy'n cyrraedd Maes Awyr Caerdydd
(Tudalennau 256 – 259)
- 3.12 P-05-1116 Rhowch flaenoriaeth i bobl ag anabledd dysgu gael eu brechu yn erbyn COVID-19 yng Nghymru
(Tudalen 260)

Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth

- 3.13 P-05-1013 Rhowch gymorth ariannol i unigolion hunangyflogedig yn niwydiant cerddoriaeth fyw Cymru
(Tudalennau 261 – 264)

Addysg

Mae'r ddwy eitem ganlynol wedi'u grwpio gyda'i gilydd i'w hystyried

3.14 P-05-1080 Cyflwyno deunyddiau dysgu gwrth-hiliaeth i blant mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru i leihau troseddau casineb

(Tudalen 265)

3.15 P-05-1000 Ei gwneud yn orfodol i hanesion pobl dduon a POC y DU gael eu haddysgu yng nghwricwlwm addysg Cymru

(Tudalennau 266 – 270)

Tai a Llywodraeth Leol

3.16 P-05-1083 Dylid gwarchod lesddeiliaid yng Nghymru rhag talu am waith adfer cladin

(Tudalennau 271 – 274)

Economi a Thrafnidiaeth

3.17 P-05-943 Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gymryd camau brys i sicrhau gwelliannau i'r A487 rhwng Gellilydan a Maentwrog

(Tudalennau 275 – 276)

3.18 P-05-1061 Rhowch gefnogaeth ariannol i fusnesau Lletya Anifeiliaid Anwes

(Tudalennau 277 – 280)

4 Adolygiad o ddeisebau sydd o dan ystyriaeth

(Tudalennau 281 – 301)

5 Papurau i'w nodi

5.1 P-05-957 Gorsaf yn Sanclêr – Cefnogwch y cais am orsaf drennau yn Sanclêr

(Tudalennau 302 – 303)

5.2 P-05-1017 Caniatáu i ddisgyblion wisgo mygydau ym mhob rhan o safle'r ysgol

(Tudalen 304)

- 5.3 P-05-825 Diogelu ysgyfaint plant rhag llygredd niweidiol tra maent yn yr ysgol
(Tudalennau 305 – 307)
- 5.4 P-05-882 – Trawsnewid yr ymateb i bobl hŷn sy'n dioddef camdriniaeth ddomestig – galw am weithredu
(Tudalennau 308 – 309)
- 5.5 P-05-1077 Peidiwch â newid ffin bleidleisio de Ystrad Mynach
(Tudalen 310)
- 5.6 P-05-812 Dylid gweithredu canllawiau NICE ar gyfer trin Anhwylder Personoliaeth Ffiniol
(Tudalennau 311 – 312)
- 6 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42 i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o'r cyfarfod ar gyfer y busnes a ganlyn:**
- 7 Adroddiad Etifeddiaeth**
(Tudalennau 313 – 326)

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 2.1

P-05-1104 Dylid gwneud i unrhyw gamau sy'n cael eu cyflwyno o ran Covid-19 fod yn destun pleidlais yn Senedd Cymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Dave Smith, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 155 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae Prif Weinidog Cymru wedi bod yn ymgymryd â'r gwaith o basio rheolau ar fywydau'r cyhoedd heb gael cymeradwyaeth gan gynrychiolwyr etholedig Senedd Cymru yn gyntaf. Felly nid yw'r rheolau'n ddemocrataidd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Islwyn
- Dwyrain De Cymru



Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd
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10 Mawrth 2021

Annwyl Gadeirydd

Ysgrifennaf mewn ymateb i'ch llythyr dyddiedig 16 Rhagfyr ynglŷn â deiseb yn gofyn am unrhyw cyfyngiadau rheoleiddiol mewn perthynas â coronafeirws i fod yn destun pleidlais yn y Senedd.

Mae'r Rheoliadau Cyfyngiadau Coronafeirws yn cael eu gwneud o dan Ran 2A o Ddeddf Iechyd y Cyhoedd (Rheoli Clefydau) 1984. Mae Adran 45R o'r Ddeddf yn caniatáu i Weinidogion wneud rheoliadau cyn iddynt gael eu cymeradwyo gan y Senedd, os ydynt o'r farn bod angen gwneud y rheoliadau ar frys heb i fersiwn ddrafft gael ei gosod gerbron y Senedd, a'i chymeradwyo.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymrwymedig i sicrhau bod y Senedd yn cael yr amser priodol ar gyfer ystyried pob cyfyngiad a chraffu arno. Rydym yng nghanol argyfwng iechyd cyhoeddus digynsail, a bu'n rhaid gwneud cyfyngiadau o dan y gweithdrefnau argyfwng gan fod angen eu gweithredu ar frys. Fodd bynnag, mae'r holl gyfyngiadau wedi cael eu trafod a'u cymeradwyo yn y Senedd. Hefyd, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyflwyno nifer o gynigion i roi'r cyfle i Aelodau'r Senedd drafod newidiadau i gyfyngiadau.

O dan Reoliadau Diogelu Iechyd (Cyfyngiadau Coronafeirws) Rhif 5 (Cymru) 2020, mae'n ofynnol cynnal adolygiad o'r cyfyngiadau bod 21 o ddiwrnodau er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn gymesur, yn effeithiol, ac yn angenrheidiol.

Dymuniadau gorau

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

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

Mark Drakeford

MARK DRAKEFORD

P-05-1104 Make any measures being brought in for Covid be subject to a vote in the Welsh Parliament, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 01.03.21

I think its an absolute disgrace that the 1st minister can bring in rules in the name of covid without a vote prior to the change.

The prime example is the fact that supermarkets can't sell non essential.. essential items and this was brought in with no vote. This has resulted in me not being able to purchase toys for my son who is less than 1 years old and needs new toys frequently.

There should be due diligence.

Eitem 2.2

P-05-1106 Cyflwyno cyllidebau iechyd personol a gofal personol yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rhys Bowler, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 779 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae gan Rhys gyflwr Nychdod Cyhyrol Duchenne. Mae'n byw mewn ofn am ei fywyd bob dydd, ac yn cael ei adael ar ei ben ei hun am oriau'n gobeithio na fydd y peiriant anadlu y mae'n dibynnu arno yn torri. Rhaid iddo ddewis rhwng gofal cymdeithasol a ariennir yn wael a phecyn Gofal Iechyd Parhaus y GIG sy'n golygu nad yw'n cael dewis pwy sy'n gofalu amdano.

Pe bai Rhys yn byw yn Lloegr, byddai ganddo gyllideb iechyd personol, a fyddai'n caniatáu iddo ddefnyddio Gofal Iechyd Parhaus y GIG yn ogystal â gallu dewis pwy sy'n gofalu amdano. Nid yw hyn ar gael yng Nghymru.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Rhys ydw i, rydw i'n 33 oed ac yn byw gyda Nychdod Cyhyrol Duchenne ym Mhontypridd, Cymru. Mae gen i anawsterau symud sylweddol ac mae angen peiriant anadlu arnaf er mwyn anadlu.

Rydw i wedi cyflogi fy nghynorthwyyr gofal fy hun ers degawdau ac mae gennyf lawer o brofiad o'u hyfforddi a'u cyflogi. Rydw i wedi cael profiadau gwael wrth ddefnyddio asiantaethau a pheidio gallu dweud fy marn o ran pwy sy'n gofalu amdanaf. Rydw i eisiau dewis fy nghynorthwyyr gofal fy hun. Rydw i eisiau gwybod pwy sy'n dod i'm cartref i'm helpu gyda fy ngofal personol, ac rwyf am iddynt fod yn bobl rwy'n ymddiried ynddynt ac sydd wedi'u hyfforddi o ran y ffordd orau i ddarparu gofal i mi. Peidiwch â gadael i'm profiad gael ei wastraffu!

Rydw i eisiau Cyllideb Iechyd Personol er mwyn i mi gael gofal 24 awr a chael dewis pwy yw fy nghynorthwyyr gofal. Mae hyn wedi bod ar gael yn Lloegr

ers 2014, mae'n hen bryd i Gymru gymryd hyn o ddifrif a dechrau rhoi dewis a rheolaeth go iawn i bobl dros y gofal maen nhw'n ei gael.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Pontypridd
- Canol De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1106
Ein cyf/Our ref VG/09903/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

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26 Chwefror 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 16 Rhagfyr, yn ceisio fy sylwadau am y ddeiseb yr ydych wedi ei chael gan Rhys Bowler ynghylch cyflwyno cyllidebau iechyd personol a gofal personol yng Nghymru.

Y disgwyliad clir a diamwys yng Nghymru yw y dylai'r ddarpariaeth o ofal iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol fod yn ddi-dor, yn integredig, ac wedi ei bersonoli, mewn modd sy'n galluogi'r unigolyn i barhau i gael llais a rheolaeth lle bynnag y bydd yn dymuno gwneud hynny.

Fodd bynnag, fe wyddom, o'r profiadau personol sydd wedi cael eu rhannu gan Rhys Bowler ac eraill, fod y pryderon yn parhau ynghylch gallu pobl i ymarfer llais a rheolaeth dros eu gofal, mewn achosion lle na allant gael taliadau uniongyrchol o dan Ofal Iechyd Parhaus y GIG.

Rydym yn deall pwysigrwydd parhad a dilyniant gofal i'r unigolion hyn, yn enwedig y rheini sydd fwyaf agored i niwed, a'r rheini sydd ag anghenion iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol cymhleth ac anghenion gofal personol. Deallwn hefyd y gofid mawr a achosir pan fo posibilrwydd bod unigolyn yn colli ei dîm o gynorthwyr personol, sydd hwyrach wedi bod yn darparu gofal iddo ers nifer o flynyddoedd.

Rydym yn cydnabod y bydd galluogi pobl i gael rheolaeth dros eu trefniadau gofal a chymorth eu hunain, drwy ddarparu gofal mwy hyblyg, yn gwella iechyd a llesiant unigolion, yn ogystal ag iechyd a llesiant eu teuluoedd a'u gofalwyr.

Rydym wedi ymrwmo i edrych ar wahanol opsiynau sy'n ymwneud â'r rhyngwyneb rhwng Gofal Iechyd Parhaus a thaliadau uniongyrchol, gan gynnwys ffyrdd o ddefnyddio taliadau uniongyrchol, ar gyfer derbynwyr y gofal hwnnw, a fyddai'n gyfwerth â chyllidebau iechyd personol. Byddwn yn edrych ar opsiynau deddfwriaethol tymor hir yn ogystal ag ystyried unrhyw drefniadau dros dro a allai wella llais a rheolaeth yn y tymor byr i'r rheini sy'n derbyn Gofal Iechyd Parhaus.

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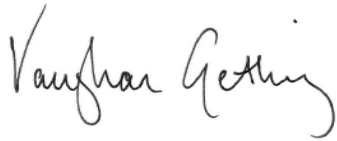
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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

Tudalen y pecyn 76
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Mae fy swyddogion wedi gwahodd Rhys Bowler i ymuno â gweithgor i ystyried yr opsiynau ar gyfer rhoi sylw i'r materion hyn, unwaith yr ydym wedi adfer digon o'r pandemig i ganiatáu inni aildechrau ar y gwaith hwn.

Yn gywir,

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

Vaughan Gething AS/MS

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

**P-05-1106 Introduce Personal Health Budgets and Personalised Care in Wales,
Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 06.03.21**

Dear committee,

I have included a short video of my news interview. also i have included a copy of my response in word document format for ease of use. see appendix for testimony's.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s12H34rB8VQ>

thanks

Mr Rhys Bowler

Thank you for your letter responding to the petition regarding the introduction of Personal Health Budgets and Personalised Care in Wales. It is refreshing to know that the Welsh government has acknowledged our struggles as people will advance care needs. And how hard we have fought for 24 hour care within our own control not governed by anyone only our want to control our destiny the way we want it! Using my own personal experiences as an example of the damage that not having 24-hour care does, I hope I will demonstrate to you how this legislation must change and change quickly.

- This decision must be made with the utmost haste as many of us with advanced care needs, and life limiting conditions, have short lives, and our conditions are often incurable and progressive. The clock is ticking for us, far quicker than the rest of society.

“My life is limited, and I wish to live it, not spend my time fighting the welsh government for a right which I believe, should have naturally been bestowed to me. In 2017, I watched my poor brother die of this awful condition. He was 27, we hardly left the house because of how little care hours we had! We merely sat in his bedroom, and pondered the life we could have had, if we didn’t have Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, and what we wished we could accomplish, if we had the right care! That was no life for my brother, his potential was trapped and wasted. I want to live before it’s too late for me also, and fulfill my vast potential.”

“My complex care needs clearly mean I require 24/7 care, from at least my local authority, and my health needs undoubtedly make me eligible for CHC. I am dependent on a ventilator; without it I would die! However, I have my reasons for staying away from the CHC assessment! I have been repeatedly warned what would happen if I underwent the assessment and went to CHC. Ministers, it should never be a threat that if my health deteriorates, I will lose control and autonomy over my life! I would be forced to have a care agency who are not commissioned by myself, I could not decide who provides my care, whether I choose to employ my

own personal assistants (as I have successfully done all my adult life), or commission an agency. To my mind this is completely unacceptable”.

Reference Rhys Bowler letter to Julie Morgan shadow health minister.

This Current pandemic shows the fragility of human life and indeed how short truly it is! It has offered the non-disabled populace a new perspective on what it means to be imprisoned within their own homes. My greatest fear which has me utterly terrifying is that the world will be coming out of lockdown and I will be still Here stuck as a prisoner remaining in my isolation, without the care I need to get out of my home and live. It really makes me feel disheartened, and hopeless.

Key points

“The clear, unambiguous expectation in Wales is for personalised, seamless integrated health and social care that enables individuals to maintain voice and control where they wish to.”

- This currently falls short when it comes to individuals with complex care needs, who require CHC funding, and those who have joint funding, (additional NHS funding alongside local authority funding.
- We have no voice or control over our care, when we are not able to receive direct payments under NHS Continuing Healthcare (CHC) and do not have the ability to choose who cares for us.

- Although we are proud welsh citizens who because of devolution have to be seen as individualised, but we must have parity with England and Scotland in terms of care. And Have the same opportunities as they do we are after all a united kingdom.
- Bringing a welsh PHB into reality, and facilitating a direct payment format of care funding, would see the severely disabled people of Wales given the same rights and freedoms, that exist in the rest of the UK.
- However, by not having the PHB here in wales, the welsh government are disabling us further! It goes completely against the social model of disability, which has been written and was addressed in a speech by the shadow minister, Jane Hutt, on international disability day.

“We understand the importance of continuity of care for these individuals, especially those who are most vulnerable, have complex health and social care needs and those that require intimate care. The prospect of losing their team of personal assistants, who may have been providing care to them for a number of years, is understandably very distressing to them”.

When I go to continuing healthcare! The NHS preferred care method would be an agency!

I can tell you from my point of view, and the people I represent, we absolutely do not want agency care, to be forced upon us!

- Agencies often struggle to provide, the individualized support, many like myself require.
- They dehumanise, the individual that should be at the heart of it.
- They do not have our best interests at heart!
- And there are many more issues, which I could talk about for hours, but at the heart of nearly all the problems is money and control.

“The fact of the matter is, not having the ability to choose who provides our care, is very distressing, for countless reasons”.

Reference Rhys bowler speech to Jane Hutt

- My needs are complex, but I do not require medically trained staff. I have a team of skilled personal assistants, who I employ myself. I have been doing this for 15 years, and I do not want to lose them, or the self-worth I get being an employer, and managing my own care. I merely need the additional joint funding via direct payments, to enable me to cover 24/7 care, rather than my current 108 hours.
- In my fight for my own care and others, I have received legal advice, and been told I should not be made fearful that my future is in the hands of the local authorities and the local health board officers, who erroneously believe that Direct Payments cannot be facilitated.
- Julie Morgan wrote in a statement to all, that there should be an unambiguous statement from Welsh Government, to health boards and local authorities, stating they must work together to meet people’s needs in a person-centred way. Continuing NHS Healthcare: The National Framework for implementation in Wales. Enabling individuals with care needs that require CHC funding to be able to maintain their independence, and facilitate them to keep their personal assistants, if that is their choice.

Some Welsh health boards have agreed, in principle, to look at adapting how it can provide joint CHC funding, in the event that individuals are assessed as eligible for CHC funding. Alternatively, if individuals are not fully funded by CHC, and their care and support continue to be provided in a joint package of care, health boards have agreed to work with local Councils to ensure the continuation of existing care packages, through direct payments.

In relation to Direct Payments, the Welsh Government’s 2014 Framework guidance advises (paras 4.46 – 4.50):

- ... If an individual has existing DP arrangements, these should continue wherever and for as long as possible within a tailored joint package of care.

I believe this clause needs strengthening in the interim, to allow Direct Payments to be made more easily attainable, and available to those with joint packages of care. After the pandemic, these individuals should not fear that this will be taken away. I urge you to implement this immediately.

Our thoughts on the proposal by the Welsh government, to implement an independent user trust.

- An IUT is described as similar to a PHB! It isn't.
- IUT's are in fact one of the methods, that an individual can use to manage a PHB, when a direct payment is not possible.
- So not a PHB, and not direct payments provided by the NHS.
- IUT's are not equal to PHB's as they don't provide us with a direct payment, giving us the choice of managing and purchasing our care directly. Putting us in control
- IUTs, totally obscure the idea of independence.
- IUTs fail to put individuals, at the heart of the decision-making process, instead taking away our choice and control over our care, which surely, we deserve.

“We are committed to looking at different options around the interface between CHC and direct payments, including how direct payments may be used for CHC recipients, which would be equivalent to personal health budgets”.

We are strongly believe that direct payments supplied by the NHS the way forward for Wales as;

1. It is a format that 100s of disabled individuals and their families are comfortable and familiar in using.
2. It provides a clear, unambiguous expectation that Wales wishes for a personalised, seamless integrated of health and social care, that enables individuals to maintain voice and control where they wish to.
3. If it is Wales intention is to pursue joint care packages, between local authorities and the NHS. Then it ensures consistency and a seamless merger of the two establishments in a familiar already proven and effective format.
4. If the reasoning for not implementing PHBs or an equivalent to allow the NHS to supply direct payments, is the possible misuse of NHS finances, then you merely have look at the individuals like myself, who will receive them, and thus achieve autonomy.
5. We are accountable adults, who have self-control over our lives, and finances, so why suggest, we are now incapable of taking care of our care finances ourselves. We have been providing tax returns, and documentation of how we utilise our funding, since we first received direct payments from our local authorities. The only thing that

makes us different from everyone else, is a physical disability, you should empower us, not discriminate.

6. A person who appreciates the funding as much as we would, would not abuse the system!
7. Independence to me and others with complex care needs, is as valuable as the very air we breathe, a direct payment provided by NHS to us, would be more precious than gold! We could live without the fear of inadequate care, from profit seeking care agencies, and thrive by giving us the choice of managing, and purchasing our care directly, through the channels that we choose. Putting us in control.

“We will look at long term legislative options as well as considering any interim arrangements that could improve voice and control for CHC recipients in the short term”.

“There are exceptions to the rule where direct payments have been granted for CHC and joint package recipients. I have seen it! I have witnessed it! I know it can happen! Cwm Taff health board have repeatedly said that it can’t happen, I know that this is untruthful! This maybe the hundredth time I am stating this! Why can I not be granted an exception? Whether if maybe Covid 19 that is allowing these direct payments or otherwise! Why can I not be granted an exception? I am deteriorating now! I have been deteriorating for the past 10 years! Yet I cannot get an increase from my local authority and I cannot get direct payments for the NHS! Minister how long must I wait!”

Reference Rhys Bowler letter to Julie Morgan shadow health minister

- During the pandemic some recipients of CHC and joint packages were granted special exceptions whereby the NHS supplied direct payments.
- These people are now used to having their care under their control and have discovered a more efficient way of having the care provided.
- Those recipients now need reassurance that their direct payments won’t be taken away from them when pandemic is over.

My Personal Ordeal!

“I’ll tell you one scenario, which I’m not just talking about if my ventilator cuts out unexpectedly, which would quickly lead to my demise, but a day that started off ordinary. My carer had just left after a quick call to feed and toileting me.

I was very tired, and cold, as is often the case after physically exerting myself: being moved about and repositioned during toileting is tiring, and my muscles don’t retain heat very well. I needed to regain heat again quickly, or I’m not able to drive my chair. My usual solution to this problem, is my trusty hairdryer, which I keep on a table near my workspace: it’s positioned at the appropriate height to warm my hand up, controlled by a switch linked to my environmental controls, which I drive over to switch it on!

Switching it on was successful as normal, “why wouldn’t it be, I do this all the time?” I warmed my hands and after a few minutes, they were more than comfortably warm, and I went to switch the hairdryer off.

The unthinkable happens! The power on my chair had cut out on me! I was going nowhere! Stuck 3 inches away from the searing heat of the hairdryer! My own personal hell began, it felt like an eternity!

I could smell my skin was slowly cooking, my sentimental silver bracelet which I have always worn with pride, became an instrument of torture! It bore deeper into my blistering, slowly roasting flesh. The heat now so intense that it dried my tears, as they fell. My screams of agony muffled by the drone of the dryer. It is a hopeless feeling, when you know no help is coming for 5 hours I prayed, and I pleaded for an end to my agonizing ordeal. Eventually my prayers were answered, as my electric ran out, cutting my tormentors power supply! Leaving me in sweet blissful silence, and cold darkness. My ordeal was finally ended, with a carer arriving and calling an ambulance.

I still get nightmares to this day, it scared me physically and mentally, and almost succeeded in slaying my independence as it temporarily turned me back into a child, who needed his mother! But me being the man I am, I quickly regained my hunger for independence.

I told you this story, not for sympathy but so you can understand me more and see the lengths I am willing to endure to keep my independence!"

Reference Rhys Bowler presentation to cross-party disability group.

Conclusion

Please help us to change the system for the good of those who wish to keep their independence, a God given human right which the government should be more than happy to bestow to us! We should not have to fight for this! I believe with your support to push for the implementation of PHBs, we can work towards an NHS Wales we can all be proud of and not just because of the bravery they've shown during the pandemic. Whose policies are more inclusive, more robust, and fit for the future? Let's make Eniran Bevan a proud welsh man's dream a true symbol of freedom just as our country has done for century's!

Appendix.

Testimonies

"I have a progressive muscle wasting disease, and have 24/7 care. Three years ago my life was torn from under me, as I began using NHS funding, and was told wrongly, that I must have an agency, and my direct payments stopped. Three agencies failed, and my independence was destroyed, my family relations were pushed to the limit, and my mental and physical health suffered. I have fought, with legal help, to get direct payments back via my local authority, with joint funding, which I now have. I live in fear that this will be taken away, and when my health needs become greater, I will be refused direct payments again and lose my wonderful and skilled staff. I'm the expert in my care, and agencies have proven not to be able to provide the support I need. A PHB or its equivalent would give me the option of using direct payments even with full CHC, and help me retain my fought for independence, I could continue to choose who cares for me, and thus get the

best individualised care for me. I beg you to bring in this legislation, as quickly as possible, and reinforce the current framework to ensure joint packages can be facilitated and continue to be provided through direct payments. I fear for myself and others with complex needs, as we are being stripped of our choice and control over our care, because we live in Wales”.

Reference [REDACTED], condition Limb girdle muscular dystrophy 2e, Hails from Llandudno Conway.

“I was fully able bodied before my disability in effect I had my life taken away from me. My condition means that all four of my limbs are affected, and comes with reduced hand function and mobility! I am now reliant on a wheelchair and have to be hoisted by carers. There are lots of manual handling and care support tasks needed in my daily life i.e. drinks, food prep, catheter care, bowels and managing medication! If these routines and maintained rigidly I can get symptoms of autonomic dysreflexia. Which is a very serious condition and is hazardous to my health! If ignored it could lead to a stroke and even death. Stating the obvious I can’t manage this on my own which is why I’m in need of 24 hour care. And liked Rhys bowler I cannot get it! I am not prepared go into environment where I lose all control over my care and independence. Currently I have 53.75 hours from my local authority but I obviously need more.

The reasons why the PHB should be brought to Wales in my opinion, is firstly as they’ve stated in the care act to promote independence to have a voice and say/ Choice in who provides my care. To have a better quality of care. To have the care I deserve which I am entitled to! It shouldn’t be a luxury whether or not somebody should have it, and have a life of independence and freedom. I want the same opportunities I had before my disability. I’m still the same person just sitting down now! My injury was traumatic as you can imagine! And enough of a burden. My life shouldn’t be a burden as well. More importantly it will prove that my chair isn’t stopping me from fulfilling my life! To have some normality to achieve the life I had before this injury. Currently I have lack of support to get me where I want to be.

My message to Vaughan Gething Mark Drakeford and the Welsh government is, I want to live! I want to be present! I want to be part of a community! I want to work! I want to be happy. I want to be healthy enough, so I can access more physio and become physically and mentally stronger. I want to get off antidepressants medication and mental health services! I want to get out of my bed and not feel so depressed. Please grant us our freedom and allow the NHS to supply direct payments”.

Reference [REDACTED], Condition Transverse myelitis. Hails from Bridgend

“Like Rhys I also suffer with Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. I feel if you introduced a PHB in Wales it would be greatly beneficial to a lot of people as it would enhance care needs and give individuals a lot more choice and control of what best suits their care needs. With a care agency they try to dictate to you what will best suit you’re care needs also they can be unreliable as in can let you down by saying there’s no one to cover shifts etc. you’re not really given a choice of who comes to you. I’ve had my fair share of issues with the

care agency I have and also with my health board so I feel as though I'd benefit with a PHB."

Reference [REDACTED], condition Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, hails from Pontyclun

How it is in England!

"I have Duchenne, like Rhys, and I'm at a similar level of progression of the condition. I've had challenges getting funding before, but unlike Rhys I had the option of getting a personal health budget PHB. I had a PHB since 2014 providing me with 24 hour care, but allowing me to have the choice over who cares for me, when they change shifts, and what they are allowed to do. It's not without challenges managing a care team, and you have to do it professionally, but with a good team in place I have independence and freedom to live my life, work and have a real social life with my partner. It's mind-boggling that Wales hasn't introduced PHBs yet - there's so much evidence that they work, and have been implemented really well in certain areas."

Reference [REDACTED], Condition: Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, Hails from Redding

"I have an ultra-rare/unique condition that my consultant calls a 'neuromuscular plus' condition, as it has features of other conditions too. I may never get a diagnosis, but my genome has been sequenced so maybe one day they'll find out what it is. It means I have multiple organ failure, I am dependent on near-constant intravenous drips including TPN (IV nutrition), IV fluids and IV medications, I have a double lumen Hickman line giving access directly into my bloodstream and the tip of this line sits just inside my heart, I have a PEG draining my stomach 24/7, I have an Ileostomy (stoma bag) and a Urostomy (aka an Ileal Conduit, another stoma bag), require daily nebulisers and at times, assisted coughs with an LVR bag, I have buccal and patch medications, I use a powered wheelchair for mobility but need to spend a lot of time in bed. I live a full and active life, I work multiple jobs including working for charities, working as an independent advocate and support broker, project management, research work, consultancy and speaking, and I have my own business.

I live at home with my mum Kate and Assistance Dog Molly and I have a Personal Health Budget for 24 hour care.

I have:

16 hours per day (07.00-23.00) with a Band 5 or Band 6 Registered Nurse who we have trained in all my needs (as TPN and central lines are a specialist skill, not a universal skill, even for nurses)

8 hours overnight (23.00-07.00) with a PA

6 hours doubled-up with a PA alongside the nurse during the day (variable timings depending on activity/need).

The reason I have nurses is because of the my TPN and IVs not being able to be a delegated task - well, in some areas TPN alone can be delegated to PAs but not the mixing and preparation of intravenous medications and administration via a central line, plus also there is a lot of clinical judgement in my care including fluid management and when to give extra IV fluids and how much, whether and when to give IV Paracetamol (there's no set fever level), when to give IV antibiotics and how many doses to give, how to manage pressure care and wounds, etc.

However, I have had 2 PHBs in my lifetime. In early 2014 I became one of the first people in Essex to be given a Personal Health Budget, but despite my needs being nursing based, they wouldn't fund nurses and so my mum was told if she wasn't prepared to do all my round the clock IVs and TPN, she could "dump [me] in a home". So I fought for my mum to be paid to do my nursing-based tasks, since they couldn't be managed otherwise and mum couldn't continue working full time and caring full time (she used to have to keep popping home from work to do my IVs), eventually - after a fight they agreed to pay mum 3 hours a day to give 1 infusion (despite doing IVs 24/7) and that was enough for mum to give up work and do most of my care.

Sadly, in 2015, my mum was diagnosed with a brain tumour and we had 3 weeks between her diagnosis and her surgery to put in place a 24/7, mostly nursing based care package. The CCG tried every which way to force me into a nursing home, but 6 days before mum's op, they finally relented and gave me a package. I should really have 24 hour nursing (as overnight the PA can do nothing to help if my drips go wrong or I need an extra IV) but 16 hrs nursing and 8 hours overnight care was sufficient to manage my needs for 6 weeks whilst mum had her op and recuperated (yes, my mum was expected to go back to caring 24/7 6 weeks after brain surgery!). Unfortunately, my mum suffered a brain haemorrhage and then a catastrophic stroke after her operation. I had to fight to make my emergency package permanent. I had an agency providing the care (6 days was not long enough to set up a new PHB!) and I hated it, the agency weren't great, I had no control or autonomy, they kept sending unsuitable staff, one nearly making 4 fatal errors had I not stopped her and despite this fact, the agency tried to continue sending her, all but 1 of the 35 odd carers they sent between 2015 and 2018 used to sleep on shift despite being an awake night, leaving me waking up my poorly, recovering mother to wake up the carer to care for me. Nurses weren't much better. After about 3 months from that permanent extension, I said "I want a Personal Health Budget again, when can I go back on a PHB?"

Finally in 2018, I moved my care worker support onto a PHB (Phase 1) and employed my own PAs, then this year (during lockdown) Phase 2 of my PHB was signed off and my directly employed nurses started. It's a shame covid happened as otherwise my nurses would be transforming my life and giving me more independence from mum and I'd be able to do so much more now I had my own nurses and no agency, but their support will make an impact once life goes back to some version of normality.

PHBs transformed my life. They allow me choice, control, freedom and flexibility to make my care work for me and to have the ability to be flexible in how the support is provided. I am able to choose who looks after me, what they do and how my care is provided. I can live the life I want to lead with my PHB. I even got aromatherapy massage training for my nurses and PAs funded in my new PHB to help with my pain relief. My PHB is saving the CCG (health board in Wales) over £100,000 per year compared with agency care. PHBs allow us to make better use of resources whilst giving me the control and choice I need.

I cannot understand why Wales does not have PHBs! There's so much evidence of their positive impact.”

Reference [REDACTED] Hails from Essex

“As similarly to Rhys I'm a fellow chap living with Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy and at the age of 36 I'm pushing the boundaries of what was originally expected life expectancy wise. As a resident of England I have access to a personal health budget, which has allowed me since 2013 to use money allocated to me to pay a care company to provide me with a bespoke package of carers/assistants I have chosen myself to do 2 12 hour shifts daily including awake at night. This has allowed me to have a life as independent as possible and enables me to do whatever any able-bodied person would do including living in my own home and trips both domestically and in Europe. I was unaware that our friends in Wales such as Mr Bowler did not have a possibility of such care, I feel that everyone should be able to live life to the full, something that a PHB definitely does. Hopefully we can make enough noise for the Welsh Assembly to take notice and make a change.”

Reference [REDACTED], Condition: Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, hails from Cornwall

Eitem 2.3

P-05-1107 Caniatáu i gantorion / adloniant byw ailddechrau yn yr awyr agored

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Nicola Woodfine, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 605 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Caniatáu adloniant yn yr awyr agored.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

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

Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth
Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1107
Ein cyf/Our ref DET/03737/20

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Cadeirydd
Pwyllgor Deisebau

22 Rhagfyr 2020

Annwyl Janet

Diolch am eich gohebiaeth ar 16 Rhagfyr ynghylch deiseb P-05-1107 yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru ganiatáu ailddechrau canu ac adloniant yn yr awyr agored.

Yn dilyn cyhoeddiad y Prif Weinidog ar 19 Rhagfyr, mae Cymru wedi symud i rybudd lefel pedwar yn ein Cynllun Rheoli cyhoeddedig, sef y lefel uchaf o gyfyngiadau. Ar y lefel hon mae'n ofynnol i ni i gyd aros gartref i leihau'r risg o drosglwyddo a peidio â gwneud unrhyw deithiau diangen.

Yn sgil y cyd-destun ehangach o ran iechyd y cyhoedd, mae ein rhaglen digwyddiadau prawf wedi'i gohirio. Yn ein Cynllun Rheoli, ein disgwyliad yw na fydd digwyddiadau prawf yn ailddechrau nes ein bod ar lefel dau ac na fydd digwyddiadau'n fwy cyffredinol, gan gynnwys digwyddiadau lle y byddai mwy o bobl yn bresennol, yn ailddechrau nes ein bod ar lefel un yn y cynllun. Bydd y Gronfa Adfer Ddiwylliannol gwerth £63m yn cefnogi'r sector ac yn sicrhau ei gynaliadwyedd hirdymor yn y cyfamer.

Yn gywir,

Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth
Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 89

Eitem 2.4

P-05-1110 Dylid adfer nofio am ddim i bensiynwyr

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Peter Roberts, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 78 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae cyfyngu nofio am ddim i amseroedd penodol yn golygu bod mwy o bobl yn y pwll ar yr un pryd, ac felly mae'n cyfyngu'n ddifrifol ar nofio. A minnau'n bensiynwr, nid wyf yn nofio yn rheolaidd mwyach.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Wrth i'r cyfyngiadau symud presennol gael eu llacio, mae ar lawer o bensiynwyr angen yr ymarfer corff na ellir ei gael ond drwy nofio; o brofiad, mae'r rhan fwyaf o bensiynwyr yn defnyddio pyllau nofio ar adegau tawel a'r tu allan i oriau brig. O ystyried y miliynau o bunnoedd sy'n cael eu gwario i geisio achub yr economi, mae'r arian a arbedir trwy dynnu nofio am ddim yn ôl yn swm diystyr.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1110
Ein cyf/Our ref DET/03736/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor Deisebau

8 Ionawr 2021

Annwyl Janet

Diolch am eich llythyr ynghylch deiseb i adfer y cynllun Nofio am Ddim i bensiywyr.

Er fy mod yn gwerthfawrogi fod gan rai unigolion bryderon o hyd am y mater hwn, cyd-destun ehangach y penderfyniad i newid y drefn Nofio am Ddim oedd yr arolwg annibynnol o'r fenter a gomisiynwyd gan Chwaraeon Cymru.

Er i'r arolwg ddangos i'r fenter Nofio am Ddim weld cryn lwyddiant i ddechrau, nid oedd bellach yn ateb y gofyn ac nid oedd digon yn ei defnyddio. Hefyd, roedd angen ei halinio'n well â Gweledigaeth Chwaraeon Cymru ar gyfer Chwaraeon yng Nghymru a nodau llesiant Llywodraeth Cymru os oedd y fenter am gyrraedd y rheini ddylai elwa fwyaf arni.

Pobl ifanc a phobl dros 60 oed o ardaloedd difreintiedig yw blaenoriaeth y cynllun newydd. Mae Chwaraeon Cymru a Nofio Cymru'n gweithio gydag Awdurdodau Lleol a'u partneriaid i sicrhau bod rhaglen o sesiynau yn cael eu datblygu ym mhob pwll nofio cyhoeddus i ateb gofynion y ddau grŵp targed.

Wrth reswm, mae Covid-19 wedi amharu'n fawr ar y rhaglen ac er ei bod wedi'i hadfer i raddau ledled Cymru, gyda'r rhan fwyaf o ardaloedd yn darparu o leiaf rhai o'r cyfleoedd nofio y gellid disgwyl iddynt eu darparu ar gyfer pobl dros 60 oed, gwaetha'r modd mae'r cyfan erbyn hyn wedi dod i stop.

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

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

Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru a Chwaraeon Cymru'n parhau i weithio gyda'u partneriaid yn yr awdurdodau lleol i gael y cynllun yn ei ôl pan y bydd hynny'n bosibl o dan yr amodau ar gadw pellter cymdeithasol. Ystyrir bryd hynny wrth gwrs sut orau i gynnal y cynllun fel ei fod yn cyrraedd y gynulleidfa blaenoriaeth yn y ffordd fwyaf cyfleus fydd yn cael yr effaith fwyaf.

Yn ogystal â'r fenter Nofio am Ddim, mae Chwaraeon Cymru a'i bartneriaid wedi bod yn edrych hefyd ar lansio y Cynnig 60 +: Y Cynllun Hamddena Egnïol. Y bwriad gwreiddiol oedd ei lansio ym mhob awdurdod lleol ym mis Ionawr, ond gan fod y canllawiau Covid-19 yn newid o hyd, byddwn yn newid yr amseriad yn ôl y gofyn. Pan gaiff ei lansio, bydd y cynllun yn creu cyfleoedd ychwanegol ar gyfer pobl dros 60 yng Nghymru i fod yn gorfforol fywiog a byddwn yn defnyddio gwersi ei gyfnod o dri mis yn 2020-2021 i benderfynu sut i'w roi ar waith yn 2021-2022 a thu hwnt.

Gan obeithio bod y llythyr hwn wedi bod yn ddefnyddiol.

Yn gywir,



Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth
Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism

P-05-1120 Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru atal pob cyfnod o gyfyngiadau symud ar unwaith

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Adrian Mark Phillips, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 56 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae'r gyfradd farwolaethau oherwydd Covid19 yn gymharol isel ac nid yw'n gwneud unrhyw synnwyr i gymryd rheolaeth ddiangen dros boblogaeth Cymru a niweidio busnesau a bywoliaethau.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Nid oes dim cyfiawnhad dros weithredu'n ddidostur pan mai dim ond nifer fach o bobl sy'n marw o Covid19. Rydym yn mynnu bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn atal pob cyfnod o gyfyngiadau symud ar unwaith ac yn ailagor busnesau a chaniatáu i'r cyhoedd yn gyffredinol wneud eu penderfyniadau eu hunain am y ford y maent yn dewis byw.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Deisebau
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02 Mawrth 2021

Annwyl Gadeirydd

Ysgrifennaf mewn ymateb i'ch llythyr dyddiedig 5 Ionawr ynglŷn â'r ddeiseb yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i roi terfyn ar y cyfyngiadau symud.

Mae Cymru – yn union fel gweddill y byd – wedi bod o dan gysgod pandemig y coronafeirws dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Mae llawer iawn o bobl wedi mynd yn sâl ac yn anffodus mae mwy na 7,000 o bobl yng Nghymru wedi marw o'r feirws ofnadwy hwn.

Ar 14 Rhagfyr, cyhoeddwyd ein *Cynllun Rheoli'r Coronafeirws* wedi'i ddiweddarau. Mae'r cynllun yn nodi pedair lefel rhybudd, sy'n cyd-fynd â lefel y risg, ac yn amlinellu'r mesurau sydd eu hangen ar bob lefel, i reoli lledaeniad y feirws ac i ddiogelu iechyd pobl. Rydym wedi defnyddio arbenigedd Grŵp Cynghori Gwyddonol y DU ar Argyfyngau, a'n Grŵp Cynghori Technegol, i nodi'r ymyriadau sy'n gweithio a'r hyn yr ydym wedi'i ddysgu yn ystod y pandemig.

Mae Cymru wedi bod ar lefel rhybudd pedwar – y lefel uchaf o gyfyngiadau – ers 20 Rhagfyr. Mae hyn wedi golygu ei bod yn ofynnol i bobl aros gartref. Mae manwerthu nad yw'n hanfodol, gwasanaethau cyswllt agos, campfeydd a chanolfannau hamdden, lletygarwch a lletyau wedi'u cau.

Er bod y cyfyngiadau hyn ar bobl a busnesau ledled Cymru wedi bod yn heriol, oherwydd ymdrechion pawb rydym yn gweld gostyngiad cyson a chalonogol mewn achosion o'r coronafeirws ledled Cymru.

Mae'r gyfraith yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gyfyngiadau yng Nghymru gael eu hadolygu bob 21 diwrnod er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn parhau i fod yn gymesur ac yn effeithiol. Rydym wedi dechau cymryd y camau cyntaf tuag at lacio'r cyfyngiadau – dychwelodd disgyblion y Cyfnod Sylfaen i'r ysgol yr wythnos hon (wythnos 22 Chwefror). Os bydd y sefyllfa iechyd y

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

Tudalen y pecyn 94
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

cyhoedd yn parhau i wella, rydym yn gobeithio y bydd mwy o blant yn dychwelyd i'r ysgol cyn gwyliau'r Pasg.

Yn yr adolygiad tair wythnos diweddaraf o'r cyfyngiadau, dywedais y byddai Llywodraeth Cymru'n ystyried a ellir codi'r cyfyngiad aros gartref yn yr adolygiad nesaf yn ystod wythnos 8 Mawrth. Os yw hynny'n bosibl, byddwn hefyd yn ystyried dewisiadau i ddechrau ailagor manwerthu nad yw'n hanfodol a gwasanaethau cyswllt agos.

Mae hyn wedi'i amlinellu yn fy natganiad ysgrifenedig yn: <https://llyw.cymru/datganiad-ysgrifenedig-rheoliadau-diogelu-iechyd-cyfyngiadau-coronafeirws-rhif-5-cymru-2020>

Rydym hefyd wedi cyhoeddi diweddariad pellach i *Gynllun Rheoli'r Coronafeirws*, sy'n ystyried effaith brechu ar y pandemig a phresenoldeb amrywiolion newydd o'r feirws. Mae'r diweddariad hwn ar gael yn <https://llyw.cymru/cynllun-rheolir-coronafeirws-lefelau-rhybudd-yng-nghymru-llacior-cyfyngiadaun-raddol>

Gallwn i gyd fod yn falch o gynnydd rhagorol y rhaglen frechu yng Nghymru. Daw'r rhaglen ag addewid o ddyfodol mwy disglair, ond mae llawer i'w wneud eto. Mae'r cyfyngiadau'n parhau i fod yn angenrheidiol i atal y feirws rhag lledaenu ac i ddiogelu Cymru.

Dymuniadau gorau



MARK DRAKEFORD

Eitem 2.6

P-05-1122 Caniatáu i rieni sydd newydd fabwysiadu ffurfio swigen gefnogaeth yn y cyfyngiadau lefel rhybudd 4

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Ruby Hampton, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 387 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Caniatáu i rieni sydd newydd fabwysiadu ffurfio swigen gefnogaeth os bydd rheol o'r fath yn cael ei chyflwyno ar gyfer rhieni newydd sydd â phlant o dan un oed.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Rwyf newydd weld deiseb yn galw am ganiatáu i rieni plant o dan un oed ffurfio swigen gefnogaeth. Mae'r ddeiseb yn nodi'n benodol 'Mamau sydd wedi rhoi genedigaeth yn 2020' oherwydd cydnabyddir bod bod yn fam newydd yn anodd hyd yn oed o dan amgylchiadau arferol. Byddai'r rheol newydd hon yr un fath â'r rheol sydd ar waith ar hyn o bryd ledled Lloegr.

Yn anffodus, nid yw'n cynnwys rhieni sydd newydd fabwysiadu a allai fod yn hynod newydd i'r profiad o fod yn rhiant ond sydd â phlant dros un oed. Mae mabwysiadu babi o dan un yn anghyffredin iawn gan fod bron pob plentyn yn y system ofal am dros 12 mis erbyn iddo gael ei leoli gyda'i deulu parhaol. Mae mabwysiadu yn broses anodd ac ar ddechrau lleoliad mae'n hanfodol bod rhieni plant a fabwysiadwyd yn cael cefnogaeth anwyliad i hwyluso'r broses o bontio i fod yn rhiant wrth ddatblygu perthynas â phlentyn newydd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol De Cymru



Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor
Deisebau

24 Chwefror 2021

Annwyl Gadeirydd

DEISEB P-05-1122 CANIATÁU I RIENI SYDD NEWYDD FABWYSIADU FFURFIO SWIGEN GEFNOGAETH YN Y CYFYNGIADAU LEFEL RHYBUDD 4

Rwy'n ysgrifennu mewn ymateb i'ch llythyr dyddiedig 5 Ionawr sy'n gofyn am fy marn ynghylch y gallu i rieni sydd newydd fabwysiadu ffurfio swigen gefnogaeth yn y cyfyngiadau lefel rhybudd 4.

Rydym yn cydnabod bod Covid-19 yn parhau i effeithio ar ein bywydau bob dydd ac rydym yn gwybod bod rhieni newydd yn wynebu heriau ychwanegol yn sgil y cyfyngiadau presennol.

Rwy'n cydnabod bod mabwysiadu yn arbennig o heriol yn y sefyllfa bresennol gyda'r cyfyngiadau yn ei gwneud yn anos cael at gymorth ar adegau. Mae'r pandemig hefyd wedi creu heriau ac ansicrwydd tebyg i lawer o bobl yng Nghymru. O ganlyniad, mae ein deddfwriaeth yn nodi y caiff unrhyw un gael cymorth ar sail dosturiol, pan fo arno ei angen a chan bwy bynnag y mae arno ei angen ar y pryd e.e. gan ffrindiau a theulu.

Mae'r ddarpariaeth hon yn ddigon hyblyg i alluogi unrhyw un sy'n teimlo ei fod angen cymorth yn y cyfnod hwn i geisio cymorth. Mae hyn yn cynnwys teuluoedd sydd newydd fabwysiadu ac sydd angen cymorth. Nodir hyn yng Nghanllawiau Covid-19 Llywodraeth Cymru sydd ar gael yma:

<https://llyw.cymru/ymweld-phobl-mewn-cartrefi-preifat-lefel-rhybudd-4>

Er y caniateir cymorth ychwanegol, rwy'n annog pawb i ystyried yn ofalus beth yw'r peth mwyaf synhwyrol i'w wneud i ddiogelu eu teulu, eu ffrindiau a'u cymuned.

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

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

Mae'r rhain yn benderfyniadau anodd ac rydym bob amser yn ceisio cadw cydbwysedd rhwng anghenion unigol pobl a'n cyfrifoldeb i ddiogelu iechyd y boblogaeth a helpu i achub bywydau.

Rwy'n ymwybodol bod y pandemig yn anffodus yn rhoi straen ychwanegol ar deuluoedd sy'n mabwysiadu yng Nghymru. Mae ein hasiantaethau mabwysiadu yng Nghymru ar gael i gynnig cymorth a chynghor i deuluoedd drwy gydol y pandemig ac mae'r Gwasanaeth Mabwysiadu Cenedlaethol yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i deuluoedd sy'n mabwysiadu ynglŷn â chael cymorth yn ystod pandemig Covid-19.

Hyderaf y bydd yr wybodaeth hon o gymorth ichi.

Dymuniadau gorau

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark Drakeford". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

MARK DRAKEFORD

P-05-1122 Allow new adoptive parents to form a support bubble in alert level 4, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 02.03.21

Dear Mr Drakeford,

First of all we want to thank you for your letter clarifying your position and explaining that we are one of many groups that come under the compassionate grounds section of the lockdown rules. This is useful for us to know and we will be able to seek some support now that those rules have been clarified.

Unfortunately we are still extremely disappointed. In your letter you explain that you feel that the provision of compassionate grounds are 'sufficiently flexible to enable anyone who feels they are in need of help during this time to seek assistance which includes newly adopted families in need of support,' however, we as a community feel that this is very dismissive of us as new parents who have become new parents during an impossibly difficult time.

On Saturday you announced that birth parents of children under the age of one will be allowed a support bubble. We would like to ask why this new rule was not inclusive of adoptive parents.

As we are sure you are aware, most adopters become new parents to children who are over the age of one or who turn one relatively soon into their placement. My son turned one, four days after he came to live with me in June last year. Prior to this we had had our introductions delayed by 8 weeks, having to skype call our son 3 times a week instead of meeting him, we had to isolate for 3 weeks before we were able to meet him, not leaving the house for any reason at all, while also preparing to bring home a new baby. Once he moved in we were then faced with parenting our newly adopted one year old child during a global pandemic with absolutely no support. Eight months down the line, we sat and watched your announcement on Saturday, stating that you understand the isolation and difficulties that new birth parents face at home with a new baby. We were deeply saddened. My story is far from unique and I know many many other adopters who have been through equally as difficult a journey only to be told they are not eligible for support due to their children being over the age of one.

Adoption is a difficult journey and during it we are told endlessly by social workers, how ESSENTIAL it is to have support, especially in the first year but also beyond. I am sure you are aware of this after speaking to the social worker who initially responded to me explaining that we were not entitled to support bubbles given the risk you felt was posed of us 'bubble hopping' We are not interested in 'bubble hopping' nor are we asking to be able to break or bend the lockdown rules. What we are asking for is equality and recognition. We have been forgotten throughout the pandemic and this has been made even more apparent since your announcement on Saturday.

We are aware that many people have been left disadvantaged due to the pandemic but the rule that you announced on Saturday has specifically excluded us as a minority group. We would like to know why? We have the same trials as new birth parents.. I would actually argue we face MORE challenges due to the additional strains that come with adopting a child who may or may not have experienced previous traumas in their lives. We are aware that people are encouraged to apply to adopt in Wales due to the shortage of adopters available to give homes to the many children in need across the country. Yet we are discriminated against and forgotten during our time of need.

Your letter in response to my petition would have been very welcomed if it had been accompanied with us being included in the new rule you announced on Saturday. Unfortunately, the letter

accompanied with us being excluded from the new ruling has simply highlighted further how we are so frequently forgotten and dismissed as adoptive families.

We as a community urge you to reconsider this position and to immediately amend the new ruling to include new adoptive families.

Kind regards,

Annex 1

Dear Mr Drakeford,

I question why the need to specifically identify one group (new parents of children under one) that can form a support bubble when they too are surely covered by the compassionate argument? I suggest that the legislation is deliberately not specifically clear on this and that is why Welsh govt have now taken the step to be crystal clear for one specific group? We, as new adopters, have been abiding by the rule that we cannot form a support bubble based in advice given but now the implication is that we can, in fact we can seek support from wherever we choose...if that's the case then we want this spelled out clearly under the same legislation as new birth parents...we are not an add-on, we are facing the same challenges, and more....

Kind regards,

P-05-1126 Caniatáu chwaraeon wedi'u trefnu yn yr awyr agored ar gyfer pobl ifanc o dan 18 oed fel bod Cymru'n gweithredu yn unol â'r rheolau haen 4 yn Lloegr

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Katharine Bradley, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 2,461 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae plant yng Nghymru wedi wynebu blwyddyn gythryblus iawn, gan orfod hunanynysu'n rheolaidd a cholli'r cyfle i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon. Mae chwaraeon yn rhan hynod bwysig o lesiant meddyliol a chorfforol. Caniateir sesiynau hyfforddi wedi'u trefnu yn Lloegr. Credwn y dylid caniatáu sesiynau o'r fath yng Nghymru hefyd. Mae ieched corfforol yn arbennig o bwysig ar hyn o bryd. Ein hamddiffyniad gorau yn erbyn y pandemig hwn ac unrhyw bandemig yn y dyfodol yw bod yn iach ac yn heini.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Casnewydd
- Dwyrain De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1126
Ein cyf/Our ref DET/00091/21

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor Deisebau

26 Ionawr 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich gohebiaeth ynghylch deiseb i ganiatáu i chwaraeon wedi'u trefnu ar gyfer pobl ifanc dan 18 ddilyn yr un Cyfyngiadau â Haen 4 yn Lloegr.

Y sefyllfa bresennol yw bod Lloegr mewn Cyfyngiadau Symud Cenedlaethol Haen 5 ac mae'r cyfyngiadau yno yn cynnwys cau cyfleusterau chwaraeon a hamdden. Nid yw'n bosibl i Lywodraeth Cymru gynnig sylwadau ar unrhyw [reoliadau](#) a wnaethpwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU.

Fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog ar [19 Rhagfyr](#), o'r 20 Ragfyr, mae Cymru wedi symud i lefel rhybudd pedwar yn ein Cynllun Rheoli cyhoeddedig, lefel uchaf y cyfyngiadau. Yn anffodus, er ein bod yn cydnabod yn llawn bwysigrwydd ymarfer corff ar gyfer ein llesiant corfforol a meddyliol, mae ein rheoliadau rhybudd lefel 4 yn datgan bod yn rhaid inni 'aros gartref' ar wahân' am resymau hanfodol. Golyga hyn bod yn rhaid i bob atyniad o dan do a thu allan gau. Nid yw cynnal gweithgareddau yn yr awyr agored, er yn fwy diogel, heb ei beryglon, ac mae'n golygu bod yn rhaid i bobl adael eu cartrefi pan nad yw'n hanfodol. Wrth iddi fynd yn oerach, tywyllach a gwlypach, mae'r amodau yn gwella i'r feirws. Mae dull gweithredu Cymru yn ystod y cyfyngiadau 'aros gartref', yn seiliedig ar gyngor arbenigol ar ymddygiad, yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i bobl deithio cyn lleied â phosibl. Mae pob eithriad i'r rheolau hyn, neu gonsesiynau mewn un maes, yn gwanhau y neges hon a gallai arwain at gamddealltwriaeth ymhlith y boblogaeth sy'n perygl bywydau.

Fel y gwyddoch, mae ysgolion yng Nghymru bellach wedi cau ac mae disgyblion yn dysgu o gartref (ar wahân i aelwydydd gweithwyr allweddol), er mwyn atal trosglwyddiad y feirws ymhlith pobl ifanc. Mae caniatáu digwyddiadau chwaraeon i bobl ifanc wedi'u trefnu ar hyn o bryd yn tansellio'r ymdrech honno ac effaith cau ysgolion.

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

Tudalen y pecyn 102
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Mae dull Llywodraeth Cymru o fynd l'r afael â'r cyfyngiadau wedi bod yn seiliedig ar y data a'r wyddoniaeth ddiweddaraf fel sy'n berthnasol i Gymru, ac yn seiliedig ar y cyngor diweddaraf gan ein cynghorwyr gwyddonol a meddygol ein hunain. Mae hyn er mwyn cyfyngu ar y bobl yr ydym yn dod i gysylltiad â hwy, ac arafu trosglwyddiad y feirws. Drwy'r rheolau hyn, rydym yn ceisio cael cydbwysedd rhwng pwysigrwydd lles meddyliol a chorfforol pobl, ein heconomi a'r angen i bobl aros yn ddiogel a gwarchod y GIG.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru yn ddifrifol iawn – mae'r feirws yn bresennol ym mhob un o'n cymunedau lleol. Mae ein GIG dan bwysau. Rydym angen mesurau cryf i reoli'r feirws a gwarchod iechyd y cyhoedd. Mae angen hefyd i bawb helpu nid yn unig drwy gadw at y rheolau, ond drwy wneud newidiadau bychain i'w harferion a'u bywydau bod dydd a lleihau'r cysylltiad sydd gennym â phobl eraill. Mae'r feirws yn ffynnu ar gysylltiad dynol – pryd bynnag rydym yn treulio amser gyda neu yn agos at eraill mae perygl y byddwn naill ai'n dal y feirws neu ei basio ymlaen. Byddwn yn lleihau'r risg hwn, ac yn lleihau y pwysau ar ein GIG, drwy effaith gronol y newidiadau rydyn ni wedi'u gwneud. Yr effaith gyfun sy'n gwneud y gwahaniaeth, nid perygl un gweithgarwch.

Bydd adolygiad o'r cyfyngiadau bob tair wythnos. Bydd gweithgareddau chwaraeon, gan gynnwys y rhai hynny ar gyfer pobl ifanc dan 18, yn ail-ddechrau ar yr amser priodol, wrth i'r sefyllfa wella a'n bod yn gallu symud i lawr drwy'r lefelau rhybudd a amlinellir yn y Cynllun Rheoli.

Rydym yn ymwybodol iawn o'r ymdrechion a'r aberth enfawr gan y cyhoedd a busnesau yng Nghymru i gadw Cymru yn ddiogel. Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i gynnig diweddariadau rheolaidd drwy'r Cynadleddau i'r Wasg ar Covid-19 dros y dyddiau a'r wythnosau nesaf.

Rwy'n gobeithio bod hyn yn egluro'r sefyllfa bresennol ynghylch y rheoliadau.

Yn gywir,



Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas AS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth
Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism

Eitem 2.8

P-05-1149 Dylid ailgychwyn chwaraeon tîm i blant yn unol â Lloegr ar Fawrth 29ain 2021

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Dan McKenna, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 68 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Yn Lloegr heddiw, cyhoeddwyd y bwriad i ailgychwyn chwaraeon tîm i blant o Fawrth 29ain 2021 ymlaen (yn ddibynnol ar bedwar amod y mae'n rhaid eu bodloni wrth bob cam o lacio'r cyfyngiadau symud). Fodd bynnag, ar hyn o bryd nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi sôn am ddyddiad pan all chwaraeon tîm ddychwelyd yng Nghymru.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Mae plant wedi gorfod aros gartref ers Rhagfyr 20fed, a chyfyngedig fy eu mynediad at ymarfer corff neu ryngweithio gyda'u ffrindiau a'u cyd-aelodau ar y tîm. Mae hwn wedi bod yn gyfnod heriol iawn gyda llai o gyfle i fod yn yr awyr agored yn ystod misoedd y gaeaf, ac iechyd corfforol a meddyliol o dan straen. Mae plant wedi cael amser anodd iawn yn ystod cyfyngiadau symud COVID-19, gyda tharfu difrifol ar eu bywydau bob dydd. Wrth i ddisgyblion ddychwelyd at ddysgu wyneb yn wyneb mewn ysgolion, mae'n hanfodol hefyd bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhoi blaenoriaeth ar y cyd â hynny i gael plant i gadw'n actif eto, cyn gynted â phosibl.

Mae'r ddeiseb hon yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn yn yr adolygiad 3 wythnos nesaf ar Fawrth 12fed 2021.

Cyhoeddwyd fap o'r ffordd ymlaen yn debyg i Loegr - sy'n cynnig dyddiad(au) clir ac amlwg - o ran ailgychwyn chwaraeon tîm i blant yng Nghymru.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Sir Drefaldwyn
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1149
Ein cyf/Our ref DET/00474/21

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor Deisebau

11 Mawrth 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich gohebiaeth ynghylch deiseb P-05-1149.

Er bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod yn llawn bwysigrwydd ymarfer corff ar gyfer lles corfforol a meddyliol ein plant, rydym yn parhau i fod ar lefel rhybudd pedwar lle mae'r cyfyngiadau llymaf ar 'aros gartref' mewn grym. Unwaith y bydd y rhain yn cael eu codi, byddwn yn symud i gyfnod pontio lle bwriadwn symud yn raddol, gam wrth gam, i lefel rhybudd tri. Dyma pryd y bydd plant dan 11 oed yn gallu cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau chwaraeon ac ymarfer corff. Ni all Llywodraeth Cymru wneud sylwadau ar unrhyw reoliadau a wneir gan lywodraeth y DU.

Mae dull Llywodraeth Cymru o weithredu cyfyngiadau yn parhau i fod yn seiliedig ar y data a'r wyddoniaeth ddiweddaraf sy'n berthnasol i Gymru, ac mae'n ystyried y cyngor diweddaraf gan ein cynghorwyr gwyddonol a meddygol ein hunain. Mae Cymru wedi cyflawni cynnydd mawr dros yr wythnosau diwethaf, ac nid dyma'r amser i ruthro i lacio rheolau yn rhy gyflym.

Bydd yr adolygiad 21 diwrnod nesaf yn cael ei gynnal ar 12 Mawrth. Fel rhan o'r broses hon bydd Gweinidogion yn parhau i ystyried pryderon a safbwyntiau'r cyhoedd, ochr yn ochr â'r cyngor a'r data arbenigol diweddaraf i Gymru a fydd yn llywio penderfyniadau ynghylch pa newidiadau pellach y gellir eu gwneud yn ddiogel. Fel y nodwyd ar 19 Chwefror rydym eisoes yn gweld bod rhai arwyddion cadarnhaol yn deillio o'r cyfyngiadau symud, gyda chyfraddau trosglwyddo'n gostwng a'r broses o gyflwyno'r brechiad yn mynd rhagddi'n dda. Wrth gwrs, rydym am ganiatáu i blant a phobl eraill ddychwelyd i weithgareddau fel chwaraeon tîm cyn gynted â phosibl, ond bydd angen gwneud y newidiadau hyn yn araf. Dim ond pan fydd y wyddoniaeth a'r data'n dweud wrthym ei bod yn ddiogel gwneud hynny y bydd rheolau'n cael eu llacio'n raddol. Mae'n bwysig nad ydym yn rhuthro i wneud unrhyw beth a allai arwain at don arall o heintiau cynyddol.

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

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

Rydym yn deall yn iawn yr effeithiau y mae'r pandemig yn ei chael ar iechyd corfforol ac iechyd meddyliol ein plant, ond am gyfnod byr arall mae angen i ni gynnal y neges glir a chref hon. Rhaid i bob un ohonom fynd ati ar y cyd i ymladd y pandemig hwn er mwyn cadw ein hunain, ein hanwyliaid a'r cyhoedd yn ehangach yn ddiogel.

Yn gywir

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Elis-Thomas'.

Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth
Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism

P-05-1149 Resume team sports for children in line with England on March 29th 2021, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 02.03.21

Dear Petitions,

related to the petition I started in the subject of this message and in response to the letter from the Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism I would like to make the following comments :

1. When will the government allow team sports to resume in Wales? England have announced outdoor organised sports will resume from March 29th - why are Wales not following suit?
2. If the government can not give a specific clear date to resume team sports for children, then please can they create a roadmap indicating what they hope to happen and when if of course certain targets are met with coronavirus cases, NHS and vaccinations roll out. Transparency from government is really important so the people of Wales can understand what is going to happen and when. People need information and are hoping as we move out of this lockdown that normal life can resume in a safe way as soon as possible.
3. Under 18s are the future sports talent of Wales and their growth and development is being severely hampered by being locked down. Sport needs to reopen outdoors in a covid safe way as soon as possible. It is simply not right that children are being stopped from developing in their chosen sports and they have missed so much development already over the last 12 months.
4. If schools are able to open securely then surely outdoor sports should open too? even if this is done gradually like Kirsty Williams is suggesting with secondary schools. Please provide evidence to prove why outdoor sports can not open at the same time as school's face to face learning.
5. Many children have to travel to play sports in Wales and are members of clubs that are more than 5 miles from their home. Again if the stay at home rule changes to stay local, please could the government try and move past the stay local rule as swiftly as possible so children can participate with their clubs should they be further than 5 miles from their home. If this isn't possible then please can you provide evidence why tourism may be potentially opening for Easter? Is this going to allow English residents to cross the border and travel into Wales / are Welsh residents able to take a 'holiday' but otherwise have to stay local? It doesn't seem to marry up I'm afraid.

Thank you very much. Those are my only comments for now.

I hope sincerely that the government will consider the mental and physical health of children and allow them to resume team sports asap.

Kind regards,

P-05-1133 Dylid addasu maes llafur hyfforddiant athrawon i gynnwys Hyfforddiant Trawsnewidiol a Deallusrwydd Emosiynol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Tracey Jones, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 193 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae arolwg wedi darganfod fod hyd at 33.6% o athrawon yn dweud eu bod yn bwriadu gadael y proffesiwn. Ar hyn o bryd, rydym yn colli 42% o Athrawon Newydd Gymhwys o fewn 2 flynedd oherwydd y llwyth gwaith a'r gorflinder. Bydd ychwanegu'r pynciau hyn at y maes llafur yn rhoi set sgiliau newydd i athrawon i'w helpu gyda'r pwysau ar hyn o bryd, a bydd y pynciau hyn yn galluogi ein cenhedlaeth nesaf o blant i ddatblygu gwydnwch a deall eu hemosiynau yn well. Mae niwrowyddoniaeth yn esblygu ac mae tystiolaeth yn dangos bod angen cryn newid. Bydd hyn yn cael cryn effaith ar iechyd meddwl ein cenhedlaeth nesaf o blant ac addysgwyr.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Mae peidio â chynnig addysg am ein systemau mewnol a'r proses o feddwl yn achosi mwy o iechyd meddwl gwael. Wrth i amseroedd newid, rhaid i ni addasu. Fel cyn-athro, rwy'n deall y pwysau sydd ar y system. Bydd dysgu sgiliau cryf o ran deallusrwydd emosiynol, sgiliau meddal 'Alcemi Iaith' a hyfforddiant trawsnewidiol nid yn unig yn galluogi'r athrawon i reoli straen y rôl, ond hefyd yn helpu wrth feithrin cadernid meddwl. Yna, gallant drosglwyddo'r sgiliau hyn i ddisgyblion, gan greu diwylliant newydd o hunanymwybyddiaeth.

Byddant yn deall:

*Effaith iaith ar y corff a'r technegau cwestiynu treiddgar a fydd yn caniatáu iddynt hunan-hyfforddi trwy gyfnodau o bwysau, a dysgu ein plant sut i hunan-hyfforddi

*Cael gwared ar batrymau iaith negyddol

*Deall beth sydd wrth wraidd ein harferion

*Ailfeddwl am eu deialog fewnol: patrymau meddwl strategol a rhyddhau emosiynau negyddol

*Hyfforddi eraill yn ystod cyfnodau tyngedfennol ac adegau isel: gan osgoi cynhyrfu'r dyfroedd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Llanelli
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1133
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/00717/21

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor
Deisebau

2 Chwefror 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr ynghylch Deiseb P-05-1133 a gyflwynwyd gan Tracey Jones.

Mae Addysg Gychwynnol i Athrawon (ITE) wedi cael ei diwygio'n sylweddol yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Fe wnaeth Addysgu Athrawon Yfory <https://llyw.cymru/adolygiad-o-hyfforddiant-cychwynnol-athrawon-2015-addysgu-athrawon-yfory> nodi'r angen i ddiwygio cynnwys rhaglenni Addysg Gychwynnol i Athrawon a'r ffordd y maent yn cael eu darparu. Nod hyn oedd paratoi athrawon dan hyfforddiant i gefnogi pedwar diben y cwricwlwm newydd i Gymru a mynd i'r afael â'r chwe maes dysgu a phrofiad er mwyn datblygu athrawon y dyfodol i ddiwallu anghenion pob dysgwr.

Mae'r meini prawf ar gyfer achredu rhaglenni Addysg Gychwynnol i Athrawon wedi'u diweddarau i adlewyrchu'r newidiadau sydd eu hangen ac maent yn gosod y fframwaith ar gyfer datblygu rhaglenni Addysg Gychwynnol i Athrawon. O'r herwydd, nid ydym yn argymhell nac yn pennu'r cynnwys penodol sydd ei angen i fodloni'r meini prawf hyn. Gellir gweld y meini prawf yma: <https://llyw.cymru/sites/default/files/publications/2018-09/meini-prawf-ar-gyfer-achredu-rhaglenni-addysg-gychwynnol-athrawon-yng-nghymru.pdf>

Mae achredu rhaglenni Addysg Gychwynnol i Athrawon yn broses annibynnol a gynhelir gan Gyngor y Gweithlu Addysg drwy'r Bwrdd Achredu Addysg Athrawon, sy'n penderfynu a yw rhaglen arfaethedig yn mynd i'r afael â meini prawf achredu ac yn bodloni'r weledigaeth ar gyfer Addysg Gychwynnol i Athrawon yng Nghymru.

O fewn y meini prawf mae'n ofynnol i raglenni roi cyfleoedd i athrawon dan hyfforddiant ddatblygu gwybodaeth a dealltwriaeth ddamcaniaethol gyfoes, yn ogystal â chael mewnwleidiad ymarferol i'r ffordd y mae plant a phobl ifanc yn datblygu ac yn dysgu. Dylai hyn, ymysg pethau eraill, gynnwys:

- datblygiad gwybyddol, cymdeithasol ac emosiynol plant a phobl ifanc

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

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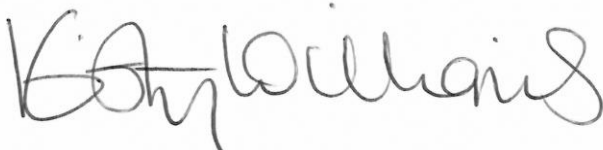
- sut mae plant a phobl ifanc yn dysgu
- y ffactorau a all hybu neu atal dysgu effeithiol gan gynnwys effaith cefndiroedd, hunaniaeth, gwerthoedd a chredoau dysgwyr
- yr angen i ddarparu ar gyfer datblygiad holistaidd y dysgwyr
- pa mor ganolog yw llesiant i ddysgu effeithiol

I gefnogi hyn rydym wedi comisiynu ein partneriaid mewn Prifysgolion i ddatblygu modiwlau cyfoethogi y bydd myfyrwyr rhaglenni Addysg Gychwynnol i Athrawon a'r rheini sydd eisoes yn ymarferwyr yn gallu cael gafael arnynt. Bydd y modiwlau hyn ar gael yn fuan a byddant yn mynd i'r afael â'r canlynol:

- Profiadau niweidiol yn ystod plentyndod
- Llesiant – trosolwg o adnoddau
- Rôl y Cynorthwydd Addysgu wrth gefnogi llesiant y dysgwyr
- Modelu dulliau o ymgysylltu â llesiant ar lefel ysgol gyfan ac ar lefel clwstwr
- Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol
- Cael mynediad at wasanaethau a mapio darpariaeth
- Llesiant emosiynol a meddyliol
- Arweinyddiaeth ar gyfer llesiant athrawon
- Ymddygiad
- Datblygiad plant
- Niwroddatblygiad ac addysgeg

Gyda'i gilydd, ar y cyd â hyfforddiant arall sydd ar gael, mae'r mesurau hyn wedi'u llunio i baratoi'r gweithlu i allu deall datblygiad dysgwyr a'u helpu i feithrin gwydnwch wrth ymateb i'r heriau y byddant yn eu hwynebu.

Yn gywir



Kirsty Williams AS
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

P-05-1133 Adapt the teacher training syllabus to include Transformational Coaching and Emotional Intelligence, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 07.03.21



- **What are your thoughts on the attached document?**

We are slowly moving in the right direction, however the document doesn't provide enough evidence of how much the key points below will be addressed within the Universities. My concern is that a 'module' might only slightly touch on these subjects.

- Wellbeing – overview of resources
- Modelling approaches to whole school and cluster level engagement with well-being
- Emotional and mental well-being
- Leadership for teacher well-being

As an ex teacher myself with over 20 years in the profession, I believe that we can often stick a band aid on topics or just lightly cover them which doesn't give us enough depth on the learning.

As most of the World has come to recognise through Covid, building a resilient society will be key in moving forward, this cannot be done within a few modules during a three-year Curriculum. There is no accountability to how much the Universities need to invest in these modules.

Moving into the 21st century we need to look at what Neuroscience, Emotional Intelligence, Transpersonal and Language Alchemy Coaching can teach us. Teacher practice needs to be diverse enough to support this evolution of change within our society – never has it been more important to learn about human behaviour to reinforce the notion that:

'thoughts create our behaviour which in turn impacts productivity'

Enabling Psychologists, Neuro-scientists, Language Alchemy and Transpersonal Coaching specialists into our field to support with this key area of the ITE programme will assist us in being at the leading edge of teacher practice. Having been through the process myself can see that this is one of the main key components that's missing from our Curriculum in firstly: retaining our staff and secondly: reducing staff sickness.

We need to be working at the level of thoughts to improve the quality and consistency of ITE provision and introduce a new approach to initial teacher education.

If this is essential to the government in achieving its wider ambitions for Educational reform in Wales, focusing in depth on the Human Behaviour, Emotional Literacy, Transpersonal and Language Alchemy

coaching will be key. We could be the first Teaching Practice of its kind to invest in this area, this change will develop us as global leading-edge specialists.

To develop this I propose:

These areas to be placed into QTS status with a minimum of 20% of the full Teaching Practice to include:

- Human behaviour - learning about 'me' who am I? How can I understand my behaviours, my triggers and my personal language, learning the dynamics of my mind (Emotional Intelligence)
- Psychology and Neuroscience of the 'adult' not the child.
- Transpersonal and Language Alchemy coaching (the internal and external coach)

Does it adequately address the issues that you raised?

It touches on these issues in a manner that's unclear. It mentions modules. If the module for example is 4 weeks long and only one hour a week. That's only 4 hours over 3 years. That's not adequate enough time to change people's unhealthy habits and enable them to learn how to reframe these habits and learn how to become robust teachers. It does need to include Emotional Literacy and Coaching.

In the document 'teaching-tomorrows- teachers' states:

If Wales was to achieve the school system that it needs and wants in the future, then it seemed clear to us that the teaching profession needs to provide a lead. Wales, needs a new form of professionalism amongst its teachers. It needs teachers who:

- *accept and respond to demands for their accountability;*
- *take personal and collective responsibility for professional development;*

Out of the 9 key points within the document only the above two lightly touch on our topics. To enable a teacher to fully embrace these two key areas they also need to have the emotional literacy to respond to various demands within the role and hold themselves accountable. Equipping our teacher students with emotional literacy will enable them to take FULL responsibility over their roles. Equipping them to be forward thinkers and practitioners that are able to focus on the solution and not the problem.

- **Do you have further questions in response?**

How will we hold Universities accountable to the depth of Emotional Literacy that needs to be taught within the teaching practice?

Can these skills be included in the QTS status?

How do we develop a mentally strong and robust group of teachers without these key components?

How will we connect adult human behaviour into our ITE programme?

- Is there anything additional that you would like the Committee to know at this stage, either in response to this document or as an update to the Committee?

My thoughts are that we are slowly moving in the right direction, however I don't believe that our petition has been fully addressed. Since September 2020 to March 3rd 2021 I have personally coached over 130 Head Teachers and trained over 600 Senior Leaders and staff on resilience competency skills, Alchemy Coaching and our Advanced Leadership Programme here in Wales. The aim: supporting them to understand their behaviours, values, thought process and triggers. With many stating that they wished they had learned this within teaching practice.

Many of our heads have stated without this training they would have left the profession. We recently held a brief questionnaire with the below questions with 162 people.

	yes	no	Possibly
1.If we were to include 'Emotional Intelligence', 'Human Behavior' (Psychology), Transpersonal and Language Alchemy Coaching(TM) within our teaching practice do you believe we would create a more resilient and robust practitioner that could better cope with the pressures of the role?	148	2	12
2. Do you believe that these skills are needed within the profession?	151	2	9
3.Would you like to see these skills being added to the teacher practice curriculum?	149	2	11

In the document 'Teaching tomorrow Teachers' it states:

If Wales was to achieve the school system that it needs and wants in the future, then it seemed clear to us that the teaching profession needs to provide a lead. Wales, needs a new form of professionalism amongst its teachers.

To achieve this we need highly self aware individuals coming though the profession individuals who are robust to the system and can manage through pressured times. Teachers need to fully understand who they are to manage these situations well. Its their health and wellbeing at stake, if we had a robust teaching system we would, as previously stated:

- Reduce Staff sickness
- Retain teachers within the profession

The document also states:

Without effective leadership there will be little chance of the sector responding to the many challenges posed by the recommendations of the Donaldson Review. And without effective leadership there is little opportunity for the sector benchmark its current work nationally and internationally and to become a self-improving system. Given the current lack of leadership of the sector it is perhaps not surprising that the quality of the programmes is not as strong as it should be.

Global corporate companies are shifting into emotionally intelligence led leadership, we are moving into a very different era of Leadership- the employee is the centre of the business, you want strategic

visioning?you need Emotionally literate staff members on board. Your top CEO's and Entrepreneurs work at this level, it accounts for 90/95% of leadership.

Option 15.2 – A single university centre At the other end of the scale, it would be possible for Wales to develop a single national centre for teacher education.

This can be seen as one of the top national centres in Europe – combined with it being a 4 year course – you could have the best ITE provision. This could become a leadership training hub and centre for excellence, moving into the 21st century we need to better equip our teachers and future generation of children with the appropriate tools enabling them to be better prepared for our future.

Teacher practice needs to be diverse enough to support this evolution of change within our society.

Creating a national centre could potentially attract:

- Neuro science specialists into our field, enabling us to be on the leading edge of teacher practice.
- Professors within Psychology to take an interest within our culture

Having the 3 centres instead of 5 can also have a similar impact

Thank you for taking the time in reading and listening to my points.

P-05-1134 Capiwch holl dreth gyngor sir Cymru ar 3 y cant. Rhaid cynnal refferendwm o'r cyhoedd os dymunir mynd dros 3 y cant

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Gerald Newton Jones, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 524 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Dwi wedi bod yn byw yn Sir Conwy y rhan fwyaf o fy mywyd, cefais fy ngeni yn y Rhyl, o rieni o Gymru, ac erbyn hyn dwi wedi ymddeol ac fel pawb arall rydym wedi gorfod dioddef cynnydd o 14.5 y cant yn y dreth gyngor yn ystod y dwy flynedd ddiwethaf. Rydym ar fin cyrraedd sefyllfa lle y bydd yn rhaid i bobl sy'n byw yng Nghymru naill ai leihau maint eu cartrefi neu symud i Loegr lle mae capio ar dreth o'r fath yn parhau i fod mewn grym. Bydd hyn, ynghyd â Llywodraeth Cymru a fydd yn rheoli 50 y cant o'n treth incwm cyn bo hir, yn gyrru pobl a busnesau allan o Gymru.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Mae'r dreth gyngor ar gyfer 2 o bensiynwr sy'n byw gyda'i gilydd mewn eiddo safonol y gwnaethon nhw ei adeiladu eu hunain bellach yn dileu dros 1/6 o gyfanswm incwm eu pensiynau. Yna, ar hyn o bryd mae £1000 o gyfanswm incwm eu pensiwn yn cael ei drethu ymhellach ar gyfradd o 20 y cant.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Clwyd
- Gogledd Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1134
Ein cyf/Our ref JJ/00296/21

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau.

2 Chwefror 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr 21 Ionawr at Rebecca Evans AS, y Gweinidog Cyllid a'r Trefnydd, ynghylch ystyriaeth y Pwyllgor Deisebau o ddeiseb yn galw am gap ar godiadau yn y dreth gyngor ac am y cyfle i amlinellu safbwynt Llywodraeth Cymru. Fi sy'n ymateb gan mai fi sy'n gyfrifol am faterion cyllid llywodraeth leol.

Fel y byddwch yn gwybod, er bod gan Lywodraeth Cymru rai pwerau yma, mae'r cyfrifoldeb dros bennu cyllideb pob cyngor, ac fel rhan o hynny, benderfyniadau ar y dreth gyngor, yn nwylo ei aelodau etholedig. Yn ystod ei bodolaeth hyd yn hyn safbwynt Llywodraeth Cymru yw bod pennu cyllidebau a'r dreth gyngor yn agwedd hanfodol ar ddemocratiaeth leol. Ers 2010-11, bu'r polisi'n rhan bwysig o'r ymreolaeth a'r hyblygrwydd a roddir i'r awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru i'w helpu i reoli'r heriau a achosir gan y cyfyngiadau ledled y DU ar wariant cyhoeddus Mae hyn yn wahanol i Loegr lle y cyflwynodd Deddf Lleoliaeth 2011 ofynion ar gyfer refferenda lleol yn achos codiadau'r dreth gyngor sy'n uwch na'r trothwyon a bennir gan Lywodraeth y DU.

O dan y ddeddfwriaeth (*Deddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1988*) mae gan Weinidogion Cymru bwerau i gyfyngu (capio) Gofyniad Cyllidebol awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru. Mae'r pwerau'n ymwneud yn benodol â'r Gofyniad Cyllidebol y mae awdurdod (awdurdod unedol neu'r Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd) yn ei bennu yn hytrach na lefel ei dreth gyngor. Y Gofyniad Cyllidebol yw'r rhan o gyllideb awdurdod a ariennir trwy Grant Cynnal Refeniw, ardrethi annomestig a'r dreth gyngor (ynghyd â mân ryddhad ardrethi disgresiynol, a Grant yr Heddlu yn achos Comisiynwyr Heddlu a Throsedd). Mae'n hepgor y rhan o gyllideb awdurdod a ariennir trwy incwm o grantiau penodol, ffioedd a thaliadau lleol a chronfeydd ariannol wrth gefn. Am y rheswm hwn, er mai'r Gweinidog Cyllid a'r Trefnydd sy'n gyfrifol am bolisi'r dreth gyngor, fy mhorthfolio innau sy'n gyfrifol am benderfyniadau capio ochr yn ochr â'm cyfrifoldebau dros setliadau blynyddol llywodraeth leol.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru o'r farn y byddai capio gofyniad cyllideb awdurdod yn orfodaeth ddifrifol ar gyfrifoldebau aelodau a etholwyd yn lleol; ni ellid ei wneud yn fympwyol neu heb ystyriaeth ofalus. Os caiff capio ei orfodi, mae'r ddeddfwriaeth yn mynnu bod rhaid iddo gael ei wneud yn erbyn meini prawf penodedig.

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Correspondence.Julie.James@gov.Wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 118
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Byddai angen i'r meini prawf – yn seiliedig ar egwyddorion gwario gormodol – gael eu hamlinellu cyn i'r awdurdodau bennu eu cyllidebau. Am y rheswm hwnnw, ni allai capio gael ei orfodi yn awr ar y gofynion cyllidebol y mae awdurdodau ledled Cymru wedi penderfynu a chytuno arnynt, yn dilyn ymgynghori ac ymgysylltu lleol.

Byddai angen gallu cymhwyso unrhyw egwyddorion o'r fath yn gyson ar draws awdurdodau, er bod modd pennu meini prawf gwahanol ar gyfer awdurdodau unedol ac ar gyfer praesept yr Heddlu. Gallai'r egwyddorion gynnwys nifer o feini prawf, er enghraifft, codiadau canrannol a / neu ariannol yn swm cyffredinol incwm y dreth gyngor, a / neu yn lefel treth Band D. Hyd yn oed os bydd angen mynd y tu hwnt i'r egwyddorion, gallai penderfyniad unrhyw Weinidog ynghylch a ddylid capio neu beidio gymryd i ystyriaeth ffactorau ac amgylchiadau lleol, er enghraifft, os oes rhaid i awdurdod ddelio â her ariannol benodol.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi darparu cynnydd mewn cyllid ar gyfer pob awdurdod yng Nghymru - cyfartaledd o 4.3% yn 2020-2021 a 3.8% dros dro yn 2021-22. Mae pob un o'r awdurdodau lleol bellach yn gwneud penderfyniadau anodd ynghylch darparu'r gwasanaethau yr ydym oll yn dibynnu arnynt. Mae'r dreth gyngor yn ffynhonnell sylweddol o gyllid ar gyfer y gwasanaethau lleol hynny ac mae'n bwysig bod gan yr awdurdodau ryddid i bennu eu blaenoriaethau gwario a'u lefelau treth gyngor eu hunain; awdurdodau statudol annibynnol ydynt sy'n gyfrifol am reoli eu materion ariannol eu hunain;

Wrth bennu eu cyllidebau a lefelau'r dreth gyngor, mae ar yr awdurdodau ddyletswydd i ystyried yn ofalus y cydbwysedd rhwng cynnal gwasanaethau allweddol i gymunedau a chyfyngu'r baich ariannol y maent yn ei osod arnynt. Mae'n ofynnol i'r awdurdodau lleol ymgynghori ac ymgysylltu â'u cymunedau bod blwyddyn ar eu cynigion ar gyfer gwario a'r dreth gyngor ac am ddarparu gwasanaethau. Mae hyn yn cynnig cyfle i gymunedau lleol fynegi eu barn am y penderfyniadau y mae eu cyngor yn eu gwneud ynghylch y dreth gyngor a gwasanaethau lleol.

Rwyf yn deall bod amgylchiadau'n anodd iawn i lawer o bobl ac aelwydydd ledled Cymru; yn fwy byth yn ystod her ddigynsail y coronafeirws ac yn dilyn blynyddoedd o gyni sydd wedi rhoi pwysau sylweddol ar wasanaethau lleol. Mae'r pandemig wedi effeithio'n sylweddol ar ystod eang o wasanaethau ac mewn ymateb i hyn, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi darparu cyllid ychwanegol sylweddol i awdurdodau lleol yn ychwanegol at y setliad i sicrhau bod yr holl wasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn parhau i gael eu darparu.

Mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod gan Lywodraeth Cymru nifer o gynlluniau i helpu pobl sy'n ei chael yn anodd talu biliau'r dreth gyngor, yn ogystal ag ystod o esemptiadau a gostyngiadau eraill. Rydym yn darparu £244 y flwyddyn i gefnogi'r awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu Cynllun Gostyngiadau'r Dreth Gyngor. Mae'r cynllun hwn yn darparu cymorth uniongyrchol i aelwydydd trwy leihau biliau'r dreth gyngor i aelwydydd incwm isel. Cynllun gorfodol yw hwn y mae rhaid i bob awdurdod lleol ei ddarparu ac mae'n helpu bron 280,000 o aelwydydd yng Nghymru. Rydym hefyd yn ymchwilio i ddiwygiadau i'r dreth gyngor yn y dyfodol ac a allai fod yn fwy blaengar. Cyn hir byddwn yn cyhoeddi crynodeb o'n holl waith yn ystod y tymor hwn o'r Senedd, i lywio'r ddadl cyn y tymor nesaf.

Yn gywir,



Julie James AS/MS

Y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol
Minister for Housing and Local Government
Tudalen y pecyn 119

P-05-1134 Cap all Welsh county council tax at 3%. A referendum of the public must take place to exceed 3%, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 08.03.21

I would just like to reiterate what I have stated in the petition. Being under Lockdown since this time last year due to age and medical conditions most of us have had to stay at home (we have not been out apart from the Garden) thus incurring around 2-3 times the energy costs used for home heating and hot water and of course as we are unable to visit the supermarkets for essential foodstuffs have been hit with a weekly on line shop delivery of £7 per week.

The expense of council tax regardless of income is a further Burdon that we (retired) have to endure regardless of the situation above or the pandemic.

People on low pay, retired people (regardless of income) and young people are struggling yet the Council tax still increases every year for less and less services. 14.1% in Conwy the last 2 years has hit our pensions and incomes hard. Despite the current climate we are expecting increase around Wales of between 3 and 9 % yet again.

The general income pay rises as you well know is around 1% yet County councillors and your organisation is expecting pay rises of around 3-5% due to the ability of quoting and voting for their own pay rises. We taxpayers who pay the public sector do not have that luxury and those of us who have paid full income tax for over 50 years (and no pay increases during 8 years of the 80's) are finding the costs of living in our homeland is becoming too much.

People who are hard working and worked hard to provide free public services for all are being driven to despair. Despite this hard work to enable them not to be a burden on the state and the fact many have their own homes, we are seen as a money pot by the Government and have to consider downsizing the homes we have lived in for decades. N Wales is not a healthy area to live due to the lack of industry/technology investment and it's blatantly clear many businesses are leaving the area and our young people following. However the population is being replaced with more and more well to do retirees from outside of Wales (nothing wrong with that) buying and paying over the "normal local" costs for housing pushing prices upwards and these new investors will (could) soon be a further burden on our public sector expenditure hence more c tax rises. The economy is collapsing and these rises are forcing us Welsh people out.

The cap on c tax is only one part of the measures needed to instil confidence in the government but effectively c tax is the big issue for ALL residents of Wales. Two people should be able to enjoy retirement after a total of 90 years working (as in our case paying tax) without the thought of leaving their home due to ever increasing c tax rises which forces many to downsize and sell off to richer people from??

One final point:- Here in Conwy CC the public services have degraded to virtual non existent despite the 14.1% C tax rise. We pay 59 councillors over £2m per annum plus expenses yet they are allowed to agree their own pay rise of 4% and increase c Tax by 3%.-- This has nothing to do with the Covid-19 pandemic--it's just ???

Regards

Eitem 2.11

P-05-1138 Profion COVID-19 wythnosol ar gyfer staff sy'n gofalu am bobl ag anghenion iechyd meddygol cymhleth

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Leanne Collis, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 50 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae ein merch, Olivia, yn 17 oed ac mae ganddi anghenion iechyd meddygol cymhleth sy'n galw am ofal 24 awr. Mae hi mewn perygl o ddal y feirws angheuol hwn bob dydd heb unrhyw system brofi!!

Llofnodwch, plîs! Mae'r staff cymunedol rydym yn sôn amdanynt yn weithwyr rheng flaen sy'n gofalu am bobl agored i niwed, ac maent yn rhoi'r holl ofal personol ac yn cyflawni tasgau angenrheidiol yn y cartref sy'n ofynnol mewn amgylchedd ysbyty.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Mae profion wythnosol ar gael ar safleoedd y GIG

Mae profion wythnosol ar gael mewn cartrefi gofal

Mae profion wythnosol ar gael mewn cartrefi preswyl ysgolion arbennig

Rwyf wedi cysylltu ag Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, a gyfeiriodd y mater at ein bwrdd iechyd lleol, ond maent wedi GWRTHOD diogelu Olivia a phrofi ei staff!

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1138
Ein cyf/Our ref JM/00221/21

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Annwyl Janet,

10 Mawrth 2021

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 25 Ionawr at y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ynglŷn â rhoi profion wythnosol i staff sy'n gofalu am bobl ag anghenion meddygol cymhleth. Cafodd eich llythyr ei anfon ymlaen ataf i er mwyn imi ymateb, gan mai fi sy'n gyfrifol am y maes sy'n berthnasol i'r materion yr ydych yn eu codi.

Yma yng Nghymru, mae diogelu ein GIG, a'n dinasyddion mwyaf agored i niwed, yn parhau'n ganolog i'n hymateb i COVID-19, ac un o flaenoriaethau ein strategaeth brofi yw galluogi gweithwyr iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol i barhau i ddarparu gofal i bobl mewn ysbytai ac mewn gofal sylfaenol, yn ogystal â lleoliadau gofal yn y gymuned.

Ar 4 Rhagfyr, fe wnaeth y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol gyhoeddiad ynglŷn â darparu profion i'r staff iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol rheng flaen hynny nad ydynt yn rhan o raglen profi rheolaidd ar hyn o bryd. I ddechrau roedd y rhaglen yn ei chyfanrwydd yn destun peilot braenaru i'n helpu i ddatblygu atebion i rai o'r rhwystrau a allai amharu ar ei heffeithiolrwydd, ond bellach rydym wedi dechrau ar y gwaith o roi profion rheolaidd i bob claf a phob aelod o staff iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol sy'n dod i gysylltiad uniongyrchol â'r cyhoedd. Rwyf wedi cynnwys dolen at y cyhoeddiad isod er mwyn ichi allu cyfeirio ato <https://llyw.cymru/datganiad-ysgrifenedig-profion-covid-19-i-weithwyr-gofal-iechyd-gofal-cymdeithasol-staff-hosbis>

Bydd staff iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn cael eu profi ddwywaith yr wythnos – bob tri i bedwar diwrnod – gan ddefnyddio Dyfeisiau Llif Unffordd. Mae'r profion hyn yn canfod presenoldeb antigenau feirysol COVID-19 o sampl ar swab, a gall gynhyrchu canlyniadau o fewn 30 o funudau, sy'n golygu bod unigolion sy'n cael prawf positif yn cael eu hadnabod a'i hynysu'n llawer cynt nag a fyddai'n digwydd drwy'r broses profion PCR, lle mae angen anfon y swab â'r sampl i labordy.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
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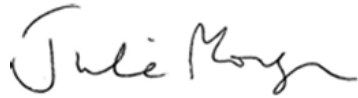
Gohebiaeth.Julie.Morgan@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Julie.Morgan@gov.wales

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

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

Rwy'n gobeithio'n fawr y bydd y rhaglen yn helpu i leihau'r cyfraddau heintio yn ein cymunedau, er mwyn diogelu'r bobl hynny a fyddai mewn mwy o berygl pe baent yn dal y feirws, a dod o hyd i'r bobl sy'n heintus ond nad ydynt yn dangos symptomau.

Yn gywir,



Julie Morgan AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Health and Social Services

P-05-1138 COVID-19 Weekly testing for staff caring for people with complex medical health needs, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 10.03.21

RE: MY RESPONSE

It states in the response from the welsh government that lateral flow testing has been rolled out in January to social care workers, we have not been included, the only question I have in response is when this will happen with our private package??

Eitem 2.12

P-05-1140 Dylid adolygu'r canllawiau ar gyfer Prydau Ysgol Am Ddim, gan ddileu'r opsiwn ar gyfer dosbarthu parseli bwyd

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Sarah Rees, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 205 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Cafodd delweddau ofnadwy o barseli bwyd yn Lloegr eu dosbarthu, gan arwain at San Steffan yn ymrwmo i ddarparu talebau i bawb. Mae 3 chyngor yn dal i ddosbarthu parseli bwyd yng Nghymru. Mae teuluoedd wedi rhannu delweddau o barseli sy'n brin iawn o ddewis sydd ddim yn bodloni gofynion dietegol, ac yn ôl adroddiadau, sy'n cynnwys cynnyrch ffres wedi mowldio. Dyw rhai rhieni ddim yno i dderbyn y parseli oherwydd eu bod yn y gwaith, a bydd eisiau bwyd ar y plant, o ganlyniad.

Gwn beth yw'r stigma sy'n gysylltiedig â phrydau ysgol am ddim, mae'n bryd grymuso teuluoedd a gadael iddyn nhw ddewis yr hyn y mae eu plant yn ei fwyta.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Yr arweiniad sy'n cefnogi rhieni orau yw ymrwmo i daliadau BACS yn ddiodyn, gyda thalebau'n cael eu darparu pan ofynnir amdanynt.

Mae Sefydliad Bevan yn argymhell y dylai pob awdurdod lleol ddarparu taliadau arian parod. i osgoi problemau gydag ansawdd y bwyd mewn parseli - a faint o fwyd sydd ynddynt - yn ogystal ag osgoi stigma.

Mae'r Grŵp Gweithredu ar Dlodi Plant yn amlinelli pam mai arian parod yw'r dewis cyntaf:

* Mae arian parod yn rhoi urddas i bobl trwy gael gwared ar y stigma sy'n aml yn mynd law yn llaw â defnyddio cefnogaeth mewn nwyddau, neu dalebau.

- * Mae taliadau arian parod yn cynnig dewis a rheolaeth trwy alluogi teuluoedd i ddefnyddio cefnogaeth mewn ffordd sy'n gweithio orau iddyn nhw, gan eu galluogi i ddiwallu'r anghenion lluosog sydd ganddyn nhw.
- * Arian parod yw'r hyn sy'n well gan y rhan fwyaf o deuluoedd incwm isel.
- * Mae arian parod yn dileu'r trefniadau cymhleth neu ddrud sy'n gysylltiedig â chyflenwyr cymorth mewn nwyddau.
- * Mae taliadau arian parod yn caniatáu gwell gwerth am arian i deuluoedd
- * Mae'n hwb i'r economi leol gan eu bod nhw'n fwy tebygol o wario'r arian gyda manwerthwyr lleol ac annibynnol, yn hytrach na mewn archfarchnadoedd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1140
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/00938/21

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd
Pwyllgor Deisebau Senedd Cymru
Tŷ Hywel
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

11 Chwefror 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Deiseb P-05-1140 Dylid adolygu'r canllawiau ar gyfer Prydau Ysgol Am Ddim, gan ddileu'r opsiwn ar gyfer dosbarthu parseli bwyd

Diolch am eich llythyr ynghylch Deiseb P-05-1140. Rwyf wedi nodi nifer o bwyntiau i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau eu hystyried isod.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi rhoi'r hyblygrwydd i awdurdodau lleol ddewis pa dull o ddarparu prydau ysgol am ddim sydd orau i ddiwallu anghenion y boblogaeth y maent yn ei gwasanaethu yn ystod y cyfnod pan nad yw disgyblion cymwys wedi gallu mynychu'r ysgol o ganlyniad i Covid-19.

Rydym wedi annog awdurdodau lleol i weithredu nifer o systemau ochr yn ochr oherwydd ein bod yn ymwybodol iawn nad oes un dull unigol yn gallu diwallu anghenion teuluoedd pob disgybl cymwys o fewn ardal awdurdod lleol, yn enwedig teuluoedd mwy agored i niwed. Yn anecdotaidd, rydym wedi cael gwybod am deuluoedd nad oes ganddynt gyfrifon banc (ac felly nad ydynt yn gallu derbyn taliadau BACs) a hefyd am bryderon awdurdodau lleol mewn nifer fach o achosion yn ymwneud â phlant agored i niwed lle mae perygl gwirioneddol na fyddent yn elwa pe bai taliad arian parod yn cael ei wneud i'w rhieni. Dywedwyd wrthym hefyd fod dosbarthu parcel o fwyd wedi rhoi cyfle amhrisiadwy i awdurdodau lleol wirio lles plentyn sy'n agored i niwed. Yn yr un modd, mewn rhai ardaloedd lle mae gan archfarchnadoedd mawr bresenoldeb cyfyngedig ac nad oes slotiau trafndiaeth neu gyflenwi ar gael am ba reswm bynnag, nid yw talebau'n fawr o ddefnydd. Mae gallu gweithredu nifer o systemau cyfochrog yn galluogi awdurdod lleol i ddiwallu anghenion niferus ac amrywiol eu poblogaeth gymwys.

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Gohebiaeth.Kirsty.Williams@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Kirsty.Williams@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 128

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

Deallaf fod y rhan fwyaf o awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd yn darparu prydau ysgol am ddim gan ddefnyddio naill ai taliadau arian parod neu dalebau. Mae awdurdodau lleol wedi ystyried y dull o ddarparu prydau ysgol am ddim y maent wedi'i fabwysiadu o ddifrif a gwn am o leiaf un lle mae'r mater hwn wedi'i ystyried a'r penderfyniad wedi'i wneud ar lefel y Cyngor.

Nid yw fy swyddogion yn ymwybodol o unrhyw bryderon sy'n cael eu codi gan y teuluoedd hynny y darperir talebau iddynt ac ni allaf weld unrhyw rinwedd o beidio â chaniatáu i awdurdodau lleol eu dosbarthu fel mater o drefn. Rwy'n ymwybodol bod dau awdurdod lleol (Caerffili a Phen-y-bont ar Ogwr) yn darparu parseli bwyd yn rheolaidd gydag Abertawe yn rhoi dewis o daliad neu barsel bwyd i deuluoedd cymwys.

Efallai y bydd gennych ddi-ddordeb hefyd mewn gweld y fwydlen a gynigir yng Nghaerffili (<https://www.caerphilly.gov.uk/Services/Schools-and-learning/School-dinners-and-breakfast-clubs/COVID-19-Free-school-meals-delivery-service>). Deallaf fod Caerffili a Phen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn gallu darparu ar gyfer y rhai sydd â gofynion dietegol arbennig.

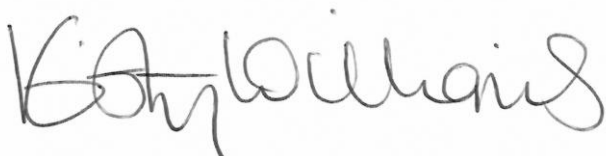
Mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod y deisebydd yn cyfeirio at ddelweddau o barseli bwyd o Loegr a achosodd helynt yn ddiweddar yn y cyfryngau. Arweiniodd yr helynt hwnnw at sylwadau cadarnhaol iawn gan deuluoedd sy'n byw mewn dwy ardal awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru sydd ar hyn o bryd yn darparu prydau ysgol am ddim ar ffurf talebau bwyd fel mater o drefn. Amgaeaf ddolenni at ddwy erthygl yn y cyfryngau sy'n pwysleisio hyn (<https://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/education/free-school-meals-food-wales-19607778> <https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/stark-contrast-between-free-school-23306723>).

Lle mae fy swyddogion wedi cael gwybod am bryderon unigol ynghylch cynnwys parseli bwyd, mae'r rhain wedi'u datrys drwy gyfeirio at yr awdurdod lleol dan sylw.

Mae staff awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru wedi gweithio'n eithriadol o galed i sicrhau nad yw disgyblion cymwys sy'n dibynnu ar brydau ysgol am ddim wedi gorfod mynd hebddynt am nad ydynt yn gallu mynychu'r ysgol oherwydd Covid-19. Credaf hefyd ei bod yn bwysig cydnabod bod ymdrech ychwanegol wedi'i gwneud yng Nghaerffili i ddefnyddio cyflenwyr lleol sydd wedi cael eu taro'n arbennig o galed gan y pandemig. Ar y llaw arall, nid wyf yn ymwybodol o fawr o dystiolaeth sy'n awgrymu y byddai rhieni'n fwy tebygol o wario gyda manwerthwyr lleol, annibynnol, yn hytrach nag archfarchnadoedd (fel y nodwyd gan y deisebydd).

Rwy'n gobeithio bod y wybodaeth rwyf wedi'i darparu yn ddefnyddiol i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau ac, os oes angen rhagor o fanylion, rhowch wybod i mi.

Yn gywir



Kirsty Williams AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

P-05-1140 Revise the guidance for Free School Meals, removing the option for delivery of food parcels, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 08.03.21

Response to Minister for Education & petitions Committee

Free School Meals – use of food parcels

Below are my thoughts in response to points raised by the Minister

- 1. We have encouraged local authorities to operate a number of systems in parallel because we are very conscious that one single method may not meet the needs of the families of all eligible pupils within a local authority area, particularly those of more vulnerable families.**

Whilst the Minister has continued to make the point that she has encouraged local authorities to operate a number of systems in parallel, what evidence can she provide for doing so? I have continually challenged Bridgend County Borough Council (BCBC), since they implemented this system in April 2020 and at no point have they said they will look at offering a blended option. They have stated that there are insufficient resources within the council to operate a range of options. (see attached letter to Bethan Sayed MS)

What support are the Welsh Government offering to enable local authorities to provide parallel options?

- 2. also, of local authority concerns in a small number of cases of some vulnerable children where there is a very real danger that they might not benefit if a cash payment is made to their parents. We have also been told that delivering a parcel of food has provided local authorities with an invaluable opportunity to check on the welfare of a vulnerable child.**

Safety of children is of course a priority; however local authorities are hiding behind this reason as an excuse for continuing to use a blanket approach in providing food parcels. Some of the reasons BCBC offer for continuing to use parcels are the risk of food shortages, when there have not been any food shortages since the early point of the lockdowns almost 12 months ago, and that their staff were undertaking the deliveries to ensure safeguarding and wellbeing. It must be noted that they ended these deliveries in April 2020 when they contracted The Real Wrap Co to take over the contract. I quote "Therefore, since April 2020, the local authority has contracted the Real Wrap Company to pack and deliver the food parcels

directly to homes." Therefore, giving the reason that the continued use of food parcels is to safeguard children is false.

- 3. Being able to operate a number of parallel systems enables a local authority to meet the many and varied needs of their resident eligible population.**

As aforementioned, neither Bridgend or Caerphilly are offering parallel systems. This is why I ask that the Welsh Government change their guidance to ensure that all local authorities operation more than one option, removing the blanket use of food parcels which is not suitable for all families.

- 4. You may also be interested to see the menu choices offered in Caerphilly**

Whenever challenged, the Welsh Government hold Caerphilly up as a positive example of food parcels. At no stage have they acknowledged that the food parcels being proffered in Bridgend are sub-standard and well below the weekly allowance of £19.50. Families regularly send me images of

their parcels (see attached), and we undertake regular supermarket cost comparisons. The average supermarket cost of the Bridgend parcels is £10-11.

5. Where my officials have been made aware of individual concerns regarding the contents of food parcels, these have been resolved by reference to the local authority concerned.

Having raised this issue at various stages with the Minister I would like to know where the mouldy and sub-standard food has been addressed with BCBC?

6. I also think it is important to recognise that in Caerphilly, additional effort has been made to make use of local suppliers who have been especially hard hit by fallout from the pandemic.

Again, the focus is on the food parcel best practice in Caerphilly. I would like to ask her opinion on why Bridgend have contracted a Bristol based private company, The Real Wrap Co, who drive weekly trucks to Bridgend for deliveries. Some families have missed their delivery due to having to go out to work, others have simply been missed. BCBC themselves cite that they opted to use Real Wrap because they "The Real Wrap company was chosen to supply the food parcel, as they were already on a National Procurement Strategy (NPS) Framework for Wales, as they supply sandwiches to all hospitals in Wales, including Bridgend's Princess of Wales Hospital."

I do not feel that this is a sufficient reason to procure 5,000 weekly food parcels to families across BCBC. If you refer to the images in their letter, you will also see heavy use of individually plastic wrapped items. I would like to know how these parcels fit BCBC's responsibilities under the Future Generations Act? Surely a single glass jar of jam would suffice rather than individual plastic wrapped portions?

7. On the other hand, I know of little evidence that would indicate that parents would be more likely to spend with local, independent retailers, rather than supermarkets (as cited by the petitioner).

Please see link to research from the Bevan Foundation, it clearly states that a benefit of offering cash payments is that families will spend this money in their local economy, as has clearly been seen across Wales during the lockdown periods.

<https://www.bevanfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/State-of-Wales-FSM.pdf>

- Does it adequately address the issues that you raised?

The Ministers response does not adequately address why just two local authorities have continued to opt for a voucher only system. The Welsh Government focus on Caerphilly and do not address the concerns within Bridgend, of which she is well aware.

This policy of giving families in poverty no choice other than food parcels is based on negative assumptions, which can clearly be seen in tweets made by BCBC _____. Parents living in the area contacted me having seen this exchange stating that the words used by the Councillor led them to become very upset and avoid social media due to the mental health impact of the comments made.

I have these clear questions:

- What support is being offered to local authorities to enable them to meet Welsh Government guidance and offer multiple options in parallel?
- Will the Welsh Government change their guidance to ensure that all families are catered for and confirm that more than one option must be in operation?
- Will families be reimbursed for the £10 per week they have missed in essential food times where these costs have been absorbed into the running costs of the food parcel system?
- Will they investigate the procurement choices of BCBC in using The Real Wrap Co. because they deliver sandwiches to the NHS?
- Have the Welsh Government any information to show that they have questioned the quality of the parcels in BCBC?

I would like to thank the committee for taking the time to review these comments. As a child, I was in receipt of free school meals and still live with the long-term stigma that comes with being reliant on state benefits. It is for this reason that I have campaigned on this issue, as I am acutely aware of what value children place on themselves when those in authority believe that they are only worth couple of mouldy oranges and some loosely termed 'recipes'.

P-05-1142 Cynllun Mynd Allan i Helpu Allan

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Jamie Price, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 261 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Ar ôl y cyfyngiadau symud cyntaf, gwariodd Llywodraeth y DU £500 miliwn ar y cynllun bwyta allan i helpu allan!

Y tro hwn, dylid canolbwyntio ar iechyd!

Gyda lefelau gweithgarwch corfforol wedi disgyn i lefelau nas gwelwyd erioed o'r blaen yn ystod y trydydd cyfnod hwn o gyfyngiadau symud a ffigurau iechyd meddwl yn saethu'n uwch nag a welwyd erioed o'r blaen, mae angen inni flaenoriaethu iechyd ar ôl y cyfnod clo!

Byddai cynllun mynd allan i helpu allan ar gael i unrhyw un a fyddai am fynd i'r gampfa, pwll nofio neu gyfleusterau hamdden gyda phas diwrnod, i ddsbarth ffitrwydd neu weithgaredd ffitrwydd yn yr awyr agored. Gallai dynnu 50% oddi ar gostau unigolyn, wedi'i gyfyngu i uchafswm o hyd at £10 yr un.

Byddai hyn yn gyfle i flaenoriaethu a gwella iechyd y genedl ar ôl y pandemig ac yn tynnu ychydig o'r pwysau oddi ar y GIG yn y dyfodol!

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1142
Ein cyf/Our ref DET/00218/21

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd
Pwyllgor Deisebau

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

17 Chwefror 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich gohebiaeth am ddeiseb P-05-1142.

Mae pandemig y coronafeirws wedi cael effaith aruthrol ar weithgareddau dan do fel nofio a dosbarthiadau cadw'n heini. Dyna pam, dros y cyfnod clo, un o'r rhesymau prin pam y mae pobl wedi cael gadael eu cartref gennym yw er mwyn ymarfer corff yn yr awyr agored.

Ers dechrau'r pandemig, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn gweithio'n glos â'r sector chwaraeon ac â'r holl wasanaethau cyhoeddus, i gefnogi ffyrdd gwahanol o gynnal ac annog gweithgarwch corfforol fel mesur i gefnogi iechyd a lles. Rydym wedi cynnal nifer o gronfeydd a chynlluniau trwy Chwaraeon Cymru, y darparwr chwaraeon yng Nghymru.

Yn 2020, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru gronfa adfer chwaraeon a hamdden o £14m ar gyfer 2020-21 i helpu'r sector i wynebu heriau'r pandemig ac i helpu i sicrhau cynaliadwyedd mwy tymor hir. Nod y gronfa adfer chwaraeon a hamdden yw rhoi cefnogaeth hanfodol i glybiau a mudiadau chwaraeon, darparwyr annibynnol a digwyddiadau chwaraeon sydd wedi dioddef yn sgil colli refeniw sylweddol dros y misoedd diwethaf. Mae arian y gronfa yn cael ei ddefnyddio hefyd ar gyfer arloesi yng nghanolfannau hamdden ac ymddiriedolaethau hamdden awdurdodau lleol. Bydd hynny'n ategu'r arian a neilltuwyd o gronfa caledi llywodraeth leol ar gyfer costau uwch ac incwm a gollwyd.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru newydd gyhoeddi'r gronfa 'darparwyr preifat' ar gyfer cefnogi darparwyr gweithgarwch corfforol masnachol yng Nghymru. Ceir mwy o wybodaeth yma: <https://www.chwaraeon.cymru/cronfa-darparwyr-preifat-y-sector-chwaraeon/>

Rydym wedi rhedeg cronfa gweithwyr llawrydd chwaraeon ac mae gennym Gronfa Cymru Actif sydd ar agor i glybiau a mudiadau cymunedol di-elw <https://www.chwaraeon.cymru/cronfacymruactif/>. Mae'r holl gronfeydd hyn yn bod i helpu darparwyr i oroesi'r pandemig.

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Correspondence.Dafydd.Elis-Thomas@gov.wales

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

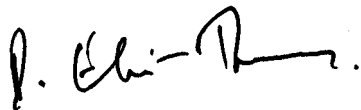
Tudalen y pecyn 134
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Mae cynyddu'r cyfleoedd ar gyfer bod yn gorfforol egniïol yn ganolog i sicrhau bod pobl ym mhob rhan o Gymru'n cadw'n iach ac yn dda. Dyma pam, fel rhan o Pwysau Iach: Cymru Iach, y gwnaethon ni fuddsoddi £500k i Chwaraeon Cymru allu datblygu Cynllun Hamdden Actif i Bobl 60+. Bydd hyn yn galluogi Chwaraeon Cymru i barhau i dargedu cyfleoedd gweithgarwch corfforol a chyfrannu at leihau anghydraddoldebau iechyd ymhlith pobl 60+ oed.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar ichi am eich adborth ac rydym wedi'i ystyried. Rydym yn cydnabod ymdrechion ac aberth anferthol pobl a busnesau Cymru i ddiogelu Cymru ac achub bywydau. Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n parhau i rannu'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf yn rheolaidd trwy'r cynadleddau i'r wasg am Covid-19 a thrwy sianeli'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol yn yr wythnosau i ddod.

Gan obeithio y bydd yr wybodaeth yn ddefnyddiol ac yn dangos ichi beth o'r gefnogaeth rydym yn ei darparu.

Yn gywir,



Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth
Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism

Eitem 2.14

P-05-1143 Ail-agorwch ysgolion yn llawn ar unwaith ar ôl hanner tymor mis Chwefror

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Charlotte Young, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 625 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Cafwyd tarfu enfawr ar addysg ein plant eisoes.

Mae iechyd meddwl plant yn dioddef.

Mae gan blant hawl i addysg – ni chawn nhw fyth yr amser hwn yn ôl.

Nid yw dysgu o bell yn gweithio i blant ysgolion cynradd a'u teuluoedd.

Mae rhieni o dan bwysau enfawr ac anghynaliadwy i addysgu eu plant gartref yn ogystal â gweithio.

Mae brechu staff ysgolion yn cydnabod y rôl bwysig sydd ganddynt a bydd yn lleihau'r risg o gau ysgolion eto.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Bro Morgannwg
- Canol De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1143
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/01042/21

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd
Senedd Cymru Y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Tŷ Hywel
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

18 Chwefror 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau, yn gofyn am sylwadau ar y materion a godwyd yn Neiseb P-05-1143 yn galw am ailagor ysgolion yn llawn ar ôl gwyliau hanner tymor mis Chwefror, cyn ichi ei hystyried yn ffurfiol.

Ers cyflwyno'r Ddeiseb, mae pethau wedi symud ymlaen yn gyflym. Er bod y sefyllfa yng Nghymru a ledled y DU yn parhau'n ddifrifol iawn a bod cyfyngiadau Lefel 4 mewn grym yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd, mae Cam 1 y rhaglen frechu yn mynd rhagddo'n dda. Ar 05 Chwefror, [ysgrifennais](#) at bob pennaeth i amlinellu'r cynllun i'n dysgwyr ieuengaf ddychwelyd i'w hysgolion yn ofalus. Dylai ysgolion baratoi nawr ar gyfer gweld dysgwyr oedran ysgol gynradd yn dychwelyd yn raddol a chynyddol ac mewn modd hyblyg ar ôl 22 Chwefror, os bydd cyfraddau'r coronafeirws yn parhau i ostwng. Bydd manylion pellach, a chynlluniau ar gyfer gweld dysgwyr oedran ysgol uwchradd yn dychwelyd i'w hysgolion, yn dilyn.

Fodd bynnag, rydym i gyd yn gwybod bod y pandemig yn sefyllfa sy'n newid yn gyflym, sy'n aml yn ei gwneud yn anodd cynllunio ar ei gyfer, ac, ar adegau, mae wedi golygu bod angen newid ein cyngor ar fyr rybudd. Y rheswm am hyn yw ein bod yn parhau i adolygu'r sefyllfa'n gyson, ac mae penderfyniadau'n seiliedig ar y cyngor meddygol a gwyddonol diweddaraf. Dyna hefyd pam yr ydym yn cynllunio dull gofalus a hyblyg o ailagor ysgolion ar gyfer dysgu wyneb yn wyneb.

Fel Llywodraeth rydym yn deall yr heriau sy'n wynebu pob dysgwr, athro ac arweinydd o ganlyniad i'r pandemig, ac yn cydnabod bod hon wedi bod yn flwyddyn anodd i bawb. Rydw i'n deall yn llwyr effaith barhaol cau ysgolion ar addysg ac iechyd a lles emosiynol a meddyliol dysgwyr yng Nghymru, ac yn sylweddoli cymaint o siom oedd y tarfu pellach a fu

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Correspondence.Kirsty.Williams@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 137
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

ar ddysgu wyneb yn wyneb dros yr wythnosau diwethaf. Bu'n rhaid i bob un ohonom addasu yn y cyfnod heriol hwn ac ystyried gwahanol ffyrdd o ddysgu. Gwyddom nad yw dysgu cyfunol yn gallu cymryd lle addysgu wyneb yn wyneb yn llawn, ac rwy'n canmol yr ymdrechion a wnaed gan staff addysg a phlant a'u gwydnwch a'u penderfyniad i barhau i addysgu a dysgu. Rydw i'n dal i gynnal trafodaethau gydag ysgolion, awdurdodau lleol, undebau a rhanddeiliaid eraill ynglŷn â mesurau y gellir eu cymryd i wneud iawn am addysg a gollwyd yn ystod y pandemig, ac ynghylch ffyrdd mwy diogel i ddychwelyd i ddysgu mewn ysgolion.

Yn y cyfamser, rydw i wedi rhoi amrywiaeth o fesurau ar waith i gefnogi dysgu o bell, gan gynnwys dysgu proffesiynol helaeth, buddsoddiad sylweddol mewn dyfeisiau a'r Rhaglen Cyflymu Dysgu well, gwerth £29 miliwn i [recrwtio, adfer a chodi safonau](#) yn ysgolion Cymru. Gan adeiladu ar ganllawiau i gefnogi dysgu cyfunol, cyhoeddwyd canllawiau pellach i helpu ysgolion i gefnogi dysgwyr yn effeithiol yn ystod [blynyddoedd eu harholiadau](#), i gefnogi [dysgwyr agored i niwed ac sydd dan anfatais](#). Mae canllawiau a chyllid ychwanegol ar gael i ddysgwyr ag [ADY](#), a chyhoeddwyd newidiadau i [gymwysterau](#) ar gyfer 2021. Mae'r Grŵp Cyngori ar Ddylunio a Chyflawni, swyddogion, a Chymwysterau Cymru wedi gweithio'n agos â'i gilydd ar y dull gweithredu a'r canllawiau ar gyfer proses asesu cymwysterau 2021. Rydw i'n amgáu dolen at [wefan Cymwysterau Cymru](#) sy'n galluogi ymarferwyr, dysgwyr a rhieni i gael yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am unrhyw newidiadau i'r broses asesu a allai ddigwydd wrth symud ymlaen, o ganlyniad i'r amgylchiadau eithriadol hyn.

Mae lles emosiynol a meddyliol dysgwyr hefyd yn flaenoriaeth allweddol i Lywodraeth Cymru. Rwy'n ymwybodol y gall amser i ffwrdd oddi wrth ffrindiau, teulu a'r ystafell ddosbarth gael effaith barhaol ar les dysgwyr. Roeddwn yn gyfrifol am gynnull Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen Cyd-Weinidogol ar Ddull Ysgol Gyfan o Ymdrin â Llesiant Emosiynol a Meddyliol i roi cyngor ar y gwaith sydd ei angen i gefnogi lles dysgwyr, ac ar y cyd mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd Meddwl, Llesiant a'r Gymraeg a minnau wedi sicrhau bod cyllid ychwanegol o [£9.4 miliwn](#) ar gael i gefnogi lles ac iechyd meddwl disgyblion a staff ysgol. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd yn cefnogi C.A.L.L. (y Llinell Cyngor a Gwrando Cymunedol), llinell gymorth ar gyfer Cymru sydd ar agor 24 awr bob dydd. Gall unrhyw un sy'n pryderu am eu lles eu hunain, neu les aelod o'r teulu neu ffrind, gysylltu â C.A.L.L. gan ddefnyddio'r rhif ffôn am ddim 0800 132 737 neu drwy decstio HELP i 81066 am gyngor a chymorth cyfrinachol.

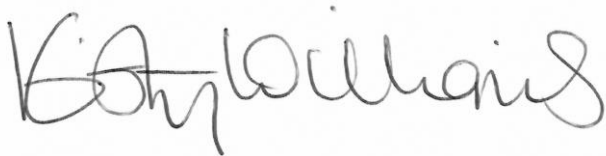
O ran y rhaglen frechu, rydw i'n deall pryderon athrawon ac eraill a allai gael eu heintio â'r feirws yn y gweithle. Fel y gwyddoch, rydym yn gweithio yn unol â'r amserlen flaenoriaeth a bennwyd gan y Cydbwyllgor ar Frechu ac Imiwneiddio (JCVI). Penderfynodd y JCVI mai atal marwolaethau sy'n gysylltiedig â Covid a diogelu staff a systemau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol ddylai fod y blaenoriaethau cyntaf wrth fynd ati i gyflwyno'r rhaglen frechu. Mae hyn yn golygu ein bod yn brechu pobl yn nhrefn risg glinigol, a bydd staff ysgol a gweithwyr allweddol eraill yn cael eu himiwneiddio yn dibynnu ar eu hoedran a'u risg. Yng Nghymru dechreuwyd cyflwyno brechlyn COVID 19 ar 8 Rhagfyr, ac mae aelodau o'r gweithlu addysg sy'n agored iawn i niwed yn glinigol ac sydd wedi bod yn gwarchod eu hunain, a'r rhai dros 50 oed wedi'u cynnwys yng Ngham 1. Mae staff ysgol sy'n darparu gofal personol i blant ag anghenion meddygol cymhleth hefyd wedi'u cynnwys yn y rhestr flaenoriaethau ynghyd â gweithwyr gofal cymdeithasol. Rydym yn aros am y wybodaeth ynglŷn ag amserlen flaenoriaeth Cam 2.

Yn dilyn trafodaethau diweddar ynglŷn â'r angen am fesurau lliniaru ychwanegol mewn ysgolion, fel cyfarpar diogelu personol, byddwn, fodd bynnag, yn cyflwyno nifer o fesurau i roi lefel ychwanegol o sicrwydd i staff ysgolion ar gyfer dychwelyd yn ddiogel i addysgu wyneb yn wyneb. Mae hyn yn cynnwys dechrau rhoi profion [ddwywaith yr wythnos](#) i aelodau

staff, a rhoi rhagor o gymorth ariannol ar gyfer gorchuddion wyneb newydd o ansawdd uchel. Byddwn hefyd yn darparu £5 miliwn ychwanegol i gefnogi ysgolion, colegau ac awdurdodau lleol i fuddsoddi ymhellach mewn eitemau y mae eu hangen arnynt i gadw eu hadeiladau'n ddiogel.

Diolch eto am gysylltu â ni, ac am roi cyfle i mi rannu'r wybodaeth hon. Rwy'n sylweddoli bod rhieni, disgyblion a'r gymuned ehangach yn dymuno ein gweld yn dychwelyd yn llawn at addysg mewn ysgolion cyn gynted ag y bo modd. Rwy'n eich sicrhau mai dyma yw ein huchelgais o hyd, ond rhaid inni gael ein harwain gan gyngor meddygol a gwyddonol a'r dystiolaeth sydd ar gael inni. Cofiwch mai diogelwch a lles myfyrwyr, staff ysgolion a'r gymuned ehangach, ac addysg barhaus dysgwyr, yw blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystod y pandemig hwn o hyd.

Yn gywir

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

Kirsty Williams AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

Eitem 2.15

P-05-1144 Ailagor canolfannau garddio yng Nghymru cyn gynted â phosibl

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Nicola Pugh, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 11,217 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Dylid ailagor canolfannau garddio yng Nghymru cyn gynted â phosibl:

- Mae garddio'n cadw pobl gartref
- Mae garddio'n llesol iawn i'r meddwl a'r corff
- Mae canolfannau garddio'n fannau mawr sydd â llawer o awyr iach, ac mae ganddynt fesurau diogelwch rhagorol
- Ni ellir diffodd y gadwyn gyflenwi planhigion, a'i throi ymlaen eto. Mewn llawer o achosion, mae planhigion yn cael eu gwastraffu os na allant gyrraedd canolfannau garddio
- Nid siopa ar-lein, clicio a chasglu a danfon i'r cartref yw'r ateb. Mae hyn yn arbennig o anodd ar gyfer canolfannau garddio annibynnol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1144
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/00803/21

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Chair, Petitions Committee

26 February 2021

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 2 February regarding Petition P-05-1144 about the closure of garden centres in Wales under Alert level 4 restrictions.

The Welsh Government recognises the incredibly difficult and uncertain circumstances currently being experienced by businesses, including garden centres. We are absolutely committed to providing the support and assurance needed.

The Welsh Government introduced Alert Level 4 restrictions for Wales to reduce the spread of the virus. Coronavirus cases have been falling thanks to the efforts of everyone in Wales, and every vaccine delivered is a small victory against the virus. However, rates are still too high and our NHS remains under significant pressure. We need to keep going to bring the virus under control. We are clear that the ability to relax the current restrictions remains limited by the presence of the new variant, which is more transmissible than before.

We recognise the enormous efforts businesses have made to become safe places. This requirement to close in Alert Level 4 is not a reflection on those efforts and we appreciate that some business environments make only a low or moderate contribution to the risk of transmitting the virus. Unlike in earlier lockdowns, at Alert Level 4 all shops and other types of businesses required to close can offer click and collect, online and delivery services to people's homes.

Last Friday, the First Minister confirmed the next three-week review of the regulations will consider the restrictions around non-essential retail.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
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Correspondence.Ken.Skates@gov.wales

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

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

We know this remains an incredibly difficult time for businesses and we continue to do all we can to support them. In total the Welsh Government has ensured more than £1.75bn has reached the bank accounts of businesses since the beginning of the pandemic to help the deal with the pressures we are all facing. The Welsh Government's financial assistance for businesses is in addition to UK Government schemes, making the support package in Wales the most generous anywhere in the UK.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ken', is enclosed in a thin black rectangular border.

Ken Skates AS/MS

Gweinidog yr Economi, Trafnidiaeth a Gogledd Cymru
Minister for Economy, Transport and North Wales



Re-open garden centres in Wales as soon as it is possible

The Welsh garden retail sector has a total impact on GDP of £177 million annually (directly & indirectly) and supports 3,700 jobs directly. The Welsh ornamental horticulture sector as a whole supports 18,000 jobs directly and contributes £503 million annually directly to GDP. Welsh consumer spending on ornamental horticultural goods totals £430 million per annum.

1. **The mental health and physical health benefits** of gardening and plants are well documented. Springtime is now here and the public needs to be allowed access to plants and garden goods to enable them to garden at home and maintain good mental health & physical wellbeing.
2. **First class social distancing.** Garden centres offer light, airy, open spaces and plant sales mainly take place in outdoor spaces. Our trade body, the HTA, has developed an enhanced Safe Trading Protocol for garden retailers to enable them to implement the most stringent protocols at their premises. Sales data shows that shopping trends in garden centres have become focussed on plants and garden products while consumers are planning their purchases and making less journeys for shopping meaning less browsing time while in store.
3. **Keeps people at home.** Giving people something to do at home keeps them at home and gardening is not just for those with gardens, but for those with balconies, allotments, or window boxes. 3 million new gardeners across the UK have taken up the hobby since lockdown. In allowing people to visit a garden centre they have something to do at home.
4. **Welsh growers are essential to our sector.** This is a key time of year. Growers already have the crops growing on their nurseries, so need confidence there will be an outlet for their plants, and they will not have to be disposed of and the confidence to plant follow on crops. Similarly, without a date for reopening Welsh garden centres are experiencing severe difficulties in purchasing stock from growers. Welsh growers traditionally supply Welsh outlets, 60% of which are retailers, with a Welsh plant production industry worth £23 million. Supply of bedding plants to garden centres and DIY stores account for 70% of the value of bedding plants supplied by growers – of which 70% happens between March–June and 58% of hardy nursery stock sales are in March-June.
5. **Garden centres are part of the ‘green economic growth’ agenda.** They underwrite a production sector that is essential in fulfilling the Welsh Government’s environmental plan and the wider ambitions around climate change.
6. **Click & collect & home deliveries,** while welcome is not sustainable, particularly during the main season (March to June). They will not be able to fulfil the public’s demand for plants. The investment required for home deliveries (IT, staffing & vans required) prohibits meaningful income. Online typically accounts for 10% to 15% of industry sales.
7. **Garden centres are local stores.** In many rural areas garden centres operate as local community stores. Many offer a range of products including food halls, pet and aquatic supplies, bird care – which fall into the essential category.

Eitem 2.16

P-05-1145 Caniatewch i rieni plant ifanc yrru i ddefnyddio parciau a meysydd chwarae lleol yn ystod y cyfyngiadau symud haen 4

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Alexander Edwards, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 58 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Ni all pob rhiant sydd â phlant ifanc gerdded yn ddiogel o'r tŷ i ddefnyddio parciau a meysydd chwarae e.e. wrth orfod cerdded ar hyd ffyrdd peryglus neu mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Mae manteision ymarfer corff a chwarae i blant ifanc wedi'u hen sefydlu. Ystyriwch ganiatáu i rieni plant ifanc yrru i barciau a meysydd chwarae fel y gallant chwarae ac ymarfer corff yn eu swigen a pharchu canllawiau COVID-19.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Wreccsam
- Gogledd Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1145
Ein cyf/Our ref VG/02679/21

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1 Mawrth 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr 9 Chwefror ynghylch deiseb i ganiatáu i rieni plant ifanc yrru i ddefnyddio parciau a meysydd chwarae tra bo cyfyngiadau lefel rhybudd pedwar ar waith.

Ni chaniateir teithio heb esgus rhesymol yn lefel rhybudd pedwar. Mae gan berson esgus rhesymol os yw'n teithio at ddiben sydd yn rhesymol angenrheidiol ac oes nad oes unrhyw ddewis arall ymarferol rhesymol. Darperir enghreifftiau o'r dibenion hyn yn Atodlen 4, Rhan 3 o Reoliadau Diogelu Iechyd (Cyfyngiadau Coronafeirws) Rhif 5 (Cymru) 2020.

Caniateir i barciau a meysydd chwarae aros ar agor ar gyfer ymarfer awyr agored. Gall pobl ymweld â pharciau a meysydd chwarae gyda phobl eraill at ddibenion ymarfer corff ar yr amod eu bod yn dilyn y rheolau ynghylch gyda phwy y maent yn gallu ymarfer.

Rhaid i ymarfer corff, gan gynnwys ymarfer mewn parciau a meysydd chwarae gael ei wneud yn lleol a dechrau o gartref. Ni ddylid teithio pellter sylweddol i unrhyw leoliadau, gan gynnwys teithio i lecynnau hardd, parciau a meysydd chwarae.

Gwn fod y cyfyngiadau hyn yn gallu bod yn heriol, ond mae'n bwysig nad yw pobl yn teithio ar hyn o bryd tra bo'r risg o haint yn uchel ac wrth inni flaenoriaethu cael plant yn ôl i'r ysgol. Mae aros gartref ac ymarfer yn lleol yn bwysig wrth helpu i atal yr haint rhag lledaenu a diogelu Cymru. Gall teithio er mwyn cymryd ymarfer olygu bod pobl yn ymgynnull mewn llecynnau hardd gan ei gwneud yn anodd i'r heddlu orfodi'r darpariaethau aros gartref.

Mae hyn yn arbennig o bwysig ar hyn o bryd, gan mai'r ffurf gryfaf ar y feirws yn y gymuned yw'r amrywiolyn trosglwyddadwy iawn a nodwyd gyntaf yng Nghaint. Nid ydym am i'r feirws ddechrau ennill tir eto ar adeg pan fo achosion yn dechrau dod o dan reolaeth a phan fo cyfraddau brechu'n codi bob dydd.

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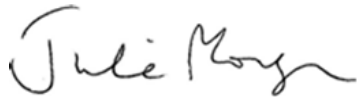
Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

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

O dan Reoliadau Diogelu Iechyd (Cyfyngiadau Coronafeirws) Rhif 5 (Cymru) 2020 rhaid adolygu'r cyfyngiadau bob 21 diwrnod er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn gymesur, yn effeithiol ac yn angenrheidiol. Mae'r adolygiadau'n ystyried y dystiolaeth ddiweddaraf am y sefyllfa o ran iechyd y cyhoedd yn ogystal â'r goblygiadau economaidd-gymdeithasol a'r goblygiadau llesiant ehangach.

Mae achosion o'r coronafeirws yn parhau i ostwng ledled Cymru ac mae'r pwysau ar ein GIG yn dechrau gostegu. Er hynny, mae nifer y bobl sy'n profi'n bositif yn dal yn uchel ac mae gormod o bobl yn ddifrifol sâl ac yn yr ysbyty o hyd. Rhaid inni beidio â gadael i'r feirws ennill tir eto trwy lacio'r cyfyngiadau'n rhy fuan.

Yn gywir,



Julie Morgan AS/MS

Deputy Minister for Health and Social Services

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

P-05-1146 Dylid darparu map trywydd ar gyfer sut y gall priodasau gael eu cynnal yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Sara Robinson, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 1,273 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Dywedodd Prif Weinidog y DU y dylai priodasau ddechrau cael eu cynnal yn y ffordd arferol ar ôl y Pasg, ond nid oes dim arweiniad wedi'i roi yng Nghymru yn hyn o beth.

Mae'n bwysig i'r economi bod priodasau'n cael eu cynnal unwaith yn rhagor, a hynny gan gynnwys brechwastau priodas. Gan fod priodasau yn cymryd misoedd i'w trefnu, fodd bynnag, mae angen i gyplau a busnesau sy'n ymwneud â'r sector priodasau gael arweiniad clir o ran sut y disgwylir i briodasau gael eu cynnal dros y misoedd nesaf.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Yn 2017 cynhaliwyd oddeutu 13,197 o briodasau (yn ôl ystadegau'r Swyddfa Ystadegau Cenedlaethol). Mae 95% o gyplau wedi gohirio eu priodasau, gyda llawer o'r rhain wedi'u trefnu ar gyfer eleni, ar ben y rhai a oedd wedi bwriadu priodi eleni. (Tasglu priodasau y DU).

Felly mae'n bwysig darparu arweiniad clir cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl i helpu i hybu'r economi drwy ganiatáu i briodasau gynnwys brechwastau priodas.

Dylai hyn gynnwys nodi niferoedd, a gaiff eu pennu yn ôl gallu'r lleoliad, gan ystyried gofynion cadw pellter cymdeithasol a chan gynnwys profi torfol ar gyfer yr holl westeion cyn dod i'r briodas /digwyddiad.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Sir Drefaldwyn
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1146
Ein cyf/Our ref JJ/00555/21

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5 Mawrth 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 9 Chwefror yn gofyn am farn ar ddeiseb P-05-1146 Dylid darparu map trywydd ar gyfer sut y gall priodasau gael eu cynnal yng Nghymru.

Rwy'n deall yr effaith mae'r cyfyngiadau yma wedi ei gael ar gyplau sy' eisiau priodi. Yn arbennig rwy'n deall yr ansicrwydd sy'n cael ei greu oherwydd ei bod yn amhosib rhagweld stad y feirws ar effaith caiff hyn ar gynlluniau.

O dan gyfyngiadau cyfredol Lefel Rhybudd 4 mae'n bosib cynnal seremoni priodas mewn man addoli a Swyddfeydd Gofrestri, ac o 1 Mawrth bydd caniatâd i gynnal seremoni priodas neu bartneriaeth sifil mewn unrhyw leoliad sydd wedi'u cymeradwyo ag sydd â thrwydded i gynnal seremoni priodas neu bartneriaeth sifil sy'n cynnwys gwestai ac atyniadau twristiaid. Bydd y penderfyniad p'un ai i agor neu beidio yn un i'r sawl sy'n gyfrifol am yr adeilad. Yr asesiad risg bydd y person sy'n gyfrifol am yr adeilad yn ei baratoi fydd yn pennu'r nifer fydd yn medru cael ei gwahodd i fynychu'r seremoni.

Medru'r cynnal brechwast priodas yn lefelau rhybudd 1 i 3 yn ddarostyngedig i unrhyw gyfyngiadau ar y sector lletygarwch. Mae'r nifer sy'n medru mynychu wedi ei rhagnodi yn y Rheoliadau ac yn amrywio yn ôl y lefel rhybudd fydd mewn grym ar y pryd ac os yw'r digwyddiad o dan do neu yn yr awyr agored. Nid yw'r ffigyrau yma yn cynnwys plant 11 oed ac iau. Mae'r nifer sy'n medru ymgynnull mewn digwyddiad cymdeithasol wedi eu cyfyngu oherwydd bod y feirws yn ffynnu pan mae cyswllt agos estynedig rhwng pobl yn enwedig mewn cynulladau cymdeithasol. Eglurir hyn yn y cyngor diweddar gan y Grŵp Cyngor Technegol - [y dystiolaeth bresennol mewn perthynas â phriodasau](#).

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

Tudalen y pecyn 148
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Yn ogystal â disgrifio'r cyfangiadau ar gyfer pob lefel rhybudd, yn cynnwys y nifer gall fynychu derbyniad priodas mae'r ['Cynllun rheolir coronafeirws: lefelau rhybudd yng Nghymru](#) hefyd yn disgrifio'r criteria ar gyfer symud o un lefel rhybudd i un arall. Nid yw'n cynnwys dyddiadau oherwydd nad yw'n bosib rhagweld pryd fyddwn ni'n cyrraedd y criteria i symud o un lefel rhybudd i un arall. Er bod rhoi'r rhaglen frechu ar waith yn cynnig anogaeth mae ansicrwydd yn parhau am gyflwr y pandemig, a'i effaith dychrynlyd sy'n golygu na fedwn symud ymhellach na'r cynllun rheoli ei hun.

Ers dechrau'r pandemig mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi sicrhau bod mwy na £2 biliwn ar gael i gefnogi busnes gyda mwy na £1.7 biliwn mewn cyfrifon. Ar gyfer y cyfyngiadau diweddaraf mae £650 miliwn ar gael sy'n golygu bod pob busnes bach mewn adeilad ardrethol yn derbyn rhwng £6 mil a £10 mil. Yn ogystal mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi darparu cronfa £180 miliwn Cymorth Penodol i'r Sector yr ERF i'r sectorau Twristiaeth, Lletygarwch a Hamdden a'r gadwyn gyflenwi a fyddai'n golygu er enghraifft bod lleoliad priodas sy'n cyflogi deg aelod o staff yn derbyn hyd at £15 mil ychwanegol. Mae cronfeydd eraill o arian yn cynnwys y Gronfa Lawrydd a Chronfeydd yn ôl Disgresiwn sy'n cael eu gweinyddi gan Lywodraeth leol. Mae'r holl wybodaeth am unrhyw gronfeydd sydd ar gael ar <https://businesswales.gov.wales/cy>.

Wrth gwrs bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i werthuso'r gefnogaeth sydd agen wrth i'r sefyllfa ddatblygu gan gynnwys deall anghenion sectorau penodol wedi'u cydweddi gyda'r lefelau rhybudd yng Nghymru.

Mae swyddogion a Gweinidogion yn cwrdd gyda'r Grŵp Rhanddeiliad Priodasau Cymru sydd wedi cael ei sefydlu gan y sector i drafod y sialensiau sy'n wynebu'r sector yn ystod y pandemig cyn cynnwys cynlluniau cefnogaeth ariannol, criteria ar gyfer ail-agor pan mae'n ddiogel i wneud hynny ayb. Mae'r trafodaethau yma yn ystyried yr effaith ar y gadwyn gyflenwi ehangach a'r cyplau sy'n cael ei heffeithio gan y pandemig.

Yn gywir,



Julie James AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol
Minister for Housing and Local Government

Eitem 2.18

P-05-1147 Dylid ei gwneud yn ofynnol i bob ysgol ddarparu addysg fyw/addysg wedi'i recordio bob dydd i bob disgybl nad yw'n dychwelyd i'r ysgol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Catherine Evans, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 308 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae ysgolion o hyd sy'n honni bod rhwystrau anorchfygol o ran darparu gwersi, bum wythnos i mewn i'r tymor ac am saith wythnos o'r flwyddyn academiaidd hon. Nid yw hyn yn dderbyniol mwyach. Rhaid i bob plentyn gael mynediad cyfartal at addysg. Rhaid dod o hyd i atebion i'r rhwystrau hynny a rhaid addysgu pob disgybl.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Sir Drefaldwyn
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref: P-05-1147
Ein cyf/Our ref: KW/01328/21

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5 Mawrth 2021

Annwyl Janet

Diolch am eich gohebiaeth mewn perthynas â P-05-1147, sy'n cyfeirio at y gofyniad i bob ysgol ddarparu addysgu dyddiol byw / wedi'i gofnodi i bob disgybl nad yw'n dychwelyd i'r ysgol.

Sylweddolaf nad oes unrhyw beth yn gallu cymryd lle dysgu wyneb yn wyneb yn uniongyrchol, a'n bod i gyd wedi gorfod addasu yn y cyfnod heriol hwn ac ystyried gwahanol ffyrdd o ddysgu. Rydym wedi rhoi ystod o fesurau ar waith i gefnogi dysgu o bell gan gynnwys dysgu proffesiynol helaeth, buddsoddiad sylweddol mewn dyfeisiau a'r Rhaglen Dysgu Carlam gwerth £29 miliwn i [recriwtio, adfer a chodi safonau](#) yn ysgolion Cymru.

Er mai awdurdodau lleol ac ysgolion sy'n gyfrifol am ddarparu dysgu o hyd, fe'u hanogir i ddefnyddio'r modelau cyflwyno mwyaf priodol yn seiliedig ar eu gofynion unigol ac anghenion eu dysgwyr. Yn dilyn adborth gan ysgolion ac awdurdodau lleol, diweddarwyd canllawiau Llywodraeth Cymru ar 7 Ionawr i ddileu nifer yr ymarferwyr sydd eu hangen ar gyfer ffrydio byw er mwyn caniatáu hyblygrwydd a phenderfyniadau lleol (mae mwy o wybodaeth yn ddolen isod).

[Ffrydio byw a fideogynadledda: arferion ac egwyddorion diogelu](#)

Wrth ddatblygu eu dull ar gyfer ffrydio'n fyw, rhaid i ysgolion gynnal asesiad risg ac adolygu eu prosesau a'u gweithdrefnau diogelu er mwyn sicrhau diogelwch eu dysgwyr a'u staff. Dylai ysgolion hefyd barhau i roi sylw dyledus i'r canllawiau diwygiedig er mwyn sicrhau diogelu effeithiol, sy'n parhau i fod yn egwyddor annatod o ddysgu digidol.

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

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

Mae Cymru mewn sefyllfa dda iawn i gefnogi ysgolion, ymarferwyr a dysgwyr yn ystod y cyfnod hwn gan fod gennym [Hwb](#), ein llwyfan digidol cenedlaethol ar gyfer dysgu ac addysgu. Mae Hwb yn rhoi mynediad i'w ddefnyddwyr at amrywiaeth o offer ac adnoddau dwyieithog, digidol am ddim. Mae ein [cymorth dysgu o bell ar Hwb](#) yn cynnwys adnoddau i gefnogi gweithgareddau dysgu o bell yn ogystal â dolenni i gyngor ar iechyd a lles. Mae llwyfan Hwb Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd ar gael i ddysgwyr drwy Xbox a PlayStation: https://twitter.com/WG_Education/status/1323691431626760192?s=20.

Rwy'n cydnabod yr heriau parhaus sy'n wynebu pob dysgwr a'u teuluoedd o ganlyniad i'r pandemig. Yn ddiweddar, rydym wedi sefydlu Gweithgor Dysgu Cyfunol, sy'n cynnwys swyddogion o Lywodraeth Cymru, awdurdodau lleol a'r consortia rhanbarthol, a gofyn iddynt fynd i'r afael â materion yn ymwneud â mynediad cyfartal i ddysgu mewn cyfnodau o darfu yn y dyfodol a byddwn ymgysylltu â rhieni a dysgwyr. Rydym yn croesawu adborth i wella cymorth o bell yn y dyfodol i ddysgwyr drwy YouTube, a byddwn yn rhannu unrhyw syniadau a gawn gyda'r grŵp hwn. Yn ogystal, efallai eich bod yn ymwybodol bod rhai sianeli teledu eisoes yn cynnig cymorth ychwanegol i ddysgwyr gyda dysgu gartref gan gynnwys y [BBC](#) ac [S4C](#).

Rwy'n eich sicrhau fy mod yn deall bod y misoedd diwethaf wedi bod yn straen ac yn heriol i lawer o ddysgwyr ac rwy'n cydnabod yr effaith y mae'r pandemig wedi'i chael, ac yn parhau i'w chael, ar ein dysgwyr. Mae'n amlwg nad yw llawer o ddysgwyr wedi datblygu cymaint ag y byddent o ran eu dysgu, ac rydym yn gwybod nad yw'r effaith wedi bod yn unffurf, gan fod y tarfu wedi effeithio'n anghymesur ar rai dysgwyr.

Rydym yn archwilio pa fesurau ychwanegol y gallwn eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael ag amser dysgu a gollwyd ac yn gweithio'n agos â'n partneriaid addysg i ddatblygu'r mesurau hyn, a byddwn yn cyhoeddi Cynllun Adfer Dysgu maes o law a fydd yn amlinellu'r rhain yn fanwl. Mae pob opsiwn yn cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd gan gynnwys dychwelyd fesul cam, gweithredu rotâu ac addasu dyddiadau tymhorau. Mae llawer o'r opsiynau sy'n cael eu hystyried yn sicrhau bod ysgolion hefyd yn gallu cadw at weithrediadau'r ysgol.

Bydd y Cynllun Adfer Dysgu yn nodi ein cynlluniau hirdymor i gefnogi pob dysgwr i adfer o'r pandemig, a bydd yn ystyried sut y gallwn gefnogi'r grwpiau penodol hynny, fel y rhai sydd mewn blynyddoedd arholiad, y mae'r tarfu wedi effeithio fwyaf arnynt. Fel rhan o'r cynllun hwn, byddwn yn ystyried camau gweithredu a chymorth ar gyfer lles dysgwyr ac athrawon, gan ein bod yn cydnabod bod y rhain yn elfennau pwysig ar gyfer dysgu ac yn hanfodol ar gyfer adfer.

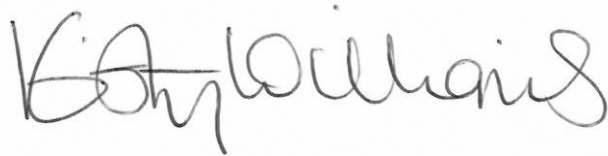
Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r cyhoeddiadau diweddar yr ydym wedi'u gwneud ynglŷn â dychwelyd i ddysgu yn yr ysgol yn ofalus ac yn raddol, gan ddechrau gyda'n dysgwyr ieuengaf o 22 Chwefror. Y nod yw gweld pob disgybl cynradd yn dychwelyd i ddysgu wyneb yn wyneb o 15 Mawrth ymlaen, ynghyd â rhai dysgwyr hŷn fel blynyddoedd 11 ac 13 mewn ysgolion a'r rhai sy'n gwneud cymwysterau mewn colegau, a fydd yn dychwelyd i batrwm dysgu cyfunol. Bydd rhywfaint o hyblygrwydd hefyd i ddysgwyr blynyddoedd 10 a 12 ddychwelyd.

Ar ben hynny, cyhoeddais gynlluniau ar 3 Mawrth i fwy o ddisgyblion Cymru gael cyfle i ddychwelyd i'r dosbarth cyn toriad y Pasg. Fe wnes i gadarnhau y bydd ysgolion yn cael cyfle i groesawu dysgwyr blynyddoedd 7, 8 a 9. Y nod yw rhoi cyfle i ddysgwyr weld eu hathrawon, gan ganolbwyntio ar faterion lles a pharatoi i ddychwelyd i'r ysgol ar ôl gwyliau'r Pasg. Bydd rhywfaint o hyblygrwydd i ysgolion ddewis sut i roi hyn ar waith, ac efallai y bydd yn cymryd rhai diwrnodau cyn iddynt fod mewn sefyllfa i gyfathrebu eu cynlluniau i rieni a dysgwyr.

Mae'r penderfyniadau hyn, fel arfer, yn seiliedig ar y cyngor meddygol a gwyddonol diweddaraf sydd ar gael. Yn yr achos hwn, mae hyn yn cynnwys diweddariadau gan y Grŵp Cyngori Technegol, a gyhoeddodd [bapur](#) ar 5 Chwefror lle nodwyd bod y gwelliant yn sefyllfa iechyd y cyhoedd yn golygu bod modd i ni ystyried "dychwelyd yn rhannol ac yn raddol i ddysgu wyneb yn wyneb mewn ysgolion", a [chynghor](#) a roddwyd i'r Prif Weinidog gan Dr Frank Atherton, ein Prif Swyddog Meddygol.

Rwy'n eich sicrhau chi yr hoffwn weld pob dysgwr yn ôl yn yr ystafell ddosbarth cyn gynted ag y bydd yn ddiogel gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, blaenoriaeth Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystod y pandemig hwn o hyd yw diogelwch a lles myfyrwyr, staff ysgolion a'r gymuned ehangach, yn ogystal ag addysg barhaus ein dysgwyr. Yn y cyfamser, felly, byddaf i a'm swyddogion yn parhau i weithio gyda'n holl bartneriaid i sicrhau bod dysgwyr yn cael y ddarpariaeth ddysgu orau bosibl mewn amgylchiadau sy'n parhau i fod yn eithriadol o anodd.

Yn gywir

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

Kirsty Williams AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

P-05-1147 Require all schools to provide daily live / recorded teaching to all pupils not returning to school, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 06.03.21

Require all schools to provide daily live / recorded teaching to all pupils not returning to school: further comments.

Thank you for the opportunity to share my views on the lack of online teaching during the lockdown period.

Primary schools in Powys will have been closed for eleven weeks since September, by the time they reopen on March 15th. In that time, pupils attending my children's school and, I believe, several other English-medium schools in the area have not been offered a single taught live or recorded lesson. Those attending Welsh-medium and bilingual schools have benefitted from between two and four hours' live learning a day. Nationally, I am aware of primary schools offering full days of live teaching. The disparity amounts to discrimination in my opinion.

In defence of the decision not to teach online, I was told by my children's headteacher that it was planned with developing independent learners in mind, in line with the new Curriculum for Wales – a Curriculum which is not yet in place; and a disingenuous way of justifying what has become nearly three months without teaching. It is astonishing that children who missed a term of teaching in 2019-2020 would be expected to continue to learn independently from resources of variable quality for a further prolonged period.

Evidence from the Education Endowment Foundation shows that there is no need for all children to be taught live all day, but that daily live and recorded teaching is part of the blended model; a finding supported in Welsh Government's own definition of blended learning. I'm aware that live teaching all day, every day would be difficult for many families to facilitate, but there is no justification for offering none at all. Children's learning should not take second place to adults' lifestyles and it is reasonable to expect parents to facilitate some daily participation in online teaching. Of course, there is the simple solution of recording lessons so that they are available at families' convenience, but apart from face-to-face teaching, nothing can replace live lessons for enabling children to interact with their peers.

Kirsty Williams mentions that safeguarding may be consideration for some schools. In our experience, all work has been set via Teams (it doesn't correspond with the materials on Hwb). If safeguarding is a concern preventing live teaching, I fail to see how this is not also the case for any online remote learning, given that all discussion boards and private messaging facilities are visible to any member of a household with access to the device being used anyway.

I am concerned that the learning deficit due to Covid has been exacerbated for those attending schools refusing to teach online, compared with their peers both regionally and nationally who have benefited from regular live teaching. The majority of children who haven't been taught will not be in groups identified for intervention under the Learning Recovery Plan. Kirsty Williams touches on deprivation in her somewhat generic response but doesn't acknowledge that schools were able to make face-to-face provision for pupils without access to devices or internet as vulnerable learners. All pupils could and should have been taught online.

This has been a disappointing missed opportunity for schools to operate more safely in the interests of all stakeholders. Secondary school pupils will soon return to school on a rota basis but I'm afraid I no longer have faith in Welsh Government to guarantee them quality blended learning while they are at home. We are repeatedly warned that the pandemic is not over, and I am not confident that this will be the last closure.

The Minister must improve blended learning provision by requiring schools, by law, to deliver high quality daily online teaching in the event of further primary school closures, and immediately in the case of secondary pupils returning to school part time. This should not be at the discretion of headteachers and would bring Welsh schools into line with what has been on offer to pupils in England since October.

P-05-1103 Rhowch derfyn ar gymhwyso'r un cyfyngiadau Covid-19 ar draws Cymru gyfan

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Mark James Simpson, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 7,995 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae cyfraddau heintio Covid-19 yn amrywio'n fawr ar draws Cymru. Mae cyfraddau rhai ardaloedd ymysg yr uchaf yn y DU ac mae rhai ymysg yr isaf. Mae llawer o filltiroedd yn aml rhwng yr ardaloedd â'r cyfraddau uchaf ac isaf. Mae cyfyngiadau Covid-19 yn achosi difrod economaidd aruthrol, diweithdra cynyddol a chau nifer helaeth o fusnesau. Pan fydd cyfraddau'n uchel iawn, mae'n bosibl mai cyfyngiadau llym yw'r unig ffordd o reoli lledaeniad yr haint ond, pan fo cyfraddau'n isel, mae'r difrod economaidd a'r niwed iechyd yn anghymesur o uchel.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Mae'r rhan fwyaf o fusnesau yn ardaloedd gwledig Cymru, lle mae cyfraddau heintio'n tueddu i fod yn isel, yn fregus iawn a bydd rhagor o gyfyngiadau sy'n effeithio ar eu gallu i fasnachu'n gorfodi llawer mwy i gau'n barhaol. Bydd hyn yn cael effaith ddinistriol ar ardaloedd lle mae diweithdra eisoes yn uchel a chyflogau'n is na'r cyfartaledd cenedlaethol, gan orfodi llawer o bobl o oedran gweithio i adael ardaloedd gwledig, yn aml am byth. Cydnabyddir bod effeithiau andwyol y cyfyngiadau ar iechyd pobl yn cyfrannu'n helaeth at y nifer fawr o farwolaethau ychwanegol sy'n digwydd yn ystod y pandemig nad ydynt yn deillio o haint coronafeirws.

Yr unig ffordd o leihau'r difrod economaidd a'r niwed iechyd a achosir gan gyfyngiadau Covid-19 wrth reoli cyfraddau heintio mewn ardaloedd â chyfraddau uchel yw defnyddio dull gweithredu haenog, fel sydd wedi'i wneud yn gyson ac yn llwyddiannus yn yr Alban a Lloegr.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ynys Môn
- Gogledd Cymru

Eitem 2.20

P-05-1141 Dylid gwneud etholiad y Senedd yn deg – caniatáu danfon taflenni gwleidyddol dan gyfyngiadau symud

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Cadan ap Tomos, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 93 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod etholiad nesaf y Senedd yn rhydd ac yn deg, drwy adael i ymgyrchwyr gwleidyddol ddanfon taflenni â llaw yn ddiogel dan gyfyngiadau symud.

Mae'n rhaid i bob pleidleisiwr gael cyfle teg i glywed gan ei ymgeiswyr a gwneud penderfyniad gwybodus ynghylch sut i bleidleisio. Danfon taflenni yw'r ffordd fwyaf hygyrch i ymgeiswyr roi gwybod i bobl lle y maent yn sefyll. Byddai gwahardd danfon taflenni gwleidyddol yn rhoi mantais annheg i'r pleidiau mwyaf sydd â mwy o arian a dylanwad.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Mae Chloe Smith, Gweinidog y Cyfansoddiad yn Llywodraeth y DU, wedi cyhoeddi na chaniateir danfon taflenni gwleidyddol gan wirfoddolwyr dan reolau cyfyngiadau symud Lloegr. A hynny er nad oes cyfyngiadau'n cael eu gosod ar y Post Brenhinol, cwmnïau danfon eraill, na danfon taflenni masnachol gan fusnesau.

Disgwylir i'r Cyfrifiad fynd rhagddo ym mis Mawrth, er bod hyn yn golygu bod angen i filoedd o weithwyr ddanfon taflenni a churo ar ddrysau ar draws y wlad, yn atgoffa pobl i lenwi a dychwelyd eu ffurflen Cyfrifiad.

Mae gwariant plaid wleidyddol eisoes yn cael ei reoleiddio gan y gyfraith cyn etholiadau'r Senedd. Mae'r rheoliad hwn ar waith gan ddisgwyl y byddai'r pleidiau bellach yn ymgyrchu.

Yn ystod pandemig, diogelwch sydd o'r pwys mwyaf. Ond os bydd yr etholiad yn mynd rhagddo ym mis Mai, mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru ganiatáu i actifyddion gwleidyddol ymgychu, ar yr amod eu bod yn cymryd rhagofalon diogelwch wrth wneud hynny. Byddai gwahardd danfon taflenni gwleidyddol yn taflu amheuaeth ar degwch unrhyw etholiad.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ceredigion
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Eitem 2.21

P-05-1148 Agorwch ysgolion yn llawn i bob oedran yng Nghymru fel y cam nesaf o 15 Mawrth

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Edina Potts-Klement, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 2,094 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae addysg plant wedi cael ei ddrysu am bron i flwyddyn. Nid ydynt wedi bod i'r ysgol ers cyn y Nadolig. Mae'r straen ar eu hiechyd meddwl ar ei anterth.

Rhoddwyd addewid y byddent yn flaenoriaeth ond nawr gyda'r achosion o covid yn gostwng, rydym yn gweld agor siopau nwyddau nad ydynt yn hanfodol yn cael ei ystyried cyn i'r plant ddychwelyd i'r ysgol.

Mae rhai bellach ar y dibyn ac yn methu wynebu 6 wythnos arall o ddysgu gartref heb obaith/dyddiad ar gyfer dychwelyd.

Peidiwch â gadael plant Cymru i lawr! Agorwch bob blwyddyn ysgol.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Mae llawer o blant yn dioddef, nid yn unig yn addysgol, ond hefyd yn emosiynol. Ond eto, mae'n edrych fel pe bai hyn yn cael ei ddiystyru a'r effaith andwyol y mae cau ysgolion yn ei chael ar blant yn cael ei hanwybyddu.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Caerffili
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Comments for petition “Fully open schools for all ages in Wales as the next step from 15th March”

Key points:

Fully open schools because:

- of the detrimental effects of lockdowns on children’s mental and physical health:
 1. “For some children education is their only way out of poverty; for others school offers a safe haven away from a dangerous or chaotic home life. Learning loss, reduced social interaction, isolation, reduced physical activity, increased mental health problems, and potential for increased abuse, exploitation, and neglect have all been associated with school closures. Reduced future income and life expectancy are associated with less education. Children with special educational needs or who are already disadvantaged are at increased risk of harm. The 2019 report of the children’s commissioner for England estimated that 2.3 million children in England were living in unsafe home environments with domestic violence, drug or alcohol abuse, or severe mental problems among parents. These long term harms are likely to be magnified by further school closures.” ([Closing schools is not evidence based and harms children | The BMJ](#))
 2. “The UK children’s commissioners have all pointed out the harms of closing schools to the wellbeing of children and young people. Many pupils may never be able to catch up on lost time in school, and vulnerable teenagers are falling through gaps in the school and social care systems. There is no substitute for face-to-face learning. In the absence of strong evidence for benefits of school closures, the precautionary principle would be to keep schools open to prevent catastrophic harms to children.” ([Closing schools is not evidence based and harms children | The BMJ](#))
 3. “Children’s Commissioner for Wales, Professor Sally Holland, released the findings of her second survey into how young people are faring during the crisis, she warned that the pandemic was having a "crushing impact" on under 18s.

In the survey, named Coronavirus and Me, children shared their views and experiences of the pandemic. Though responses varied, a "worrying" number of youngsters described the devastating impact the last 12 months had had on their lives.

The report found that as well as loneliness, not being able to see friends is having the biggest impact on children’s lives, followed by not being able to see other family members and school and college closures.

A worrying 15% of seven to 11 year-olds reported feeling lonely “most of the time”.

On learning remotely more than half of 12 to 18 year-olds said they enjoyed learning at their own pace from home, but many worried about falling behind with learning.

Levels of confidence and motivation with education decreased with age. A large majority of 15 to 18 year-olds are concerned about falling behind, their qualifications and 69% report low motivation to do school work.

Problems are worse for those who are disadvantaged. Disabled children and teenagers were more likely to worry about coronavirus and feel sad and unsafe.

Those from Black, Asian and other ethnic minority groups were more likely to feel lonely and less likely to say they feel safe than their peers.”

(<https://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/education/lonely-frustrated-angry-children-teenagers-19820279>)

- there is insufficient evidence of the role of school closures in minimising covid-19 transmission.
 1. Although school closures reduce the number of contacts children have, and may decrease transmission, a study of 12 million adults in the UK found no difference in the risk of death from covid-19 in households with or without children. Only 3% of people aged over 65 live with children.

The overall risk to children and young people from covid-19 is very small, and hyperinflammatory syndrome is extremely rare.

In-person learning increases teachers' exposure and might be expected to increase their risk of becoming infected, but accumulating evidence shows that teachers and school staff are not at higher risk of hospital admission or death from covid-19 compared with other workers. Teacher absence because of confirmed covid-19 in England was similar in primary and secondary schools in the autumn term, despite secondary schoolchildren having much higher rates of SARS-CoV-2 infection. Moreover teacher absence decreased in tier 3 regions during the November lockdown despite schools remaining open.

The role of children in community transmission is not clear. Recent infection surveys using PCR tests, show that around 0.5-1% of children have a positive result, and school closures mean it has not been possible to obtain evidence regarding the spread of the new variant in schools. However, earlier studies, including from Australia, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, in which all individuals were tested regardless of symptoms found transmission rates to be low, particularly among primary schoolchildren. Ecological studies and descriptive studies of viral prevalence within schools show that it reflects community prevalence but is not higher.

International modelling studies which estimate that school closures have a meaningful effect on reducing transmission rates are all confounded by the near simultaneous introduction of multiple interventions (including lockdowns, curfews, closures of bars and restaurants). Moreover, they do not account for indirect effects of school closures which prevent parents from working outside the home. A systematic review of observational studies showed that in those studies with lowest risk of bias, school closures had no discernible effect on SARS-CoV-2 transmission. ([Closing schools is not evidence based and harms children | The BMJ](#))

- It was promised back in March 2020 (UK wide) that schools would always be the last to close and the first to open.
 - Non-retail and tourism shouldn't be back ahead of education.
- They have fully opened in England on the 8th March. (The scientific evidence for England and Wales should be the same.)
 - In 2020, after the October half term firebreak in Wales, years 7 & 8, were able to return to school. They were categorised the same as primary school children who posed little threat of transmission.

Testimonials of parents whose families have been struggling:

"I have a child in year 10 that has not physically been to school since 3rd December due to the year group needing to self isolate and the extended lockdown. He has an IEP but as he doesn't need extensive support and is not under social services, he is not considered vulnerable even though he struggles with learning at home. He told me that he hates home schooling. I have another child in year 4 that has completely disengaged with learning at home. Myself and my husband both work full time and we despair at how far our children have fallen behind. We are a 1st world country with a second rate standard of education and little regard for our children's well-being and social skills. It's not acceptable." Sue Price

"I have 3 children 14,11 and 9 and have worked full time throughout. I have since last week decided to reduce my working days to 2 per week (which financially is entirely untenable) but have had to do so as am so concerned about the mental health of my two eldest. Both were positive, enthusiastic, happy, hopeful teens pre Christmas and now they are entirely despondent and have no hope. It's heart breaking to see how this welsh government have torn them apart. I myself lobbied hard from last March for their fair right to an education but now I too am finished for. Nothing left in the tank and racked with worry for my kids." Nikki Guyer

“I used to have a very sporty confident 15 year old son who enjoyed every day of his life, he was a member of a football team both in school and out of school, he was working towards his black belt in karate, his school grades and attitude of life was so positive. I don't recognise my son now, every day is spent in his bedroom staring at a screen, this is not school!! when online lessons are cancelled he goes back to bed. I try to encourage him I really do but i've given up now because how can I give him hope when I don't see any. Only the other day he said to me “mum this is it isn't it, there's no school for me any more.”. This broke me and I had to walk out of the room and cry. i can't do this any more, I just want my son to have a happy life.” Ruth Hilmi

It is clear that children have the least to gain and the most to lose from school closures. It is also evident that the school closures are causing damage in yet unknown proportions when the evidence for the benefit of them is insufficient. The Welsh government must protect the rights of children and fully open the schools.

P-05-1150 Rhowch gwyliau ardrethi busnes i safleoedd cartrefi gwyliau yng Nghymru, fel yn Lloegr

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Denise Evans, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 640 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Ym mis Mawrth 2020, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig y byddai'n rhoi gwyliau ardrethi i'r diwydiant lletygarwch a hamdden. Yn yr un modd â'r Alban, rhoddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ryddhad ardrethi i fusnesau sydd â gwerth ardrethol o dan £500,000. Cafodd llawer o fusnesau eu heithrio o'r gwyliau ardrethi oherwydd bod eu gwerth ardrethol dros £500,000. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r safleoedd hyn yn rhannu bil yr ardrethi rhwng perchnogion y carafanau, felly nid ydym yn cael budd o'r gwyliau ardrethi ar yr adeg anodd hon, pan fyddai'r arian ychwanegol yn gymorth mawr. Mae pob un ohonom yn parchu dewis Llywodraeth Cymru i gau'r ffiniau er mwyn atal y feirws rhag lledaenu. Fodd bynnag, yn gyfnewid am hynny, hoffem ofyn am gymorth gan Lywodraeth Cymru drwy beidio â rhoi terfyn uchaf ar gyfer ryddhad ardrethi. Byddai hyn o gymorth mawr i berchnogion cartrefi gwyliau sydd ddim wedi gallu manteisio ar y rhyddhad ardrethi hyd yn hyn. Rydym am gael yr un rheolau ag sydd yn eu lle yn Lloegr.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Clwyd
- Gogledd Cymru

Eitem 2.23

P-05-1151 Dylid pennu dyddiad ar gyfer ailddechrau gweithgareddau wedi'u trefnu ar gyfer babanod a phlant bach

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Kate Worgan, Tots Play Cardiff North, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 1,756 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rhwng mis Medi a mis Rhagfyr 2020, roeddem wedi gallu cynnal dosbarthiadau wyneb yn wyneb y tu mewn, gan ddilyn deddfwriaeth Llywodraeth Cymru i'r llythyren.

Ni chawsom unrhyw achosion o'r feirws yn y dosbarthiadau ac roeddem yn hynod ddiwyd a rhagweithiol o ran creu amgylchedd diogel i ddosbarthiadau, tra hefyd yn darparu'r holl fuddiannau y gall dosbarthiadau eu cynnig i rieni a gofalwyr, a'u plant ifanc.

Rydym yn dal i gynnal dosbarthiadau ar-lein ond mae angen dyddiad arnom i allu dod â dosbarthiadau wyneb yn wyneb yn ôl.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Yn aml, mae plant ifanc wedi cael eu hanwybyddu yn y pandemig hwn, yn yr un modd â'u rhieni.

Mae wedi bod yn gryn bryder i ni bod rhieni wedi'u hynysu, ac effaith hynny ar eu hiechyd meddwl yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf.

Gyda theuluoedd yn byw ymhellach oddi wrth ei gilydd, agwedd hanfodol ar feithrin rhwydwaith cymorth yw gallu cwrdd â rhieni eraill â phlant ifanc, mewn amgylchedd diogel a chroesawgar.

Bu cyfle i wneud hynny mewn dosbarthiadau babanod ar-lein, ond gall ceisio ymgysylltu â phobl nad ydych wedi cwrdd â nhw eto fod yn anodd.

Mae plant ifanc nad ydyn nhw'n mynd i feithrinfa breifat wedi colli'r cyfle, a'r holl fuddiannau a ddaw o gymdeithasu â babanod a phlant, sy'n rhan enfawr o'u datblygiad.

Maen nhw hefyd wedi colli'r cyfle i archwilio gweithgareddau datblygu a bod ar eu hennill yn sgil hynny, ynghyd â gweithgareddau sy'n hybu'r broses o fondio rhwng rhiant a phlentyn.

Mae gwir angen i rieni allu ailddechrau ein dosbarthiadau'n ddiogel.

At hynny, mae angen hyn arnom ni fel sector, er mwyn i'n busnesau barhau i fod yn hyfyw.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

P-05-1151 Provide a date for the return of Organised Children's Activities for Babies & Toddlers, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 06.03.21

Thank you very much for giving us the opportunity to submit our further comments on our petition for your consideration.

I set up this petition on behalf of all Baby & Toddler classes in Wales, as well as on behalf of all the Parents, Carers and young children who access our Services.

I have run Tots Play Cardiff North Baby & Toddler Play classes in Cardiff for nearly 7 years, as well as being a Mum to two young children myself.

In Wales, we are so lucky to have such a diverse range of classes on offer for Baby & Toddlers, from Baby & Toddler Sign Language to Sensory Play, from Baby Massage to Swimming classes. These developmental activities are so important to young children's early development, as is the socialisation and learning through play that they benefit from from classes. Babies and Toddlers learn using their whole bodies and all of their senses, so classes provide a range of activities to help develop these. They also learn so much through play.

Not all Babies and Toddlers have a chance outside of classes to socialise, in normal times let alone these times. Not all young children attend private nursery. Classes like ours provide them with a safe, nurturing space where they can explore and play with other young children and enjoy and benefit from all the activities we all offer.

Some lockdown Babies have never seen another Baby in real life, which is just so heart breaking. All children have missed out on so much over the last year, but with Wales now starting to unlock again, we really need to make sure the Babies and Toddler in Wales are not forgotten about.

Its not just the young children who benefit though. Its mainly Mums that come along to classes, although Dads, Grandparents and Carers come along too.

Baby & Toddler classes are so important to Mums in particular for meeting other Mums with children of a similar age, who they can then develop friendships with week on week at classes. This is vital for them to help to build up their social support networks. With so many families living further and further away now, new Mums really need to be able to develop these friendships and support networks so that they have that crucial support in the early days and beyond. This is vital to their well being and mental health.

Being a new Mum can be an extremely isolating time if you dont have the opportunity to get out and build these friendships.

We help support Mums who are finding making friends hard and also Mums who are suffering with PostNatal Depression through various different means. A very big part of what we do is with our Mums at heart.

Many of the services that new Mums would normally be able to access regularly have ceased or been greatly reduced during these times. For example, many of our Parents have never seen their Health Visitor, when this would normally have been a service they could have accessed weekly at Clinics.

We are often thought of as 'playgroups', but we are really very different to these. We are structured, planned and prepared classes delivered in warm and welcoming environments.

Many Classes in Wales have been able to still operate via Online classes, but not all have been able to do this and many have lost their income totally. Our sector is mainly made up of self employed people. Not everyone in our sector has been able to access Grants. Some classes have had to close for good.

Online classes have been a lifeline, to us and to Parents, but they just aren't the same as being in the same room together.

We use a wide range of equipment at face to face classes and most Parents don't have access to this in their homes. We have had to limit the activities we are doing Online to ones they can join in with with items they have to hand at home.

Social interaction Online for both Parents and the young children is also totally different, although as a sector we have tried so very hard to provide opportunities for parents and the children play and chat 'together' online, this is just not the same as at face to face classes.

Support for online classes is dropping massively and we aren't sure how much longer we can survive as a sector online.

Most of us operate in line with School term times and with the Spring/Summer Term now approaching fast most of us are now having to rebook our class spaces. With Parents unsure of what format our classes will be in and with many of them no longer wanting to attend Online classes, bookings are massively down for next term as we don't have a date to be able to return to face to face classes.

Safety wise, as a sector we went above and beyond to make sure our classes were safe last term (we were able to operate indoor classes between September and December 2020).

We operated in freshly cleaned rooms, cleaned and sanitised all kit and contact areas in between uses and we sat Parents at measured 2 meter distances.

Parents queued outside at a Social Distance wearing masks and they didn't take their masks off until they were seated at their spots. If they needed to move around the room, for example to use the baby changing facilities, they put their masks back on. Parents were asked to not chat in the car parks before and after class in groups of more than 4, to stay at a social distance and to keep their masks on, as per the last Guidance for our Sector in December 2020.

Hand sanitiser was used by everyone on entry and exit to the building.

We made safety announcements at the start and end of classes, to remind Parents what we all needed to do to keep each other safe.

Class Leaders wore masks to greet and wave off everyone plus when we moved around the room, for example with a bubble machine.

We sanitised toilets and light switches in between classes and windows were kept open to allow for ventilation.

We used microphones so we didn't project our voices and we stopped singing to prevent droplets.

The Guidance was ever changing, but we adapted and kept pushing to ensure the safety of our parents and children, as well as for our own families at home.

I can't explain to you how much extra work this was and how exhausted our Class Leaders were, but we will continue to do all this and more to ensure our classes are safe.

England have a date of 12th April to be able to reopen Baby & Toddler classes, but we have so far been overlooked as a sector for being able to reopen by Welsh Government.

There is so much confusion within our sector over when we are able to return to face to face classes. Now we have been named in Legislation as Organised Children's activities (which happened only very recently in November/December 2020), it states that we are unable to operate face to face classes in Tier 4. In Tier 3 we are able to return back to our classrooms.

Unless we are named as a sector which can reopen before then, we are very concerned that it will be a long time before we are able to return to face to face classes. We really need a clear indication of when we can expect to be able to resume our classes.

So much planning and preparation goes into every single class, we also really need to be given notice in advance of when we can go back, like other sectors are being given.

I asked my Mums last week why they feel they & their children need to go back to face to face classes and I was overwhelmed by the number of responses as well as the content of that they said. This was what prompted me to set up this petition and to then spend a massive amount of time (as well as home schooling and working) to try and get word out more widely in Wales.

I'd like to share a few of their comments with you please...

"Having a baby is fun & exciting but also scary, daunting & a complete minefield, even if you have done it before! Having a baby in the middle of a pandemic is a whole different level of scary, with new worries & anxieties thrown in. Having barely seen anyone for months, starting face to face Tots Play classes was amazing. Not only did my baby actually get to see other real life babies, it also gave me some adult conversation, support & encouragement from other parents, going through similar things.

The end of the face to face classes has been really sad. Kate has done such a good job at keeping us busy & entertained with online classes & they are so appreciated, but nothing can compare to watching your baby interact with & smile at other babies & get excited when you enter the class because she knows she is going to have fun! We always felt really safe at class & there were lots of measures in place to keep us protected & remind us to be careful. I'm back in work in a few months but really hope we can attend some face to face classes before this time as the experience is invaluable to both myself & my daughter."

"Face to face classes have always been an essential part of mine and my daughter's routines. We went into lockdown when she was 1 and for the past year she has missed out on key opportunities to socially engage and interact with her fellow peers. Tots Play has done an amazing job transferring classes online but obviously does not provide the same interaction you would get when other children are present and able to engage together. I feel so sad she has missed out on this and very much look forward to when face to face classes can resume once more. During the easing of lockdown when face to face could resume for a period, I felt very safe entering into the space with my daughter. All covid procedure's were strictly adhered to and felt relaxed for my daughter and I to come and participate in the classes. I feel this sector has been massively overlooked and should be considered highly as a key part of a preschool child's development. I very much hope that with spaces as safe and secure as they have always been, that face to face classes can resume very shortly and once again our little people can flourish together."

"Where to begin with how important these classes are?!?! Not just for the social interaction for babies (which for most will be their first) but for the support as new mums too!! If you could see all the little faces just light up seeing other babies, discovering new sensory toys, music, singing... you would see how priceless this is. Zoom classes are better than nothing but babies just don't respond to a screen like the real thing! I feel so sad that soon I will be back working full time and have barely had any opportunity to give my baby these invaluable experiences...

For us new Mums, the support from Health Visitors has been significantly reduced due to the pandemic, so just having the opportunity to talk to other mums who are going through it as

well makes you feel like you are not alone, and we actually learn a lot from each others experiences!

The few classes we went to before this lockdown were very well managed in terms of social distancing so there is no reason why they can't start up again asap in my opinion. I would have zero concerns about the safety of myself or my baby."

Having a date to be able to return to face to face classes would mean that our sector is able to continue to provide these much needed services in the future and to ensure that our Parents, babies and toddlers in Wales are no longer missing out on our important Services.

Thank you very much for reading

Kate Worgan
Class Leader and Franchisee Tots Play Cardiff North

Eitem 2.24

P-05-1152 Caewch yr ysgolion! Cadwch ein plant yn ddiogel. Oherwydd y cynnydd mewn COVID-19. Achubwch ein dyfodol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Amy Hughes, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 1,585 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Gan fod ysgolion ac adeiladau eraill nad ydynt yn hanfodol wedi ailagor, mae COVID-19 wedi dechrau cynyddu eto.

Drwy gadw'r ysgolion ar gau ac addysgu plant gartref neu drwy alwadau fideo hyd yn oed, rydym yn helpu i atal COVID-19. Rydym yn helpu i achub ein GIG, aelodau ein teulu a'n dyfodol!

Mae sawl ffordd o addysgu plant heb beri risg iddyn nhw ac i bobl eraill. Caewch yr ysgolion. Gwnewch ystafelloedd dosbarth ar-lein er mwyn ei gwneud hi'n ddiogel.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyrain Abertawe
- Gorllewin De Cymru

P-05-1153 Dylid agor campfeydd awyr agored a chaniatáu chwaraeon awyr agored yng Nghymru yn yr un modd ag yn Lloegr ar 29 Mawrth

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Keri Mckibbin, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 272 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn rheoli campfa ym Mhorth Tywyn. Mae gennym 8,000 troedfedd sgwâr o le yn yr awyr agored, ac rydym wedi cael adborth hynod gadarnhaol o'r sesiynau hyn yn yr awyr agored a oedd yn dilyn y rheolau cadw pellter cymdeithasol. Mae'r cyfnod clo wedi gwneud niwed i lawer o'n haelodau, gan godi gorbryder, straen, ofn ac iselder. Mae pob un yn dweud bod ein sesiynau yn yr awyr agored wedi cadw'r cyflyrau hyn draw ac wedi bod yn help aruthrol drwy gyfnod anodd iawn. Nid oes modd gorbwysleisio eu heffaith ar iechyd meddwl ac iechyd corfforol, a byddai'n hwb enfawr i fywyd cymunedol Cymru.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Mae gwyddonwyr SAGE, sy'n cynghori Llywodraeth y DU, yn dweud bod ymarfer corff yn yr awyr agored yn ddiogel ac yn argymhell pawb i wneud ymarfer corff unwaith y dydd. Wrth wneud hyn, rydym yn cynnal yr holl brofion tymheredd, yn diheintio'r holl gyfarpar a ddefnyddir rhwng sesiynau, ac mae pawb yn trin ei gyfarpar ei hun. Mae'n siŵr ei bod yn llawer gwell ymarfer corff mewn amgylchedd proffesiynol rheoledig, gan roi hwb i iechyd y gymuned. Bu timau chwaraeon lleol hefyd yn arsylwi ar yr amodau llym hyn drwy gydol y cyfnodau y caniatawyd iddynt chwarae, a bydd ymateb cadarnhaol gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn cael effaith bwerus iawn ar blant ac oedolion yng Nghymru. Mae chwaraeon ysgol yn Lloegr, er enghraifft, yn dechrau ar 8 Mawrth, eto ar gyngor gwyddonwyr. Dewch i ni gael Cymru i fynd eto a pheidio â syrthio y tu ôl i Loegr.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Llanelli
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

**P-05-1153 To open outside gyms and sport in Wales the same as England
March 29th, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 04.03.21**

Thanks for your kind help and a lot of people want to get back exercising at least outside, and lots of kids want to get back playing sport too. The effect on their mental health has been very damaging and sport and exercise will begin to build back their confidence and self-esteem after a long lockdown again.

It's disheartening for a lot of our members, and parents of kids who could be playing sport, to see long lines outside of people queueing for fast food outside in many fast food establishments, in burry port alone last weekend, there were thousands of people there throughout the day not always distancing, and then we aren't allowed to play sport or exercise in sanitised and strictly socially distanced conditions.

The UK government were given evidence 17th February that gyms has only 1.7 cases per 100,000 visits and they couldn't prove that started in gyms either, this is far lower than shops for example. With obesity a big factor in covid hospitalisations and deaths the government clearly says, we should be only strengthening our people's immune systems through exercise and eating well, instead fast food places have been deemed "essential" throughout. Gyms in Wales have been already closed 39 out of 49 weeks since the first lockdown.

The welsh government is currently listening to jan 8th TAG scientists "evidence" saying that gyms are "unsafe" , they didn't take into account the facts that we santitise equipment after every use in between exercise, and everything is spotlessly clean, far safer than supermarkets.

We have a 8000 square feet purpose built for exercise that we have already demonstrated perfect for socially distanced exercise. I have messages every day of our members struggling with mental health, and the SAGE scientists have already deemed it safe in England for the outside sports facilities to safely re open march 29th, surely this will only be a very positive event for our exercise and sports starved communities?

Yours in health,

**P-05-1153 To open outside gyms and sport in Wales the same as England
March 29th, Correspondence – Interested Party to Committee, 06.03.21**

Hello,

I'm writing in to provide comments on the sports/fitness industry reopening.

I am a qualified fitness professional of 8 years, as well as being a competitive athlete. In that time I've witnessed the importance health and fitness has, not only physically but Also mentally.

I have suffered from depression, as well as a lot of people I've trained, the rate of suicide In England alone increased by Almost 10% in 2020 compared to the previous year, resulting in a rise of almost 5 thousand deaths or serious self inflicted injuries, with the majority attributed to men. Even in the bodybuilding community we have lost notable figures, elite athletes like like sandoe who took his own life last year, a man who on the face of it appeared to have a successful career and life, lost a battle to the internal struggle that so many of us face on a day to day basis.

Claims of gyms being a priority were told to us by the government at the beginning of February, yet no date has even been announced of when gyms can reopen. It is critical that gyms receive a date within the coming weeks or we'll risk death by suicide becoming a higher killer in wales than even covid, The only facts presented to us have been that gyms have shown one of the lowest Transmission rates and a much greater impact to health and mental benefits. I believe it is no longer an excuse to keep gyms and fitness closed when we are seeing higher infection areas like schools and shops receive priority. With the rate of unemployment, disabilities or weather conditions, "training at home out outdoors" is not viable for everybody and the majority have suffered already. I believe it's time to stop that suffering.

Thank you.

Eitem 2.26

P-05-1154 Dylid ailagor y sector lletygarwch yng Nghymru erbyn 12 Ebrill 2021

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Lyndsey Groundwell, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 157 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Gyda'r llacio arfaethedig o ran cyfyngiadau ar wyliau yng Nghymru a nodi strategaeth godi cyfyngiadau gan Lywodraeth y DU, rydym ni'n credu ei bod bellach yn bryd ailagor yn barhaol y sector hwn sy'n amhrisiadwy yn economaidd ac yn gymdeithasol. Wedi'r cyfan:

- Mae lefel rhybudd y Gwasanaeth Iechyd wedi'i ostwng oherwydd bod llai o fygythiad yn sgîl y feirws;
- Cymru sydd wedi rhoi'r ganran uchaf o ddosau cyntaf o'r brechlyn COVID-19
- Ni sydd â'r nifer isaf o achosion fesul 100,000 ymhlith cenhedloedd y DU, sef 75.4 - sy'n debyg i'r gyfradd a welwyd ym mis Medi - ac mae meini prawf eraill a fodlonwyd yn golygu bod Cymru bellach wedi syrthio i lefel rhybudd 2 ar hyn o bryd.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Mae llawer o dafarndai Cymru yn ganolbwynt cymunedau, yn darparu man lle gall pobl alw heibio a siarad â phobl eraill o'u cymuned leol, ac mae hynny'n helpu pobl i deimlo'n llai ynysig. Mae'r budd hwn i bobl i'w gael yn "lleol" yn benodol, ac yn aml caiff hyn ei anwybyddu.

Mae lletygarwch yn cynnwys tafarndai, bwytai a chaffis, sy'n denu pobl o bob rhan o'r gymdeithas ac sy'n darparu ffynhonnell incwm amhrisiadwy i'r gadwyn gyflenwi ehangach. Byddai pennu dyddiad, fel 12 Ebrill, yn caniatáu amser i'r cwmnïau hanfodol hyn gaffael a gweithgynhyrchu'r cyflenwadau y bydd eu hangen arnynt ar gyfer ailagor lleoliadau.

Y llynedd, ailagorodd y sector yng Nghymru ar ôl y sector yn Lloegr, ac o ganlyniad gwelwyd refeniw Cymru yn mynd dros y ffin. Hyd yma, bydd lletygarwch wedi bod ar gau am ddau Basg, dau Wyl y Banc, Calan Gaeaf, Noson Tân Gwylt, y Nadolig a'r Flwyddyn Newydd, diwrnod Santes Dwynwen, diwrnod Sant Ffolant, cystadleuaeth Rygbi'r 6 Gwlad a hefyd Dydd Gŵyl Sant Padrig a Dydd Gŵyl Dewi.

Ni fydd llawer o fusnesau yn goroesi oni chyflymir y cam i ailagor y sector lletygarwch yma.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyrain Caerfyrddin a Dinefwr
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Eitem 2.27

P-05-1155 Caniatáu chwaraeon dŵr diogel, gan gadw pellter cymdeithasol, yn ystod cyfnodau clo y coronafeirws

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Tavi Murray, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 1,447 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae gweithgareddau ac ymarfer corff yn yr awyr agored yn hynod fuddiol i iechyd meddwl ac iechyd corfforol pobl. Gofod glas: mae camlesi, afonydd, llynnoedd a'r arfordir yn ffynonellau llesiant gwerthfawr a diogel, a wrthodir i ni yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. O ganlyniad i hyn mae llawer ohonom yn dioddef o heriau iechyd meddwl gwirioneddol.

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddileu'r ymadrodd sy'n awgrymu bod pob math o chwaraeon dŵr yn cael ei wahardd yn ystod cyfnodau clo a chaniatáu mynediad at ofod glas lleol ar yr amod bod cyfyngiadau teithio yn cael eu dilyn.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Rydym i gyd yn cytuno y dylem "osgoi gweithgareddau sy'n golygu cryn dipyn o risg" yn ystod cyfnodau clo beth bynnag fo'r amgylchedd lle mae'r rhain yn cael eu cynnal, er mwyn gwarchod y gwasanaethau brys. Fodd bynnag, gofynnwn i Lywodraeth Cymru ddileu'r ymadrodd sy'n awgrymu bod pob math o chwaraeon dŵr yn y categori hwn. Gall gweithgareddau dŵr fel caiacio, canŵio, syrffio, chwaraeon padlo a nofio yn yr awyr agored ddarparu ymarfer corff rhagorol a diogel ynghyd â buddion iechyd meddwl enfawr.

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i aralleirio'r Cwestiynau Cyffredin hyn i ddarllen yn syml: "Gan mai un o ddibenion y cyfyngiadau yw lleihau'r pwysau ar y GIG yng Nghymru, dylech osgoi gweithgareddau sy'n golygu cryn dipyn o risg."

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gŵyr

- Gorllewin De Cymru

P-05-1155 Allow safe, socially-distanced watersports during coronavirus lockdowns, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 11.03.21

Additional information to support Senedd petition 244739: “Allow safe, socially-distanced watersports during coronavirus lockdowns”

This petition was started by kayakers and has been signed by many other watersports participants including wild swimmers, dinghy sailors, surfers etc, both recreational and competitive. Wales is home to a large, thriving community of people whose passion for outdoor recreation is central to their identity and quality of life. This community is composed of individuals from all walks of life, including those born and bred in Wales and those coming to live in the country from other parts of the UK.

Many water sports participants report that engagement in these activities is a central part of their lives, their ‘recreation’ offering physical, emotional and spiritual nourishment. Within this community are many people drawn to the coastline, rivers and lakes of Wales. These rich natural resources provide sources of physical and mental wellbeing, essential adventure, and a sense of location and identity.

Successive lockdowns in Wales have required “swimming or other exercise at sea, or in lakes, rivers or other waterways” to be avoided. We understand the Welsh Government position is that water sports are to be avoided to reduce the pressure on rescue services and NHS. We disagree with this position for the following reasons:

1) The likelihood of accidents or rescues is extremely low, given the available data from the RNLI / Wales’ Drowning Prevention Strategy 2020-26.

Significant factors: Seasonal considerations combined with activity type and intention show that committed water sports participants, accessing local water resources, are highly unlikely to encounter difficulties in their chosen activities.

Welsh Government has stated that ‘one rescue at this time would be one too many’, presumably in terms of pressure on rescue services and health care. We believe that this is a false premise, given the enhanced risk of hospitalisation / health issue / death that water sports enthusiasts are exposed to as a result of the prohibition of their chosen activity. These risks include increased likelihood of injury or death as result of engaging in walking, running and cycling on Wales’ highways. Tragically, there have been numerous examples of such accidents during each lockdown in Wales (see stories below).

2) Mental health issues will be increased among sectors of the population denied life-affirming activities central to their sense of physical and mental wellbeing. Negative behavioural responses are rising in Wales (diet, exercise, alcohol, drugs, social media, sedentary lifestyles), which represent an enormous future challenge to the health of the nation.

We would argue that ‘one life ruined by lockdown is one life too many’ in response to the Welsh Government’s current prohibition of water sports during Alert Level 4.

Who is affected? The Watersports participation survey shows canoeing is the most popular boating activity with around 3% of the population taking part. Canoe Wales has a membership of 3,800 members across all age groups. This number does not include many more paddle sport enthusiasts in Wales who are not members, estimated at over 50,000 regular participants. Surfing tends not to organise into formal clubs and associations; so estimated numbers are less clear. However, research by the surfing industry estimates 25,000 Welsh residents participate in surfing. This total (close to 1% of the population) seems a conservative estimate, given the excellence of the Welsh coastline for surfing, and the proximity of many residents to the coast. The UK Outdoor Swimming Society has 100,000 members - on a pro rata basis, it is likely that at least 5 000 members are Wales residents. Again, open water swimmers tend to organise informally, and it is highly likely that a significantly greater number of people in Wales regularly engage in open water swimming. Other popular watersports include sailing and rowing.

In summary, it is clear that watersports have significant participation levels in Wales. These people are currently denied access to the activities that are vital for their wellbeing.

Personal stories This petition was created in response to personal stories from individual watersports participants in Wales who are facing significant well-being challenges during lockdown. We were overwhelmed by the response, and it has been very challenging to cut this document down to the required 4 pages as there was more than double the content that would fit, thus very few of the stories can be fully reported. Please note some people felt unable to reveal their significant disabilities because this document will become public and they did not want to be identifiable. One noted: “it is common for cold water swimming groups to include many people with both visible and invisible disabilities it is inclusive and can be safely open to many”. These participants include:

- **A disabled watersports athlete** who cannot participate in walking or running, currently unable to participate in her usual exercise on flat water and now left as her only choice exercise on a recumbent

trike. She wrote: "I'm really struggling having my safest outdoor sports option removed from me as someone who has more limited options to exercise... I'm very exposed on the roads ... and with autumn leaves, low sun, slippery roads and gusty winds I lose traction on my drive wheel with hills".

- **Female, 59, self-employed** "I took up sea kayaking about 18 months ago. I have bad arthritis in feet, knees and hands and so it is imperative that I keep moving. I've had to give up walking any distance because of the pain in my feet so kayaking has been a brilliant way to keep my body moving, supple and cardio fit. I'm currently feeling very out of condition and I find it hard to stay motivated too. I run my own business and frankly this recent lockdown has been very tough."
- **Young members of GB teams & Welsh squads** unable to train, who are having to deal mentally with watching their counterparts elsewhere improve, while their own hard-won abilities slip away.
- **Female, Canoe Slalom Athlete, 14, Welsh Talent Squad** "Having not had the same rules in England, Scotland and Wales has meant that the paddlers I compete against have different conditions to train under... All of this has seriously affected me because my dream is to represent my country but with each session that I miss, I fall further behind my peers who are able to take advantage of their home nation opening up facilities. My frustration sometimes causes me to start arguments with those closest to me. I'm aware of it at the time but I just need to release it so I don't internalise it... I have dreams of getting to the Olympics. I have spent 4 years getting to this point. I have given up going out with friends and going on holidays because I am dedicated to my sport and in return, I feel my sacrifices of a normal childhood and teenage years has all been for nothing."
- **Male, 16, GB Freestyle team** I have found going from training 3 or 4 times per week to not even being able to get in a kayak incredibly hard. It is worse seeing the social media posts of all my friends around the rest of the UK and the world out paddling – I just want to be there with them. Kayaking has been the focus of my life for the last 7 years and gives me the energy and motivation for life. I have wanted to be a World Champion since I was 9 and it has been so tough not being able to train for over 6 months of the last year when my competitors are still out on the water, when the planned Worlds this summer is my last chance as a Junior. I have so much extra training to make up for. **Parent:** Outdoor activity is so important and without it my teenage son just becomes an online gaming zombie. I can't wait until he can get back on the water and back to normal. There are so many benefits of kayaking, fitness, fresh air, mental problem solving and many friendships. Kayaking is the perfect socially distanced activity as the boat and paddle naturally makes everyone keep a distance.
- **Male, Intensive Care Consultant, Wales** "Kayaking has always been time-out from working life: to be out on the open sea, engrossed in the elements of wind and wave. Sometimes using every part of my body and brain to control my boat in challenging sea conditions. Other times, a meditation of watching the horizon as I place one more stroke into the water, then another and another until many thousand strokes later I have reached that distant point. There has been none of that for too long. I work in Intensive Care where I am a Consultant - it has been the hardest and longest year of my medical career. I have been at work in the hospital night and day. I have been at work at home constantly reading, looking for better ways to treat this new disease. I try to think about the patients who survived Covid. I remember those who didn't: I remember reassuring them that they would probably be ok; I remember putting them on a ventilator; I remember phoning their partners when they died. I want time, space and peace to let those memories subside."
- **Female, open-water swimmer, Anglesey** "As an open water Coldwater swimmer and part of a very supportive group of women who swim regularly together in small groups in the sea it seems one of the least risky activities through lockdown. People change on the beach in the fresh air with good distance between each other and are in the water with good distance from each other at least 2 m. It is very good for mental health and well-being, provide some social contact but not close, is outdoors in the fresh air and promotes exercise as well as the scientifically documented benefits of cold-water swimming preventing dementia, high blood pressure and anxiety closed."
- **Female, Nurse, N Wales** "Kayaking is part of my identity; it is what I have lived for on my rare days off for years and I am well able to make safe decisions for myself within this sport. I have never required medical attention or rescue services in 15 years. I miss it dearly and it would have been of great benefit to me to relax and unwind on the sea after work-days spent nursing patients in challenging conditions during this pandemic. Kayaking, particularly on the sea can be achieved with absolute covid-19 appropriate social distancing requirements, paddling within ones own abilities, no car sharing required."
- **Female, Ceredigion, University researcher** "Dwi'n mwy lwcus i byw yng Nghymru, mewn ardal pert iawn. Llynedd, ledled pan oedd na cyfyngiadiau am aros yn lleol, oedd hi'n bosib i nofio yn yr afon ac yn y mor, a chaicio yn r ardal lleol, heb risg a heb gormod o bobl. Dydy hi ddim yn glir i fi os mae na tystiolaeth i cefnogi yr reholau am peidwch i nofio neu gwneud chwaraeon dwr. Mae na cysylltiad crif

rhwng iechydd meddwl ac treulio amser yn y byd natur, ac y polisi erbyn chwaraeon dwr a hyn o bryd yn creu problem i lot o honom ni.”

- **Male, 49, Window cleaner, S Wales** “I’ve been kayaking for about 9 years. I started when we had some really serious family problems. Just an hour on the water kept me sane. Helped me through another week. I find just an hour once a week sea kayaking or surfing helps to lift my spirits. I feel so happy and alive. My wife said the money spent on the kayak was money well spent she could see the positive effect it has on me.”
- **Female, 54, Planning section leader** “I have worked throughout the pandemic in manufacturing, my job is extremely stressful and my escape to reduce my stress is kayaking, as I am not allowed to go on the sea my stress levels have increased, thus increasing my migraine frequency as a result for the duration of lockdown I have had to have extra medication from my doctor to control the migraine, I feel depressed and am unable to understand how if I lived in England during lockdown I would still be allowed to access the sea? Kayaking is a socially distance sport, and it is a sport which helps immensely with mental fatigue. As a result of not kayaking my fitness levels required for kayaking have seriously dropped, mental health has declined, motivation has disappeared, and I feel in a rut.”
- **Male, 54, director of sea kayaking company** "I started my company in 2007 to share my love of sea kayaking with others. Winter is a time for me to up skill, to keep above the game, to relax and enjoy the area I love, which is Anglesey. To have this taken away, a blue space of freedom, has been very challenging to my mental health and something I never could have believed would happen. I've always loved water and It pains me as I cycle past looking out to sea, knowing I'm not allowed to access and engage, despite my knowledge, skills, qualification and experience. I wonder why England and Scotland are allowed, yet those of us that live in Wales are not."
- **Male, 44, Quality control** “I’ve been working from home since March 2020. As a result, my work life balance has suffered, which has affected my mental and physical wellbeing to very significant and negative extent. In the past I would go sea kayaking to relieve stress and reset, but the terms of the most recent Welsh lockdown have prohibited that. I’ve felt the loss greatly, particularly as it is my belief there is no better way to exercise at a safe social distance from the rest of society.”
- **Female, Valleys, 50s** "I’ve become quite reliant on outdoor swimming in recent years to deal with depression and anxiety and maintaining my physical well-being. It benefits me in two ways: firstly, the cold water itself (the benefits of which are widely recorded) and secondly, the action of swimming outdoors in a lake. I get a feeling of freedom that I get nowhere else. In fact, I have recently been prescribed diazepam for severe anxiety as an alternative to outdoor swimming which seems to me to be an odd public health policy. Physically, I have a lot of muscular and joint pain these days which can make walking unpleasant, but all my aches and pains disappear in water which means that I can exercise without pain. I can only do this in water"
- **Male, 65 years, retired customs officer** “I consider the paddling restrictions to be detrimental to my health and well-being and overall, not to be well justified. I suffer from levels of depression. Outdoor exercise is the way I successfully help myself deal with this condition. Not being able to conduct this important physical and mental outdoor activity has sunk me at times and made feel less positive about myself and events. I consider kayaking to be a generally safe outdoor activity and far safer than e.g. cycling which is allowed under Covid restrictions in place. I am an experienced cyclist. However earlier this year carefully cycling I was hit full on by an 88 yr old driver who completely at fault who drove across my path to turn right at speed. Immediate impact sent me over her car. The police and two ambulances attended the scene. My serious injuries now, 9 weeks later, leave me in difficulty and pain walking. I cannot agree or accept that kayaking is more dangerous than the cycling. It’s very obvious I think that the reverse is the case and the restrictions on kayaking should be lifted.”
- **Male, 57 years, Upholsterer** “The lockdown has affected my well being quite a bit...apart from the usual stresses and anxiety that most people have endured this year. Not being able to go out and paddle has reduced my confidence, ability to deal with normally easy occurrences, that happen throughout the day... I have a Work life, a Home life (sort of) but the gel that keeps it all together, which is paddling.. is not there..”
- **Male, 54, Conwy, Information Analyst** “The no paddlesport has affected my mental health during lockdown, it has been made worse by the fact that the other nations have been able to paddle. Kayaking is my passion and my release from day to day stress. We have spent years training to make Paddlesports a low risk sport and it should be recognised as a key exercise like walking and cycling”
- **Male, 53, Architectural technologist** “As a 12 y.o. kid, surfing was my escape from family life which wasn’t the best. Despite living 14 miles from the coast, I would strap my surfboard to my home-

made trailer on my bike and ride to the beach. I used to think of it as “my place to be” not realising the benefits it was bringing me. For the past year I have worked from home, visiting sites to carry out surveys to make them a safer working environment during Covid. These have included buildings with high proportion of persons that have tested positive. This, together with excessive working hours, demanding deadlines to ensure the safety of others in their workplace is extremely stressful, which is affecting my mental health. There are days where I just do not want to speak to people, my work phone will ring or ping with an email notification and I feel my stress levels going through the roof... being on or in the sea or rivers is my release from stress, reorders my mental state of mind, just as it did when I was 12. I feel that the benefits of kayaking and the sea have been completely overlooked.”

- **Male, 55, Self Employed** “It is with full understanding the impact that the Pandemic has had and the need to restrict people’s socialisation. However, I fail to see why experienced Kayakers are prohibited from paddling when the risk factor of injury and/or physical contact, compared to other permitted activities is low! ... I feel strongly that the recent restrictions have had an immeasurable impact on the wellbeing of myself and many people in the paddle sport industry.”

- **Male, 52, Self Employed, Carmarthenshire** “As we all know access to the outdoors brings great benefits to mental and physical wellbeing, keeping people fit and emotionally balanced during an extremely difficult time. I have been working throughout the restrictions and I have witnessed people mountain biking, surfing, horse riding, walking etc which adds to the frustration that watersports are currently banned. The activity of sea kayaking was my release after working all week, a time to recharge and relax that is well suited to social distancing. Everyone involved takes this activity very seriously and spends a great deal of time, money and effort on training to understand this environment, its risks and how to stay safe. I urge you to allow us to enjoy the many benefits to be gained from it.”

- **Male, 67, Semi-retired construction manager** “I started kayaking when I was 14 and still at school. ‘Just add water’ sums up my life. Any spare time has been spent on or in water be that sea, river or lake. I used to enjoy lots of forms of exercise including running and cycling. However, age is now taking its toll and I struggle to cope with these but I can still paddle.

Due to personal circumstances I do not see or speak to anyone in the mornings unless I go to work. Even then I rarely come into contact with likeminded people. Virtually all of my friends are kayakers but I never get to see them. My children have left home and I have not seen my Mother or one of my daughters for over a year. Being completely locked down is certainly taking its toll mentally. I find conversation is drying up and I have become more inward looking. There is nothing to talk about and no one to talk to anyway. I really need to get out, see some friends and have something to look forward to. I can safely do this in a kayak... If Covid does not get me depression will.”

- **Female, Gwynedd** “It’s now close to a year of various restrictions relating to kayaking. I find it difficult to understand why I am able to cycle from home along busy roads ... yet I cannot paddle my sea kayak on the virtually empty sea. I live alone and am desperately suffering from lack of social interaction on top of physical fitness and mental well-being. How often are we being told of the benefits of taking part in activities in the outdoors? I consider kayaking to be one of the best activities to do this while socially distancing in a non-contact sport.”

- **Female, 36, coach & GB Freestyle Team. Llangollen** “As paddlers returned to paddlesports after the first lockdown, I saw the curative effects of being in and on water in action. I felt first-hand and observed the same feeling of knots of anxiety melting away as soon as we launched our boats into the water. Those who’d suffered great mental anguish were almost immediately happier, calmer and more able to deal with life’s challenges. This lockdown has been extremely hard on almost everyone’s mental health. For paddlers, not having access to water has taken away a very effective coping mechanism... I have been in some very low and dark places mentally since December. There is going to be a nationwide mental health crisis to deal with as we come out of this. You should be looking to encourage all free, COVID-safe avenues for people to be able to protect and improve their mental health.”

- **Male, gas engineer** “Well personally, kayaking has always been about escapism, I go to work, which can be quite stressful in the line of work that I do...fixing gas escapes in the highway, getting out away from the masses and traffic is how I deal with this, not being able to so as along with other issues contributed to my high stress levels and bouts of depression...”

We call on the Welsh government to remove the statement that states “for example swimming or other exercise at sea, or in lakes, rivers or other waterways” as activities to be avoided and allow safe, socially-distanced watersports during coronavirus lockdowns.

Eitem 2.28

P-05-1156 Dylid cyfateb y cyllid ar gyfer busnesau bach yn ystod y cyfyngiadau symud gyda Lloegr – gan gynnwys y grant ailgychwyn

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Sally Gillard, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 2,458 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Yng Nghymru, busnesau bach sydd wedi cael y lefel isaf o gyllid allan o holl wledydd y DU yn ystod y trydydd cyfnod clo cenedlaethol – er iddynt fod o dan gyfyngiadau symud am gyfnod hirach.

O heddiw ymlaen, cyhoeddodd Rishi Sunak grant ailgychwyn ar gyfer busnesau bach i helpu gydag ailagor busnesau.

Rwy'n annog Lywodraeth Cymru i gefnogi ein busnesau lleiaf yn iawn, a darparu grantiau sy'n cyfateb i'r hyn a roddir i berchnogion busnesau bach yng ngwledydd eraill y DU.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Rishi Sunak – cyllideb mis Mawrth 2021

Gallwch weld cymhariaeth o gyllid holl wledydd y DU ar gyfer cyfnod clo 3 drwy wirio cyllid pob gwlad ar wefannau llywodraethau.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Pontypridd
- Canol De Cymru

P-05-1156 Match the funding for small businesses during lockdown with England - including the restart grant, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 10.03.21

Firstly, I would like to thank you for discussing our petition.

We would like to ask the Welsh Government to re-evaluate their funding for the smallest businesses in Wales, and to match it with that of England's for this lockdown.

The Welsh Government has made continuous claims that our funding package in Wales has been the most generous. I would like a public response from the Government on how they came to the calculations which enables them to freely make this claim in the media?

For most small businesses in Wales, we have received the smallest package of support for this lockdown of all UK nations. At the beginning of the pandemic, a £10,000 or £25,000 grant was distributed to all businesses with an RV under £51,000 for a period of closure from the end of March through to June/July. This was uniform across the UK. For this current lockdown, which in Wales began on December 20th, most businesses have received the sum of £6,000 or £10,000 for almost the same time frame - with businesses also being forced to close for their busiest period of the year. Many hospitality businesses will have already placed orders for food and alcohol prior to the lockdown announcement, resulting in huge wastage and losses for these businesses.

Comparably, in England an identical business would have received a one off payment of £4000, with a further £2001 paid every 42 days - they were also able to trade during Christmas week. In Northern Ireland, a business is receiving £800 per week of closure, and in Scotland where they actually have the most generous package, they are receiving - a one off payment of £6000 with a further £2000 per month. I have attached a document comparing all UK nations. This is based on the NDR Grants.

I understand that the counter argument from the Welsh Government will be that they have announced a unique fund - Economic Resilience Fund - however, only for the firebreak lockdown could this even be considered to be a generous offer. Most businesses failed to meet the criteria for these funds. The stipulations often excluded businesses below the VAT threshold, or who's business falls in the non-essential retail category (most businesses) and those able to claim SEISS. Round 3 of the ERF was also project based and closed within 72 hours. Furthermore, the most recent fund excludes non-essential retail again in addition to businesses with less than 10 full time employees. I would also like to question why the number of employees is relevant when the cost of employees are covered mostly by the furlough scheme? The overheads of a business in the same size premises and the same rateable value will not differ substantially, whether they have 4 or 14

employees - with the exception of NI contributions. I would understand those who employ more receiving a slightly larger sum to offset this, but to exclude all businesses on the basis of employee number seems unjustified, as the number of businesses in Wales who won't meet this criteria is in the vast majority.

Additionally, many of these businesses are categorised under non-essential retail, but are however service based industries, such as hair salons, beauty salons, barbershops, and like ourselves, a photographic studio. These businesses are unable to operate any take-away or click and collect services, resulting in a zero turnover for the period of closure.

Most of our smallest businesses in Wales employ less than 10 full time employees, and are run by sole traders or partnerships. This means that they will have received a total of £6000-£10000 for their premises costs (which is insufficient for most, as it barely covered their rent) , but have also had no income in this time due to the SEISS last being paid in November/December with no further grant until the end of April. This is resulting in many business owners running up to thousands of pounds in debt.

For direct comparison;

A hair salon in Wales, with a RV of £10000 and 4 employees will have received a total of £6000 to cover December 20th-March 31st.

A hair salon in England, with a RV of £10000 and 4 employees will have received a total of £8097 to cover January 5th-March 31st.

How is it fair that a business in the River Wye, which meets the exact same criteria as a business in Monmouthshire, but there is a disparity of over £2000 in their funding, yet the business in Monmouthshire also had to shut for Christmas week. For businesses with a larger RV, this disparity is even larger.

Additionally, in England they have announced re-start grants to help businesses regain their footing. Non-essential retail will be receiving grants of upto £6000, while hospitality, leisure and close contact services will be receiving upto £18000. No such support has been announced as of yet in Wales. A sum of £740 million has been provided to Wales for additional business support, so I would like to ask how this will be allocated?

I would also quickly like to mention that this petition was started just days ago, and received a total of 2455 signatures. I agreed for the petition to be cut short for it to be discussed by yourselves before the election, however I am more than confident that had the petition run for the full month that we would have exceeded 10,000 signatures - so we do have a huge support for our cause.

Thank you for taking the time to discuss our petition, and I look forward to your response.

Kind Regards,

FUNDING DISCREPANCIES COVID-19 LOCKDOWN UK

RATEABLE VALUES	Under £12000 (£15k in England/N.I)	Over £12000 (£15001-£51000)	£51000+
Wales	2 payments of £3000	2 payments of £5000	
England	£4000 plus £2001 per 42 days of closure	£6000 plus £3000 per 42 days of closure	£9000 plus £4500 per 28 days of closure
Scotland	£6000 plus £2000 per 4 weeks of closure		£9000 plus £3000 per 4 weeks of closure
N.Ireland	£800 per week	£1200 per week	£1600 per week
	Totals based on 12 weeks of restrictions		
Wales	£6000.00	£10000.00	
England	£8002.00	£12000.00	£18000.00
Scotland	£12000.00		£18000.00
N.Ireland	£9600.00	£14400.00	£19200.00

P-05-856 Rhaid gwahardd gwerthu cŵn bach gan siopau anifeiliaid anwes a phob gwerthwr trydydd parti masnachol yng Nghymru (Cyfraith Lucy)

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan C.A.R.I.A.D., ar ôl casglu 11,195 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i weithredu gwaharddiad ar werthu cŵn bach gan siopau anifeiliaid anwes a phob gwerthwr trydydd parti masnachol.

Mae gwaharddiad ar werthu cŵn bach gan drydydd partion am elw wedi'i enwi'n 'Cyfraith Lucy' ac fe'i cyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar yn Lloegr. Mae cefnogaeth enfawr gan y cyhoedd, y cyfryngau ac ar draws y pleidiau i Gyfraith Lucy, ac rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno Cyfraith Lucy yng Nghymru fel mater o frys.

Mae tynnu cŵn bach oddi ar eu mamau i'w gwerthu yn aml yn creu cŵn sâl, trist, wedi'u trawmateiddio, sy'n camweithredu. Dylid gallu gweld cŵn bach gyda'u mam yn y lle y cawsant eu geni. Mae eu cludo i le gwahanol ar gyfer eu gwerthu yn niweidiol o ran eu lles. Nid yw rheoleiddio gwerthu cŵn bach yn fasnachol gan drydydd partion yn effeithiol i atal niwed iddynt, ac felly mae gwaharddiad yn angenrheidiol er lles cŵn bach.

Caiff cŵn bridio a gedwir mewn ffermydd cŵn bach eu cuddio o olwg y cyhoedd ac yn aml maent yn dioddef trawma corfforol a seicolegol am flynyddoedd. Mae rheoleiddio gwerthu cŵn bach yn fasnachol gan drydydd partion yn aneffeithiol o ran atal niwed i gŵn bridio ac mae gwaharddiad ar drydydd partion ar werthu cŵn felly yn angenrheidiol er eu lles.

Byddai gwaharddiad ar werthu cŵn bach gan drydydd partion yn cael effaith gadarnhaol ar gŵn bridio, ac yn sicrhau eu bod yn weladwy, a byddai'n galluogi'r cyhoedd i weithredu ar gyngor arfer gorau i weld ci bach gyda'r fam ble y'i ganwyd.

Hefyd, ar hyn o bryd mae rhai pobl sy'n ffermio cŵn bach heb drwydded, a smyglwyr cŵn bach, yn defnyddio trydydd partion trwyddedig i werthu eu cŵn bach, ac mae hyn yn ei gwneud yn bosibl iddynt weithredu heb gael eu dal, a heb i awdurdodau lleol fonitro iechyd a lles cŵn bridio a chŵn bach. Mae rheoleiddio gwerthu cŵn bach yn fasnachol gan drydydd parti yn

anefeithiol wrth atal ffermio cŵn bach yn anghyfreithlon a smyglwyr cŵn bach, ac felly mae angen gwaharddiad ar drydydd partion o ran gwerthu cŵn, i ddiogelu cŵn, cŵn bach a'r cyhoedd, yn ogystal ag i atal gweithgarwch troseddol.

Nid oes dim manteision lles o werthu cŵn bach drwy werthwyr masnachol. Mae'r arfer hwn dim ond yn golygu bod cŵn bridio yn cael eu cadw o lygad y cyhoedd. Yn ogystal â phryderon am les anifeiliaid, mae gwerthiant gan drydydd partion yn creu risgiau ychwanegol i iechyd a diogelwch y cyhoedd.

Mae gwerthiant cŵn bach yn uniongyrchol gan fridwyr neu ganolfannau achub cŵn adnabyddus yn amddiffyn pob parti, yn sgîl rhagor o dryloywder ac atebolrwydd. Gallai gwaharddiad ar fargeinio am gŵn bach er elw godi safonau iechyd a lles ar gyfer cŵn bridio a chŵn bach, yn ogystal â darparu diogelwch y mae mawr ei angen ar gyfer y cyhoedd.

Mae gweithredu Cyfraith Lucy yng Nghymru hefyd yn hanfodol i fynd i'r afael â'r difrod a wnaed i enw da Cymru, sy'n parhau i gael ei gydnabod fel canolbwynt o ran ffermio cŵn bach yn y Deyrnas Unedig.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

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

P-05-915 Galwad am well gorfodaeth o ffermydd cŵn bach yng Nghymru
Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Laura Clays, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 112 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Yn dilyn y ffilmiau brawychus o ffermydd cŵn bach yng Nghymru, mae angen i ni weld gwell gorfodaeth o drwyddedu ffermydd cŵn bach gan gynghorau lleol yng Nghymru.

Argymhellion:

Cau ffermydd cŵn bach sydd ddim yn bodloni'r meini prawf gofynnol
Erlyn ffermydd cŵn bach sy'n rhoi lles anifeiliaid mewn perygl
Gwell tryloywder o ymweliadau wedi'u rheoleiddio – dylai fod cofnodion cyhoeddus fel y rhai a gyhoeddir gan yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd ar sgoriau hylendid bwyta. Dylai'r cyhoedd allu adolygu'r cofnodion arolygu.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy
- Gogledd Cymru

Eitem 3.3

P-05-939 Gosod embargo ar unwaith ar drwyddedau bridio cŵn newydd, ar adnewyddu trwyddedau ac ar geisiadau cynllunio nes bod y rheoliadau'n addas i'r diben a nes bod modd eu gorfodi

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan C.A.R.I.A.D., ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 1,738 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Yn dilyn rhaglen ddogfen a ddarllledwyd ar BBC One Cymru nos Lun 30 Medi 2019, yn tynnu sylw at gyflwr dychrynlyd y fasnach cŵn bach gyfreithlon, drwyddedig a reoleiddir yng Nghymru, ffaeleddau'r broses arolygu, yr anghysonderau a'r camgymeriadau yn adroddiadau arolygu trwyddedau'r Cyngor a'r canllawiau gofidus, yn aml, a roddir gan filfeddygon i arolygwyr trwyddedau (nad ydynt yn arbenigwyr ym maes lles anifeiliaid) ar ffitrwydd cŵn bridio, rydym yn galw ar y Gweinidog i ymyrryd ar unwaith a rhoi cyfarwyddyd i holl gynghorau Cymru i osod embargo ar unrhyw drwyddedau newydd, ar brosesau adnewyddu trwyddedau ac ar geisiadau cynllunio'n ymwneud â bridio cŵn nes bydd ymchwiliad llawn wedi'i gynnal i'r ffaeleddau hyn: Ffaeleddau rydym wedi bod yn darparu tystiolaeth arnynt ers blynnyddoedd i Lywodraeth Cymru a chynghorau sydd, yn eu tro, wedi'u hanwybyddu neu eu diystyru. Nid oes unrhyw ddiben parhau i roi trwyddedau bridio cŵn o dan yr amgylchiadau dan sylw. Byddai gwneud hynny'n caniatáu i system drwyddedu ddiffygiol barhau, gan beryglu lles cŵn bridio a chŵn bach yn y sefydliadau hyn ac yn rhoi ymdeimlad ffug o sicrwydd i'r cyhoedd a fydd yn credu ei bod yn iawn iddynt brynu ci gan sefydliad sydd wedi'i drwyddedu o dan y drefn bresennol. Mae'n amlwg ei bod yn anodd i'r cyhoedd wahaniaethu rhwng fferm cŵn bach trwyddedig a didrwydded a chan fod y Gweinidog ei hun wedi ymrwymo i gael gwared ar ffermydd cŵn bach yng Nghymru, mae'n sefyll i reswm y bydd hi am gymryd y camau mwyaf priodol, a hynny ar unwaith, i sicrhau bod hyn yn digwydd nawr. Er ein bod yn croesawu'r addewid i gynnal adolygiad brys o'r system drwyddedu bresennol, nid yw hyn yn mynd yn ddigon pell. Hyd nes y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gosod rheoliadau cadarn, newydd ac addas i'r diben, ni ddylid cymeradwyo unrhyw drwyddedau newydd, ni ddylid adnewyddu unrhyw drwyddedau ac ni ddylid cymeradwyo unrhyw geisiadau cynllunio i adeiladu sefydliadau bridio cŵn newydd neu i ymestyn sefydliadau bridio presennol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

WRITTEN STATEMENT BY THE WELSH GOVERNMENT

TITLE **The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021**

DATE **27 January 2021**

BY **Lesley Griffiths MS, Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs**

I am pleased to announce I have today laid the Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021 alongside the accompanying Explanatory Memorandum and a Plenary debate on them will be held on 2 March 2021.

As I advised in my Written Statement of 5 October 2020 my commitment is to introduce a ban on the commercial third party sales of puppies and kittens in Wales before the end of this Senedd.

These Regulations will change the licensing arrangements for the sale of animals as pets in Wales, which includes a ban on the commercial third party sale of puppies and kittens. Optimising welfare standards across Wales is a priority and the intention of the new Regulations is to promote responsible breeding and ensure puppies and kittens are bred in suitable conditions.

I have always maintained a ban on its own cannot tackle all the problems associated with puppy trading. The proposed ban is *one part* of the work associated with improvements in welfare standards at dog breeding establishments which include tackling barriers to enforcement.

I am also pleased to advise, working closely with Local Authorities, work is also underway in relation to tackling barriers to enforcement of the Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014. A three year Welsh Government funded project, which includes enhancement of training and better guidance for inspectors and improved use of resources within Local Authorities and across Wales, has been established and is being led by Local Authorities in Wales.

We will continue to work with key stakeholders, including Local Authorities and the other Administrations to ensure we introduce changes which will have a lasting impact on the welfare standards of dogs and cats bred in Wales.



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

DATGANIAD YSGRIFENEDIG GAN LYWODRAETH CYMRU

TEITL	Ail-osod Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Cynnwys Anifeiliaid) (Cymru) 2021 drafft
DYDDIAD	03 Chwefror 2021
GAN	Lesley Griffiths AS, Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig

Er mwyn mynd i'r afael â chamgymeriad bach, ond pwysig, yn y fersiwn gwreiddiol a gyflwynwyd ar 27 Ionawr, gyda gofid, mae'n rhaid i mi ddweud y byddaf yn gosod fersiwn newydd o Reoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Cynnwys Anifeiliaid) (Cymru) 2021 drafft cyn bo hir.

Bwriad cyffredinol y polisi y tu ôl i'r Rheoliadau hyn, a fydd yn disodli adran 1(1) o Ddeddf Anifeiliaid Anwes 1951, yw adlewyrchu arfer gorau wrth werthu cŵn a chathod bach. Mae caniatáu i drydydd partïon masnachol werthu cŵn a chathod bach yn golygu, yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion, na fydd prynwyr yn gweld y ci na'r gath fach yn rhyngweithio â'r ast/fam neu'r brodyr a'r chwiorydd.

Mae swyddogion yn gweithio'n gyflym i ddatrys y mater ac mae dyddiad dadl newydd wedi'i bennu ar gyfer 23 Mawrth 2021. Ni ragwelir y bydd yr oedi hwn yn effeithio ar y dyddiad y daw'r rheoliadau hyn i rym, sef 10 Medi 2021.

Eitem 3.4

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 Senedd

- Arfon
- Gogledd Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-895
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/00266/21

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau

4 Mawrth 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 09 Chwefror ynglŷn â Deiseb P-05-895, Etifeddiaeth Rosa.

Fel yr amlinellwyd yn fy llythyr blaenorol, rydym yn parhau i weithio'n agos gyda'r Rhwydwaith Lles Anifeiliaid (AWNW) a rhanddeiliaid eraill, gan gynnwys y BVA (Cymdeithas Milfeddygol Prydain). Byddwch yn sylweddoli bod yr effaith y mae'r achosion o Covid-19 yn parhau i'w chael wedi golygu bod blaenoriaethau wedi newid wrth inni fynd i'r afael â meysydd megis gwaith i ddarparu gwasanaethau sy'n diogelu iechyd y cyhoedd, yn diogelu anifeiliaid rhag clefydau statudol ac yn sicrhau nad yw lles anifeiliaid yn cael ei beryglu. Mae'r pwysau ar wasanaethau milfeddygol wedi bod yn aruthrol ac maent wedi gorfod penderfynu ble a sut i hoelio'u sylw yn ystod y cyfnod anodd hwn.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae'n flin gennyf na allaf roi amserlen fanwl ar gyfer ailgydio yn y gwaith cwmpasu hwn, ond byddaf yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ichi pan fydd hynny'n bosibl.

Cofion,

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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0300 0604400

Gohebiaeth.Lesley.Griffiths@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Lesley.Griffiths@gov.wales

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

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

P-05-1003 Mynnu Aseiad o'r Effaith Amgylcheddol nawr ynghylch gwaredu mwd wedi'i halogi'n radiolegol yn nyfroedd Cymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Cian Ciaran, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 10,692 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, sy'n llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddefnyddio Deddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru) 2016 mewn perthynas ac ansicrwydd, a sicrhau bod Aseiad llawn o'r Effaith Amgylcheddol yn cael ei gynnal cyn bod modd gwaredu unrhyw waddod pellach o orsaf pŵer niwclear Hinkley Point yn Cardiff Grounds.

Peidiwch â gadael i Lywodraeth Cymru dorri ei chyfraith ei hun!

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Rhaid i'r aseiad o'r effaith amgylcheddol ddarparu

Data sylfaenol manwl am ymddygiad a thynged deunydd sy'n cael ei waredu yn Cardiff Grounds;

Dadansoddiad radiolegol llawn, gan gynnwys allyrru gronynnau alffa;

Aseiad manwl a chyfoes o effeithiau radiolegol posibl ar boblogaeth de Cymru;

Rheoli llygryddon niwclear ar y tir yn hytrach na'u gwasgaru ar y môr;

Parchu cytundebau ynghylch gwaredu morol;

Gwarchod Afon Hafren.

Rydym hefyd yn galw ar y Senedd nad oes buddiannau niwclear yn dylanwadu ar yr Aseiad o'r Effaith Amgylcheddol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Senedd

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol De Cymru

P-05-1003 Demand an EIA now on the dumping of radioactively contaminated mud in Welsh waters, Correspondence – NRW to Chair, 23.12.20

Dear Ms Finch-Saunders,

Thank you for your letter of 21 December regarding Petition 'P-05-1003 Demand an EIA now on the dumping of radioactively contaminated mud in Welsh waters'. This has been passed to me for response by Clare Pillman.

Update on the marine licencing process for this application

Since we last wrote to you on 3 August 2020 in connection to this petition, we have made further progress with our pre-application processes associated with this proposed disposal activity, namely:

- On 15 September 2020, we notified EDF Energy that we had approved its sampling plan. NRW is therefore satisfied that the sediment sampling and analysis plan is sufficient for the characterisation of the sediment to be dredged and to support a marine licence application for disposal of the dredged material at sea
- On 2 October 2020, EDF Energy announced its intention to carry out an EIA as part of its future marine disposal licence application and formally withdrew its request for an EIA screening opinion from NRW
- On 12 October 2020, in accordance with Regulation 5 of Marine Works (EIA) Regulations (2017), NRW confirmed with EDF that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be required for the dredge disposal marine licence application

All these steps have been publicly communicated and are available from our web-site; <https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/news-and-events/statements/marine-licence-to-dispose-dredged-material-off-the-coast-of-south-wales/?lang=en>

At a recent meeting with representatives of EDF Energy we were informed that the submission of their marine licence application is now expected in January 2021.

Response to the further comments made by the petitioners in their recent correspondence

We note that the petitioner has requested you to forward their scoping proposals to NRW for consideration.

As detailed above, the scope of the EIA is restricted to the requirements of the Marine Works (EIA) Regulations (2017) and EDF have committed to undertaking the associated EIA as part of its licence application. EDF have withdrawn their EIA screening request and do not intend to request a Scoping Opinion from NRW.

Consequently, we now need to await the formal submission of the marine licence application and its supporting documentation. Given its profile, our determination of the application will include an 8-week public consultation, and this would be the appropriate time for the Petitioner and any other interested party to comment on any element of the application. I would reiterate that our determination process will ensure that we only issue licences for material that is safe for disposal following a thorough assessment of the evidence that supports the application.

Kind regards,

P-05-1003 Demand an EIA now on the dumping of radioactively contaminated mud in Welsh waters, Correspondence – Prof. Barnham advice to NRW, 09.03.21

Report to: Natural Resources Wales

From: Keith Barnham, Emeritus Professor of Physics, Imperial College London

Date: 9th March 2021

Misleading information from the Environment Agency concerning evidence for Plutonium Microparticles in the Hinkley Point sediment

The National Resources Wales (NRW) report *Response to report NRPB-M173* has been brought to my attention. It is undated and has no identifier, but hopefully can be located from the title.

The NRW report contains a number of misleading statements that I assume originated with the nuclear regulator the Environment Agency (EA). I would appreciate this report being forwarded to the EA with a request that they give immediate attention to the questions and requests raised. I would be grateful to be copied into the email correspondence as it will be clear from Refs. 1 and 2 (attached) that I have relevant expertise. NRW's contacts may wish to question me directly.

1) It is a matter of public record (Hansard, 19582) that the Hinkley Point A reactors 'could' be used to produce Plutonium for the weapons programme but the regulator (EA) has no evidence that they were ever used to produce Plutonium for the weapons programme. Moreover, were Plutonium produced in the Hinkley Point A reactors, this could not have been extracted from the fuel as this could only take place during the fuel repossessing at NRPs such as Sellafield.

As Ref.1 describes, in 2000 the Ministry of Defence reported that it had found 0.37 tonnes of weapons grade plutonium, the origins of which they could not identify. The calculations which we published in 1985 [2] show that the UK Magnox reactors produced 0.36 tonnes of weapon's grade plutonium in their early years, the bulk of this from Hinkley Point A (HPA). This is relevant to the discussion of Plutonium Microparticles (PMPs). The requirement to extract the fuel while the plutonium was still weapons grade and to get it to Sellafield before the start of the NPT (which would forbid the practice), resulted in more than half the HPA core being extracted in 1968 with equipment designed to change 20% of the core a year. This resulted in the accidents which compromised the Magnox cladding of the spent fuel elements. Then in 1969, according to a MAFF report [3], an accidental release of sulphuric acid into the pond resulted in

"irreparable damage.....to the particularly large amount of spent fuel that was there at the time.....not merely corrosion of the magnox which has in some cases disintegrated completely, but extends.....to extensive surface corrosion of the uranium itself."

Whoever at the EA wrote that plutonium could only be extracted at Sellafield in appears unaware that these accidents were the origin of the plutonium in the waste discharge recorded in NRPB-M173. This prompts the first question for the EA:

Q.1 When the original decision was taken in 2018 to dredge and dump the sediment without alpha testing, were those who took the decision aware of the extent of the accidents recorded in Ref. 3 and the plutonium record in liquid waste in NRPB-M173?

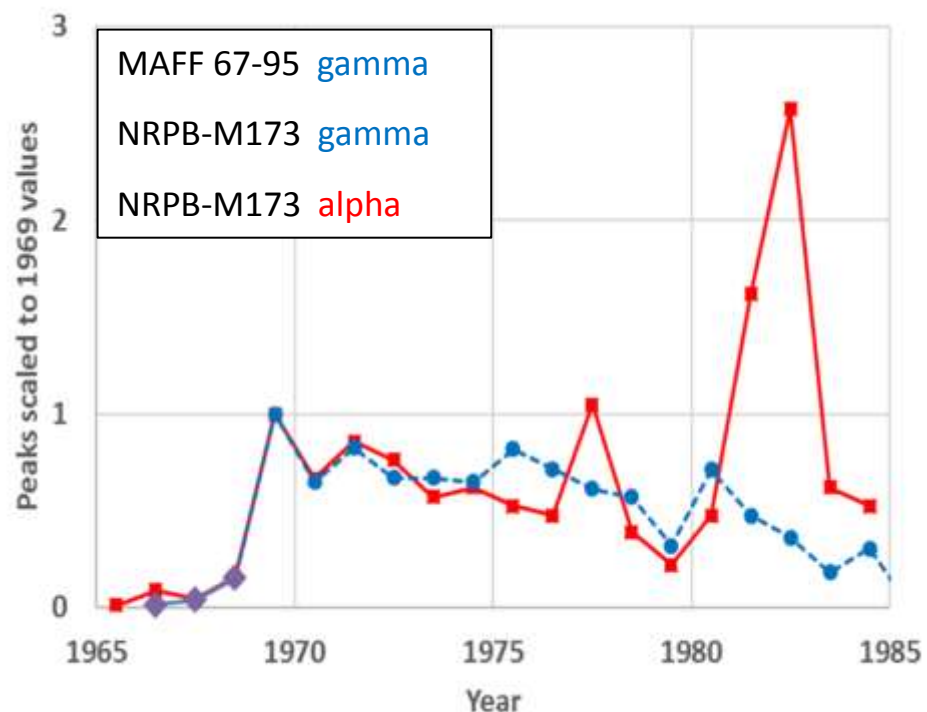
2) Over many years of annual monitoring, and to the best of our technical advisors' knowledge, hot particles have never been identified around the Hinkley area. The high levels emitted by these particles will mean that they would have been detected by gamma spectrometry in the first instance. Furthermore, no hot particles have been identified in the previous subsurface or surface sediment samples taken for the previous dredging application for Hinkley Point.

Plutonium Microparticles were identified in the liquid waste discharged from HPA by their alpha emissions recorded in NRPB-M173 (red line in Fig.1). All the plutonium signal recorded in NRPB must have come from particles of less than 5 micron diameter as this is the size of the filters at the exit of the cooling ponds. Note the MNP peak in 1982 is larger than the original peak due to the accidents in 1969. Clearly a lot more PMPs got through the filters in 1982 but there is no sign of a peak in the dotted blue line, which is the gamma signal. The PMPs in the Hinkley sediment do not emit gammas and cannot be identified by gamma spectroscopy.

Q.2 What do the EA records indicate was the origin of the large number of PMPs emitted in 1982?

Q.3 Were any alpha measurements made on liquid discharges from HPA in later years than 1984. If so, please provide them. If not, why not?

Q.4 Have those dealing with the clean up of the HPA cooling ponds measured the plutonium content of the sludge at the bottom of the ponds?



- 3)levels of Americium-241 measured by gamma spectrometry can be used to infer the presence ofsome radioisotopes of Plutonium – as they would be expected to behave similarly in the environment. Plutonium concentrations are estimated using a model that assumes their activities are proportional to the ratio in Sellafield discharges..... Alpha spectrometry has not been necessary for the samples from the Hinkley dredge area as the doses from all contributing radionuclides, including measured concentrations of Americium-241 and those estimated for Plutonium concentrations, were not exceeded.

The bulk of the plutonium in sediments in the Hinkley area probably originated in the discharges from the HPA cooling ponds. Your model can therefore be refined:

- 1) The correction for Americium-241 decays can start from 1968, the most likely date for generation.
- 2) Our calculations estimate that the isotopic ratio of Plutonium-241 in these discharges was

$$\text{Pu-241/all isotopes} = (3.05 + 0.39/-0.25)\% \text{ by weight.}$$

Finally two requests:

Request 1. Please use your model to recalculate the plutonium concentrations from the measured Americium-241 in the dredge area referred to above, using these two corrections and compare the results with safety limits.

Request 2. Given that Fig. 1 clearly shows that the HPA PMPs are not detectable by gamma emission, we request that all samples be tested for PMPs by techniques such as those used in Ref. 4, whether or not they show a gamma signal.

References

- 1) K.W.J.Barnham et al., *Nature*, **407**, 833, (2000). (attached)
- 2) K.W.J.Barnham et al., *Nature*, **317**, 213, (1885). (attached)
- 3) MAFF “Liquid Waste Disposal Authorisation, CEBG Hinkley Point”, PDRW (69) 74
- 4) S.R.Aston. D.J.Assinder and M.Kelly, *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science* (1985),20,761-771

Production and destination of British civil plutonium

K. W. J. Barnham, D. Hart, J. Nelson and R. A. Stevens

The amount of plutonium produced by the Magnox reactors belonging to the CEGB and SSEB is estimated using three different methods which give similar results for total plutonium production. The difference between this total and the UK civil plutonium inventory is 6.3 ± 0.8 tonne. This balance was apparently sent to the United States in exchange for fissile material for UK military requirements. The US destinations published by the UK government appear to accommodate significantly less plutonium.

WE believe that if the international non-proliferation regime is to be strengthened, all links between civil and military nuclear programmes should be broken. If such links existed in the past the details should be clarified, effective safeguards introduced to prevent re-occurrence and information made available to allow compliance with the safeguards to be monitored. Within the framework of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) these injunctions clearly apply to the three nuclear powers which are signatories of the treaty, Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Accordingly, we have set out to determine, for the case of the United Kingdom, how much plutonium has been produced in its civil reactors. Because much of the information required for such an investigation is not available, we have used three methods to estimate the total plutonium production. We believe our calculations are an interesting demonstration of the precision with which the production of fissile material such as plutonium-239 may be inferred from published data about reactor operations.

The British situation is complicated by the arrangement sanctioned by the mutual defence agreements with the United States under the terms of which¹ plutonium from the British civil programme has been transferred to the United States in exchange for highly enriched uranium and tritium required for the British military programme. British government spokesmen have stated² that no plutonium from the British civil reactors operated by the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) and the South of Scotland Electricity Board (SSEB) has been used for military purposes in Britain and that none of the plutonium transferred to the United States has been so used. Our calculations, however, lead us to conclude that the civil uses for British plutonium in the United States do not fully account for the missing material. We have also encountered what we believe are serious shortcomings in the procedures for plutonium accountancy in Britain.

An earlier version of this paper was first submitted for publication in June 1984 and presented at the Sizewell Inquiry in October 1984³. The CEGB responded⁴ with a number of criticisms, which they did not quantify on advice from the Department of Energy. We have investigated all these criticisms and incorporated some changes. These make only small differences to our numerical results.

Yield and burn-up

The British Magnox reactors with which we are concerned are graphite-moderated reactors using natural uranium fuel. A series of these reactors were built in Britain primarily for production of military plutonium. The first of these, at Calder Hall in Cumbria, was commissioned in 1956; others followed at Chapelcross in Scotland. We are not here concerned with the production of plutonium at these reactors, but at the civil reactors designed on similar principles but operated by the electricity utilities.

Our first objective is to calculate the total quantity of all plutonium isotopes produced per tonne of original fuel as a function of the total thermal energy generated by a tonne of fuel, called the burn-up, B , in units of MW-days per tonne (MWd/te). We represent plutonium isotope production by the function $G(B)$, in units of kilograms per tonne (kg/te). This can be obtained by the numerical solution of the equations⁵ giving as a function of irradiation time the concentrations of the principal isotopes of uranium (235 and 238) and of plutonium (239 to 242 inclusive). The burn-up, the energy released by fission of uranium 235 and 238 and of plutonium 239 and 241, is a by-product of these equations. We correct the energy release for radiative capture effects as in ref. 6. The cross-sections we use⁷ depend on the mean neutron temperature which we take to be the mean moderator temperature T_m , and on the proportion of epithermal neutrons in the total neutron spectrum governed by the parameter r . Resonance absorption and fast fission are allowed for by the adjustment of the uranium-238

cross-section using parameters for each reactor given by IAEA⁸. A detailed description of our calculations will be published elsewhere.

There are no direct tests we can make of our $G(B)$ on data for the CEGB and SSEB reactors. The only clear information published on plutonium production in Magnox reactors concerns the military reactors at Calder Hall. Figures by Tyror⁹ and Griggs and Harper¹⁰ illustrate plutonium production and isotopic composition as a function of burn-up for a typical point in the Calder Hall reactor core. At a moderator temperature appropriate to Calder Hall and with $r = 0.055$, we find our $G(B)$ reproduces these curves very closely. Our best fit to the Tyror curves for isotopic composition is obtained with a fast fission factor of 1.02, corrected for fast radiative captures, as used by Griggs and Harper¹⁰, rather than using 1.03, as quoted by the IAEA⁸.

The major difference in $G(B)$ between Calder Hall and the civil Magnox reactors arises from different moderator temperatures^{8,9}. For each civil reactor we use the $G(B)$ described above evaluated at the temperature appropriate to that reactor^{8,11}. The effect of changing other parameters is considered later.

Table 1 Comparison of isotopic ratios in spent fuel dispatched 1978–84 with predictions for discharges 1977–83

	Plutonium-239 Sum all plutonium isotopes	
	$G(B)$ predictions 1977–83	CEGB dispatch data 1978–84
Bradwell	0.730	0.744
Berkeley	0.740	0.721
Hinkley Point A	0.740	0.725
Trawsfynydd	0.719	0.717
Dungeness A	0.703	0.719
Sizewell	0.718	0.716
Oldbury	0.704	0.708
Wylfa	0.705	0.710
Mean	0.720	0.720

Table 2 Uranium fuel (tonnes) discharged from CEGB and SSEB power stations 1963–72

Fiscal year	Bradwell			Berkeley			Hinkley Pt			Trawsfynydd		Dungeness			Sizewell		Oldbury		Wylfa		Hunterston*	
	IME	SUB	BEST	IME	SUB	BEST	IME	SUB	BEST	SUB	BEST	IME	SUB	BEST	SUB	BEST	SUB	BEST	SUB	BEST	IME	BEST
63–64	44	40	44	45	49	45																
64–65	83	93	83	60	43	60																
65–66	133	120	133	188	147	188	10	63	10	33	33	6	63	6								
66–67	117	120	117	128	147	128	47	63	47	33	33	67	63	67	48	48				29	29	
67–68	97	120	97	118	147	118	208	63	208	33	33	146	63	146	48	48				99	99	
68–69		74	74		110	110	440 [†]	408	408	73	73	178	178	212	212		44	44		178 [‡]	178	
69–70		94	94		118	118		174	174	170	170	173	173	149	149		91	91		122 [‡]	122	
70–71		93	106		116	118		100	105	155	142	169	182	142	167		110	118		73 [‡]	73	
71–72	81	68 [§]		106	104			18	13	52	65	158	145	160	135	160	136	128	16	14		42 [§]

* Calendar year basis, given by first year in first column.

† Based on rate for April–August 1968.

‡ Assuming proposed curve followed.

§ Ref. 18.

|| Ref. 15.

This $G(B)$ refers to a point within the reactor core. The spatial variation of neutron flux in the core gives rise to a spread in the irradiation of the fuel elements in any particular channel. We have investigated typical axial variations of burn-up for a Magnox reactor¹² and used such a variation to obtain a channel-averaged $G(B)$. As $G(B)$ is approximately linear over the appropriate range of burn-ups, averaging reduces $G(B)$ by only 1–2 per cent. Possible radial variations in burn-up have also been investigated. Though the neutron flux falls at large radius, we find that for sensible refuelling procedures in the steady state, radial averaging compensates in part for the effect of axial averaging. A comprehensive reactor-average of $G(B)$ is not feasible in the absence of detailed information on refuelling schemes. Henceforth we use a $G(B)$ that is channel-averaged only, noting that this will underestimate the real situation.

We have been unable to find detailed information against which to test our $G(B)$ for civil Magnox reactors apart from Fig. 5 of the sixth report of the Royal Commission on Environmental Protection (the "Flowers Report")¹³, which gives the rate of plutonium production for a "power" reactor. Our original interpretation of this unreferenced figure as typical of civil Magnox reactors has been criticized by the CEGB⁴, but our $G(B)$ does reproduce this curve well at a temperature within the range appropriate to civil Magnox reactors.

As an additional test, we have compared the isotopic ratios resulting from our calculations with the data provided by the CEGB on the isotopic composition of fuel dispatched from their Magnox stations for the six fiscal years 1978–84¹⁴. We believe that the isotopic composition of the fuel dispatched should approximate to that of the fuel discharged one year earlier. Table 1 shows the good agreement between our predicted isotopic ratios, calculated at the average of the discharge burn-ups for the appropriate years (as in Method A below) and the CEGB dispatch

data, giving confidence in our extrapolation of the Calder Hall fit.

Fuel discharges

Fuel discharges from 1971–72 onwards have been provided by the British government in response to parliamentary questions^{15–21}, but the government has refused to give information on fuel discharges for the 1960s¹⁵. The figures in Table 2 in the column headed "SUB" are derived by subtraction of the numbers of fuel elements discharged by certain dates given in various sources^{21–25}. For five stations, refuelling curves to mid-1968 are given in an Institute of Mechanical Engineers symposium (IME)²⁶ on the refuelling of gas-cooled reactors. Bearing in mind that the SUB data for 1965–68 are averaged over three years, the two sources are in reasonable agreement.

The refuelling policy adopted at Magnox stations in their early years was to follow an "ideal refuelling line"²⁶ with the total spent fuel discharged, ΣD_i , increasing linearly with "core-average" irradiation

$$B = (\Sigma E_i)/M \quad \text{MWd/te} \quad (1)$$

up to a predetermined maximum burn-up B_{\max} . Here ΣE_i is the total thermal energy generated (in MWd) and M is the total mass of uranium in the core. If this "ideal refuelling line" is followed, then all of the initial charge will have been discharged by the time the "core-average" burn-up reaches B_{\max} . In addition, if each D_i discharged is replaced by an equal amount of fresh fuel, then when B_{\max} is reached the core will contain fuel with all burn-ups equally represented. This is the ideal steady-state situation.

The refuelling curves available²⁶ show that the Magnox stations fell behind the ideal refuelling line in the early years, but that in the late 1960s, strenuous efforts were made to increase refuelling rates until the ideal, or a line parallel to it, was achieved. In a preliminary experiment²⁰ was acquired, B_{\max} was increased, so that the

steady-state description only approximately represents the situation in the 1970s. The effects of such factors will be considered later.

Two of our models require E_i , the thermal energy generated. For CEGB stations we have obtained these by fiscal year from the CEGB²⁷ and parliamentary answers^{16,17} and for Hunterston A by calendar year up to 1982 from the SSEB¹⁸ and fiscal year subsequently^{19,20}.

The models

Given the fuel discharges of Table 2 and $G(B)$, only the burn-up at which the fuel was discharged is needed to calculate the plutonium production. The CEGB, however, have refused to provide average discharge burn-ups²⁸. In method A, we have taken discharge burn-ups from a number of sources²⁹. For other years we linearly interpolate between these published figures or between the earliest published figure and zero burn-up on starting up. We then calculate plutonium discharge using these discharge burn-ups, the fuel discharges of Table 2 and our channel-averaged $G(B)$. The totals to 31 March 1985 for each reactor are presented in Table 3.

Method B also uses the fuel discharge figures of Table 2, but attempts a more detailed calculation of burn-ups using figures on the thermal energy generated per year. We increment the core-average burn-up by E_i/M each year and determine the burn-up each batch would receive by mid-year. Discharged fuel is replaced by equal amounts of fresh fuel, the burn-up of which we increase by the core average in subsequent years. When all the initial charge is discharged, we then discharge the fuel loaded in the first year assuming a policy of "first in, first out". Using a computer program for the book keeping, we find that the burn-ups of the spent fuel discharged in the steady state are similar to but in general slightly lower than the discharge irradiations assumed in Method A. This result is expected as we calculate an average burn-up and in practice chan-

nels with higher than average burn-up will be preferentially discharged. As a result Method B probably underestimates plutonium discharged and overestimates plutonium in core. In fact the total plutonium in core at 31 March 1985 according to Method B is 9.6 te to be compared with the value of 9.5 te quoted to the nearest half-tonne in a parliamentary answer³³, suggesting that this can only be a small effect. We determine plutonium discharge at each burn-up from $G(B)$ and the size of the batches. The results obtained from Method B are presented in Table 3.

A further test of Method B is provided by the plutonium content of the fuel dispatched from CEGB stations in the years 1978-84¹⁴. Seven CEGB stations keep discharged fuel in cooling ponds where the fuel cannot remain indefinitely because the cladding would corrode. The average time between discharge and dispatch for the fuel in ref. 14 was 1.2 years. However this average probably includes Wylfa which has a dry store. We believe that, for the stations with cooling ponds, the total plutonium dispatched over a six year period should be similar to the total of the plutonium produced in a similar period starting one year earlier. We compare CEGB dispatch data with appropriate Method B production figures in Table 4. Note that the reactor-to-reactor variation given by Method B is similar to that in the CEGB data and overall our predictions are a 3.6% underestimate. The CEGB have refused to publish⁴ totals of plutonium in the ponds at the start and the end of the six-year period which could discredit or confirm our calculations.

Method C uses the total thermal energy generated and does not use any figures for spent fuel discharged. The principle of the method is to assume that the "ideal refuelling line" was followed. If a linear rise to a certain maximum value of burn-up (B_{max}) is assumed then the energy extracted from fuel in core on rise to steady state,

$$E_c = \int_0^{B_{max}} B dD = MB_{max}/2$$

and E_c is equal to E_d , the energy extracted from the fuel discharged in this period.

If in the steady state the amount of fuel D_s is discharged at the burn-up, B_{max} over a period of time in which thermal energy E_s is generated, then it is straightforward to show that to keep the steady state situation constant

$$D_s = E_s/B_{max} \quad (2)$$

Therefore total thermal energy generated

$$E_T = E_c + E_d + E_s = MB_{max} + D_s B_{max} \quad (3)$$

Plutonium production can similarly be divided into three parts. Plutonium in core at start (and end) of steady state

Table 3 Plutonium discharge (te) by year (Method B) and totals (Methods A, B, C)

	BRADWELL	BERKELEY	HINCKLEY POINT A	TRAWSFY-NYDD	DUNGENESS A	SIZEWELL	OLDBURY	WYLFA	HUNTERSTON A (CALENDAR YEARS)	
63-64	0.02	0.03								
64-65	0.09	0.06								
65-66	0.19	0.28		0.01						
66-67	0.22	0.25	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.01			0.03	
67-68	0.21	0.24	0.32	0.04	0.16	0.03			0.15	
68-69	0.16	0.21	0.81	0.11	0.28	0.26	0.01		0.34	
69-70	0.20	0.26	0.29	0.33	0.34	0.25	0.07		0.28	
70-71	0.23	0.26	0.17	0.33	0.37	0.34	0.14		0.19	
71-72	0.15	0.24	0.02	0.17	0.28	0.29	0.20		0.09	
72-73	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.03	0.19	0.30	0.18	0.02	0.21	
73-74	0.16	0.26	0.30	0.61	0.22	0.29	0.32	0.07	0.27	
74-75	0.18	0.20	0.36	0.32	0.34	0.30	0.23	0.18	0.26	
75-76	0.19	0.23	0.28	0.25	0.31	0.32	0.24	0.11	0.12	
76-77	0.17	0.24	0.32	0.19	0.30	0.30	0.23	0.29	0.12	
77-78	0.20	0.10	0.38	0.31	0.15	0.29	0.30	0.18	0.20	
78-79	0.15	0.15	0.27	0.25	0.17	0.26	0.18	0.25	0.28	
79-80	0.11	0.21	0.29	0.30	0.08	0.21	0.30	0.48	0.29	
80-81	0.01	0.09	0.36	0.13	0.00	0.35	0.28	0.70	0.21	
81-82	0.01	0.00	0.25	0.27	0.05	0.18	0.25	0.57	0.15	
82-83	0.13	0.06	0.29	0.35	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.63	0.22*	
83-84	0.15	0.02	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.35	0.18†	
84-85	0.17	0.07	0.29	0.26	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.63	0.22†	
Total discharge method B	3.30	3.71	5.51	4.58	3.99	4.66	3.69	4.46	3.82*	37.72
Total discharge method A	3.45	3.75	5.47	4.39	3.95	4.57	4.13	5.03	3.96*	38.69
Total discharge method C	3.09	3.69	5.55	4.66	3.80	4.50	3.70	4.82	3.67*	37.49

* Includes 1.25 × (discharge '82) to bring Hunterston to 31-3-83
 † Fiscal years for Hunterston

$$P_c = \int_0^{B_{max}} G(B) dB = \frac{M}{B_{max}} \int_0^{B_{max}} G(B) dB = P_d$$

where P_d is the plutonium discharged in the rise to the steady state. Plutonium discharged in steady state $P_s = D_s G(B_{max})$.

Therefore total plutonium production (including plutonium in core) after substitution from (3) is given by

$$P_T = \frac{E_T G(B_{max})}{B_{max}} + M \left\{ \frac{2}{B_{max}} \int_0^{B_{max}} G(B) dB - G(B_{max}) \right\} \quad (4)$$

Hence, if the ideal refuelling line was followed, the total plutonium production when total thermal energy E_T has been generated is determined in terms of one parameter, the steady-state burn-up B_{max} .

In Table 3 we present the total plutonium discharged for each station by 31 March 1985 using a B_{max} which is the average of the discharge burnups in Method A for each station for the 10 years prior to 31 March 1985. When B_{max} is calculated for shorter periods or from equation (2) the totals for individual reactors vary in the range ± (0-3) per cent. This suggests that the method chosen to determine B_{max} is not

Table 4 Comparison of Method B predictions for plutonium production 1977-83 with CEGB figures for dispatched fuel 1978-84

	Plutonium produced during 1977-83 Method B (te)	Plutonium dispatched during 1978-84 CEGB (te)
Bradwell	0.605	0.594
Berkeley	0.613	0.637
Hinkley Point A	1.846	1.908
Trawsfynydd	1.625	1.565
Dungeness A	0.672	0.834
Sizewell	1.510	1.600
Oldbury	1.563	1.607
Total	8.434	8.745

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critical.

An interesting result of Method C is that from equation (4) P_T consists of two parts: a first (larger) term which is proportional to E_T and a second (smaller) term which is always positive. The method used by Hesketh³⁴ and by Simpson¹ to estimate P_T assumes a quoted value for plutonium production per unit of electrical energy generated which for constant thermal efficiency means they were assuming plutonium production proportional to E_T . Since the second term in (4) is always positive, such estimates must be underestimates of P_T as Hesketh claimed. Our calculations suggest that the second term is approximately 2.4 te, summed over all the Magnox reactors.

The possible end uses of plutonium depend critically on its isotopic composition. We have calculated using Method B the plutonium discharged in two plutonium 240 purity bands 0–7 per cent and 0–15 per cent and the results are shown in Table 5. The 15 per cent figure is important because we know there is currently no plutonium of Pu 240 content less than 15 per cent in the civil stockpile³⁵. The plutonium of Pu 240 content less than 7 per cent would be particularly useful for military purposes, though plutonium of considerably worse purity could be blended with very high-purity plutonium to form acceptable weapons-grade plutonium. To put the numbers in Table 5 in perspective, Lovins states that the critical mass for weapons-grade plutonium with a reflector is less than 5 kg³⁶.

Plutonium balance

Plutonium must be 'lost' because reprocessing is not 100 per cent efficient. It may either be contained in solid or liquid waste, or discharged into the Irish Sea. By 1974 solid waste accumulated at Sellafield contained a little under half a tonne of plutonium¹³. It was anticipated that the corresponding figure for plutonium losses would not be so great over subsequent years. The Department of Energy have refused to answer parliamentary questions requesting an update of this figure³⁷ though they have admitted³⁸ that only about half of the quantity arises from CEBG and SSEB spent fuel.

From radiological data^{39,40} on discharges

Table 5 Production of high purity plutonium (te) for all CEBG and SSEB stations

	Plutonium 240	
	Sum all plutonium isotopes	
	0% – 15%	0% – 7%
Up to 31–3–69	2.3 ± 0.4	0.2 ± 0.1
From 31–3–69 to 31–3–71	0.8 ± 0.2	0.07 ± 0.02
After 31–3–71	1.1 ± 0.2	0.09 ± 0.05

of plutonium isotopes into the sea we calculate that approximately 280 kg of plutonium has been lost in this way up to end 1983. According to a recent parliamentary answer approximately 70 per cent of this arises from CEBG and SSEB spent fuel⁴⁰. In total we assume 0.5 ± 0.2 te of plutonium from the civil stockpile has been lost during reprocessing.

In Table 6 we show the total of plutonium in core and discharged according to Methods A, B and C at the four dates for which official information on plutonium stocks is available^{16,33,35,41}. We note that the three methods give differences of 2 per cent or less for the plutonium total at each date. This agreement suggests that uncertainties in exact refuelling policy including discharge figures for the 1960s are not very important when considering the total of plutonium produced. This is supported by the small changes in the total of -0.5 per cent when SUB figures rather than BEST (Table 2) are used in Method B, and $+1.7$ per cent when a uniform discharge throughout the year is assumed rather than mid-year discharge.

The three methods also calculate discharge burn-up differently. Hence the similarity of results suggests that systematic errors due to the lack of detailed knowledge of the burn-up variation within the reactor are probably smaller than the differences between the totals of the three methods.

All three methods assume the same $G(B)$ which for the civil reactors cannot be directly checked against published data. As a test of the sensitivity of our results to our choice of $G(B)$ we investigate the effect of using a worst-case $G(B)$ specified by parameters at the extent of the range which is reasonable: a fast fission factor of

1.033; $r = 0.07$; higher T_m where there is ambiguity in the literature. This $G(B)$ for a Calder Hall temperature lies well below the Tyror curve and the agreement with the isotopic ratios in Table 1 worsens, but the plutonium total according to Method B falls by only 1.5 per cent. Given that our channel-averaged $G(B)$ underestimates the reactor averaged situation by approximately 1 per cent, we feel that the error on the missing plutonium given below accommodates such systematic effects.

According to Method B the total plutonium increase between 31 December 1981 and 31 March 1985 is 7.7 te. This agrees with the difference calculated from the parliamentary answers of 7.5 ± 0.5 te. Since an interpolation is required to produce plutonium totals at 31-12-81 it is probably safer to compare the difference between totals in 31-3-85 and 31-3-83 which is 4.9 te predicted by Method B and 5.0 ± 0.5 te in the parliamentary answers.

Missing plutonium

We conclude from Table 6 that the amount of plutonium unaccounted for is 6.8 ± 0.8 te according to our preferred Method B. After subtraction of the 0.5 ± 0.2 te lost in reprocessing (which is not included in the subtotal of civil stocks⁴²), the missing balance is 6.3 ± 0.8 te.

It is interesting to note that our estimate for the balance agrees with the figure of 6.667 te which was expected to be the maximum involved in the exchange¹ between the United Kingdom and the United States, based on costs in the US enabling act.

Previous studies of UK plutonium production have arrived at the following estimates for the balance of civil plutonium: Durie and Edwards⁴³, 14.5 te; Hesketh³⁴, 3.4 te; Simpson¹, 3.3 te. As discussed earlier we believe that approximately 2.4 te should be added to both the Hesketh and Simpson estimates. Their estimates would then be in agreement with ours.

Simpson favoured 3–4 te for the amount consigned to the US on the basis of the amount of plutonium produced by 1969. On 1-4-69 plutonium in their spent fuel arriving at Windscale became the property of the CEBG rather than the UK Atomic Energy Authority. The CEBG has stated^{44,45} that fuel reprocessed prior to 1

Table 6 Total plutonium (discharged and in core) from Methods A, B, & C and comparison with Parliamentary Answers

DATE	COL 2*	Method A		Method B		Method C	
	Sub-total of civil stockpile (te)	Total including core as in COL 2 (te)	Difference from COL 2 (te)	Total discharge + core (te)	Difference From COL 2 (te)	Total discharge + core (te)	Difference from COL 2 (te)
31-12-81	33.0	40.00	7.00	39.60	6.60	39.09	6.09
31-3-83	35.5	43.32	7.82	42.44	6.94	41.76	6.26
31-3-84	38.0	45.40	7.40	44.87	6.87	44.03	6.03
31-3-85	40.5	48.19	7.69	47.32	6.82	46.33	5.83
Mean difference			7.48		6.81		6.05

* Figures as quoted in Parliamentary Answers

April 1969 provided the plutonium sent to the United States. Our Method B gives 3.5 ± 0.4 te as the total produced by mid fiscal-year 1968–69, which is consistent with Simpson's estimate. If the plutonium unaccounted for is to be reduced to the amount produced by mid-year 1968–69 our calculations would need to overestimate production by 9 per cent. However, comparison with the CEGB dispatch data suggests that our calculations are a 3.6 per cent underestimate. Furthermore our figure cannot be a 9 per cent overestimate since the adjusted Method B total of plutonium in core on 31 March 1985 would then be 8.8 te which is incompatible with the figure of 9.5 te quoted in the parliamentary answer to the nearest half-tonne.

US plutonium use

According to the government⁴⁶ the bulk of the civil plutonium sent to the US is in the inventory of one fast research reactor, the zero power plutonium reactor (ZPPR), "in the core" of another, the fast flux test facility (FFTF), and "a sizeable quantity was used to make californium for medical purposes. The remaining small quantity is in use for experimental purposes elsewhere in the civil programme, for example at Argonne and Batelle."

ZPPR has an inventory of 3.8 te, of which a "portion" of the 3.4 te of fuel-grade plutonium came from the United Kingdom⁴⁷. FFTF only went into operation in 1981, has a core loading of 550 kg plutonium-239⁴⁸ and only a "small portion" of FFTF fuel was supplied by the United Kingdom⁴⁷. It has been estimated that at most a few hundred kilograms of its inventory of 2.9 te came from the United Kingdom⁴⁸. The amount of plutonium used for californium production has subsequently been revealed as 200 kg². If 200 kg is a "sizeable quantity" then the "remaining small quantity" in use at Argonne

and Batelle is insignificant.

We therefore estimate that the total UK plutonium in the destinations listed by the government is likely to be less than 4.0 te. The UK civil plutonium in these destinations could be considerably less if UK military plutonium was involved, as is possible⁴⁹.

Hence on the basis of our best Method B estimate we believe that at least 2.3 ± 0.8 te of UK civil plutonium is in destinations other than those given by the government.

Conclusions

The agreement between our three methods suggests that, despite the absence of public data on fuel discharges in the 1960s, it is possible to calculate the total plutonium produced by the civil Magnox reactors to a reasonable accuracy. We conclude that 6.3 ± 0.8 te of civil plutonium, approximately one-sixth of the total civil stockpile, are currently missing. We believe there is at least 2 te of UK civil plutonium in destinations other than those admitted in parliamentary answers. Until this is clarified the suspicion will exist that these destinations could be military.

Our calculations agree with the rather limited data available on plutonium production in civil Magnox reactors: parliamentary answers; isotopic ratios in CEGB dispatch data; and the "Flowers Report". Indeed they underestimate plutonium production when a comparison is made with CEGB dispatch figures.

In view of our findings we believe it is important that the UK government provides a much fuller explanation of the fate of civil plutonium produced during the 1960s, publishes more detailed information on civil plutonium production since 1971 and accepts effective safeguards on all civil nuclear facilities. This should include the currently unsafeguarded Mag-

nox reprocessing line at Sellafield which handles both civil and military plutonium and which has been the subject of continuing conflict between the government and EURATOM (the appropriate safeguards agency) since the United Kingdom joined the EEC⁵⁰.

We also find it most unsatisfactory that the government refuses to publish information on plutonium production by individual civil reactors even in recent years⁵¹, that this information is not supplied to EURATOM⁵², and that the CEGB removes the necessary data from its computer records⁵³.

Only by clarifying the extent of past links between civil and military nuclear programmes in the United Kingdom and by implementing procedures to prevent any such future re-occurrence can the government and the nuclear industry hope to strengthen the international non-proliferation regime. Such clarification would now be timely with the Non-Proliferation Treaty review conference under way in Geneva.

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Careers in science offer women an unusual bonus: immortality

Sir — I was alarmed to learn in your Opinion article¹ that President Clinton's National Science and Technology Council was "toothless" in its failure to address the shortage of women and minorities in science, technology and engineering, and that this situation could have "devastating" consequences by 2050 for the US economy and scientific leadership².

An analysis of death notices and obituaries in *Nature* every 10 years from 1949 to 1999, and in *Science* every 10 years from 1949 to 1969 (after which it stopped regularly publishing these) suggests a way of increasing the number of women scientists dramatically. As I show here, women scientists rarely die. Once word of this acquired immortality gets out, women should flock to scientific careers.

Of 1,184 obituaries in a three-year period coded for year of publication, sex, age at death, cause of death (if known) and field³, women accounted for 49 of 917 (5.3%) in *Science* and 13 of 267 (4.9%) in *Nature*; of the 44 commemorated in both journals, two were women. *Science* carried 3.43 times more obituaries than *Nature*; but the proportion of women remained constant at about 5% in each journal.

The dramatic increase in the number of women entering science, technology and engineering during the past 40 years (in which the number of female doctorates has grown at more than twice the rate of that for men, averaging 7.5% per year³) coincided with acquisition of immortality in increasing numbers of these women.

Although women in the physical sciences were represented by 4.8% of the death notices in *Science* and 8.3% of the obituaries in *Nature* in 1969, by 1979 there were none — they had become immortal (see Fig. 1). Since women received only 2.2% of US doctorates in engineering by 1978, more time is needed to assess the degree, if any, to which women in this field have acquired immortality. Women in the life sciences started to become immortal in 1979, but immortality is not yet fixed in this group, since one obituary appeared in 1999 — a year after women received 45.4% of the doctorates in that field (see Fig. 1). This trend is also found in other scientific and science-related fields of endeavour.

The fact that women were featured in some obituaries between 1949 and 1969 for all fields except engineering demonstrates that noteworthy women were contributing to scientific and scholarly endeavours half a century ago. As more females received doctorates over

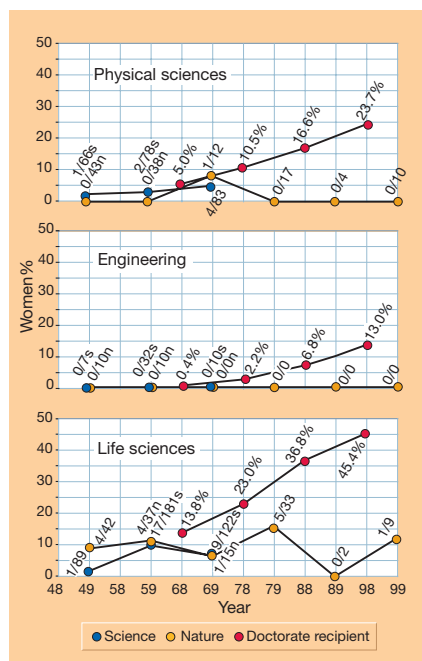


Figure 1 Percentages of women who received doctorates compared with those who received obituaries. Red circles, percentages of US doctoral degrees awarded to women during 1968, 1978, 1988 and 1998; blue circles, percentage of death notices for women in *Science* for 1949, 1959 and 1969; yellow circles, percentages of obituaries for women in *Nature* for 1949, 1959, 1969, 1979, 1989 and 1999. The numerator of fractions provides the number of obituaries for women; the denominator represents the total number of obituaries; s, *Science*; n, *Nature*.

subsequent years, however, the numbers of obituaries for women decreased to zero in the physical sciences, social sciences, education, humanities and other categories. One may therefore conclude that women in these fields no longer die.

The big question, of course, is what are the factors that led to their immortality? Is there a gene that predisposes women scientists to live for ever? If so, I propose the name *foy* (fountain of youth), and suggest that the researchers at DREADCO look into this.

Dean Falk

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1. *Nature* 404, 795 (2000).
2. Wadman, M. *Nature* 404, 800 (2000).
3. <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/srs00410/htmstart.htm>

Enigma thief stole a very special machine

Sir — Natasha Loder writes (*Nature* 407, 278; 2000) that the particular kind of four-rotor Enigma machine used by the German Abwehr — and stolen from

Bletchley Park earlier this year — is very rare, and that the only other known example is owned by the US National Security Agency.

This is correct. But, rare though the Abwehr versions are, there are several other four-rotor Enigma machines in existence and available to collectors by legal means. I myself own one: No. 877, bought at Sotheby's in March 1994 (it was previously sold at Phillips in April 1993). At least three others were sold at Phillips and Sotheby's during the 1990s.

E. T. Hall

Beenhams, Railway Lane, Littlemore, Oxford OX4 4PY, UK

Did civil reactors supply plutonium for weapons?

Sir — We welcome the recent publication by the UK Ministry of Defence (MOD) of the first official inventory of the country's military plutonium^{1,2}. The report contains a remarkable admission²: "These figures show that the weapon cycle stockpile is in fact some 0.3 tonnes larger than the amount of plutonium the records indicate as available". Hence, the MOD was not aware of the existence of 60 bombs' worth of weapons-grade plutonium. The report does not attempt to identify the origin of this plutonium, simply quoting¹ "From unidentified sites, 0.37 tonnes", despite there being very few sources of weapons-grade plutonium.

We believe some calculations we published 15 years ago³ can help the MOD identify the source. In their early years (1963–72) the UK's civil Magnox reactors produced significant amounts of weapons-grade plutonium. In 1984 it was admitted that it was reprocessed at Sellafield in the same line, and at the same time, as the weapons-grade plutonium from military reactors⁴. British Nuclear Fuels Ltd, the plant operators, admitted that they called the weapons-grade plutonium "military" irrespective of origin⁴. It would have been consistent with these practices if all weapons-grade plutonium was shipped to the MOD's Aldermaston site. The government stated in 1983 that there was no weapons-grade plutonium in the civil stockpile⁵.

Today, the UK government refuses to quantify plutonium production from civil reactors for these early years. In 1985 we published an estimate of (0.36 ± 0.11) tonnes for the total weapons-grade plutonium produced by the UK civil reactors⁶. This agrees remarkably well with the MOD figure of 0.37 tonnes for plutonium of unknown origin. We conclude that about 11% of the

plutonium in UK nuclear weapons originated in civil reactors.

The MOD reports do not separate the transfer data into weapons-grade and non-weapons-grade plutonium, and there are no data on production in the country's dedicated military reactors at Calder Hall and Chapel Cross.

We call on the MOD to provide this information. Similar data have been made public in the United States³. The UK government is now in an anomalous position, having published the military stockpile while refusing to publish similar figures for civil plutonium. We request that they do so, and clarify the contradictory statements that have been made to Parliament about the fate of civil plutonium.

The Magnox reactors have entered their shutdown phase and are again producing significant amounts of weapons-grade plutonium. The UK government has recently decided to restrict information on plutonium production in civil reactors⁷. One hopes that history will not repeat itself.

K. W. J. Barnham*, J. Nelson*, R. A. Stevens†

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†Join Systems, Menlo Park, California 94025, USA

1. *Plutonium and Aldermaston: An Historical Account* (Ministry of Defence, London, 2000). <http://www.fas.org/news/uk/000414-uk2.htm>
2. *Historical Accounting and Plutonium* (Ministry of Defence, London, 2000). <http://www.fas.org/news/uk/000414-uk3.htm>
3. Barnham, K. W. J., Hart, D., Nelson, J. & Stevens, R. A. *Nature* **317**, 213–217 (1985).
4. Layfield, F. *Sizewell B Public Inquiry: Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations* (Department of Energy, London, 1987).
5. *Hansard* 27-7-83, cols 439–440 (1983).
6. *Plutonium: The First 50 Years* (Department of Energy, Washington DC, 1996).
7. Barnham, K. W. J., Nelson, J. & Stevens, R. A. *Nature* **395**, 739 (1998).

Achievers should stay to aid Brazilian science ...

Sir — The Opinion article “Genome sequencing for all” (*Nature* **406**, 109; 2000) exposed a patronising view of research in developing countries.

In my view, *Nature* could have used its valuable space to tackle more interesting, painful yet real issues surrounding scientists in developing countries (see the News feature “A springboard to success” in *Nature* **407**, 440–441; 2000). For example, why was the Brazilian paper celebrated in your Opinion article an exception rather than the rule?

Local antinationalism has allowed imperialism from industrialized countries to survive for centuries. So, although I understand the views of the Brazilian

scientists abroad “who frequently decide not to return, citing a lack of scientific opportunity”, they are also being used as cheap labour in rich countries. Hence they are perpetuating an unfair situation by their short-sightedness and selfishness (very often their studies have been funded by Brazilian public money).

By leaving Brazil they may well avoid having to carry out less ‘important’ or ‘glamorous’ science. But they also lose the chance to involve themselves in relevant issues such as the dismantling of Brazil’s public university system, or to claim the right to better jobs and working conditions, or to build a better future for themselves and for future generations.

Maria J. Hötzel

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...yet the path is strewn with needless obstacles

Sir — I am a young Brazilian scientist and I agree with Tomas Prolla’s point in Correspondence¹ that the rigid bureaucracy in Brazil turns scientific research into a nightmare.

Four years ago, I asked the director of the institute where I did my PhD to release funds (about US\$20) so I could send reprints to England, as one of my results was going to be cited in a textbook to be published there. The director punched his desk and said that he was not there to support my megalomania. I sent the reprints using my own money, and my result was cited in the book². A professor from another university told me that to behave as I had done, at my level of seniority, would cause fear among my superiors.

I recently entered the selection process for a professor’s position in one of Brazil’s leading universities. One of the interviewers asked why I wanted to stay in academia instead of working in industry for better pay. I did not get the job.

The person who got the job has published about six papers in journals, and is corresponding author on none of these. My curriculum vitae lists 21 papers in good international journals. In 20 of these I am the corresponding author and in 11 I am the sole author. I have spent \$23,000 of my own money doing serious research in this country and I receive about \$200,000 as a government grant. In my laboratory I have the first atomic force microscope for biological research in the country.

This is the fourteenth selection process I have undergone in this country. Before I

received the result of my latest attempt, I was advised by another professor to go to the United States as I do not fit in the Brazilian system.

It seems that Brazil can produce good scientists for export, but this material does not bring income into the country.

Ricardo de Souza Pereira

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1. *Nature* **406**, 826 (2000).
2. Walker, G. *Yeast Physiology and Biotechnology* 16–17 (Wiley, Chichester, 1998).

If free speech costs lives that’s a high price to pay

Sir — Stewart *et al.* are right to remind us that the 17 years following the discovery of HIV have been a long time (*Nature* **407**, 286; 2000).

Both of us lost grandparents and great-grandparents to tuberculosis. One might have thought that in the hundred or more years since Robert Koch discovered *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (without fulfilling all his postulates), we would have done a little better than the state we are in today: some 1.7 billion infected, with an annual death rate of 1.8 million. Of course we could all agree on tuberculosis being caused by another, as yet undiscovered, microbe riding on the intimate coat-tails of *M. tuberculosis*. Then perhaps the lack of progress would make sense. Paradigm lost.

In an earlier life one of us was valet to the French philosopher Voltaire. I remember cleaning his room one day, coming across a letter to Jean-Jacques Rousseau. As a Huguenot, I rejoiced at the remark, “I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it”. What is not widely known is the next sentence: “My only question, Sir, is whether the columns of *Nature* are appropriate?”

We are staunch believers in the right to free speech, but is *Nature* the appropriate place to militate in favour of the pre-Copernican model of the universe or the existence of phlogiston? After all, there is Speakers’ Corner in Hyde Park, when it’s not raining. To demand the right of reply or equal time on such matters is a trick the creationists have used.

HIV causes AIDS. Problems arise when the proposed alternative costs lives.

Simon Wain-Hobson*, Robin A. Weiss†

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P-05-1003 Demand an EIA now on the dumping of radioactively contaminated mud in Welsh waters, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 10.03.21

To Petitions Committee secretariat

GeigerBay response to NRW letter to the Committee chair

P-05-1003 Demand an EIA now on the dumping of radioactively contaminated mud in Welsh waters.

Direct comments on the letter

1. The NRW acceptance of EDF's sampling plan had deficits – a) no transparency; b) no answer on refusal to detect nuclear microparticles via CR-39 (TASTRAK) process; c) omission of bio-toxicity tests (OSPAR/IMO procedure)
2. NRW decision (12 Oct.) that EIA is required was on the basis that the company withdrew the screening application. Our lawyers detailed that the Marine Works EIA legislation does not allow withdrawal, but does require NRW to make a reasoned decision. NRW was unable to answer why they did not follow the EIA Regs.
3. NRW write *the scope of the EIA is restricted to the requirements of the Marine Works (EIA) Regulations (2017)*. While EDF has not sought a Scoping Opinion, that does not remove the need to face issues of deciding which issues are in scope (by Schedule 2)
4. NRW do not suggest that any of the 11 issues in our 21 October briefing (Annex on Scope of the EIA) are not in-scope. We ask the Petitions Committee to ask NRW to scrutinise EDF's submission to ensure it cover these 11 issues and others, in deciding if the necessary EIA information is included. They should consult the EIA consultation bodies on this insofar as they lack in-house expertise (CEFAS to be excluded due to conflicting interest).

The EIA Regulations specify very wide scope (Marine Works EIA 2017 Schedule 2)

In the 2020 sampling consultation, NRW declared various issues “out of scope” when that was wrong or at least contestable. The Committee should ask for an open and transparent process for deciding arguments on scope within the EIA Regs.

The EIA requirements are very widely drawn. We find NRW interpreted them only narrowly for the *screening* application. Our lawyers found this by FoI requests; NRW's response just “noted” their criticisms of the inadequacies, saying the application was withdrawn. That was no reason for their accepting too narrow a screening application. The *screening request* had to describe the nuclear power station 'project' - it didn't – nor did it describe the particular purpose of installing a cooling water system for extracting seawater (which kills much of the marine life) and returning contaminated water to the Marine Protection Area (MPA). The EIA screening application covered only the dumping scheme itself.

The two responses to NRW from Cardiff and from the VoG Councils on the screening request raised the basic planning-law issue, that EDF's proposal is an amendment to the 2012/13 nuclear power station planning consent. They suggested this defines the 'project'

to which the EIA screening and scoping regulations apply, implying EDF's screening application was inadequate. While MLT's case officer had accepted it, NRW were unable to supply our lawyers LeighDay with a "completeness check" record. NRW replied their Marine Advisory Service provides the advice to ensure compliance on scope. The Advisory Service reply (appended Memo, [REDACTED] to MLT, 17 Sept 2020) did not mention the issue.

EDF's parallel application to the MMO

As EDF submitted an EIA for dumping at the Portishead dump-site a month ago. This covers only the dumping scheme for that site, so we expect they will submit a similarly narrow-scope application for Cardiff. It talks only of the dumping 'scheme' and fails to describe the nuclear power station 'project'. The Committee should emphasise to NRW that to be acceptable for the EIA Regs, the application has to describe the nuclear power station 'project' with its cooling water system and alternatives to it that avoid the fish-kill and harm to the MPA (designated in 2018 by the Welsh and English governments), giving environmental reasons for the choice.

Screening assessment of NRW Marine Advisory Service (appended 17 Sept Memo)

This document had to be obtained via FoI, after NRW refused it on the grounds that EDF's screening application was withdrawn. The Memo questions particular assertions of EDF and details several areas requiring specific information to assess possible impacts. One issue is the claim that the Cardiff site is 'dispersive', in view of the mounds of sediment visible on the seabed in April 2019, months after being dumped (Titan survey). The Marine Licensing Team (MLT) and CEFAS previously insisted the site is dispersive, with the MLT approving CEFAS's 2020 amended version of the Titan Environmental report to include a 'residual survey offset' that made the total amount remaining on the seabed appear very small. The Memo did not accept that, seeing that the mounds were quite prominent and grab samples showed some to be a different 'sediment matrix'.

The *Marine Advisory Service* report shows firmly on several grounds that EIA is needed. It implies there should have been EIA in 2017 when NRW and the Minister misled the Petitions Committee and Senedd in saying EIA was not needed.

Expanded number of issues in-scope

On the above arguments, we urge the Petitions Cttee to reject NRW's implication that the EIA Regs are "restrictive" of the scope. We are able to argue that all of the 11 issues we proposed in October (see Annex) can be justified as "in scope".

We have found further evidence that expands the scope:

- a) In 2012 the EA suggested dumping outside the SAC/MPA in the *Holm Deep*. EDF need to disclose why they rejected this in favour of Cardiff.
- b) In 2010 the EA published Cooling Water Options for the New Generation of Nuclear Power Stations in the UK SC070015/SR3). This advised land-based cooling systems for nuclear

- plants where the adjacent sea is sensitive for conservation, fish hatching/breeding or at-risk species (EPS, eels, etc.). EDF need to disclose how they considered this.
- c) Most of the dumped mud does not disperse to sea, but deposits on existing mud or blows onto land; EDF must address this rather than claim standards applying to dumping at sea.
 - d) The Cdf dump-site has never been reviewed re. the Habitats and EIA legislation so the fate of the dumped mud, its dispersal around the estuary and transfer of pollutants (nuclides and chemicals) to land and foodstuffs as well as marine life has to be fully described.
 - e) Wales National Marine Plan, section on dredging and dumping, does not including capital dredging for non-port facilities; EDF must supply evidence that their dumping is covered.
 - f) Welsh waste policy (Towards Zero Waste) virtually excludes dumping waste from English projects in Wales; what exceptional reasons do EDF give?

Further evidence on Nuclear Discharges

Prof Keith Barnham of Imperial College has written a memo for the Petitions Committee on suspicions that emitted nuclear fuel microparticles are buried in the sediments. The plutonium-containing microparticles (PMPs) were produced and discharged from Hinkley-A. He shows errors in NRW's dismissal of such 'hot' fuel particles. The memo points out there were accidents with unloading magnox fuel elements in 1968 and 1969, which would have released many fragments into the cooling pond; "*extensive surface corrosion of the uranium itself*" was reported due to accidental acid spill. Prof Barnham then shows data of the strong excess of alpha emissions compared with gamma-emissions in the discharges. The records he reports (graph in the memo) show an alpha excess in 1978 and a bigger one in 1982 and '83.

NRW wrote that "*would have been detected by gamma spectrometry in the first instance*"; they are wrong as the alpha-emitting isotope is dominant in Hinkley-A fuel, while the commonly dominant Pu-241 inferred from Am-241 emissions is only 3% (not the normal 90%). NRW write too that "*no hot particles have been identified in the previous... sediment samples*", yet they were tested only for gamma emission and the PMPs have very little. Also CR-39 detectors (next section) have to be used to detect concentrated micron-sized emitters, which spectrometry misses. The strong alpha excess in 1982-3 indicates that not just liquid but unusual amounts of sludge were discharged from the cooling pond at that time. PMPs are largely very dense metal which normally stays within the pond; they drop into the sediments not far from the discharge point, depending on the tidal conditions. Prof. Barnham in his memo has formulated 4 questions that we'd like NRW to address.

EDF try to confuse the public and avoid the issue of PMPs by talking of 'alpha particles'. These atomic particles are far, far smaller – 10 trillion times less massive than a plutonium micro-particle PMP. This huge factor explains why a single PMP can be detected via an exposure time of days or weeks (gamma exposures are limited to 1-3 days due to cost).

The huge factor also explains why a single PMP is dangerous to health if inside a human organ.

Testing for alpha emitters from 'hot' fuel particles

Children with Cancer UK (CwC) pointed out NRW had been misled by CEFAS in dismissing the CR-39 tests for alpha emissions. We append their letter to NRW (CwCUK toMLT 17Jun'20)

In appendices to their letter, CwC supplied the scientific evidence that CR-39 detectors are well-used and practical - TASL (Track Analysis Systems Ltd, Bristol). Alpha radiation makes tracks a few tens of micrometres into TASTRAK (name for their propriety material). It provides a cheap method to detect microfragments of fuel containing Pu, U etc. from a multiplicity of tracks concentrated around a point focus (Picture below).

These are the big danger to humans if they get into the body via inhalation or food. Alpha spectroscopy was likely to miss them since the range of alphas in matter is under 0.01mm. NRW did not disclose in writing why they rejected the CwC information:

- a) The MLT asked CEFAS as EDF contracted agents to consider including CR-39 detection.
- b) Apparently CEFAS refused and the MLT caved in, letting them continue with their alpha spectroscopy that was likely
- c) NRW declined to retain sediment samples for further testing via CR39 etc. (saying they trusted CEFAS, notwithstanding their acting as EDF contractors)
- d) CRIIRAD are comparable professionals and criticised CEFAS's previous gamma spectroscopy; the MLT could commission them to audit the CEFAS result as NRW's advisors on this topic are CEFAS
- e) NRW must now be prepared to commission CR-39 testing. Bristol University's Prof. Denis Henshaw has informed us he could take this on. His unit uses TASTRAK for the UK's radon programme and he is a world expert in the field.

Would the Petitions Cttee therefore tell NRW that the scope of tests for alpha-radioactive particles is too narrow, that they need to include CR-39 testing, and suggest they contract with Prof Henshaw to investigate portions of the core samples extracted by EDF?

----- 9th March 2021



Figure: Microscopic round and oval pits in the surface of a plastic sheet of CR-39 (TASTRAK) burned by alpha rays from a micron-sized PMP some 10 micron above the sheet. Background counts are show by

Geiger Bay campaign: Annex on Scope of the Hinkley EIA in briefing for the Senedd Debate 21 October 2020

EDF have conceded to pressure for an EIA, but perhaps not asked for advice on what it should cover – that is a formal “scoping opinion” [1]. Remember that Geiger Bay went to the High Court in Sept 2018 as EDF claimed to have carried out an EIA of the dumping operations. We showed they had not, and they had to concede in Court.

At this stage the ‘scope’ of the EIA is all important. Let the Senedd have a say - the Petitions Committee should collect views and evidence, including on the aspects outlined in the Petition. When the EIA results come through, Senedd can help to secure independent expert reviews of its many facets.

1. The London (anti-dumping) Convention implemented in UK law forbids sea dumping unless strict and detailed assessments have been carried out. The IMO (*international Maritime Organisation*) issues updates - the latest Dredged Material Assessment Guidelines in 2014 tightens pressure to avoid sea dumping where possible. The EIA must therefore address all the issues in that guidance and in particular detail the alternative re-use or disposal routes.

2. Welsh policy in the *Public Health Wales Act* prescribes participative *Health Impact Assessment* for major projects of high public concern. NRW says it’s ‘best practice’ in developing projects [2]. NRW should have foreseen the need for HIA from the high public concern experienced in 2018. It normally forms part of a planning EIA for addressing impacts on humans, so should be in the scope this time.

3. Baseline data on the Severn Estuary: the current Environmental Management Scheme (EMS) is very incomplete. NRW say several designated features, including the fish assemblage, are in an *unfavourable state*. This needs detailing before dumping any more Hinkley mud, as this is quite different from port dredgings. Knowledge on the fate of dumped sediments – where they land up on mudbanks and saltmarsh including in river estuaries - is essential for dumping in any Special Area of Conservation and particularly one containing European Protected Species. The EIA needs baseline data on artificial nuclide levels in the south Wales coastal environment, focussing on ones likely to be released. Tests in Somerset’s tidal river Parrett revealed nuclides far up-river, but none have been done in the Welsh Rhymney, Wye and Usk.

4. Microparticles of plutonium etc. as predicted from the Hinkley nuclear discharges: radon-type detectors (tracks in CR39 plastic) are best to detect alpha-emitters in micro-particles, which are the most dangerous when inhaled into the human body. EDF’s consultants CEFAS refused it and NRW omitted it from the testing spec. The EIA should provide information from the alternative testing methods, try them out on the samples, and compare results. EDF should share portions of their samples for independent testing; as was done by the Environment Agency with samples from the river Parrett, where the independent CRIIRAD testing proved superior to CEFAS’s tests for EDF.

5. Assessment of several alpha and beta emitting radio-nuclides ignored by EDF and NRW (Sr-90, Tc-99, S-35, C-14, H-3) was recommended by the independent CRIIRAD (report 18-32, May 2018, *Radiological analysis... close to the Hinkley Point power stations*) which found radio-toxic americium (Am-241) from nuclear discharges. These alpha and beta emitters are relevant because they and not the gamma emitters are relevant for assessing harm to wildlife and humans from ingestion. Only Am-241 and H-3 of CRIIRAD’s list are in NRW’s testing advice, while EIA’s have to be comprehensive.

6. modelling of potential impacts on the human population, to beach users, seafood eaters and others inhaling microspray and mud particles contaminated by Hinkley nuclides. A model was developed for Cumbria by AEA Harwell, which can be adapted with local data and a local habits survey for the South Wales coast population. It includes nuclide transfer to land, such as Hinkley microparticles carried ashore by winds. This model requires collecting much local baseline data.

7. Processes that bioconcentrate and magnify nuclear and chemical pollutants in the Estuary waters and the food chain need assessing under IMO dredged material guidelines (2014). Several chemical pollutants in the Hinkley mud exceed UK Action Level-1. The IMO in this case requires 'detailed assessment', where testing of the bio-mechanisms and biosensitivity takes months and gives uncertain results. An EIA has to use the best available science and describe uncertainties. The alternative of managing chemical and nuclide-contaminated wastes on land is normally preferred and must be assessed too.

8. Dredged material intended for disposal is subject to waste management law. The proximity and self-sufficiency principles in Wales's Waste Strategy (*Towards Zero Waste* 2010) say options for managing Hinkley wastes in England must be covered - dumping or reuse options (eg. in bunds on the power station site) and any reasons given against be critically assessed in the EIA (cf. 'geographical circumstances' of TZW).

9. The OSPAR treaty requires us to return nuclides in the sea to historical levels (pre-nuclear power) by the 2020s and artificial nuclides to near zero. Uranium emissions last century with plutonium discharges from Hinkley continuing till 2014 gave fall-out and drop-out over Bridgwater Bay. The potential breach of OSPAR through releasing plutonium etc. buried in the mud, needs addressing in the EIA.

10. The EIA has to describe the central purpose of the project, to construct a system for extracting cooling water from the estuary, returning it 10°C warmer, and the consequential effects. These include mass fish-kill, the discharge of dead and maimed fish into the Severn Estuary, discharged biocide chemicals used to clear Hinkley pipework, and killing or harming any individuals of European protected species (EPS) of fish, as well as the critically-endangered European eel. If any EPS would be harmed, the EIA has to show there is no practicable alternative [3].

11. The EIA has to face the possibility that the Environment Agency might cancel the 2013 licence for water abstraction, because (as the EA say re. the recently announced public inquiry[4]) it's not compatible with the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regs. Also face the possibility that NRW will reject the dumping application. The EIA should therefore describe what alternative cooling systems they could fall back on (as in countries which ban the use of seawater that's poorer in ecology than Bridgwater Bay).

----- Cardiff 16 October 2020

[1] The Minister writes (12 Oct.) that scoping discussions are underway, but this would contravene the EIA rules on the scoping process. She also wrote that scoping is *a technical and regulatory matter for NRW*, which is at best misleading as NRW has to consult quite widely.

[2] *HIA should be considered as best practice in the development of all programmes and projects.*

<https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/area-statements/natural-resources-wales-approach-to-impact-assessments-of-area-statements>

[3] The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

[4] <https://consult.environment-agency.gov.uk/psc/ta5-1ud-nnb-generation-company-hpc-limited-2>

To: [REDACTED] – Marine Licensing Team
From: [REDACTED] – Senior Advisor, Marine Area Management and Advice Team
Date: 17 September 2020

Marine Licence consultation: REQUEST FOR SCREENING OPINION Hinkley Point C Disposal Licence

Reference number: SC2005

**Applicant: Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Ltd, on behalf of NNB
Generation Company**

Response to email from [REDACTED] dated 21 August 2020

Summary

NRW Marine Licence Team has received a request for a screening opinion to ascertain whether the above proposal, will require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the submission of an Environmental Statement (ES), to support an application for a Marine Licence for the disposal of sediment comprising dredged arisings from capital and maintenance dredging associated with offshore marine infrastructure preparation and construction at Hinkley Point C, to Cardiff Grounds Disposal Site.

A previously granted Marine Licence (12/45/MLv1) for disposal of such material to the Disposal Site was valid from 22 March 2018 to 04 March 2019. With this licence having expired, the Applicant intends to submit a new licence application for use of the Disposal Site and extend the scope of the licence, to cover the disposal of a greater volume of dredged sediment.

Documents Submitted

Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Ltd (May 2020) EIA screening report

NRW Advisors Consultation Record

NRW Advisor	Role/Team	Comments
██████████	Marine Specialist Advisor (All Wales Marine Advice Team)	Coastal Physical Processes
██████████	Marine Specialist Advisor (All Wales Marine Advice Team)	Marine Water & Sediment Quality
██████████	Marine Specialist Advisor (All Wales Marine Advice Team)	WFD
██████████	Marine Specialist Advisor (All Wales Marine Advice Team)	Benthic Ecology
██████████	Marine Specialist Advisor (All Wales Marine Advice Team)	Marine & Diadromous Fish Species

NRW Advisory Comments:

NRW Advisory have considered the information provided in the EIA screening report.

It is the view of NRW Advisory that the proposal should be subject to EIA given the sensitivity of the location and the potential for likely significant effects, including cumulative effects. As we are still awaiting the results from the 2020 sediment surveys, we do not believe that at this stage we can agree with the proposed outcomes of “*no likely significant effect*” which is stated for all parameters considered in the EIA screening report provided by the Applicant.

It is also the view of NRW Advisory that, on the basis of the information provided, we cannot conclude that the proposal will have no likely significant effect, either alone or in combination with any other plans or projects, with respect to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. We therefore recommend that an Appropriate Assessment is undertaken.

Further reasoning and justification is provided in the comments below:

Physical Processes

From a marine physical process perspective, we believe an EIA is required to ensure no significant environmental effects. Justification is provided in the comments below.

2. Site Description and Proposed Scheme

Under section 2.1.2. the Applicant states that the 10 years maximum annual input to Cardiff Grounds has been 786,826m³. The Applicant is proposing to add an additional 600,000m³ of sediment, which is almost double the site’s annual deposition, therefore the extra pressure to the disposal site will need assessing.

Whilst NRW agree that the site is acting as a dispersive disposal ground, the current sediment that is disposed here constitutes recently accumulated fines from ports and harbour entrances and therefore very different to what is being proposed in section 2.3.4. which is a mix of clay, silt, sand and gravel.

In section 2.3.1., the proponent states that they previously had a licence for 300,000m³; however, NRW Advisory believe this to be misleading as the final monitoring report (Cefas Report TR492) under licence 1245MLv1, states that a smaller proportion was disposed, 57,958m³. On the returned monitoring although we agreed, as stated previously, that the site was acting as a dispersive site, in the difference bathymetric plots; 'individual disposal events can be used to clearly identify changes in bed elevation (i.e., erosion or accretion) associated with "real" events and those attributed primarily to the offset. For example, Figure 6 (2D) and Figure 7 (3D) illustrate a series of four discrete disposal events along a transect ("Transect 01"), with each disposal identified as two parallel lines of deposited material (i.e., accretion), consistent with material being released through the hopper doors of a dredging vessel.' The dredge release was therefore still very much apparent at the time of monitoring and had not dispersed. As the nature of the site overall had not changed and was still dispersing, concerns were not raised, however with the new application we would advise this is assessed within the EIA process.

In section 2.3.4. there is an indication that the sediment that will enter the disposal site will be a matrix of clay, silt, sand and gravel. Although the receiving site may be of this composition, the dispersive nature and behaviour may be changed and will unlikely be able to move large aggregated clumps of clay or the gravel fraction and therefore this could be a permanent addition. We relate to the above point in which mounds were evidently recorded through previous monitoring. No indication has been presented of the amounts of each sediment type likely to be deposited.

In section 2.3.7. it is stated likely that post-disposal bathymetric surveys and grab sample analyses of the disposal site will be conducted; further information would need to be presented here under EIA for consideration.

3. EIA Screening Assessment

In section 3.3.16, the Applicant suggests any benthic communities will have readily adapted to disposal material at the site, however the sediment that is being proposed to be deposited will be a different nature to that primarily disposed of in the past and therefore we disagree with the assessment of 'unlikely to be significant'.

In 3.3.17 it is proposed that an effect on the benthic fauna is 'unlikely to be significant', however no assessment of fractions of the sediment matrix is included, to understand how the sediment will behave.

Paragraph 3.3.30 embodies the two main concerns from a physical perspective, firstly the amount the Applicant wants to dispose of is almost double that which is already going into the site on an annual basis. The sediment that has proved the site to be dispersive is of a different nature to that the Applicant wishes to dispose of, and no quantitative assessment has been presented on what the sediment composition is and how it will behave. We are therefore unable to agree that any effect is 'unlikely to be significant'.

Cumulative Effects

The cumulative section of the EIA screening currently fails to acknowledge the different nature of the sediment to be deposited and the fact that all licences could dispose concurrently, no assessment is made at present. There is also no sediment deposition plan provided. In a previous licence, we believe the Applicant agreed to 'spread out the deposits over the entire grounds'. However, in the recent bathymetric reporting, if the

artefacts that have been captured are from NNB GenCo previous deposits, this shows a large proportion of sediment deposited in the southern section.

Marine Water Quality

From a marine water quality perspective, we believe an EIA is required. Justification is provided in the comments below.

The comments provided herein relate to the marine water quality specialism, where we are typically interested in suspended sediment (typically of fines for long time periods), nutrients, oxygen, bacterial concentrations, temperature and salinity, and contaminants such as heavy metals and other substances.

Under biodiversity (pg 15), we agree that likely significant effects could include contaminated sediment and suspended sediment (via change to sediment regime). However, we note that the risk of spills has not been included here although is included elsewhere in the screening report. The impact of spills on biodiversity should be considered.

With reference to the Coastal Management (pg 17) and Cumulative Effects (pg 26-27) sections, we note that volumes of sediment to be released via combined licences are over twice as much as the historic average and Hinkley C alone would produce nearly as much as the historic average. Even though the current licensed amount is > 1,000,000 m³ (3.3.83), we do not believe that necessarily means that much has been deposited. Furthermore, the total of all combined licences for 2021 (3.3.82) would total > 1,600,000 m³ and we do not believe there is evidence to say this will not have an impact on water quality. While it is temporary (3.3.84) on geological timescales, there has been no assessment of what the impacts would be over the year when all discharges will be in operation. Furthermore, we have not been provided sufficient evidence to say all discharges will not occur at the same time. Therefore, we disagree that an assessment under EIA is not needed.

While potential for spills has been included in the document, there is no assessment of its significance with either the Marine Geology and Contamination section (pg 18) or the Major Accidents and Disasters section (pg 20-21). We note that the documentation states that regulations and codes will be followed, but there is no specific mention of a management plan to be drawn up for this specific piece of work. We recommend that a contingency plan be drawn up for potential spills. While HRA does not allow mitigation to be included at screening stage, EIA does and so if the Applicant can evidence mitigation, it can be screened out of the EIA.

In terms of contaminated sediment, we are led to read reference 19, the Hinkley C ES which was completed in 2011. Contaminant concentrations have been averaged over the whole depth of the core (18.5.43 of the ES). We are concerned that we are not able to examine the depth profile of the sediment where it may be expected that surface samples will be more contaminated. Depending on how dredging is carried out, it is possible to suppose that contaminated sediment could all be discharged at one time and deeper, non-contaminated sediments at a later date. We do not, therefore, believe it appropriate to depth-average the contaminant results. Furthermore, there were PAH exceedances of CEFAS action level (AL) 1 and the Canadian TEL (Threshold Effects Level) and PEL (Probable Effects Level), plus exceedances of PCBs above CEFAS AL 2; very little

information is provided on metals. We would advise the Applicant to provide the raw data in order for us to make an assessment and compare to the CEFAS action levels. In this case, as we do not have sight of the full dataset, we would advise that we do not agree with the conclusion that there will not be significant impacts. However, as we are expecting results of a 2020 survey (3.3.18 pg 15) to be submitted a further, up-to-date assessment can be made then.

Water Framework Directive

NRW Advisory believe it pertinent to take this opportunity to advise the Applicant that the disposal site they propose to use lies within the Severn Lower WFD water body and as such, the project will need to consider any potential effects on the WFD status and objectives of this and any other hydrologically connected water bodies where there is a pathway for effect.

Benthic Ecology

Based on the information presented it has not been possible to rule out adverse effect on habitat features of conservation importance (SAC, Section 7 Environment Act) in relation to the current proposal. Therefore, we advise a full EIA should be undertaken.

2. Site Description and Proposed Scheme

Section 2.1.3 – As well as being Annex 1 SAC biogenic reef feature (EC Habitats Directive 1992), the Honeycomb worm reef (*Sabellaria alveolata* reef) is also recognised under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 as a habitat of principal importance to Wales. This habitat feature has previously been identified at the Cardiff Grounds disposal site.

The Proposed Scheme

Section 2.3.4. - The predicted volumes of sediment disposal totalling a maximum of 600,000m³ are significantly greater than those previously licenced for the site, taking the total well over previous maximum annual permitted volumes. Therefore a full assessment of all potential environment impacts on habitats of conservation importance, including biogenic reef - *Sabellaria alveolata* should be undertaken.

The significant proportion of capital dredge material – up to 380,000 m³ could potentially lead to a significantly higher proportion of larger fraction material being deposited on the site which may affect the potential fate and dispersive nature of these sediments. Further assessment is needed to avoid negatively impacting (through smothering) the habitat features present. The relatively shallow nature of the disposal site also compounds active dispersal (depending on a number of factors i.e. sediment fraction, tidal flows, dredge vessel behaviour etc....) all of which need to be assessed in more detail.

Section 2.3.5 - The deposition of material described in this section may cause a detrimental effect (through smothering) of the biogenic *Sabellaria alveolata* reef feature present at this location. No information has been presented to demonstrate how impacts will be avoided.

3.3 EIA Screening Assessment

Biodiversity

Section 3.3.15 - *Deposition of material directly onto the seabed will inevitably have the effect of smothering any habitats present, as well as any species present in the area. However, it is noted that the receiving environment is a site which has already been*

approved for the disposal of dredged material from a number of projects; therefore, any communities present will have developed a tolerance to frequent activity and changes in the seabed present. This, combined with the generally impoverished nature of seabed communities, means that effects are unlikely to be significant. – We consider that due to the proposed increase in sediment volumes (above anything previously licenced), likelihood of increased sediment fractions and uncertainty regarding the dispersive potential of any material deposited – adverse effects on site features cannot be ruled out.

Therefore, we are unable to agree with the Applicant's assessment of '*effects are unlikely to be significant*', and request that a full EIA be undertaken to fully understand the potential impacts on benthic ecology and habitat features of conservation importance.

We also note that no assessment of the potential impacts related to the spread of marine invasive non-native species has been undertaken. This should be incorporated into the EIA.

Cumulative Effects



Section 3.3.79 - The Applicant has failed to identify the cumulative effect of other users disposing at the Cardiff Grounds disposal site which would potentially result in total annual volumes well over previous amounts. This, as well as the variation and uncertainty over the type of sediment (sediment fractions) to be deposited, related to the predominantly 'capital' nature of dredging activities, means that any cumulative effects have been poorly assessed. Further assessment is therefore required.

Marine & Diadromous Fish Species

If there will be changes to the habitats within the Severn Estuary from the disposal of the sediment, then this has the potential to result in significant effects upon designated fish species of the Severn Estuary, and upstream SACs, that use the habitats as foraging, nursery or spawning grounds.

We are also awaiting the results of the 2020 sediment testing. If there are issues with contamination of the sediment to be disposed of and this cannot be mitigated by other actions (i.e. avoiding dredging particular areas or disposing the sediment by other means), then disposal of the sediment has the potential to result in significant effects upon designated fish species of the Severn Estuary, and upstream SACs.

Both of these impact pathways will need to be assessed as part of the HRA, conducted for the activity due to its location and presence of impact pathways to features of the Severn Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar site and upstream SACs. These impact pathways could also be considered to be likely significant effects under the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (as amended) for which an EIA should be conducted.



Senior Marine Advisor
Marine Area Advice and Management Team

2020 Hinkley Dredging Consultation
NRW SP1914



17th June 2020

[REDACTED]
Marine Licensing Team Leader
Natural Resources Wales
Permitting Service
Cambria House
29 Newport Road
Cardiff, CF24 0TP.

Dear [REDACTED]

**Re: Response to N.R.W. Hinkley Point C sediment sampling plan consultation SP1914 –
Position Statement**

I am writing with my colleague [REDACTED] at Children with Cancer UK. My affiliations and short CV are given below.

We have noted the following response on page 42 of the Position Statement.

Page 42:

“Alpha particles can be easily detected using CR-39 Track Etch detectors. Unfortunately, these methods detect the interacted of an alpha particle or a neutron with the detector **but do not indicate any other information such as they type of isotope**. It is the chemical form of a radioactive material that dictates how it is metabolised by the body, **therefore measuring alpha particles alone will not provide useful information.**“

In relation to the sections I have highlighted in red, I fear the statements are not correct and it appears that your advisors are unaware of the use of CR-39 as a quantitative alpha-particle detector, enabling energy, activity, size and shape of so-called “Hot Particles” to be determined, both from natural and discharge alpha-emitters.

Over a 24-year period, I held Medical Research Council (MRC) Programme & Project Grant funding, specialising in the uptake, distribution and retention of alpha-emitting particles in the human body. This includes the development of CR-39 measurement technologies, described below.

In the mid-1990s, we carried out monitoring inside the Chernobyl exclusion zone, funded by the UK Department of Health. We collaborated with Dr Oleg Bondarenko, a Chernobyl scientist who spent 6 months as a visiting scientist in our laboratory in the Physics Dept at Bristol University. Dr Bondarenko found examples of hot plutonium particles in many forms, including coated on small, millimetre-sized, pieces of fuel rods from the Reactor 4 explosion.

I am enclosing a copy of Barnham et al 1985, “Production and destination of British civil plutonium”. We have noted in Table 3, the discharges from Hinkley point A, the highest of all of the sites quoted.

I assume you are fully aware of the radiological importance of alpha-emitters. Relevant alpha-energies are some 10 times higher than relevant beta or gamma-energies. Together with the alpha-particle Quality Factor of 20, this means that an alpha-particle radiation dose is around 200 times higher than that for beta-particles or gamma-rays of the same activity.

We feel it essential to include alpha-emitters as part of your monitoring exercise. In this regard, CR-39 Track Etch plastic detectors offer specific information as follows:

- Activity, size and shape of “Hot” alpha-radioactive particles in an unconcentrated sample.
- Detectors can be exposed in air, in the ground or in water *in situ* or in samples taken to the laboratory.
- Ability to separate natural background from anthropogenic/discharge sources.
- Ability to detect very low levels/fluxes of such particles.
- Automated image analysis can allow initial scanning of large areas of the plastic detector, prior to more detailed analysis of candidate “hot” particles.
- Relatively inexpensive when seen alongside radiochemical assay.
- Ability to demonstrate the specific absence of or limits to the presence of discharge sources. This would be re-assuring to all concerned.

I will illustrate the above with reference to the following attached papers.

1. Barnham KWJ, Hart D, Nelson J, Stevens RA. 1985. Production and destination of British civil plutonium. *Nature* 317:213–217 – as described above.

2. Fews AP, Henshaw DL. 1982 High resolution alpha-particle spectroscopy using CR-39 plastic track detector. *Nuclear Instruments & Methods*, **197**:517-529. – see **limiting 20 keV resolution in fig 14**.

This paper illustrates the alpha-particle energy resolution that can be obtained.

3. Fews AP, Henshaw DL. 1982. Analysis of uranium fragments found in the human lung. In: *Solid State Nuclear Track Detectors* pages 717–720 (Eds P H Fowler and V M Clapham) Pergamon Press, (1982) – see **figs 1, 2 and 3**.

Note that these naturally occurring uranium- and thorium-bearing minerals were found at autopsy retained in the lung airways. Note from figure 3, the unique signature compared with discharge particles.

4. Henshaw DL, Allen JE, Keitch PA, Close JJ. 1997. Elevated levels of ^{210}Po in human fetal tissues from mothers living near the Severn Estuary. 12th Symposium on Microdosimetry, Oxford, 29th September - 4th October 1996. In: *Microdosimetry an Interdisciplinary Approach*, (Eds D T Goodhead, P O'Neill and H G Menzel), Royal Society of Chemistry, ISBN 0-85404-737-9, (1997).

I do not have a hard copy of this paper to hand, but as part of an autopsy investigation into still-birth's, we found an association between levels of naturally-occurring Pb-210 supported Po-210 in the fetal skeleton and proximity of mother's residence to the Severn Estuary. This is indicative of natural pollution being made airborne in the turbulent estuary and being carried over Avonmouth and Bristol in the prevailing south-westerly wind.

5. Henshaw DL, Allen JE, Keitch PA, Randle PH, 1994, The spatial distribution of naturally occurring ^{210}Po and ^{226}Ra in children's teeth. International Journal of Radiation Biology, **66**:815-826 – see all figures, especially fig 3.

This is an example of a micro-distribution of alpha-activity in the body, in this case in the teeth of children.

6. Henshaw DL, Keitch PA, James PR. 1995. Lead-210, polonium-210 and vehicle exhaust pollution. The Lancet, **345**, 324-325 – see table.

This papers illustrates some features of retention of alpha-emitters in children's teeth in relation to air pollution sources.

7. Zorri V, Remetti R, Capogni M, Cotellessa G, Falcone R. 2017. Feasibility study on the application of solid state tracks detectors for fast surveys of residual alpha contamination in decommissioning activities. Radiation Measurements **107**:111–114. – see figs 3 & 4.

Figures 3 & 4 show specific examples of alpha-particle clusters from plutonium hot particles.

8. Bondarenko OA, Salmon PL, Henshaw DL, Ross AN. 1995. Alpha-particle spectroscopy with TASTRAK (CR-39 type) plastic, and its application to the measurement of hot particles. Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research, **A369**:582-587. – see figs 1 & 2.

Figures 1 & 2 show examples of an automated analysis procedure for hot particles in CR-39.

9. Bondarenko OA, Korneev AA, Onishchuk YN, Berezhnoy AV, Aryasov PB, Antonyuk D, Dmitrienko AV. 1999. Application of SSNTD for maintenance of radiation and nuclear safety of the Sarcophagus. Radiation Measurements **30**:709–714. – see fig 5 and sect 4.

Fig 5 is an example of size and activity hot particle determination with respect to the situation at the Chernobyl Sarcophagus.

10. Calderón-Garcidueñas et al 2008. Long-term Air Pollution Exposure Is Associated with Neuroinflammation, an Altered Innate Immune Response, Disruption of the Blood-Brain Barrier, Ultrafine Particulate Deposition, and Accumulation of Amyloid β -42 and α -Synuclein in Children and Young Adults. Toxicologic Pathology, **36**:289-310 – see figs 4 & 5.

This paper is included in response to your comment above: “*It is the chemical form of a radioactive material that dictates how it is metabolised by the body*”. This is correct but please bear in mind that there are many examples [as in 3 above] of the retention of insoluble particles in the body,. Figs 4 & 5 in Calderón-Garcidueñas et al 2008 provide examples of ultrafine air pollution particles mapped in the brain of children and young adults at autopsy.

**2020 Hinkley Dredging Consultation
NRW SP1914**



I am retired now, but it would be possible to train others to use this technology, possibly at Bristol University.

May I please ask you and your advisors to consider what I have said here so that we can open a dialogue of how best to proceed? Children with Cancer UK could consider a pilot study in the Severn Estuary which we could start immediately to test the feasibility of our proposals.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards

[Redacted]

Signed

[Redacted]

Professor [Redacted], B.Sc., Ph.D, Fellow Collegium Ramazzini
CwC UK Honorary Scientific Director and Emeritus Professor of Human Radiation Effects
University of Bristol. 17/06/2020

Countersigned for the charity:

[Redacted]

Signed

[Redacted], CwC UK Trustee 17/06/2020

Further affiliation of Professor [Redacted]:

Emeritus Professor of Human Radiation Effects
Atmospheric Chemistry Group
School of Chemistry
University of Bristol
Cantocks Close,
Bristol, BS8 1TS

Short CV.

My early training and research was in Nuclear, Particle and Astrophysics, but later changed direction. I am now Emeritus Research Professor in Human Radiation Effects at Bristol University, with over 40 years' experience, 24 years with Medical Research Council (MRC) grant support. I have over 260 scientific publications, including expert evidence to the MoD, the Committee on Medical Aspects of Radiation in the Environment (COMARE), the Advisory Group on Non-ionising Radiation (AGNIR) and other committees in the UK and abroad. I was for 10 years Associate Editor of the International Journal of Radiation Biology, IJRB.

Encl.

Nine attachments accompany this letter sent by email: papers 1–3 and 5–10 [there is no attachment 4 – paper not available]

P-05-1010 Ymchwiliad annibynnol i'r llifogydd yn Rhondda Cynon Taf yn 2020 fel bod gwersi yn cael eu dysgu

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Heledd Fychan, ar ôl casglu 274 llofnod ar bapur a 5,743 ar-lein, sef cyfanswm o 6,017 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, y rhai sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn mynnu bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cychwyn ymchwiliad llawn, annibynnol, agored a chyhoeddus o ran y llifogydd i gartrefi a busnesau ledled Rhondda Cynon Taf yn 2020, a bod camau priodol yn cael eu cymryd i unioni unrhyw broblemau fel gellid osgoi difrod tebyg rhag digwydd eto.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Mae pobl a busnesau ar draws Rhondda Cynon Taf angen ymchwiliad i'r llifogydd sydd wedi taro cyn gymaint o'n cymunedau eleni, gyda rhai yn cael eu heffeithio deir gwaith ers mis Chwefror. Mae'n bryd i leisiau a phrofiadau pobl a busnesau Pontypridd, Trefforest, Ffynon Taf, Trehafod, Cilfynydd, Rhydyfelin, Nantgarw, y Ddraenen Wen, Hirwaun, Abercwmboui, Aberpennar, Pentre, Treorci, Treherbert, Maerdy, Porth ac eraill gael eu clywed, fel bod gwersi yn cael eu dysgu ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Pontypridd
- Canol De Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1010
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/00150/21

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Chair of the Petitions Committee

19th February 2021

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 25 January, regarding an independent inquiry into the 2020 floods in Rhondda Cynon Taf.

The flooding we witnessed across Wales in 2020 and more recently last month, was distressing to all those affected. We saw the wettest February on record last year. Whilst the number of properties affected and the damage and losses caused is devastating, this would have been a lot worse without the network of flood defences which operated successfully to prevent or reduce further flooding. Data from Natural Resources Wales (NRW) show that over 9,000 homes were protected from flooding on the River Taff alone last February. Across Wales, that figure rises to around 73,000 with many more benefitting from smaller defences managed by the Local Authorities.

Following the devastating flooding in February we acted swiftly to work with Risk Management Authorities (RMA) to provide emergency funding at 100% of the cost of the work to make immediate repairs to damaged flood assets. As a Government we also provided funding to flooded households to help with recovery costs.

As you heard in the recent debates around an independent inquiry in December, and again last month, I do not feel this is necessary given the ongoing work of the Local Authority to investigate the flooding alongside the review carried out by NRW. However, I do wish to respond to the questions asked by the petitioner and set out in the conclusion of the letter from the Petitions Committee.

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

Gohebiaeth.Lesley.Griffiths@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Lesley.Griffiths@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 228
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

- 1) Will the reports provide adequate answers so as to prevent flooding of this scale from occurring again?

Despite our ongoing investment, we cannot stop all flooding from occurring. Through our interventions, we can help to reduce this risk, but not remove it completely. Residents should make sure they are prepared and have adequate insurance. The Section 19 reports set out the powers and responsibilities of our RMAs (NRW, Local Authorities and water companies), to address the flooding. Under Section 13 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, RMA's must co-operate with other relevant authorities in the exercise of their flood and coastal erosion risk management functions. The Section 19 reports should be written collaboratively, especially where there is more than one source identified. However, no report on its own fixes flooding, and neither can a defence remove all risk. It is about managing that risk effectively and making appropriate improvements which the appropriate RMA(s) should undertake, with support from WG.

- 2) Will the reports provide adequate answers to inform a whole Wales plan and approach to flood prevention?

Whilst the Section 19 reports provide useful information to the impacted Local Authority and relevant agencies, our national approach to managing risk is set out in the National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management which I published last October.

- 3) Will the reports provide an insight into the impact the floods have had on both the physical and mental health of those affected?

Section 19 reports can set out recommendations for future improvements which, where appropriate to the local area and community, could include physical and mental health support to those impacted. This is not set out as a requirement in legislation of the Section 19 reports, however we do approach this in our National Strategy. The link between flood risk and mental health is well established. Providing services that raise awareness of flood risk, providing flood warnings, and information on what to do before, during and after a flood are key to the delivery of the FCERM objective of 'preparedness and building resilience' and helps reduce anxiety associated with flooding. NRW and Local Authorities can utilise revenue funding to carry out community awareness raising work to help residents at risk of flooding to understand that risk and plan for it.

- 4) Will the reports give confidence to businesses based in the areas affected that every possible measure that could reduce the risk of future flooding has been taken by all stakeholders and agencies or will businesses relocate because of the uncertainty?

Businesses need to make their own decisions regarding relocation based on the risks they face and whether this risk can be accepted or not.

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Correspondence.Lesley.Griffiths@gov.wales

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

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding. **Tudalen y pecyn 229**

Those decisions can be informed by the information available in our flood maps and the actions of the RMA(s) managing that risk.

In December I announced an additional £95,000 revenue funding for each of our Local Authorities which can be used to complete their Section 19 reports, this comes on top of record levels of revenue funding for Local Authorities this year and 100% funding support for flood risk management assets damaged in storm events.

Yours sincerely,



Lesley Griffiths AS/MS

Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs

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

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

P-05-1010 An independent inquiry into the 2020 flooding in Rhondda Cynon Taf so that lessons are learned, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 08.03.21

8 March 2021

Dear Chair,

Many thanks for affording me the opportunity to respond once again on the Petition calling for an Independent Inquiry into the Floods in RCT in 2020.

I am disappointed, but not surprised by the responses received, especially the Ministerial response. Having seen Pontypridd come close to flood once again last month, and witnessed the distress of those previously affected, I am more convinced than ever that an Independent Inquiry is needed. It was a matter of pure luck that flooding didn't occur again, and I find it unacceptable that not more has been done to better understand the pattern and causes of flooding all across Wales in response.

It is not cost effective for Government, nor strategic, to simply be providing funds to patch-up and fix previous defences which have proven inadequate in light of climate change. This is now urgent, and I find it irresponsible of our Government to not be more proactive and open in supporting businesses and residents who have been flooded to find the answers they deserve into what has gone wrong and why in recent years; whether anything could have been done differently to protect some of the homes and businesses and further, what is the risk to their homes and businesses in light of climate change and more frequent and extreme weather events. The Section 19 reports will not provide these.

I will comment first of all on the Ministerial response:

In response to the first question, the Minister states: *“Despite our ongoing investment, we cannot stop all flooding from occurring. Through our interventions, we can help to reduce this risk, but not remove it completely. Residents should make sure they are prepared and have adequate insurance.”* As I have stated in previous correspondence, I understand that we cannot stop all flooding from occurring. But we can do more to better understand what happened and why if our approach to flooding is to as effective as possible.

The Natural Resources Wales report into the floods clearly stated that they were significantly understaffed. We need to understand why this happened and if this, along with other decisions taken eg the felling of trees and cutting back of forestry, or lack of maintenance of drains, culverts and flood defences, were contributing factors to some homes and businesses being flooded. These are all unanswered questions, and work should have begun in seeking these answers a year ago.

An Independent Inquiry is the only way the true risk to homes and businesses can be assessed. It is disappointing too that the Minister still puts the emphasis on businesses and residents, not understanding that there is little they can do to prepare for six feet of water coming into their homes and that for many, insurance is either

now impossible to obtain or they are costed out of insurance. Many of the communities affected last year are not affluent ones, and the Government should be much more supportive of them than this.

In the answer to the second question, the Minister states: *“Whilst the Section 19 reports provide useful information to the impacted Local Authority and relevant agencies, our national approach to managing risk is set out in the National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management which I published last October.”*

Yet again, the Strategy does not provide answers into what went wrong and why, and neither does it provide any assurances for homes and businesses in the future. If the strategy is delivered, they will be made more aware of the risk, but not afforded the answers into why they were flooded in 2020 and neither will this strategy help protect them in the future nor support them to cope with floods and issues with matters such as insurance. A strategy has to be based on an understanding of the situation now faced by so many communities across Wales who are at risk of flooding, and why the Government’s response over the past decade has not been effective.

In response to the answer to the third question, if she has not already read the testimonies previously submitted to this committee, I would urge the Minister to read them to understand the trauma that many people continue to suffer. They are available here:

https://busnes.senedd.cymru/documents/s105130/21.09.20%20Gohebiaeth%20Deis%20ebydd%20at%20y%20Pwyllgor%20Saesneg%20yn%20unig.pdf?fbclid=IwAR1AtKE-NoXsPNlaE0jinz99OLSoa3S5t5lG1kFRwkjnDe2Yl_upHn35_e0

A programme recently broadcast on S4C also evidenced this, and be watched here: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p096bt9x>

When we came close to flooding again last month, I received phone calls with people crying and texts where they were telling me they simply could not go on with this continued risk. There are children traumatised, not able to sleep and scared in their own homes and people can’t afford to move elsewhere. All they want are answers and greater support. Yet this Government denies them both, and repeated requests from Councillors for counselling have also not been progressed. I have also been contacted by people from other parts of Wales, that have been following this petition, wanting to know how they can get the answers they deserve as well and greater support. The current approach of the Government is not working.

I am shocked by the Minister’s fourth response, and that there is no concern for the future of the Treforest Business Estate in particular – a Business Estate which has been invested in heavily by Welsh Government and where so many businesses which are important for the local and Welsh economy are based. Why is the Government not working with these businesses and being more proactive in supporting them? Many cannot now be insured because of flooding, and if they were to be flooded again, would close. This is not good enough as a Government response.

The key question for me has not been answered – why is the Welsh Government against an Independent Inquiry when it would be a crucial piece of work to better understand the funding and strategy required for the future? If the Government is serious about instigating a national conversation about flooding, then it needs to provide people affected with answers.

In relation to the response from Natural Resources Wales, I would like to make the following reflections:

- NRW does not voice an opinion here, but it is clear from the response that an Independent Inquiry would be beneficial to their work as it would provide much of the action that is needed by providing answers into what went wrong so that lessons can be learnt for the future: *“The February 2020 floods should be a pivotal moment for flood risk management in Wales, and we must use the **lessons learnt during those events to drive forward the action needed to adapt to the challenges of the future.**”*
- Further Mr Evans states: *“The Welsh Government recently launched its own Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. In it, they state that we can’t stop all flooding and one of the aims of the strategy is to spark a conversation on how we manage flood risk in the future.”* This conversation is yet to progress, and yet is seen as being key to our approach to flooding in the future. Who is leading on this, and how?
- Mr Evans also states: *“The scale of the challenge before us means that we cannot address the issues on our own, nor without significant investment and resources. We also need to deliberate on what level of service Wales wants and is willing to pay for from its flood risk authorities.”* I would like to know who is progressing this work as well. Surely an Independent Inquiry would greatly assist this work?
- Finally, Mr Evans writes *“Only by taking a holistic approach can we make the best decisions about the actions and investments needed to mitigate future risks of flooding.”* An Independent Inquiry would inform that holistic approach, by providing answers into what went wrong and why. The Welsh Government wants there to be a national conversation to determine this, but this will remain aspirational at best if we do not see a concerted effort to better understand the risks and investment required.

The questions posed above are ones that should be directed to Welsh Government, to understand why there has been underinvestment in Natural Resources Wales and how that is being addressed. I believe from my informal conversations with Natural Resources Wales that this would be welcomed.

I have also shared these responses with my fellow Plaid Cymru Councillors on Rhondda Cynon Taf Council, and Councillor Shelly Rees Owen has reiterated the need for greater support and counselling for those affected. No bespoke package of support has been provided by anyone, and it is expected that counselling requirements would be provided via normal routes.

Pentre also continues to be at risk of flooding, and despite the work that has been carried out there are still issues and blocked pipes. Residents do not feel reassured.

During the heavy rain a few weeks ago, Cllr Rees-Owen was contacted by a resident. They live near the Pentre Culvert and were told by a worker that rain brought more debris down the mountain and it blocked the new outlet to the culvert sending the water up over the top of it and into the old outlet. Workers manned the culvert all night and had to remove debris as it fell.

I am aware that the term of this Government is fast coming to an end, but the issues of flooding will not disappear. There are far too many unanswered questions, and communities across Wales deserve answers and greater support. I hope a new Welsh Government will instigate an Independent Inquiry as a matter of urgency. I hope the Petitions Committee can continue to support this fight for justice.

Kind regards,

Cllr Heledd Fychan,

Pontypridd Town Ward.

P-05-1079 Dylid diogelu Gwarchodfa Natur Cynffig gan ddefnyddio pwerau prynu gorfodol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Steven Preddy, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 8,435 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae un o'r gwarchodfeydd natur gorau yng Nghymru o dan fygythiad.

Mae angen rheoli'r cynefinoedd twyni tywod o bwysigrwydd rhyngwladol yng Nghynffig, neu fel arall byddant yn colli eu gwerth eithriadol. Cyngor Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr oedd yn gwneud y gwaith hwn ers blynyddoedd lawer, ond bu'n rhaid iddo roi'r gorau i'r gwaith oherwydd pwysau ariannol.

Nid yw perchennog y safle, sef corff cyfrinachol ac anatebol o'r enw Corfforaeth Cynffig, wedi bod yn barod i gytuno ar unrhyw gynlluniau ar gyfer y dyfodol. Efallai mai prynu gorfodol yw'r unig ddewis sydd ar ôl.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Caiff twyni tywod Cynffig eu cydnabod fel Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig, sef dynodiad cadwraeth natur uchaf Ewrop.

Mae gan Gorfforaeth Cynffig statws elusennol, ac felly mae'n ofynnol iddo, yn ôl y gyfraith, wneud penderfyniadau er budd y cyhoedd. Bu Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, sef asiantaeth cadwraeth natur gyhoeddus y wlad, yn ceisio trafod gyda'r gorfforaeth i sicrhau dyfodol y safle, ond mae'r trafodaethau hyn wedi cyrraedd pwynt amhosibl ei ddatrys. Nid fu'r Gorfforaeth yn barod i gytuno i unrhyw un o'r opsiynau a ginigwyd, er nid yw'n eglur pam. Mae'n bryd i'r penderfyniad gael ei gymryd allan o'u dwylo.

Mewn achosion eithriadol, pan fydd budd amlwg i'r cyhoedd, mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru y grym i brynu'n orfodol er mwyn amddiffyn safle fel Cynffig. Nid oes yn rhaid i orchymyn prynu gorfodol fod yn gostus: nid oes gwerth masnachol i'r safle, ac felly nid oes dim rheswm pam na all Corfforaeth Cynffig ei werthu i Lywodraeth Cymru am swm enwol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyrain Casnewydd
- Dwyrain De Cymru

P-05-1079 Safeguard Kenfig Nature Reserve using compulsory purchase powers – Correspondence – Natural Resources Wales to Chair, 17.02.21

Dear Ms Finch-Saunders,

Thank you for your email of 9 February, regarding Petition P-05-1079 Safeguard Kenfig Nature Reserve using compulsory purchase powers (attached above and below for reference). Clare Pillman has asked me to respond to you in my capacity as Head of Operations for South Wales Central.

Over the last 12 months Natural Resources Wales (NRW) has been working closely with the trustees of the Kenfig Corporation Trust (KCT), providing support and advice to enable the necessary arrangements to be put in place to protect and enhance the special features of the site.

During this time, several options have been discussed about how the Nature Reserve could be managed. This discussion has considered the constitution of KCT and our wish to sign a Management Agreement with them that will safeguard the site. I can report that we are very close to agreement with KCT and expect a formal Management Agreement to be resolved soon.

NRW has also worked closely with KCT in the recruitment and appointment of a Reserve Manager. We are very pleased to say that this has resulted in an appointment being made and a Warden will be in post at the Nature Reserve from the 1st March 2021.

With both a site warden and a Management Agreement in place, requiring oversight and regular checks by NRW officers, there is no reason to believe Kenfig Nature Reserve cannot continue to provide a great resource for local people and visitors whilst protecting and enhancing its special conservation features.

Your sincerely

Mike

Private & Confidential

Janet Finch-Saunders
Chair
Petitions Committee

By email only: petitions@senedd.wales

e-mail: [REDACTED]

26th February 2021

Our Ref: TA/DD/KEN20/20

Dear Chair,

Our client: Kenfig Corporation Trust

We have been instructed by Kenfig Corporation Trust ("The Trust") in relation to your letter of 9th February 2021, the content of which has been carefully considered by the Board of Trustees.

Background

The Trust is a charitable institution governed by a constitution and overseen by a passionate and committed Board of Trustees from various different backgrounds. At the heart of its objects is a commitment to ensuring that the Kenfig Nature Reserve ("Reserve") is monitored and preserved for the benefit of the local Kenfig residents as well as other visitors.

For 25 years Bridgend County Borough Council ("The Council") leased the Reserve from the Trust on a full repairing and maintaining basis. In 2019 this lease came to an end and the Council handed the Reserve back to the Trust.

Prior to the lease concluding the Trust began to explore what options would be available to it. Discussions were entered into with various bodies and organisations. However, no firm agreement could be reached.

The Trust, as well as the Council before it, enjoyed a good relationship with Natural Resources Wales ("NRW"), which is the body tasked with supervising that the Reserve was being maintained in accordance with professional and scientific recommendations. As a direct consequence, it appeared pragmatic for NRW to become custodian and manager of the Reserve for the next 20-25 years.

The Committee, however, will no doubt be aware that budgets for organisations like NRW are continually under pressure. As a consequence, funding for the running of the Reserve was a key issue in the discussions that took place. The Trust was keen to procure a commitment that there would be additional investment and the ring fencing of funds generated by income bearing activities on the Reserve. Regrettably, NRW could not assure the Trust that such

revenue raised would be retained and reinvested on such terms; NRW had numerous commitments and it would need flexibility as a consequence.

Understandably the Trust was hesitant to agree terms which would not ensure a financial commitment of re-investment, which was something appreciated by NRW. As a consequence, it was agreed that the most pragmatic way forward would be for NRW to work in partnership with the Trust and provide its professional expertise and guidance.

Over the last 25 years the Reserve had generated very little revenue for the Trust as most of it was leased to Bridgend County Borough Council for a nominal rent. During the Council's tenancy, subsidies became available for landowners and/or occupiers where the land was utilised for grazing. The Reserve has a significant number of acres that would qualify for such grants. However, information on the level of revenue actually being paid to the tenants on the Reserve was not readily forthcoming.

Having sought legal advice the Trust eventually established what had been paid through a Freedom of Information Request to the Welsh Government. At this point it learned that the subsidies paid to sub-tenants on the land had been significant. There were hundreds of thousands of pounds available that could be reinvested each year as well as used to develop further commensurate activities.

Despite these funds having been available to Bridgend Council, there had been no attempt by it to seize the same and reinvest the revenue into the Reserve so as to improve facilities and/or attract more visitors. Indeed, upon handover of the lease, large parts of the Reserve and its buildings had fallen into disrepair and Bridgend Council were required to pay compensation so as to make good the dilapidations. The Trust was not prepared to allow a repeat of the same.

If the Trust were to recover control and full autonomy over the Reserve, there was no reason why it could not access these same subsidies. If it did then the money received would be re-invested directly back into the Reserve and provide critical funding for necessary upgrades as well as to develop other areas of the land so as to create further tourist attractions. The Trust has minimal running costs and, even allowing for the employment of key staff, there would remain sufficient funds so as to promote investment and development.

The Committee will no doubt already be familiar with the letter from Lesley Griffiths AM to the Committee, which confirms that NRW and the Trust will be working together so as to achieve the above outcome. There is no doubt in the mind of the Trustees that the Trust will be capable of fulfilling its obligations and working towards delivering a much-improved Reserve. This in turn will generate further revenue and hopefully attract outside interest as well as private sector investment. However, given that this a new venture it does take time for the Trust to set up the necessary legal and commercial infrastructure so that the project can move forward in accordance with the professional advice and guidance that the Board has received.

The additional revenue available from the grazing will allow the Trust to employ a full-time warden on terms similar to that established by Bridgend Council, as well as other support staff so as to ensure that, once COVID restrictions allow, investment can be made which adds tangible improvements to the Reserve. The Trust has already received significant interest from key partnerships and is excited at the opportunities which now lie ahead.

Assertions made in the Petition.

It may assist the Committee if the Trust also addresses some of the allegations levied against it as part of the Petition.

"Bridgend Council carried out this work for many years but has had to withdraw due to financial pressures".

The above statement is inaccurate; the Council's lease of the Reserve reached its natural end and there was no commitment for the Council to continue operating the Reserve after the expiry of its lease. There was always revenue available to Bridgend Council had they sought to review their current land use.

"The site's owner, a secretive and unaccountable body called the Kenfig Corporation, has not been prepared to agree any future plans".

The assertion that the Trust is secretive and unaccountable could not be further from the truth. As a charitable Trust, aside from its constitutional governance, our client is answerable to the Charity Commission and all its financial information is publicly available.

The Trust and NRW have provided regular updates to the media as well as other interested groups. Indeed, it appears from the further responses provided by the Petitioner that, contrary to what has been asserted, the progress of discussions with NRW and the Trust's intentions herein are already public knowledge. It is therefore difficult to reconcile upon what basis the Trust is being secretive. Further, the Trust has not been prepared to agree a deal which is not in the best interests of the Reserve.

Summary

Given the investments that the Trustees have made to date, the petition is both a disappointing and frustrating development for the Board. The commentary associated with the Petition paints a wholly inaccurate and misleading picture of the current position.

Regrettably the Petitioner, Mr Preddy, made no approach to the Trust to determine these issues before proceeding with the petition and making public his views.

Had such steps been taken then Mr Preddy would have learned that:

- The Trust and NRW have only discounted the possibility of NRW taking over the entire Reserve and retaining any income from the same;
- NRW remain committed to providing advice and support to the Trust with its future management and investment plans;
- NRW will inevitably be involved in any future management of the Reserve. As the body responsible for monitoring and policing the area of Special Scientific Interest, NRW will need to be assured that the proposals advanced by the Trust are viable and will otherwise ensure statutory compliance. At this point in time they are fully supportive of the Trust's intentions and remain committed to the same;
- The option of the Trust having full control of the Reserve and retaining all income arising from the same will offer significant future re-investment opportunities and allow the Trust access to revenue it has previously been denied;
- The Trust will at all times have the support of not only NRW but also its panel of professional advisers. The Trust fully acknowledges that the size and complexity of the Reserve habitat will require it to seek assistance from both professional and lay volunteers alike;

- The Reserve has been underfunded for many years and the Trust could not in good conscience allow this to continue where both alternative and viable options existed;
- The Trust has otherwise had control of the Reserve since 2019; in that time the same has been managed appropriately with NRW expressing no concerns.

For the avoidance of doubt the Trustees have always sought to manage public interest as best they can by providing suitable updates and releases as and when appropriate. At all times the Trustees have communicated progress to the media, local councillors, Assembly Members and other organisations promptly. The Trustees remain alive to their duties and have done all they reasonably can in the circumstances.

The Trust acknowledges public interest and is under no illusion as to the task which is at hand, hence why it has adopted the considered and cautious approach it has to date. Whilst the land has been tenanted by the Council for the last 25 years, the Trust has still had overall responsibility for the same as the landowner. It is therefore very much aware of how the Reserve needs to be managed and what steps need to be taken so as to ensure compliance with any statutory requirements.

The Trust strives to be as open and accountable as it can be. However, at the same time it needs to handle commercially sensitive negotiations with the appropriate level of care and confidentiality required. Inevitably there will be times when its ability to provide comprehensive detail about its plans will be restricted by this duty. Further, given the level of interest it is of paramount importance to the Trustees and their partners that any proposals are fully assessed, workable and capable of being delivered.

We trust that the above addresses the issues and provides suitable comfort to the Committee.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

The logo for Hutton's, featuring the name 'Hutton's' in a blue, cursive script font.

Eitem 3.8

P-05-1097 Dylid gwahardd cewyll adar hela

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan y Cynghrair yn erbyn Chwaraeon Creulon, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 5,287 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Amcangyfrifir bod miliynau o ffesantod a phetris yn cael eu ffermio'n ddiwydiannol yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn fel y gellir eu saethu am 'sbort'. Er mwyn eu bridio, mae degau o filoedd o adar yn eu cadw'n gaeth mewn cewyll, yn aml am lawer o'u hoes bridio. Mae cewyll yn greulon ac mae anifeiliaid yn dioddef o'u herwydd. Yn flaenorol, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi nodi ei chefnogaeth i Gymru ddod yn genedl ddi-gewyll. Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wahardd defnyddio cewyll ar gyfer cynhyrchu adar hela.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Gall byw mewn cawell peri trallod ac anafiadau, ac nid yw'n darparu'n llawn ar gyfer anghenion nac ymddygiad naturiol yr adar. Gall yr adar ddioddef, ymysg pethau eraill, ddoluriau traed agored poenus, ymosodiadau a achosir gan straen, ac anafiadau sy'n deillio o'u hymgeision niferus i ddianc. Er mwyn lleihau ymddygiadau problemus sy'n gysylltiedig â'u cadw'n gaeth, megis pigo adar eraill, gellir hefyd ddefnyddio dyfeisiau fel atalyddion plastig, sy'n cael eu gwthio i'w ffroenau.

Mae ffesantod a phetris yn greaduriaid lled-wyllt eu natur, sy'n gwneud effaith y cewyll arnynt yn waeth fyth. Serch hynny, nid ydyn nhw hyd yn oed yn dod o dan y rheoliadau sylfaenol a ganiateir i anifeiliaid fferm eraill nac yn cael eu harchwilio'n rheolaidd. Mae ymchwiliadau wedi datgelu achosion o dorri canllawiau, megis defnyddio cewyll moel dro ar ôl tro, a gadael ffesantod marw mewn cewyll yn ddigon hir iddynt gael eu canibaleiddio. Hyd yn oed mewn cewyll a ddisgrifir fel rhai 'wedi'u cyfoethogi', gallai fod cyn lleied ag un glwyd i'w rhannu, llen blastig a rhywfaint o borfa artiffisial.

Ni waeth a yw'r cewyll sy'n eu cadw'n gaeth yn rhai moel neu'n rhai 'wedi'u cyfoethogi', mae adar hela'n dioddef. Mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru y pŵer i ddod â'r arfer hwn i ben.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1097
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/00265/21

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Chair of the Petitions Committee

23rd February 2021

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 9 February, regarding Petition P-05- P-05-1097 Ban game bird cages.

I am sure you will understand the unprecedented position we find ourselves in due to the ongoing pressures of the Covid situation and following transition out of the European Union. It is for these reasons that the review into the Code of Practice for the Welfare of Gamebirds is currently on hold. Any future changes made to the current Code of Practice for the Welfare of Gamebirds or welfare legislation will be made with due consideration given to all stakeholder feedback along with relevant research, analysis and evidence.

The existing Welsh Government Code of Practice for the Welfare of Gamebirds Reared for Sporting Purposes was developed in consultation with stakeholders including representatives from the shooting industry and welfare organisations. The purpose of the Code is to provide practical guidance in relation to Section 9 of the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

My officials advise that any concerns about a specific gamebird rearing premises should be reported to the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) or relevant Local Authority. They are responsible for the delivery and enforcement of animal health and welfare provisions on behalf of the Welsh Government.

The Code recommends that barren raised cages for breeding pheasants and small barren cages for breeding partridges should not be used and that any housing system should be enriched i.e. larger than raised cages.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

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

Gohebiaeth.Lesley.Griffiths@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Lesley.Griffiths@gov.wales

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 244

Whilst raised cages are permitted by law, it is important to note that the welfare of gamebirds is covered by the Animal Welfare Act 2006. The Act makes it an offence to cause unnecessary suffering to an animal and also contains a duty of care so that those responsible for an animal must take reasonable steps to ensure its welfare.

My officials will be contacting all relevant stakeholders when we are in a position to progress with this work.

Yours sincerely,



Lesley Griffiths AS/MS

Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

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

Gohebiaeth.Lesley.Griffiths@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Lesley.Griffiths@gov.wales

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

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding. **Tudalen y pecyn 245**

P-05-1097 Ban game bird cages, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 08.03.21

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the Minister's reply to correspondence from the Committee Chair following the Committee's most recent consideration of our petition.

We do of course appreciate the challenges that have been caused by Brexit and the unforeseen Covid pandemic. However, we are concerned that the review of the Code of Practice was already delayed in that it was started much later than other reviews of welfare codes applicable to other species. We are keen that much needed improvements in welfare standards, for which there is overwhelming public support, are not delayed any longer than is absolutely necessary.

Recent opinion polling conducted by YouGov in January 2021 on behalf of the League highlights clearly that the vast majority of people in Wales want higher welfare standards for 'game' birds – 72% believe that cages used for breeding 'game' birds should be banned.

We and other stakeholders met with officials earlier in 2019, to give our views on how the code should be revised. We remain unclear about the status of the draft, revised code which was circulated to stakeholders in November 2019 and whether further revisions are being considered. This draft shared with us contains no changes of substance compared with the current code and the changes are mainly to the preamble only. In advance of writing to the Committee today, we asked permission of the relevant officials to share the draft document with the Committee so that it could see how little has been changed, but this permission was refused.

There are no routine inspections of 'game' bird rearing sites carried out in Wales, whether planned or unannounced, in contrast to the regimes which govern the welfare of other species e.g. farmed animals. This, along with the fact that 'game' bird breeding sites are on private land, makes it very difficult for evidence of welfare issues to be gathered. It does not, however, mean that none exist. The Welsh Government appears to be content that the code of practice, and the requirements of the Animal Welfare Act, provide sufficient protection for the welfare of 'game' birds. We have previously asked via Senedd questions for Welsh Government to provide details of the inspections of gamebird premises carried out by both APHA and local authorities in recent years to assess compliance with the code. It seems from their responses that this information is not held centrally. We argue that this makes it difficult for the government to make a proper assessment that the code is actually protecting the welfare of 'game' birds. We are in the process of sending Freedom of Information requests to the relevant bodies to collate this information ourselves. We maintain however that even if followed to the letter, the provisions of the code do not prevent 'game' birds from suffering.

The Minister's reply does not address the Committee's minuted agreement at its last meeting to seek clarification as to why the Minister is not minded to act to move further to prohibit the practice of caging birds for this purpose. We have not had sight of the letter

sent by the Committee to know if this was included but we would also like to have clarification of this from the Minister given that it is the main point of our petition. To the best of our knowledge, the code review did not include within scope the issue of whether the use of cages in 'game' bird breeding should be restricted or banned. The code itself, whether the current version or the draft revised version, does not prohibit their use nor does it contain measures which fully mitigate the cruelty and suffering that their use causes to the birds. This is why we submitted the petition initially, to highlight both the need for cages to be banned to protect the welfare of the birds, and the public support for such measures.

We hope that this letter is a useful update and explanation for the Committee and that this important issue will be given the further consideration it deserves.

With best wishes

Eitem 3.9

P-05-960 Dylid talu costau angladdau pob un o staff y GIG sy'n marw o Covid-19 neu gyda'r feirws

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Profs Jane Henderson & Karin Wahl-Jorgensen, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 414 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rhoesant eu bywydau i achub ein bywydau ni.

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i dalu costau angladdau holl staff y GIG sy'n marw o Covid-19 neu gyda'r feirws

Mae angladd syml yn costio £4,000 ar gyfartaledd.

Rydym yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru sicrhau bod teuluoedd sydd wedi cael profedigaeth yn cael mynediad at arian ar unwaith i dalu costau angladdau.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Ffynhonnell cost yr angladd

<https://www.moneyadviceservice.org.uk/en/articles/help-paying-for-a-funeral>

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Senedd

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



Ein cyf/Our ref VG/02682/21

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

5 Mawrth 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr 9 Chwefror ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynghylch ariannu costau angladd holl staff y GIG a fu farw o Covid-19.

Yn fy llythyr atoch dyddiedig 3 Tachwedd 2020 nodais sut yr oeddwn yn ystyried ariannu costau angladd staff y GIG a fu farw o Covid-19. O fewn hyn, amlinellais sut yr ymchwiliwyd i hyn. Yn bennaf ystyriodd fy swyddogion a oedd unrhyw gynlluniau yn bodoli a allai gael eu haddasu at y diben hwn megis y Cynllun Claddu Plant. Ystyriwyd sefydlu cynllun newydd ond y farn oedd nad oedd yr opsiynau hyn yn ymarferol. Yn y bôn, y tri phrif reswm dros hyn yw:

- Byddai nodi'r rhai sy'n weithwyr y GIG yn anodd i'r awdurdodau lleol wrth weinyddu cynllun o'r fath. Yn wahanol i'r cynllun claddu plant, lle mae eu dyddiad geni a'r dyddiad y buont farw ar gael yn hwylus, ni fyddai proffesiwn y person yn cael ei ddangos ar eu tystysgrif marwolaeth. Felly, bydd anawsterau wrth weinyddu'r cynllun, sicrhau cadarnhad o gymhwysedd ac fe fyddai'n creu baich ychwanegol ar gyflogwyr y GIG a'r awdurdodau lleol mewn cyfnod anodd;
- Byddai angen rhoi ystyriaeth i gymhwyster gweithwyr allweddol rheng flaen eraill. Byddai'n annheg darparu hyn i un grŵp o weithwyr rheng flaen yn unig; a
- Byddai'r amserlen ar gyfer sefydlu'r cynllun yn cymryd llawer o wythnosau/misoedd a byddai angen ystyried sut y gellid ad-dalu'r costau claddu sydd eisoes wedi'u talu gan deuluoedd. Byddai ad-dalu ôl-weithredol hefyd yn creu gofynion gweinyddol ychwanegol.

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

Rwyf yn sylweddoli y bydd y penderfyniad yn eich siomi ond rwyf yn gobeithio y byddwch yn cydnabod ein bod wedi ymchwilio i'r cynllun a'r goblygiadau cysylltiedig cyn gwneud y penderfyniad hwn.

Gobeithio y bydd yr wybodaeth hon o gymorth i chi.

Yn gywir,

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

Vaughan Gething AS/MS

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

P-05-960 Fund the funeral costs of all NHS staff who die from or with Covid-19, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 09.03.21

Dear the Petitions committee

I write once again to challenge the minister's reluctance to fund the funerals of NHS staff who die as a result of covid during the pandemic. I have addressed many of the issues in the many previous submissions and remind the committee, once more, that this issue arose following a friend dying of covid whilst working as a nurse in Cardiff and her family having to run a Crowdfunder to cover the cost of the funeral. This is not the Wales that I want to live in and that is why with my co-petitioners we brought this to the Welsh government nearly a year ago. I have addressed many of the minister's issues in the past but I will address the three from his letter of 5th March below.

1. The minister claims it would be difficult to identify NHS workers for the administration of the scheme. It seems likely that all NHS staff will have a payroll number. This is something that we have suggested could be managed through the funeral parlours who could request this information from anyone wishing to take up the scheme. They could then act as a single point of contact for confirmation. Alternatively given that the government is funding a specific life assurance payment to NHS staff (Nursing Times link below) announced by government in April 2020 it seems that the government is able to identify people who are eligible, and that process should be matched.
2. I am sure that both the petitioners and the petition committee would welcome an extension of the scheme beyond simply NHS staff to other frontline care workers. It may help to address the first point to ensure that all health and social care workers who provide publicly funded hands-on care for people who have contracted COVID-19 or work in settings where the virus is present are eligible for this money. This would bring the scheme in line with the life assurance scheme and therefore make it perfectly simple to identify the same cohort who would be made eligible by the scheme. It does not make sense to argue that no one can have anything because someone else hasn't had it, we would never make progress if society followed this rule. The government life insurance scheme has made it clear that we recognise the above and beyond the effort being made by our healthcare staff in the pandemic and whilst I would not personally mind it being extended far wider the minister's other concerns with the practicality of the scheme would suggest that matching the eligibility to the government's life assurance scheme would reduce some of his administrative concerns.

3. The minister states that the time frame for setting up the scheme is 'many weeks/months' yet this petition has been with the Welsh Government for many months so the time frame problems appeared to be entirely of the minister's own making. Retrospective reimbursement may be problematic but is not as problematic as the family of a nurse who has died of covid desperately trying to find money to pay for a funeral. It seems egregious for the minister to use the 'it'll take a long time' argument having been responsible for many iterations of this petition without resolution.

I therefore recommend the petitions committee take this to the floor of the Senedd or directly to Mark Drakeford for decision. I think it's time for leaders in the Welsh assembly to make it clear whether they think that we the taxpayers should or should not pay for the cost of funerals for health care workers who have died as a result of covid in the pandemic. To continue to run down the clock on this petition does not reflect well on those involved. If providing a few 1000 pounds it's too much to ask then say so. If it's possible to fund grant schemes for other aspects of the pandemic it's possible to do so for NHS staff. This is simply a question of priorities and the choices that our representatives are making . As the elections fast approach it seems sensible that our representatives make that decision and defend it at the ballot.

Jane Henderson

On behalf of the petitioners

<https://www.nursingtimes.net/news/coronavirus/government-will-pay-60000-to-families-of-nurses-who-die-in-service-28-04-2020/>

P-05-964 Dylid ymestyn absenoldeb â thâl a chymorth ariannol a ddarperir mewn ymateb i Covid-19 i staff cronfa GIG Cymru sy'n agored i niwed a staff sy'n feichiog

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan David Adam Clarke, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 174 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae'n bosibl na fydd staff cronfa GIG Cymru sy'n agored i niwed, sydd angen cael eu diogelu neu sydd wedi bod yn feichiog am gyfnod o dros 28 wythnos yn elwa ar yr un cymorth ariannol na'r un mesurau diogelu ag a ddarperir gan fyrddau iechyd i staff amser llawn y GIG. Mae rhai o staff cronfa GIG Cymru, fel cynorthwyr iechyd, nyrsys a bydwagedd ac eraill, wedi bod yn gweithio yn y GIG ers blynyddoedd, a dyma yw prif ffynhonnell eu hincwm. Mae'n bosibl y bydd staff cronfa sy'n agored i niwed neu'n feichiog yn wynebu dewis rhwng gweithio neu beidio ag ennill cyflog, a hynny ar yr amod bod gwaith amgen yn cael ei gynnig iddynt beth bynnag. Os gwelwch yn dda, cefnogwch staff cronfa'r GIG.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Mae Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 yn gwarchod pobl agored i niwed rhag gwahaniaethu (o dan y pennawd anabledd), yn ogystal â phobl sy'n feichiog neu ar gyfnod mamolaeth.

O dan Ddeddf Iechyd a Diogelwch yn y Gwaith 1974, yn ogystal â Rheoliadau Rheoli Iechyd a Diogelwch yn y Gwaith 1999, mae'n rhaid cynnal asesiadau risg mewn perthynas â staff cronfa'r GIG mewn perthynas ag argyfwng Covid-19. Mewn sefyllfaoedd lle nad oes modd i'r staff cronfa dan sylw weithio, neu lle na ellir cynnig gwaith arall iddynt, mae'n bosibl y bydd y staff hynny yn cael eu gadael heb incwm.

Yn y cyfnod digynsail hwn, dylai Senedd Cymru, GIG Cymru a'r byrddau iechyd perthnasol ymestyn cymorth ariannol a mesurau diogelu i staff cronfa'r GIG. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'n bosibl y bydd staff cronfa'r GIG yng Nghymru yn wynebu dewis rhwng gweithio neu aros gartref heb gymorth ariannol.

<https://www.rcn.org.uk/get-help/rcn-advice/bank-workers>

<https://www.rcm.org.uk/media/3896/2020-04-21-occupational-health-advice-for-employers-and-pregnant-women.pdf>

<https://www.bristolpost.co.uk/news/bristol-news/nhs-southmead-hospital-furlough-coronavirus-4082655>

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Senedd

- De Clwyd
- Gogledd Cymru



Ein cyf/Our ref VG/02161/21

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

22 Chwefror 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch yn fawr i chi am eich llythyr pellach dyddiedig 26 Ionawr ynglŷn â deiseb P-05-964, yn gofyn imi gyhoeddi neges glir y dylid ymestyn absenoldeb â thâl a chymorth ariannol a ddarperir mewn ymateb i Covid-19 i staff cronfa GIG Cymru sy'n agored i niwed a staff sy'n feichiog

Nid yw safbwynt Llywodraeth Cymru wedi newid. Er ein bod yn deall y sefyllfa a'r cyfyngiadau sy'n effeithio ar weithwyr cronfa y gofynnwyd iddynt warchod eu hunain, rydym eisoes wedi gofyn i'r Ymddiriedolaethau a'r Byrddau Iechyd edrych eto ar amgylchiadau unigol lle mae effeithiau'r sefyllfa wedi peri anawsterau, ac i ystyried a fyddai'n bosibl darparu cymorth penodol. Rydym felly'n parhau i gynghori unigolion i gysylltu â'r Ymddiriedolaeth neu'r Bwrdd Iechyd y maent wedi gwneud gwaith cronfa ynddynt i drafod eu sefyllfa'n uniongyrchol.

Yn gywir,

Vaughan Gething AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

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Eitem 3.11

P-05-1029 Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru gyflwyno profion gorfodol ar yr holl deithwyr sy'n cyrraedd Maes Awyr Caerdydd

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Lawrence Evans, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 184 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Oherwydd y coronafeirws, mae'n ofynnol ar hyn o bryd i deithwyr fynd i gwarantîn wrth gyrraedd Maes Awyr Caerdydd o restr o wledydd Ewropeaidd a rhyngwladol.

Mae hyn wedi arwain at ostyngiad yn nifer y teithwyr sy'n defnyddio'r Maes Awyr i fynd allan o'r wlad ac i ddod i mewn iddi, at golli refeniw i gwmnïau hedfan sy'n cefnogi ein Maes Awyr cenedlaethol, a cholli refeniw i Faes Awyr Caerdydd Cyf, a diffyg hyder yn y diwydiant twristiaeth oherwydd bod angen i deithwyr fynd i gwarantîn ar ôl dychwelyd o wledydd penodol.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Gweithredir Maes Awyr Caerdydd gan gwmni hyd braich o Lywodraeth Cymru, sydd wedi buddsoddi'n sylweddol yn y Maes Awyr a'i gyfleusterau / staff.

Os caniateir i sefyllfa bresennol cwarantîn gorfodol barhau bydd dirywiad trychinebus yn nifer y teithwyr yn arwain at golledion ariannol sylweddol i bawb dan sylw, sef, y Maes Awyr, y cwmnïau hedfan a'r teithwyr y mae'n rhaid iddynt, mewn llawer o achosion, benderfynu a ddylent roi'r gorau i'w cynlluniau teithio, y talwyd amdanynt eisoes, oherwydd y cyfyngiadau cwarantîn pan fyddant yn dychwelyd adref. Mae llawer o wledydd ledled y byd eisoes yn gweithredu'n llwyddiannus system profion dau gam ar deithwyr wrth iddynt gyrraedd eu tiriogaeth a phrofi eto bum niwrnod yn ddiweddarach. Dylid cyflwyno hyn ym Maes Awyr Caerdydd i dawelu meddwl y cyhoedd sy'n teithio y gall eu hediad / gwyliau fynd ymlaen heb ragor o ansicrwydd, pryder a cholli arian a dalwyd. Byddai hyn hefyd yn dod â

rhywfaint o sicrwydd unwaith yn rhagor i'r cwmnïau hedfan hynny sydd eisoes wedi buddsoddi ym Maes Awyr Caerdydd, a helpu i gadw eu gwasanaethau ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ogwr
- Gorllewin De Cymru



Ein cyf/Our ref: VG/03548/21

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Chair
Petitions Committee

4 March 2021

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 18 December regarding petition P-05-1029 on the introduction of Mandatory Testing of Passengers arriving at Cardiff Airport. Your letter has been transferred to me as the issue rests within my portfolio. Please accept my apologies that you did not receive a letter in response to your original letter of 11 September.

The Welsh Government aims for a four nations approach as far as possible on international travel regulations and works with counterparts to co-ordinate a proportionate response to manage the health risks posed by travellers arriving in Wales. The situational context has changed significantly since September last year when the travel corridors arrangements were in place and the issues presented by the new coronavirus variants of concern were yet to be understood.

From 18 January the travel corridors were suspended until further notice and all people travelling to Wales or the UK were required to provide evidence of a negative covid test taken 72 hours prior to departure. People were required to isolate at home for 10 days.

On 12 February advice received from the Joint Biosecurity Centre indicated that it was difficult to fully assess the public health risk posed by the incidence and spread of variant strains of coronavirus. Enhanced measures have been introduced to manage those risks.

These enhanced measures include a new testing system for persons aged 5 years or over arriving into Wales (subject to a limited number of exemptions), requiring them to book and undertake testing on day 2 and 8 of their isolation period. Negative results does not reduce the 10 isolation period.

More significant risks are associated with arrivals from “red list countries” and in order to further protect against the risk of community transmission of variant strains additional measures have been introduced. This includes prohibiting a person who has been in a red list country in the last 10 days from entering Wales from 4am on 15 February. Failure to comply with this restriction will be a criminal offence, liable to a fine. Such travellers must arrive at a designated port in England or Scotland and are required to complete a 10 day managed quarantine period in accordance with regulations that came into force on Monday 15 February 2021.

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Correspondence.Vaughan.Gething@gov.wales

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Tudalen y pecyn 258
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

The regulations are reviewed every 28 days and the restrictions may be adjusted in light of the latest assessment of health risks in terms of both importation and community transmission especially in respect of the new variants. The current testing arrangements are considered in the context of those reviews.

I hope that you find this information helpful.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Vaughan Gething". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'V' and a long, sweeping tail on the 'g'.

Vaughan Gething AS/MS

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

Eitem 3.12

P-05-1116 Rhowch flaenoriaeth i bobl ag anabledd dysgu gael eu brechu yn erbyn COVID-19 yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan John Gillibrand, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 1,913 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Gyda'r newyddion mawr bod brechlyn COVID wedi'i gymeradwyo ac y bydd yn dechrau cael ei gyflwyno'n fuan – mae'n hanfodol cael hyn yn gywir. Nid yw'r rhestr bresennol o'r rhai a fydd yn cael eu brechu gyntaf yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i bobl ag anableddau dysgu – er ei bod CHWE GWAITH yn fwy tebygol y byddant yn marw o'r coronafeirws yn ôl lechyd Cyhoeddus Lloegr (nid yw ystadegau Cymru wedi'u cyhoeddi eto). Hyd yn oed yn waeth, mae'r rhai ag anableddau dysgu rhwng 18 a 34 oed 30 gwaith yn fwy tebygol o farw.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Rwyf wedi dechrau'r ddeiseb hon i bobl ag anableddau dysgu gael eu cynnwys yn rhestr y rhai â blaenoriaeth oherwydd fy mod yn ofni dros fy mab. Mae'n oedolyn ifanc sy'n byw mewn gofal amser llawn – pe bai'r coronafeirws yn lledaenu i'r cartref gofal, gallai fod yn ddinistriol iddo, ac eraill ag anableddau dysgu y mae'n byw gyda hwy, ac ar draws y DU. Mae angen i ni sicrhau y caiff y grŵp hwn ei ddiogelu ac rwyf am weld rhestr o'r rhai sydd â blaenoriaeth ar gyfer brechu sy'n ystyried y rhai â chyfraddau marwolaethau uwch o COVID-19.

Dylai pobl hŷn gael eu brechu gyntaf, ond dim ond chweched ar y rhestr yw pobl, fel fy mab, y mae'r feirws yn risg fawr iddynt – does bosib bod arnom angen strategaeth wedi'i thargedu'n well wrth ddechrau'r cynllun brechu? Llofnodwch fy neiseb fel na chaiff pobl ag anableddau dysgu eu hanghofio wrth i'r goleuni ym mhen draw'r twnnel ddod i'r golwg.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gwyr
- Gorllewin De Cymru

P-05-1013 Rhowch gymorth ariannol i unigolion hunangyflogedig yn niwydiant cerddoriaeth fyw Cymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Peter Phillips, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 189 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi nodi pryd y bydd perfformiadau cerddoriaeth fyw yn gallu ailddechrau ar ôl i'r cyfnod cloi ddod i ben. O ganlyniad, ni all unrhyw un sy'n gweithio yn y diwydiant cerddoriaeth fyw yng Nghymru ennill bywoliaeth. Mae'r Cynllun Cymhorthdal Incwm Hunangyflogaeth yn dod i ben ar 17 Awst. Ar ôl y dyddiad hwnnw, os bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i wahardd perfformiadau cerddoriaeth fyw, dylai fod yn orfodol i'r Llywodraeth ddarparu cymorth ariannol uniongyrchol i unigolion hunangyflogedig yng Nghymru sy'n ennill bywoliaeth yn y diwydiant hwn.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

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



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1013
Ein cyf/Our ref DET/00203/21

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Aelod o'r Senedd
Tŷ Hywel
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12 Chwefror 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 27 Ionawr ynghylch y Gronfa Gweithwyr Llawrydd ac unigolion hunangyflogedig yn y sector cerddoriaeth fyw.

Wrth ddatblygu'r Gronfa Gweithwyr Llawrydd daeth yn amlwg bod diffyg data a thystiolaeth ynglŷn â maint, cyfansoddiad ac effaith economaidd y gymuned gweithwyr llawrydd yng Nghymru. Er gwaethaf yr her hon, drwy dri cham cyntaf y Gronfa Gweithwyr Llawrydd, gwnaethom gefnogi 3,584 o unigolion gydag £8.9 miliwn o gyllid.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wrthi'n gweithio gyda'r Awdurdodau Lleol i adolygu allbynnau'r cronfeydd sy'n cynnwys cynnal ymchwil ansoddol i'r holl ddata a gesglir drwy broses ymgeisio'r tri cham cyntaf, a hynny fel blaenoriaeth. Dyma fydd dechrau'r ymrwymiad gan Lywodraeth Cymru i ddatblygu sylfaen dystiolaeth a naratif cryfach ynghylch pwysigrwydd y gymuned gweithwyr llawrydd i economi Cymru.

Ar 10 Chwefror, cyhoeddwyd bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn darparu cymorth pellach o £8.9 miliwn i'r gymuned gweithwyr llawrydd, sy'n cynnwys cylch newydd o gyllid cymorth gan y Gronfa Adferiad Diwylliannol a fydd yn golygu y bydd pob un o'r gweithwyr llawrydd a gefnogir eisoes yn cael £2,500 ychwanegol i'w cefnogi drwy'r cyfnod estynedig hwn o lai o weithgarwch. Mae rhagor o fanylion ar gael yn: https://llyw.cymru/89-miliwn-pellach-i-gefnogi-gweithwyr-llawrydd-y-sector-creadigol?_ga=2.97809501.37338191.1612801670-1688538354.1555322058

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

Yn gywir,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Elis-Thomas'.

Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth
Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism

P-05-1013 Provide financial support for self-employed individuals within the Welsh live music industry, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 05.03.21

In his letter of 12 February, the Deputy Minister acknowledges the Welsh Government's lack of understanding in respect of the Welsh freelancer community and outlines an intention to conduct qualitative research, which in turn will be the start of a commitment to develop a stronger evidence base and narrative. However, with a nebulous objective and no firm indication of a timeline, this undertaking is meaningless and provides no direct, immediate financial help to those freelancers who have been denied any assistance to date by the woefully inadequate Freelancer Fund.

The people who have been excluded to date will continue to be denied any immediate assistance as the Welsh Government appear to be intending to use the new round of funding to provide further support to members of the freelance community who have already been supported. In my previous two responses to letters from the Deputy Minister, I made the point that the Freelancer fund is defective for a number of reasons including subjective underwriting discriminating against certain sectors of the arts, and also applications have been supported on a first-come basis with awareness of the fund poorly communicated in the first place. In short, those who were lucky enough to get through the door will be receiving more support, whilst those with their noses pushed against the outside continue to be deprived of any financial help.

Furthermore, the Deputy First Minister has not responded to the requests of the Petition Committee when they asked for urgent consideration be given to better compensate people not supported so far by the Freelancer Fund. Nor has the Deputy Minister adequately addressed the clarification further requested in respect of clarification for self-employed support within the arts sector, specifically the professionals that are the subject of this Petition.

Finally, I would ask the Petition Committee to continue their previous support for some sort of 'bounce back' fund designed to assist artists and crew working within the pub music sector, a part of the music scene that Wales has rightfully been famous for.

P-05-1080 Cyflwyno deunyddiau dysgu gwrth-hiliaeth i blant mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru i leihau troseddau casineb

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Fatima Altaiy, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 4,053 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae angen addysgu plant sut i fod yn wrth-hiliol. Er y bydd cyflwyno hanes pobl dduon a pobl groenliw i'r cwricwlwm yn fuddiol dros ben, mae angen i blant gael sgysiau uniongyrchol am hiliaeth a sut i fod yn wrth-hiliol. Bydd hyn yn lleihau'r achosion o fwlio mewn ysgolion ac yn caniatáu i blant dyfu i fyny mewn amgylchedd amlddiwylliannol, waeth p'un a ydynt wedi'u hamgylchynu gan ddiwylliannau eraill ai peidio. Fel hyn, bydd plant yn deall diwylliannau eraill ac yn gorchfygu stereoteipio a gwahaniaethu.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Canol Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Eitem 3.15

P-05-1000 Ei gwneud yn orfodol i hanesion pobl dduon a POC y DU gael eu haddysgu yng nghwricwlwm addysg Cymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Angharad Owen, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 34,736 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae Prydain – gan gynnwys Cymru – wedi elwa o wladychiaeth a chaethwasiaeth am ganrifoedd. Mae angen i hyn gael ei gynrychioli yn y cwricwlwm.

Yn aml iawn, mae'r Ymerodraeth Brydeinig yn cael ei mawrygu, ac effaith fyd-eang gwladychiaeth Prydain yn cael ei thanbriso. Adlewyrchwyd hyn yn y cynnwys a addysgir.

Mae angen newid gwirioneddol a sylweddol. Mae gwaddol caethwasiaeth a gwladychiaeth yn cael effaith wirioneddol ar gymunedau Pobl Dduon a Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig ledled Prydain heddiw, ac mae angen i system addysg Cymru gydnabod hyn.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- De Clwyd
- Gogledd Cymru

SHOW RACISM THE RED CARD

Welsh Parliament
Petitions Committee
Janet Finch-Saunders

26th February 2021

Re: - Petition P-05-1080 Introduce anti-racist teaching materials to children in schools in Wales to reduce hate crimes

*Children need to be educated on how to be anti-racist. Although introducing POC and black history into the curriculum will be extremely beneficial, children need to have **direct conversations about racism and how to be antiracist**. This will reduce bullying in schools and allow children to grow up in a multi-cultural environment, regardless of whether that have been surrounded by other cultures or not. This way, children will understand other cultures, and defeat stereotypes and discrimination.*

SRtRC Response

Introduction: Who we are and what we do

Show Racism the Red Card Wales (SRtRC) is an anti-racism education charity that was established in 1996. The Wales office was set up in 2006 and since then, we have worked with approximately 160,000 children, young people and adults. The organisation utilises the high-profile status of sport and sports stars to offer up relatable role models in a bid to help tackle racism in society. This is achieved through the delivery of education workshops in schools, workplaces and at events held at local sports clubs or stadia. We currently deliver all our workshops and training sessions online.

Workshops with children

Our workshops with children focus on increasing understanding of racism, exploring skin colour, nationality, culture and religion through activities and discussion. The activities involve challenging stereotypes and developing critical thinking skills. Racist language and terminology are also addressed, resulting in children having a greater understanding of the meaning and history behind certain words.

Workshops with teachers and school staff

Our teacher training sessions help teachers to recognise and respond to racist incidents as well as embed anti-racist practises into their classroom. These sessions range from one-off twilight sessions to series of workshops that participants attend over a longer period. Workshops are often tailored to the requirements of each school or educational setting.

Racism in schools – our work in relation to the report

Increase in racism in schools

Even though we are not a reporting body, the charity records all communication relating to workshop enquiries, including those related to a racist incident. This is usually in the form of phone calls from teachers or parents who have been made aware of incidents. SRtRC's database for the academic year 2018-2019 shows a 26.2% increase in such communications of racist incidents compared to the previous year, 2017-2018, with the number of all enquiries around workshop bookings rising just 8.9% in comparison. As such, the increase appears to be disproportionately driven by racist incidents that are occurring, rather than simply proactive educators looking to undertake preventative work. Alongside this, the charity has both qualitative and quantitative evidence of negative ideas of individuals or groups of various ethnicities, religions (linking Islam to terrorism), nationalities, and cultures (particularly Gypsies / Roma / Travellers).

Some examples of racist incidents that have been disclosed are provided below:

- "A year 5/6 pupil pulling hijab off another child."
- "Comments from year 4 child "Wouldn't want to sit next to a black man on a bus"
- "Children using the 'N' word towards each other"
- "Student picked on because he is from Syria and 'must be a terrorist' and 'takes all our jobs'"
- "Year 1 pupil had been told by a fellow pupil in class he was not going to go in her group as he doesn't like brown people"
- "There has been an incident in school today where a little girl has used racist language to hurt someone's feelings (P-word)"
- "A year 9 pupil hit another pupil because they didn't like their accent. A year 8 pupil told their friend that they would rub bacon on another (Muslim) pupil's face."

Further examples can be found in the attached document 'Teacher/School Support Survey: Show Racism the Red Card Survey Results' (**CONFIDENTIAL**).

Our 2020 report *Racism in Wales? Exploring Prejudice in the Welsh Education System* further indicates that racism is widespread across the Welsh school system. Over 1000 teachers and teaching staff took part in the online survey. In addition, qualitative consultations were carried out with 428 pupils. We recognise that this is a small percentage of the school workforce and pupils in Wales and feel we should draw attention to the fact that even within this small sample, a significant number of racist incidents are disclosed. The disparities between teachers reporting racism and pupils' experiences of racism also suggest that racism is being greatly underestimated by teachers and learning support staff.

We also hold a large volume of anecdotal evidence of racism collected through experience of working in schools. There is a grave cause for concern that on some occasions, racism in schools has not been taken seriously or dealt with in an appropriate manner. We speculate that a lack of clarity in reporting procedures/Prevent duty guidelines could be contributing in part to the issue. However, we also note that occasionally, people who hold significant positions of power in school and government have demonstrated a lack of urgency and priority when supporting schools on racism. We would be happy to share some examples in a private meeting.

Teaching anti-racism and teacher confidence

The report indicates that most teachers have not received any anti-racism training and admit to lacking confidence in recognising, responding to and reporting racism. 89% of survey respondents said that they believe that anti-racism education should be embedded in the curriculum, however, the percentage of educators teaching anti-racism has fallen since our 2016 study. Lack of time and a lack of confidence were cited as the main challenges, suggesting that anti-racism is not being embedded into the curriculum. This is concerning when considering the plethora of incidents reported in the previous paragraphs.

Example of good practise - reduction of racist bullying

- ‘Racist Incident Log’ data from a case study in a school in Wales showed that the number of racist incidents that occurred halved after the intervention. The number of pupils involved in those incidents fell by 62.5% to just 3 pupils.

Post intervention survey question: Has the work with SRtRC had an impact in your school? Please comment.

‘Yes it has. During the project we experienced less incidents of racist language. This is evidenced through our bound book.’

‘Yes. The use of racist language has reduced considerably.’

‘Yes. The number of incidents have decreased since SRtRC started working with our learners. The learners seem to have more of an understanding of the impact of the language they use.’

Shifting School Culture Away From Racism: A Case Study, Show Racism the Red Card, 2019

SRtRC Recommendations

1. Maintain the focus on embedding anti-racism organically through classroom resources, the use of role models and offering exposure to a diverse range of stories and examples.
2. Provide funding to ensure that every teacher in Wales receives anti-racism training focused on recognising, responding to and reporting racism, as well as challenging unconscious bias.
3. Ensure all educators are aware of places to access anti-racism resources.
4. The teaching workforce must be more diverse to reflect the changing student population in Wales.
5. Schools should be effectively monitored to ensure that they are consistently recording and reporting racist incidents and acting upon this information. There should be a duty placed on schools to report this data to the LA or WG.
6. Welsh Government should consider producing an annual statistical bulletin providing the data SRtRC currently has to acquire via FOI requests.
7. Estyn should include a specific question around racism on inspection questionnaires to develop a more complete picture of the extent of the issue.
8. Ensure all schools have an anti-racism champion who ensures pupil voice in reporting racism, be that through buddy systems, school councils or anonymous reporting systems.
9. Offer opportunities to staff to improve their knowledge around a range of religions to support the teaching of compulsory religious education.
10. The promotion of anti-racism through all areas of learning should be covered by all educators, from developing empathy through literature to offering diverse examples in science and technology.
11. Educational institutions should have the support and time to assess their needs and develop an appropriate action plan to embed an anti-racism approach within their daily practice.

Conclusion

Teaching and embedding anti-racism in the Welsh education system is both vital and long overdue. In addition to introducing anti-racist teaching materials, teachers must be trained so that they are confident and competent in dealing with and responding to racist incidents in schools. In addition, robust recording and reporting procedures should be made a requirement and adhered to by all schools. The teaching workforce must be more diverse to reflect the changing student population in Wales. Additional training and resources should be provided for schools to ensure all individuals are comfortable in developing an antiracism ethos throughout the Welsh education system. For this anti-racist work to be most effective, a strong commitment to anti-racism is required from governors, local authorities, consortia and Welsh Government.

P-05-1000: Black and POC UK histories to be taught in the Welsh education curriculum in future

Britain -including Wales- benefited from colonialism and slavery for centuries. This needs to be represented in the curriculum.

The British Empire has often been glamorised and the global impact of Britain's colonialism downplayed. This has been reflected in the content taught.

There needs to be real and significant change. The legacies of slavery and colonialism have very real impacts on BAME communities across Britain today, and the Welsh education system needs to recognise this.

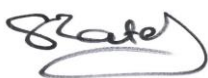
SRtRC Response

SRtRC believes that anti-racism should be embedded in the school curriculum and that in order to be most impactful, anti-racism education needs to be part of a wider and holistic system of anti-racism work. Central to this work is the vision that a balanced view of history is taught in every school in Wales. The new curriculum provides an opportunity to personalise learning and embed anti-racism within all areas of learning. We believe the teaching of Black and POC UK histories will contribute to greater understanding of people who arrived in the UK from colonies and former colonies and increase children's understanding of themselves and their society today. This understanding will be an essential contribution to increasing community cohesion and the development of anti-racism work in schools.

References

- Shifting School Culture Away From Racism: A Case Study, Show Racism the Red Card, 2019
- INITIAL TEACHER TRAINING CONFERENCES ACADEMIC YEAR 2018-19, Show Racism the Red Card, 2019
- Teacher/School Support Survey: Show Racism the Red Card Survey Results. (CONFIDENTIAL)
- Racism and anti-racism in the Welsh education system, Show Racism the Red Card, 2016
- Racism in Wales? Exploring Prejudice in the Welsh Education System, Show Racism the Red Card, 2020
- Manifesto for Change: Using Education to End Racial Inequality Across the Nation, Show Racism the Red Card

Yours sincerely



Sunil Patel – Senior Campaign Manager Show Racism the Red Card (Wales)

P-05-1083 Dylid gwarchod lesddeiliaid yng Nghymru rhag talu am waith adfer cladin

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Carl Tubbs, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 133 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae miloedd o lesddeiliaid fflatiau yng Nghymru yn wynebu biliau enfawr i dalu am waith adfer cladin a ffurflen EWS1 i gadarnhau nid yn unig nad oes cladin deunydd cyfansawdd alwminiwm (ACM, fel yn achos fel Grenfell) ond hefyd nad oes 'deunydd llosgadwy', ni waeth a oedd yr adeiladau wedi pasio'r rheoliadau o'r blaen ai peidio.

Dylai costau'r gwaith atgyweirio hwn gael eu talu gan y Llywodraeth a'r cynghorau gan fod llawer o lesddeiliaid yn methu eu fforddio.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Nid lesddeiliaid a ddylai fod yn gorfod talu am y gwaith atgyweirio hwn, gan fod y gwaith yn cyrraedd y safon gywir cyn i Lywodraeth y DU gyhoeddi ei chyngor newydd ym mis Ionawr 2020. Ni allwn werthu, nac ailforgeisio, ein fflatiau hyd nes y bydd y gwaith wedi cael ei gwblhau, a hynny oherwydd bod benthycwyr morgeisi yn pennu gwerth SERO iddynt, gan fod ein cartrefi bellach yn cael eu hystyried yn 'anniogel'.

Yn Lloegr, mae'r Gronfa Diogelwch Adeiladau yn cael ei defnyddio i helpu'r atgyweiriadau ar adeiladau dros 18 metr, ond mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn defnyddio'r arian hwn ar gyfer COVID-19 yn lle. Dylid defnyddio arian Llywodraeth Cymru at yr un diben yng Nghymru ac ar gyfer pob adeilad sy'n fflatiau – gan nad yw'r cyngor newydd ar gyfer adeiladau dros 18 metr yn unig. Er bod y pandemig yn bwysig, mae angen i lesddeiliaid fod yn ddiogel yn eu cartrefi.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-1-billion-building-safety-fund-to-remove-dangerous-cladding-from-high-rise-buildings>

<https://medium.com/never-fear/the-grenfell-fire-that-continues-to-burn-7325ca87788c>

<https://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/politics/cardiff-bay-flats-victoria-wharf-18935612>

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1083
Ein cyf/Our ref JJ/00476/21

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Tŷ Hywel
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
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1 Mawrth 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr pellach dyddiedig 9 Chwefror 2021 ynghylch Deiseb P-05-1083.

Mewn perthynas â'ch ymholiad am werth y cyllid canlyniadol y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i gael o ganlyniad i wariant ar y mater hwn gan Lywodraeth y DU, cafodd Llywodraeth Cymru swm canlyniadol o £58.873m mewn cyfalaf ac £1.177m mewn refeniw. Yn unol â'r trefniant datganoli, mae cyllid canlyniadol yn rhan o Gyllideb Llywodraeth Cymru ac mae'n cael ei ddyrannu gan y Cabinet i ymateb i'r anghenion a'r amgylchiadau penodol yng Nghymru. Fel y soniais yn fy ateb blaenorol, roedd Gweinidogion Cymru yn gwneud penderfyniadau anodd iawn ar y pryd ynghylch sut y byddai arian yn cael ei wario yng Nghymru yn sgil pandemig y coronafeirws.

Fodd bynnag, rydym yn parhau i fod wedi ymrwymo i gymorth ariannol i helpu i ariannu gwaith adfer mewn ffordd sy'n deg i lesddeiliaid a threthdalwyr. Rydym wedi ymrwymo £10.5m i adfer adeiladau yn y sector cymdeithasol eleni a £32m o gyllid i gefnogi gwaith adfer ar gyfer y sector preifat a chymdeithasol yn 2021/22.

Ein bwriad yw sefydlu cynnig cyllid i Gymru sy'n mynd ymhellach na'r hyn a gynigir yn Lloegr. Fel y gwyr trigolion mewn adeiladau uchel iawn, nid yw mynd i'r afael â materion cladin yn unig yn mynd yn ddigon pell. Bydd y gronfa y bwriadwn ei chynnig yn helpu gyda bob math o waith adfer adeiladau, gan edrych y tu hwnt i gladin i gynnwys adraniad, deunyddiau atal tân ac – yn bwysig iawn – systemau rhybuddio, gwacáu a llethu tân.

Rydym am sicrhau nid yn unig bod adeiladau preswyl uchel iawn yn cael gwared ar yr **holl** risgiau diogelwch tân ond hefyd eu bod mewn sefyllfa dda i ddiogelu bywyd ac iechyd pe bai tân yn digwydd.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
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Gohebiaeth.Julie.James@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Julie.James@gov.Wales

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

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

Mae hwn yn fater cymhleth a'r cymhlethdod hwn sy'n pennu cyflymder symud ymlaen â'r gwaith hwn; nid yw'n adlewyrchiad o unrhyw ddiffyg ymrwymiad i gefnogi'r rhai yr effeithir arnynt. Byddwn yn rhoi rhagor o fanylion i'r Pwyllgor am y cyllid a gynigir cyn gynted ag y gallwn.

Cafwyd datblygiadau diweddar hefyd a allai fod â goblygiadau pellach o ran cyllid canlyniadol i Gymru yn y maes hwn. Efallai eich bod yn ymwybodol bod Robert Jenrick, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Dai, Cymunedau a Llywodraeth Leol gyda Llywodraeth y DU, wedi cyhoeddi cyllid ychwanegol ar 10 Chwefror i fynd i'r afael â chladin anniogel yn Lloegr a mesurau ehangach i wella diogelwch adeiladau. Roeddwn yn siomedig bod cyhoeddiad mor arwyddocaol â hwn, ar bwnc o ddiddordeb cyffredin lle ceir elfennau o gydweithio a lle nad yw rhai materion wedi'u datganoli, wedi'i wneud heb unrhyw ymgynghori ymlaen llaw, nac unrhyw ymgysylltu ar lefel ystyrlon rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU. Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Dai, Cymunedau a Llywodraeth Leol yn mynegi fy siom ac yn gofyn am eglurhad ar fyrder ar fanylion elfennau allweddol y cyhoeddiad hwn.

Nid yw'n glir eto pa gyllid y gallai Cymru ei gael o ganlyniad i'r cyhoeddiad hwn. Rwyf wedi gofyn am ragor o fanylion am hyn. Rwy'n disgwyl y dylai Cymru gael ei chyfran deg o gyllid o ganlyniad i ymrwymadau gwario yn Lloegr. Bydd hyn yn ein helpu i allu cyflawni'r hyn y mae angen inni ei wneud yng Nghymru, o ran diogelwch adeiladau. Rydym wedi dweud yn glir bod diogelwch adeiladau yn flaenoriaeth i'r llywodraeth hon ac unwaith y cawn eglurder ynghylch faint o arian ychwanegol y bydd Cymru'n ei gael, bydd y Gweinidogion gyda'i gilydd yn penderfynu sut i ddefnyddio'r yr arian hwnnw.

Rwyf wedi cyhoeddi datganiad ysgrifenedig am gyhoeddiad Llywodraeth y DU ac ymrwymadau ariannu a wnaed yng Nghymru i gefnogi gwaith adfer adeiladau:
<https://llyw.cymru/datganiad-ysgrifenedig-diogelwch-adeiladau-cyhoeddiad-llywodraeth-y-du>

Gobeithio bod yr wybodaeth hon yn ddefnyddiol i chi ac aelodau'r Pwyllgor.

Yn gywir,



Julie James AS/MS

Y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol
Minister for Housing and Local Government

P-05-943 Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gymryd camau brys i sicrhau gwelliannau i'r A487 rhwng Gellilydan a Maentwrog

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Carron Jones, ar ôl casglu 2,595 o lofnodion ar-lein a 2,855 ar bapur, sef cyfanswm o 5,450 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni'n gofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru gymryd camau brys i sicrhau fod gwelliannau pendant yn cael eu gwneud i'r A487 rhwng Gellilydan a Maentwrog yn dilyn y damweiniau trist a thorcalonnus sydd wedi digwydd yno yn y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf.

Mae'n rhaid i ni wneud yn siŵr fod newid pendant yn cael ei wneud i'r ffordd rhag i drychinebau o'r fath ddigwydd eto.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyfor Meirionnydd
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Ken Skates AS/MS
Gweinidog yr Economi, Trafnidiaeth a Gogledd Cymru
Minister for Economy, Transport and North Wales



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-943
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/00966/21

Janet Finch-Saunders AS

Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor Deisebau

3 Mawrth 2021

Annwyl Janet

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 9 Chwefror ynghylch Deiseb P-05-943 Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gymryd camau brys i sicrhau gwelliannau i'r A487 rhwng Gellilydan a Maentwrog.'

Gwnaethom welliannau ar hyd y darn hwn o'r ffordd yn gynnar yn 2020. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys cyfyngiad cyflymder newydd o 40mya yn ogystal â gwelliannau marcio ffyrdd, arwyddion a rhwystrau diogelwch. Gwnaed gwaith ail-wynebu helaeth hefyd a oedd yn cynnwys gosod wyneb ffrithiant uchel.

Ar hyn o bryd rydym yn monitro cydymffurfiaeth â'r terfyn cyflymder newydd drwy offer mesur a byddwn yn parhau i fonitro'r adran hon ar gyfer unrhyw welliannau diogelwch pellach.

Yn gywir

Ken Skates AS/MS
Gweinidog yr Economi, Trafnidiaeth a Gogledd Cymru
Minister for Economy, Transport and North Wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 276
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

P-05-1061 Rhowch gefnogaeth ariannol i fusnesau Lletya Anifeiliaid Anwes

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Ryan Lee, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 2,144 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae'r grantiau diweddaraf sydd ar gael ar gyfer busnesau mewn ardaloedd cyfyngiadau lleol neu yn grantiau datblygu busnes. Mae nifer o fusnesau Lletya Anifeiliaid Anwes y tu allan i ardaloedd cyfyngiadau lleol wedi sylwi bod nifer y cwsmeriaid wedi lleihau i ddim. Ni ellir defnyddio'r Grantiau Datblygu Busnes i dalu biliau misol. Mae angen cymorth ariannol ar fusnesau lletya anifeiliaid anwes nawr i'w hatal rhag mynd i'r wal. Mae cannoedd o swyddi a chartrefi mewn perygl heb gefnogaeth ariannol ddigonol.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Mae busnesau lletya anifeiliaid anwes wedi ymdrechu i gadw'r drysau'n agored i helpu staff y Gwasanaeth Iechyd sy'n gweithio oriau hir wrth frwydro i ymdrin â Covid-19, ac maent wedi helpu i ofalu am anifeiliaid anwes pobl sydd wedi bod yn yr ysbyty. Mewn llawer o achosion, mae cael un neu ddau anifail anwes i ofalu amdanynt ar y tro yn costio rhagor iddynt nag y maent yn ei ennill, a chyda rhagor o filiau gwresogi a goleuo dros fisoedd y gaeaf bydd llawer o'r busnesau yn cael eu gorfodi i gau, ac yna ni fydd y gwasanaeth hanfodol hwn ar gael.

Mae'r rhain yn fusnesau a oedd yn llwyddiannus cyn Covid-19 a byddant yn llwyddiannus eto, cyhyd ag y caiff rhywbeth ei wneud i'w diogelu.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Preseli Sir Benfro
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Ken Skates AS/MS
Gweinidog yr Economi, Trafnidiaeth a Gogledd Cymru
Minister for Economy, Transport and North Wales



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1061
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/01076/21

Janet Finch-Saunders MS

Chair, Petitions Committee

3 March 2021

Dear Janet

Thank you for your letter of 16 February regarding financial support for pet boarding businesses.

Unfortunately, the Welsh Government does not deem kennels and catteries eligible for the non domestic rates (NDR) system linked Restrictions Business Fund grants. However, it will be for local authorities to determine if businesses are similar in nature to those or not.

Although kennels and catteries are not eligible for non-domestic rates (NDR) system linked Restrictions Business Fund Grants, discretionary support will continue to be available through local authorities in Wales for businesses not on the NDR system who are materially impacted. Discretionary grants of up to £2,000 will be available and it will be for local authorities to determine applications. Further information is available at;

<https://businesswales.gov.wales/coronavirus-advice/restrictions-business-fund-local-authorities>

In addition, alternative funding can be accessed such as the UK Government Bounce Back Loans <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/apply-for-a-coronavirus-bounce-back-loan> and the Development Bank of Wales has loan and equity funding available immediately to Welsh businesses <https://developmentbank.wales/>

We will continue to do all we can to support Welsh businesses through these incredibly difficult times and consider options beyond the current package of support.

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

Tudalen y pecyn 278
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ken', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke above the letters.

Ken Skates AS/MS

Gweinidog yr Economi, Trafnidiaeth a Gogledd Cymru
Minister for Economy, Transport and North Wales

**P-05-1061 Give financial support to Pet Boarding businesses, Correspondence –
Petitioner to Committee, 09.03.21**

Thank you for your continued efforts in this matter.

Since the last meeting the Welsh Government have since clarified the position regarding kennels and catteries and have instructed councils to pay out the discretionary grant to those who have had a significant loss of income.

My own council originally refused to pay out, using Ken Skates letter to the petitions committee as justification to do so. They have now re assessed and payed out.

I believe this 'clarification' came about because of the pressure put on by members of our industry, BBC Wales and yourselves, which is very much appreciated.

However, while this action gives a short term lifeline to the industry, it doesn't protect us in the long term and we face the same fight again in the future. One simple action could secure our industry and jobs in the long term, we ask to be classified as a travel and tourism sector industry. Any assistance you can give to achieve this would be very welcome.

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau – Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried **Eitem 4**

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried ar ddiwedd y Pumed Senedd

Dyddiad: 11 Mawrth 2021

Diben

1. Mae'r papur hwn yn gofyn i'r Pwyllgor adolygu'r deisebau y mae'n eu hystyried ar hyn o bryd a chytuno ar ba rai y dylid eu cyflwyno i'r Chweched Senedd i'w hystyried ymhellach a pha rai y dylid eu cau.

Cefndir

2. Gan ragweld diwedd y Senedd bresennol, gofynnodd y Pwyllgor i'r ysgrifenyddiaeth nodi pa ddeisebau y gellid eu cyflwyno i'r Senedd nesaf i'w hystyried gan ei bwyllgor olynol, a pha ddeisebau y gallai'r Pwyllgor hwn ystyried eu cau. Cynhaliwyd ymarfer tebyg ar ddiwedd y Pedwerydd Cynulliad.
3. Mae 127 o ddeisebau'n cael eu hystyried gan y Pwyllgor ar hyn o bryd (h.y. rhai sydd wedi'u trafod ar o leiaf un achlysur ac nad ydynt wedi'u cau). Wrth benderfynu faint o ddeisebau i'w cyflwyno i'r Senedd nesaf, dylai'r Pwyllgor nodi hefyd bod 77 o ddeisebau'n casglu llofnodion ar hyn o bryd. Bydd y rhain hefyd yn cael eu cyfeirio i'w hystyried yn y Chweched Senedd os byddant yn casglu digon o lofnodion.
4. Mae'r ysgrifenyddiaeth wedi paratoi dau dabl i'r Pwyllgor eu hystyried. Mae'r tabl yn Atodiad A yn rhoi trosolwg o'r deisebau y gallai'r Pwyllgor fod eisiau ystyried eu cyfeirio at y pwyllgor a fydd yn gyfrifol am ddeisebau yn y Chweched Senedd. Mae'r tabl yn Atodiad B yn cynnwys y deisebau y gallai'r Pwyllgor ystyried eu cau. Nid yw'r deisebau y trefnwyd i'w trafod yn ystod cyfarfod y Pwyllgor ar 16 Mawrth 2021 wedi'u cynnwys yn y tablau hyn.

Cam i'w gymryd:

5. Gwahoddir y Pwyllgor i ystyried y cynigion isod.

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Atodiad A: Deisebau y gallai'r Pwyllgor fod eisiau eu cyflwyno i'w hystyried yn y Chweched Senedd

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnodion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
P-05-859 Dylid Darparu Tai Plant yng Nghymru i Blant sy'n Dioddef Camdriniaeth Rywiol	227	Ionawr 2019	Saith achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i ofyn i'w bwyllgor olynol ystyried y ddeiseb ar ôl cyhoeddi'r gwerthusiad o brosiect peilot y Lighthouse Project yn Llundain yn 2021.
P-05-912 Cynorthwyo teuluoedd sy'n colli plant a phobl ifanc yn sydyn ac yn annisgwyl	5,682	Tachwedd 2019	Dau achlysur	Gohiriwyd dadl a drefnwyd ar gyfer mis Mawrth 2020 oherwydd pandemig y Coronafeirws. Mae'r deisebydd wedi gofyn a gaiff y ddeiseb ei phasio i'r Chweched Senedd i gael ei hystyried.
P-05-914 Mynediad cyfartal i ofal iechyd ar gyfer yr anabl	121	Tachwedd 2019	Pedwar achlysur	Mae'r Pwyllgor yn aros am ymateb i gynigion y mae wedi'u gwneud i Lywodraeth Cymru.
P-05-924 Sicrhau bod Llysgenhadon Llesiant ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru	297	Ionawr 2020	Dau achlysur	Ni fu'n bosibl i'r Pwyllgor gymryd tystiolaeth bellach gan y deisebwyr (disgyblion ysgol) oherwydd effaith y pandemig.
P-05-937 Dylid stopio berwi cramenogion yn fyw (cimychiaid, crancod,	2,008	Chwefror 2020	Tri achlysur	Mae'r Pwyllgor yn cadw golwg ar y sefyllfa yn sgil adolygiad annibynnol, a gomisiynwyd gan Defra a'r Llywodraethau datganoledig, a ddisgwylir yng ngwanwyn 2021.

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
cimychiaid afon, corgimychiaid ac ati)				
P-05-954 Deiseb yn galw am ymchwiliad cyhoeddus gan Lywodraeth Cymru i gam-drin plant hanesyddol ar Ynys Byr	5,088	Gorffennaf 2020	Dau achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor nad oedd llawer o opsiynau ar gael iddo ac i gadw golwg ar y sefyllfa. Mae'r deisebwyr wedi gofyn am i'r ddeiseb gael ei chyflwyno i'w hystyried yn y Chweched Senedd.
P-05-974 Dylid sicrhau bod technoleg yr aelodau prosthetig a ddarperir gan GIG Cymru cystal â'r hyn a geir yng ngweddill y DU.	561	Medi 2020	Dau achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i gyfeirio'r ddeiseb i'w hystyried yn y Chweched Senedd.
P-05-1001 Cynnal ymchwiliad annibynnol i'r dewis o safle ar gyfer y Ganolfan Ganser Felindre newydd arfaethedig	5,348	Medi 2020	Pedwar achlysur	Cynhaliwyd dadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 3 Mawrth. Mae'r Pwyllgor yn aros am ymateb i ohebiaeth bellach a anfonwyd at Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Prifysgol Felindre. <i>(Deiseb wedi'i grwpio gyda P-05-1018)</i>
P-05-1018 Cefnogaeth ar gyfer y cynlluniau	11,392	Medi 2020	Pump achlysur	Cynhaliwyd dadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 3 Mawrth. Mae'r Pwyllgor yn aros am ymateb i

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
arfaethedig presennol i adeiladu Canolfan Ganser Felindre newydd yng Nghaerdydd mewn unrhyw ymchwiliad yn y dyfodol				ohebiaeth bellach a anfonwyd at Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Prifysgol Felindre. <i>(Deiseb wedi'i grwpio gyda P-05-1001)</i>
P-05-1035 Dylid caniatáu i bartneriaid genedigaeth fod yn bresennol adeg sganiau, dechrau esgor, yn ystod yr enedigaeth ac ar ôl yr enedigaeth.	7,326	Tachwedd 2020	Dau achlysur	Mae'r Pwyllgor yn aros am y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf gan y Llywodraeth yn dilyn dadl a gynhaliwyd yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar y pwnc.
P-05-1040 Cyflwyno moratoriwm ar gymeradwyo unrhyw losgyddion gwastraff newydd ar raddfa fawr yng Nghymru.	938	Tachwedd 2020	Dau achlysur	Ysgrifennodd y Pwyllgor i ofyn am ymateb pellach gan Lywodraeth Cymru.
P-05-1041 Polisi a chyllid clir ar gyfer ysbytai a chartrefi gofal ar gyfer ymweliadau rhithwir yn	187	Rhagfyr 2020	Un achlysur	Ysgrifennodd y Pwyllgor i ofyn am ymateb gan Fforwm Gofal Cymru. Mae'r rheolau'n dechrau cael eu llacio mewn perthynas â chartrefi gofal ar hyn o bryd.

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
ystod cyfnodau o gyfyngiadau symud				
P-05-1045 Dylai penderfyniadau ar y cyd ac adolygu cynlluniau gofal iechyd meddwl misol fod yn ofyniad cyfreithiol	1,462	Rhagfyr 2020	Dau achlysur	Ysgrifennodd y Pwyllgor i ofyn am ymateb pellach gan Lywodraeth Cymru.
P-05-1046 Ailystyried y cyfnod clo ac ymchwilio i dystiolaeth wyddonol nad yw'n gweithio a'i fod yn achosi mwy o niwed	2,189	Rhagfyr 2020	Un achlysur	Mae'r Pwyllgor yn aros am ymateb i'r ddeiseb gan Lywodraeth Cymru.
P-05-1056 Rhowch rymoedd i Awdurdodau Lleol reoli'r farchnad dai yn ardaloedd gwledig a thwristaidd Cymru	5,386	Rhagfyr 2020	Dau achlysur	Mae dadl wedi'i threfnu ar y ddeiseb yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar gyfer 17 Mawrth.
P-05-1062 Rhoi'r gorau i'r prawf rt-PCR i brofi ar gyfer	96	Rhagfyr 2020	Un achlysur	Mae'r Pwyllgor yn aros am ymateb i'r ddeiseb gan Lywodraeth Cymru.

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
COVID-19, gan nad yw'n addas i'r diben				
P-05-1068 Caniatáu cyfarfodydd ymbellhau cymdeithasol mewn gerddi preifat i ddilyn y wyddoniaeth ac osgoi teimlo'n ynysig	273	Ionawr 2021	Dau achlysur	Ysgrifennodd y Pwyllgor i ofyn am ymateb pellach gan y Llywodraeth.
P-05-1069 Arbed y tir fferm a'r caeau gwyrdd yn Cosmeston	5,272	Rhagfyr 2020	Dau achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i gadw golwg ar gamau nesaf y broses gynllunio a gofyn i'w bwyllgor olynol adolygu'r ddeiseb yn y Chweched Senedd.
P-05-1071 Dylid argraffu rhif cofrestru cerbydau ar becynnau bwyd brys a werthir drwy ffenest y car	8,341	Rhagfyr 2020	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i aros am sylwadau gan y deisebydd. Ni chafwyd dim. Cyhoeddwyd strategaeth 'Mwy nag Ailgylchu' a chynllun atal sbwriel yn ddiweddar.
P-05-1073 Sefydlu ac adeiladu cangen newydd o Amgueddfa Cymru sy'n	103	Rhagfyr 2020	Un achlysur	Ysgrifennodd y Pwyllgor i ofyn am ymateb gan Amgueddfa Cymru – Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
canolbwyntio ar ran Cymru mewn trefedigaethedd				<i>(Deiseb wedi'i grwpio gyda P-05-1086)</i>
P-05-1078 Cynyddu cyllid ar gyfer gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl a gwella amseroedd aros i bobl sydd angen help mewn argyfwng. Mae angen newid!	5,159	Ionawr 2021	Un achlysur	Cynhaliwyd dadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar y ddeiseb ar 10 Mawrth. Mae'r Pwyllgor Iechyd, Gofal Cymdeithasol a Chwaraeon hefyd wedi gwneud gwaith yn y maes hwn.
P-05-1086 Dylid creu Amgueddfa Genedlaethol ar gyfer Hanes a Threftadaeth Pobl Dduon ac Asiaidd a Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig	490	Ionawr 2021	Un achlysur	Ysgrifennodd y Pwyllgor i ofyn am ymateb gan Amgueddfa Cymru – Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru. <i>(Deiseb wedi'i grwpio gyda P-05-1073)</i>
P-05-1092 Peidiwch a gohirio etholiadau mis Mai 2021	470	Chwefror 2021	Un achlysur	Mae'r Pwyllgor yn aros am ymateb pellach gan y Llywodraeth.
P-05-1094 Rhoi terfyn ar ddirywiad treftadaeth Pontypridd – achubwch y Bont Wen	304	Chwefror 2021	Un achlysur	Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi gofyn am y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf.

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
P-05-1112 Helpwch gymunedau yng Nghymru i brynu asedau cymunedol: Gweithredwch Ran 5, Pennod 3 o Ddeddf Lleoliaeth 2011	655	Chwefror 2021	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i gyflwyno'r ddeiseb i'w hystyried ymhellach yn y Chweched Senedd gan y bydd gwaith ymchwil sy'n cael ei wneud gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn cael ei gyhoeddi yn y gwanwyn.
P-05-1129 Mae angen cymhwyso mesurau deddfwriaethol nawr i weithredu argymhellion Comisiwn y Gyfraith i ddiddymu Lesddaliad	425	Mawrth 2021	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i ofyn i'w olynydd ystyried y ddeiseb.
P-05-1130 Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ail-brynu ac adnewyddu Coleg Harlech	6,666	Mawrth 2021	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i ofyn i'w olynydd ystyried y ddeiseb.
P-05-1132 Cychwyn Ymchwiliad Barnwrol Annibynnol i Fwrdd Iechyd	126	Mawrth 2021	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i aros am sylwadau gan y deisebydd.

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg				
P-05-1135 Cyllid wedi'i dargedu ar gyfer canolfannau addysg awyr agored preswyl, sydd bellach yn methu â gweithredu am 12 mis.	1,181	Mawrth 2021	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i ofyn i'w olynydd ystyried y ddeiseb.

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Atodiad B: Deisebau y gallai'r Pwyllgor fod eisiau eu cau ar ddiwedd y Senedd hon

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnodion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
P-05-771 Ailystyried y penderfyniad i roi'r gorau i Grant Byw'n Annibynnol Cymru a'r angen i gefnogi pobl anabl i fyw'n annibynnol	631	Hydref 2017	13 achlysur	Bu oedi gyda'r gwaith o gwblhau ailasesiadau derbynwyr blaenorol y Gronfa Byw'n Annibynnol yn sgil y pandemig. Yn flaenorol, cyhoeddodd y Pwyllgor adroddiad ac roedd y deisebydd yn fodlon ar y cyfan â phenderfyniad y Llywodraeth i adolygu derbynwyr yn unigol.
P-05-774 Ewch Heibio'n Llydan ac yn Araf (Cymru)	1,755	Hydref 2017	Tri achlysur	Gofynnodd y Pwyllgor am gyfarfod rhwng y deisebwyr a'r Llywodraeth. Ni chafwyd diweddariadau pellach.
P-05-783 Sicrhau Cydraddoldeb Cwricwlwm i Ysgolion Cyfrwng Cymraeg e.e. Seicoleg TGAU	652	Tachwedd 2017	Deg achlysur	Yn aros am ganlyniadau gwaith gan Gymwysterau Cymru. Ymgynghoriad Cymwysterau Cymru ar gynigion ar gyfer pynciau tan 9 Ebrill 2021, gyda chymwysterau i'w cynllunio erbyn 2024.
P-05-786 Arbedwch ein cefn gwlad - dylid adolygu TAN 1	706	Tachwedd 2017	Wyth achlysur	Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi bod yn aros am ddiweddariad gan y Llywodraeth ar y camau sydd i'w cymryd yn dilyn ymgynghoriad ar ddiwygiadau i adran dai Polisi Cynllunio Cymru.

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
				Mae'r Llywodraeth bellach wedi dirymu Nodyn Cyngor Technegol (TAN) 1 <i>(Deiseb wedi'i grwpio gyda P-05-881)</i>
P-05-798 Gwasanaethau cymorth i ddynion sy'n ddiodef wyr trais yn y cartref i gael eu rhedeg a'u cyllido'n annibynnol	138	Chwefror 2018	Naw achlysur	Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi codi nifer o faterion yn ymwneud â'r ddeiseb gyda Llywodraeth Cymru, ond heb wneud llawer o gynnydd. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi mynnu bod gwasanaethau cenedlaethol i ddynion ar gael drwy Gynllun Dyn a Byw Heb Ofn.
P-05-803 Mae ein byd naturiol yn cael ei wenwyno gan blastigau untro...mae'n bryd cyflwyno treth!	102	Mawrth 2018	Saith achlysur	Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyfrannu at ddatblygu cynigion ar gyfer treth pecynnu plastig ledled y DU, ac yn ystyried y posibilrwydd o dreth neu dâl gwpanau plastig defnydd untro . Mae'r pwyllgor yn aros am ddiweddariad pellach.
P-05-805 Rhoi chwarae teg i Athrawon Cyflenwi	1,425	Mai 2018	11 achlysur	Bydd y Pwyllgor yn cyhoeddi ei adroddiad ar y ddeiseb yn ystod mis Mawrth 2021.

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnodion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
P-05-806 Rydym yn galw am roi rhif Tystysgrif Mynediad i bob safle busnes yng Nghymru, yn debyg i'r Dystysgrif Hylendid Bwyd.	3,040	Ebrill 2018	Chwech achlysur	Mae'r Pwyllgor yn aros am y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am gynigion i'r Llywodraeth ddatblygu prosiect peilot mewn partneriaeth ag Anabledd Cymru a'r deisebwyr. Mae'n debyg bod y pandemig wedi effeithio ar y gwaith hwn.
P-05-814 Pob adeilad newydd yng Nghymru i gael paneli solar	72	Mai 2018	Dau achlysur	Mae'r Pwyllgor yn aros am ganlyniad adolygiad y Llywodraeth o Ran L o'r rheoliadau adeiladu.
P-05-831 Rhowch ddiwedd ar yr annhegwch a'r gwahaniaethu yn y cymorth ariannol a roddir i ddioddefwyr sgandal gwaed wedi'i heintio yng Nghymru	159	Medi 2018	Saith achlysur	Yn aros am ganlyniad cyfarfodydd a drefnwyd rhwng y Llywodraeth, Haemoffilia Cymru a'r Grŵp Trawsbleidiol ar Waed. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi cyfeirio at waith i adolygu manteision y cynllun yng Nghymru.
P-05-832 Diwygio'r Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion ynghylch Plant a Anwyd yn ystod yr Haf	241	Medi 2018	Pump achlysur	Mae'r pwyllgor yn aros am ymgynghoriad ar newidiadau yn y cod derbyn i ysgolion, nad yw wedi'i gyhoeddi. Mae'n bosibl bod y pandemig wedi achosi oedi.
P-05-846 Achub Ysbyty Tywysog Philip Llanelli	12,745	Tachwedd 2018	Chwech achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i gadw golwg ar y sefyllfa o ystyried nad oedd newidiadau yn cael eu

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
				cynnig i Ysbyty'r Tywysog Philip. Ni chodwyd unrhyw gynigion pellach.
P-05-849 Dylai pob dyn yng Nghymru gael mynediad drwy'r GIG at y profion diagnostig gorau posibl ar gyfer canser y prostad	6,345	Rhagfyr 2018	Chwech achlysur	Mae'r pwyllgor yn cadw golwg ar weithredu cynllun sganio mpMRI yng Nghymru, yn dilyn cyngor newydd gan NICE.
P-05-853 Na i gau Cyffordd 41 o gwbl	473	Ionawr 2019	Tri achlysur	Mae'r Pwyllgor yn cadw golwg ar ganlyniadau monitro a chynigion pellach gan y Llywodraeth. Mae'n bosibl bod y pandemig wedi achosi oedi.
P-05-863 Galwn ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu cynhyrchion hylendid am ddim i bob menyw mewn cartrefi incwm isel	141	Chwefror 2019	Pedwar achlysur	Mae'r Pwyllgor yn aros am y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y cynnydd gan y Llywodraeth. Ers hynny mae'r deisebydd wedi nodi ei fod yn fodlon â'r sefyllfa.
P-05-869 Datgan Argyfwng Hinsawdd a gosod targedau di-garbon ym mhob polisi	6,148	Mai 2019	Pump achlysur	Mae'r pwyllgor yn cadw golwg ar y sefyllfa yn sgil gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud gan y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
				Gwledig. Cyflawnwyd y camau sylweddol y gofynnwyd amdanynt drwy ddeiseb (datgan argyfwng hinsawdd).
P-05-870 Gadewch i ni Sicrhau y Caiff Calon Pob Person Ifanc (10-35 oed) ei Sgrinio	3,444	Ebrill 2019	Pedwar achlysur	Yn sgil penderfyniad Pwyllgor Sgrinio Cenedlaethol y DU i beidio ag argymell sgrinio'r boblogaeth yn systematig ar gyfer cyflyrau cardiaidd, gofynnodd y Pwyllgor am farn elusennau eraill ond ni chafwyd dim.
P-05-881 Trwsio ein system gynllunio	250	Mehefin 2019	Tri achlysur	Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi bod yn aros am y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y camau sydd i'w cymryd gan y Llywodraeth yn dilyn ymgynghoriad ar ddiwygiadau i adran dai Polisi Cynllunio Cymru. Mae'r Llywodraeth bellach wedi dirymu Nodyn Cyngor Technegol (TAN) 1. <i>(Deiseb wedi'i grwpio gyda P-05-786)</i>
P-05-886 Stopio'r Llwybr Coch (coridor yr A55/A494)	1,409	Mehefin 2019	Naw achlysur	Bydd y ddeiseb yn cael ei chau ar ôl i ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i'r adroddiad a gyhoeddodd ar 2 Mawrth gael ei dderbyn.

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
P-05-889 Labelu Cig o anifeiliaid sydd wedi'u lladd mewn modd crefyddol	348	Gorffennaf 2019	Un achlysur	Mae'r pwyllgor yn aros am ddatblygiadau pellach yn dilyn ymadawiad y DU â'r UE. Mae'r gwaith ar Farchnad Fewnol y DU yn parhau ac felly nid yw'n eglur a fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ennill cymhwysedd yn y maes hwn.
P-05-901 Gwahardd Gwerthu Ffwr Anifeiliaid yng Nghymru	3,098	Hydref 2019	Dau achlysur	Mae'r pwyllgor yn aros am ddatblygiadau pellach yn dilyn ymadawiad y DU â'r UE. Mae'r gwaith ar Farchnad Fewnol y DU yn parhau ac felly nid yw'n eglur a fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ennill cymhwysedd yn y maes hwn.
P-05-904 Gwahardd y defnydd o anifeiliaid mewn syrcasau a sioeau teithiol yng Nghymru	1,649	Tachwedd 2019	Un achlysur	Daeth Deddf Anifeiliaid Gwyllt a Syrcasau (Cymru) 2020 yn gyfraith yng Nghymru ar 7 Medi 2020 yn dilyn deiseb flaenorol. Ymddengys nad oes camau pellach i'w cymryd ar y mater hwn yn fuan. Rhoddwyd cyfle i'r deisebwyr roi sylwadau yn hydref 2020.
P-05-919 Peidiwch â chyflwyno'r syniad i drwyddedu cŵn sioe, cathod sioe a cheffylau a ddangosir	4,241	Rhagfyr 2019	Un achlysur	Mae'r Pwyllgor yn aros am benderfyniadau Llywodraeth Cymru ynghylch cynllun trwyddedu arddangosfeydd anifeiliaid ar ôl ymgynghori, yn dilyn arwydd gan y Gweinidog na fyddai'r

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
				gweithgaredd y cyfeirir ato yn y ddeiseb yn cael ei gynnwys. Mae'n bosibl bod y pandemig wedi effeithio ar y gwaith.
P-05-927 Cyfleusterau toiled Changing Places	1,273	Ionawr 2020	Dau achlysur	Mae'r pwyllgor yn aros am ymgynghoriad ar newidiadau yn y Rheoliadau Adeiladu i wneud darpariaeth cyfleusterau toiled Changing Places yn ddisgwyliedig mewn rhai adeiladau newydd. Cyhoeddwyd yr ymgynghoriad ym mis Chwefror 2021 tan Ebrill 2021.
P-05-936 Cynnig Prawf Sgrinio Canser y Coluddyn ar ôl 74 oed	69	Chwefror 2020	Tri achlysur	Nid yw cyngor presennol Pwyllgor Sgrinio Cenedlaethol y DU (UKNSC) yn cynnwys sgrinio'r boblogaeth ar ôl 74. Blaenoriaeth y Llywodraeth yw ehangu'r sgrinio i bobl rhwng 50 a 59 yn unol ag argymhelliad UKNSC.
P-05-940 Gostwng nifer y llawdriniaethau a gaiff eu canslo	100	Mawrth 2020	Dau achlysur	Mae'r Pwyllgor yn aros am ddata gan y Llywodraeth. Ers cyflwyno'r ddeiseb, mae'r sefyllfa wedi newid oherwydd y pandemig.
P-05-944 Gwrthdroi'r toriadau i wasanaethau	953	Mawrth 2020	Dau achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i gadw golwg ar y sefyllfa er mwyn ailedrych ar y ddeiseb o bosibl os bydd gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd yn dychwelyd i

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
trenau cymudwyr yng Ngogledd-ddwyrain Cymru				amserlenni safonol yn ystod y cyfnod hwn. Mae'n aneglur pryd y bydd hyn yn digwydd oherwydd y pandemig.
P-05-965 Annog y Llywodraeth i gyflwyno ward ar wahân, heblaw'r ward famolaeth, ar gyfer teuluoedd sy'n colli plentyn drwy gamesgoriad.	52	Gorffennaf 2020	Tri achlysur	Rhoddodd y Pwyllgor grynodedb o'r dystiolaeth a gasglwyd gan fyrddau iechyd i'r Llywodraeth.
P-05-975 Ailystyriwch y codiad i'r dreth gyngor ar gyfer ail gartrefi tra'i bod yn anghyfreithlon i deithio i ail gartrefi.	68	Gorffennaf 2020	Un achlysur	Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi bod yn aros am ymateb gan Gyngor Sir Penfro. Cyfrifoldeb awdurdodau lleol unigol yw materion.
P-05-977 Ailagor gwasanaethau deintyddol cyffredinol llawn yng Nghymru fel sydd wedi digwydd yn Lloegr	7,583	Gorffennaf 2020	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i gadw golwg ar y sefyllfa ac aros am ddiweddariad pellach gan y deisebydd. Ni chafwyd dim.

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Tudalen y pecyn 298

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
P-05-980 Ymestyn grantiau ar unwaith i fusnesau bach yng Nghymru nad ydynt yn cael eu cynnwys yn y Rhyddhad Ardrethi Busnesau Bach	130	Gorffennaf 2020	Un achlysur	Gofynnodd y Pwyllgor am ragor o wybodaeth am faint y disgrisiwn sydd ar gael i awdurdodau lleol o ran darparu cyllid i fusnesau y tu allan i Ryddhad Ardrethi Busnesau Bach. Cadarnhawyd bod disgrisiwn yn bodoli mewn perthynas â deisebau eraill.
P-05-1027 Caniatáu clybiau pêl-droed domestig Cymru i chwarae gemau cyfeillgar, a chaniatáu cefnogwyr i fynd i'r gemau	2,045	Hydref 2020	Dau achlysur	Mae'r pwyllgor yn cadw golwg ar y sefyllfa oherwydd newid yn y rheolau presennol ledled y DU o ganlyniad i adfywiad y pandemig. Newidiodd yr amgylchiadau oherwydd symud i Rybudd Lefel 4. <i>(Deiseb wedi'i grwpio gyda P-05-1101)</i>
P-05-1028 Llaciwch y cyfyngiadau gormodol i ganiatáu i raliau chwaraeon modur gael eu cynnal yng Nghymru.	3,889	Hydref 2020	Dau achlysur	Mae'r pwyllgor yn cadw golwg ar y sefyllfa oherwydd newid yn y rheolau presennol ledled y DU o ganlyniad i adfywiad y pandemig. Newidiodd yr amgylchiadau oherwydd symud i Rybudd Lefel 4.
P-05-1037 Caniatáu i blant fynd i mewn i ardaloedd	9,867	Tachwedd 2020	Dau achlysur	Mae'r pwyllgor yn cadw golwg ar y sefyllfa oherwydd newid yn y rheolau ledled y DU o

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
dan gyfyngiadau symud i barhau i hyfforddi gyda'u clybiau chwaraeon				ganlyniad i adfywiad y pandemig. Newidiodd y sefyllfa ers cyflwyno'r ddeiseb oherwydd i Lywodraeth Cymru osod rheolau cenedlaethol.
P-05-1050 Ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r Senedd gynnal pleidlais i gymeradwyo cyfyngiadau lleol cyn eu gweithredu	127	Ionawr 2021	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i aros am sylwadau gan y deisebydd. Ni chafwyd dim
P-05-1053 Cadwch gampfeydd ar agor ac ystyriwch eu bod nhw mor bwysig â siopau, os cyflwynir cyfyngiadau symud cenedlaethol unwaith yn rhagor	20,616	Rhagfyr 2020	Dau achlysur	Trafodwyd y ddeiseb yn y Cyfarfod Llawn fel rhan o ddadl ar fynediad at chwaraeon a gweithgaredd corfforol yn ystod cyfyngiadau symud. Mae deisebau eraill ynghylch ailagor campfeydd yn cael eu hystyried ar 16 Mawrth.
P-05-1054 Mae'r sector gwallt a harddwch wedi profi ei fod yn ddiogel o ran COVID-19. Peidiwch â'n cau	6,074	Rhagfyr 2020	Un achlysur	Mae'r pwyllgor yn cadw golwg ar y sefyllfa oherwydd newid yn y rheolau presennol ledled y DU o ganlyniad i adfywiad y pandemig ac i

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
a pheryglu swyddi yng Nghymru unwaith yn rhagor.				aros am sylwadau gan y deisebydd. Ni chafwyd dim.
P-05-1057 Cynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n cael mynd i dderbyniadau priodas.	984	Rhagfyr 2020	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i aros am sylwadau gan y deisebydd. Ni chafwyd dim. Mae deiseb arall ynghylch pryd y gall priodasau ailddechrau yn cael ei hystyried ar 16 Mawrth.
P-05-1063 Dylid agor cyrsiau golff gan eu bod yn chwarae rôl hanfodol o ran gwella iechyd corfforol ac iechyd meddyliol	6,317	Rhagfyr 2020	Dau achlysur	Trafodwyd y ddeiseb yn y Cyfarfod Llawn fel rhan o ddadl ar fynediad at chwaraeon a gweithgaredd corfforol yn ystod cyfyngiadau symud. Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i aros am sylwadau gan y deisebydd. Ni chafwyd dim.
P-05-1072 Ymchwilio i'r pwerau sydd gan Senedd Cymru mewn perthynas â gwahardd therapi newid cyfeiriadedd rhywiol.	144	Rhagfyr 2020	Dau achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i aros am sylwadau gan y deisebydd. Ni chafwyd dim.

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
P-05-1082 Gadewch i gorau ymarfer dan do os ydyn nhw'n cynhyrchu asesiad risg llawn i atal haint C-19	498	Ionawr 2021	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i aros am sylwadau gan y deisebydd. Ni chafwyd dim.
P-05-1084 Dysgwch blant Cymru am sut y gwnaeth Cymru wladychu Patagonia	103	Ionawr 2021	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i aros am sylwadau gan y deisebydd. Ni chafwyd dim. Mae'r Bil Cwricwlwm ac Asesu (Cymru) bellach wedi'i basio gan y Senedd. <i>(Deiseb wedi'i grwpio gyda P-05-1098)</i>
P-05-1085 Gwneud hyfforddiant gwrth-hiliaeth yn orfodol i bob Cynghorydd etholedig ac Aelod o'r Senedd yng Nghymru"	142	Chwefror 2021	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i aros am sylwadau gan y deisebydd. Ni chafwyd dim.

Tudalen y pecyn 301

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
P-05-1087 Rhowch derfyn ar ynysu torfol gan blant ysgol iach!	1,177	Ionawr 2021	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i aros am sylwadau gan y deisebydd. Ni chafwyd dim.
P-05-1091 Dileu Bagloriaeth Cymru orfodol i fyfyrwyr sydd am fynd i'r Brifysgol	63	Ionawr 2021	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i aros am sylwadau gan y deisebydd. Ni chafwyd dim.
P-05-1096 Dileu Addysg Cydberthynas a Rhywioldeb o'r elfen orfodol o Fil Cwricwlwm 2020	5,307	Ionawr 2021	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i gadw golwg ar y mater yn sgil gwaith craffu parhaus ar y Bil Cwricwlwm ac Asesu (Cymru). Mae'r Bil Cwricwlwm ac Asesu (Cymru) bellach wedi'i basio gan y Senedd. Ni chytunwyd ar welliannau i ddileu Addysg Cydberthynas a Rhywioldeb o agweddau gorfodol y Cwricwlwm.
P-05-1098 Dylai rôl Cymru yn hanes trefedigaethol Prydain fod yn bwnc gorfodol mewn ysgolion.	50	Ionawr 2021	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i aros am sylwadau gan y deisebydd. Ni chafwyd dim. Mae'r Bil Cwricwlwm ac Asesu (Cymru) bellach wedi'i basio gan y Senedd.

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
				<i>(Deiseb wedi'i grwpio gyda P-05-1084)</i>
P-05-1101 Caniatáu i gefnogwyr fynychu digwyddiadau chwaraeon yng Nghymru	105	Ionawr 2021	Un achlysur	Mae'r pwyllgor yn cadw golwg ar y sefyllfa oherwydd newid yn y rheolau presennol ledled y DU o ganlyniad i adfywiad y pandemig. Newidiodd yr amgylchiadau oherwydd symud i Rybudd Lefel 4. <i>(Deiseb wedi'i grwpio gyda P-05-1027)</i>
P-05-1102 Caniatáu o leiaf un rhiant neu warcheidwad i wylio gemau pêl-droed sydd wedi'u trefnu i blant	52	Ionawr 2021	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i aros am sylwadau gan y deisebydd. Ni chafwyd dim.
P-05-1111 Rhowch y £7 miliwn yn ôl yn y gronfa Trawsnewid Iechyd Meddwl	255	Mawrth 2021	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i aros am sylwadau gan y deisebydd, gyda'r bwriad o gau'r ddeiseb ar 16 Mawrth pe na bai dim yn dod i law.
P-05-1115 Atal fferm solar anferth fydd yn dinistrio dolydd hynafol ger y Fenni	258	Chwefror 2021	Un achlysur	Cytunodd y pwyllgor i gadw golwg ar y ddeiseb tan ddiwedd tymor y Senedd. Mae gan y datblygwr tan fis Ionawr 2022 i gyflwyno cais a fydd yn cael ei ystyried yn Ddatblygiad o

Adolygiad o'r deisebau sy'n cael eu hystyried

Teitl y ddeiseb	Llofnod ion	Cyfarfod cyntaf	Y nifer o weithiau y cawsant eu hystyried	Y sefyllfa bresennol
				Arwyddocâd Cenedlaethol. Nid oes llawer y gallai pwyllgor ei wneud ochr yn ochr â hyn.
P-05-1137 Galwad ar i Lywodraeth Cymru roi cyllid teg i Lyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru	14,338	Chwefror 2021	Un achlysur	Cyhoeddodd y Llywodraeth gyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru. Darparwyd sylwadau pellach y deisebydd i'r Llywodraeth eu hystyried.

Eitem 5.1



Department
for Transport

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Chair, Petitions Committee
Welsh Parliament
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1SN

From the Minister of State
Chris Heaton-Harris MP

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Our Ref: MC/299685

30 September 2020

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 25 June to Grant Shapps, supporting a new railway station in St Clears. I am replying as the Minister responsible for this area. I apologise for the long delay in responding to you.

The Department for Transport has launched a £500 million Restoring Your Railway Fund. We are inviting MPs, local councils and community groups across England and Wales to propose how they could use funding to reinstate axed local services and restore stations.

There are two areas within the Restoring Your Railway Fund that may be of interest to you. The first is the Ideas Fund, which is about levelling up and improving connections to communities. It is inspired by communities affected by Beeching cuts, but not limited to Beeching line restoration.

The second area within the Restoring Your Railway Fund is the New Station Fund, which you mention in your letter. The New Station Fund will benefit some areas that may never have been served by rail. And this is just the beginning. As we assess and develop schemes, there is the ambition to expand the funding available. Ultimately our plan is to level up local economies across the country, improving access to jobs and education and boosting the wider region.

The criteria for the Ideas Fund are different to the criteria for the New Station Fund. The Ideas Fund is for early stage schemes, whereas the New Station Fund is for much further advanced schemes. It is possible that a scheme will exit from the Ideas Fund once it has progressed to the Strategic Outline Business Case stage to be proposed for further funding from the New Station Fund.

Tudalen y pecyn 302

You can find additional information about both of these funds on GOV.UK¹ which you might find useful.

Thank you again for your email raising this matter with me. I hope this information is helpful.

Yours sincerely,



Chris Heaton-Harris MP

Minister of State for Transport

¹ www.gov.uk/government/collections/restoring-your-railway-fund

Eitem 5.2

Kirsty Williams AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1017
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/05838/20

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Chair, Petitions Committee

21st October 2020

Dear Janet,

Thank you for sending me the additional correspondence from a petitioner that you have received in connection with *P-05-1017 Allow pupils to wear masks in all areas of the school.*

The information has been passed to policy leads for consideration as part of the ongoing review process into face coverings in schools.

Yours sincerely

Kirsty Williams AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

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

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Correspondence.Kirsty.Williams@gov.wales

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 304

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-825
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/02579/20

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Chair, Petitions Committee

18 November 2020

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 26 October regarding petition P-05-825 on protecting children's lungs from harmful pollution whilst at school.

I am grateful to you for sharing the petitioner's latest comments on the Clean Air Plan for Wales: Healthy Air, Healthy Wales and our White Paper on a Clean Air Bill for Wales. I am pleased to read the positive comments from the petitioner on our work so far and am keen to continue working closely with them to develop and implement policies to further improve air quality in Wales. However, I note several specific concerns raised by the petitioner and hope to offer some assurances below.

Funding at a Local Authority level

The petitioner has concerns regarding financial implications for Local Authorities delivering air quality improvements. For instance, through smoke control and tackling air pollution from domestic combustion. This was an issue identified through the consultation on our Clean Air Plan for Wales. We received feedback from Local Authorities across Wales, highlighting the need to ensure there is sufficient funding for any extra duties we place on them. We are working with Local Authorities in Wales, as we develop the Clean Air Bill for Wales, to ensure we fully understand impacts of new legislative duties on them. New responsibilities will be assessed and appropriately funded to ensure we deliver the best outcomes for public health and the environment.

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

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Tudalen y pecyn 305

The petitioner calls for a detailed analysis of the monitoring measures undertaken in areas of known air quality issues in Local Authorities where Local Sustainable Transport Covid Response funding was granted this year. The primary purpose of this funding was to introduce temporary measures to improve the safety and conditions for sustainable and active travel modes.

Overall, I am supportive of proposals which can deliver potential air quality benefits if modal shift is achieved. But, I am aware road space reallocation can increase congestion and worsen air quality. Not all funded measures are expected to have a direct impact on air quality. However, a condition of funding was for air quality to be monitored in areas where such measures are being introduced and there are known air quality issues. Local Authorities are, otherwise, already required to monitor air quality within their areas under the Local Air Quality Management regime.

I agree we should seek to retain the improvements to air quality which have resulted from working from home. Welsh Government has publicly stated its intention to develop a hybrid workplace model, where staff can work in the office, at home, or in a hub location. The aim is this will enable 30% or more of workers to work remotely, helping reduce air pollution and congestion, and improving work-life balance for employees and employers.

Exclusion Zones

In our Clean Air Plan for Wales, we committed to further examine the evidence base for strengthening anti-idling measures. As part of our White Paper on a Clean Air Bill for Wales, we will seek to strengthen powers to address road vehicle idling, subject to the outcome of further examination of evidence.

My officials are currently considering the use of school exclusion zones as a measure to reduce air pollution. They hosted a webinar on Clean Air Day which explored this matter as part of our wider proposals to enhance Local Air Quality Management and anti-idling provisions through the Clean Air Bill for Wales.

WHO Guidelines

As the petitioner notes, we have committed to new evidence-based, health-focused targets for fine particulate matter (which take account of stringent World Health Organisation guidelines values). We will consult on our pathway to new air quality targets through our consultation on a White Paper on a Clean Air Bill for Wales.

We do not yet know whether it is possible to achieve the WHO guideline everywhere across Wales, and how and by when it could be achieved, if it is possible. Future targets for ambient levels of fine particulate matter need to be underpinned by the right evidence and metrics to achieve the most effective improvement, supporting the delivery of our well-being goals.

I have convened a Clean Air Advisory Panel to provide advice and recommendations to the Welsh Government on air quality matters in Wales, including the development of new targets for particulate matter.

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

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

White Paper on a Clean Air Bill for Wales

The petitioner expressed concern at the lack of detail in the Clean Air Plan regarding the content in the White Paper on a Clean Air Bill for Wales. When the Clean Air Plan was published in August, it was not possible to provide more detail on content of the White Paper as my officials were still in the process of developing evidence and engaging with relevant stakeholders. More specific and detailed information on new air quality legislation proposals will be included in the consultation on the White Paper on a Clean Air Bill for Wales. I look forward to receiving the petitioner's views on this White Paper, which I intend to publish before the end of this Senedd term. In relation to the request to introduce the Clean Air Plan for Wales in the Senedd, I have previously made a statement on the consultation draft. Our proposals in relation to the Clean Air Act will be introduced to the Senedd for scrutiny early next year.

I hope this information is helpful.

Yours Sincerely,



Lesley Griffiths AS/MS

Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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CF99 1SN

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We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding. **Tudalen y pecyn 307**



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref JH-/01118/20

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Member of the Senedd
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
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Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

3 December 2020

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter dated 18 November.

I acknowledge there are high numbers of older people experiencing abuse, and that the COVID pandemic has made this group of victims particularly more vulnerable. I am committed in ensuring that the issues raised in the petition are all dealt appropriately and with consideration.

Welsh Government will continue to work closely with, the Older People's Commissioner, to ensure there is adequate support and appropriate accommodation to enable older people fleeing domestic abuse. This year we have invested over £1.3 million for disbursed community accommodation for those for whom refuge might not be the right answer, including older people.

Recognising the impact COVID restrictions would have on all victims of violence and abuse, we launched a multi-media campaign in April this year. The campaign 'Home shouldn't be a place of fear' reminds victims that services are still operating, and to encourage bystanders and concerned others to access help and information.

Home shouldn't be a place of fear has been shared widely across TV, Radio, National and local news and press, online, and with support of community networks such as pharmacies, local supermarkets and police forces, reaching the most vulnerable. We developed the campaign with the support of the VAWDASV Communication group, which Dewis Choice is a member of, ensuring that the needs of older people are considered throughout our communications.

Another multimedia phase of the campaign is planned for the New Year.

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

I understand the Commissioner recently wrote to ONS raising her concern about data collection for older people. I will ensure that officials continue to represent Welsh Government in the Commissioners meetings.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jane Hutt". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke above the first letter "J".

Jane Hutt AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog a'r Prif Chwip
Deputy Minister and Chief Whip



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref
Ein cyf/Our ref JJ/03201/20

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Chair, Petitions Committee
Senedd Cymru

petitions@senedd.wales

7 January 2021

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 16 December 2020 about Petition P-05-1077 Stop the voting boundary change to Ystrad Mynach south. I note the decision reached by the Committee that no further action is to be taken and that the petition is now closed.

I am grateful to you for providing me with the petitioner's further comments on this matter and I can confirm I will consider these alongside others I have received about the Final Report of the Local Democracy and Boundary Commission which proposes changes to the County Borough of Caerphilly electoral arrangements.

I issued a written statement setting out the position relating to the current Programme of Electoral Arrangements Reviews for Principal Councils. I attach a link to the statement for ease of reference.

<https://gov.wales/written-statement-programme-electoral-arrangements-reviews-principal-councils-current-position>

The statement makes reference to a small number of reviews which have attracted a significant amount of representations. These include the final recommendations for the future electoral arrangements in the County Borough of Caerphilly. The statement confirms during the coming months I will be considering carefully the points raised during the representation period which will inform future decisions

Yours sincerely,

Julie James AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol
Minister for Housing and Local Government

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Tudalen y pecyn 310
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Janet Finch-Saunders AS

Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

12 Chwefror 2021

Annwyl Janet

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

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 10 Chwefror ynghylch y ddeiseb uchod. Yn y llythyr hwnnw, roeddech yn ceisio gwybodaeth ynghylch a yw'r Pwyllgor Iechyd, Gofal Cymdeithasol a Chwaraeon wedi gwneud unrhyw waith craffu ar weithredu canllawiau NICE yng Nghymru.

Mewn ymateb i'r cwestiwn yn eich llythyr, gallaf gadarnhau bod y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Gofal Cymdeithasol a Chwaraeon yn ystyried canllawiau NICE lle bo hynny'n berthnasol yn ystod ein gwaith craffu, er enghraifft mewn perthynas â gwaith y Pwyllgor ar wasanaethau endosgopi yn 2019, neu'r gwaith ar strategaeth genedlaethol ddrafft Llywodraeth Cymru ar ddementia yn 2017.

Yn ein hadroddiad etifeddiaeth, rydym yn disgwyl cynnwys amlinelliad o'r materion y bydd ein Pwyllgor olynol yn y Chweched Senedd o bosibl yn dymuno eu hystyried. Byddwn yn cynnwys cyfeiriad at awgrym y Pwyllgor Deisebau mewn perthynas â gweithredu canllawiau NICE yng Nghymru.

Diolch i chi am ymgysylltu'n gyson â'r Pwyllgor Iechyd, Gofal Cymdeithasol a Chwaraeon ar y materion trawsbynciol hyn.



Yn gywir,





Dr Dai Lloyd AS



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Welsh Parliament
Cardiff Bay, Cardiff, CF99 1SN

 SeneddHealth@senedd.wales
 0300 200 6565

Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Gofal Cymdeithasol a Chwaraeon



Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon