

## Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

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Lleoliad: I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:  
Ystafell Bwyllgora 1 – y Senedd Graeme Francis – Clerc y Pwyllgor  
Dyddiad: Dydd Mawrth, 5 Rhagfyr 2017 Kath Thomas – Dipwrwy Glerc  
Amser: 09.00 0300 200 6565  
[SeneddDeisebau@cynulliad.cymru](mailto:SeneddDeisebau@cynulliad.cymru)

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### 1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant (Tudalennau 1 – 15)

### 2 Deisebau newydd

2.1 P-05-784 Dibyniaeth ar gyffuriau presgripsiwn ac effeithiau diddyfnu –  
adnabyddiaeth a chefnogaeth  
(Tudalennau 16 – 35)

2.2 P-05-787 Achub Cenhedlaeth y Dyfodol yng Nghymru  
(Tudalennau 36 – 43)

2.3 P-05-788 Cael gwared ar agwedd orfodol Bagloriaeth Cymru  
(Tudalennau 44 – 52)

2.4 P-05-789 Adolygu cymorth i geiswyr lloches sy'n ymgymryd ag addysg  
bellach  
(Tudalennau 53 – 60)

2.5 P-05-790 Mynd i'r afael â chysgu ar y stryd  
(Tudalennau 61 – 71)

### 3 Sesiwn dystiolaeth 1 ar gyfer P-05-785 Atal Trwydded Forol 12/45/ML i ollwng gwaddodion morol ymbelydrol o safle niwclear Hinkley Point yn nyfroedd glannau Cymru ger Caerdydd (Tudalennau 72 – 91)

Tim Deere-Jones – Deisebydd



**4 Sesiwn dystiolaeth 2 ar gyfer P-05-785 Atal Trwydded Forol 12/45/ML i ollwng gwaddodion morol ymbelydrol o safle niwclear Hinkley Point yn nyfroedd glannau Cymru ger Caerdydd**

(Tudalennau 92 – 101)

Chris Fayers, Pennaeth yr Amgylchedd, Adeiladau Newydd – EDF Energy

Pete Bryant, Arbenigwr Datgomisiynu a Chynghorydd ar Wastraff Ymbelydrol – EDF Energy

Stephen Roast, Arbenigwr Technegol Morol – EDF Energy

**5 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42 i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o'r cyfarfod ar gyfer y busnes a ganlyn:**

Item 6.

**6 Trafodaeth o sesiynau tystiolaeth blaenorol**

P-05-785 Atal Trwydded Forol 12/45/ML i ollwng gwaddodion morol ymbelydrol o safle niwclear Hinkley Point yn nyfroedd glannau Cymru ger Caerdydd

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

# Eitem 2.1

## **P-05-784 Dibyniaeth ar gyffuriau presgripsiwn ac effeithiau diddyfnu – adnabyddiaeth a chefnogaeth**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Stevie Lewis, ar ôl casglu 213 o lofnodion ar-lein.

### **Geiriad y ddeiseb:**

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gymryd camau i adnabod yn briodol a chefnogi'n effeithiol yr unigolion hynny yr effeithir arnynt ac a niweidir gan ddibyniaeth ar gyffuriau presgripsiwn a'r adwaith wrth diddyfnu oddi wrthynt.

Sefydlwyd y ddeiseb hon i godi ymwybyddiaeth o sefyllfa unigolion yng Nghymru yr effeithir arnynt gan ddibyniaeth ar gyffuriau gwrth-iselder a bensodiasepinau ar bresgripsiwn a'r adwaith wrth geisio diddyfnu oddi wrthynt. Yn benodol gofynnwn i Lywodraeth Cymru gefnogi galwad Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain ledled y DU am gamau i ddarparu cymorth amserol a phriodol ar gyfer unigolion yr effeithir arnynt.

Mae'r term "dibyniaeth ar gyffuriau presgripsiwn" yn cyfeirio'n benodol at y sefyllfa lle mae cleifion, ar ôl cymryd eu meddyginiaeth gwrth-iselder neu bensodiasepin yn union fel a ragnodwyd gan eu meddyg, yn gweld na allant roi'r gorau oherwydd yr effeithiau diddyfnu difrifol. Mae'n bwysig nodi yma bod caethiwed a dibyniaeth yn gysylltiedig â'i gilydd, ond yn faterion gwahanol. Mae defnyddio'r term 'bod yn gaeth' yn awgrymu bod yr unigolyn yn ymddwyn mewn ffordd benodol er mwyn ceisio pleser. Mae adroddiadau am ddibyniaeth ar gyffuriau presgripsiwn yn y cyfryngau yn parhau i gyfeirio at "camddefnyddio" a "bod yn gaeth" fel pe bai'r claf yn gyfrifol mewn rhyw ffordd am ei niwed ei hun. Mae hyn ymhell o'r gwir. Ni cheir unrhyw bleser o gwbl o sylweddoli eich bod yn dioddef amrywiaeth eang o symptomau corfforol ac emosiynol wrth geisio rhoi'r gorau i'ch meddyginiaeth gwrth-iselder neu cymryd llai ohoni. Mewn rhai achosion, gall y symptomau gyfyngu ar fywyd pobl ac, yn drasig, gallant fod yn angheuol hyd yn oed. Mae ar gleifion angen cydnabyddiaeth ffurfiol, cymorth ac arweiniad i'w helpu drwy eu taith o roi'r gorau i'r feddyginiaeth ac nid yw hynny'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd.

### **Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:**

Yn ddiweddar, mae Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain wedi tynnu sylw at broblem dibyniaeth ar gyffuriau presgripsiwn. Ym mis Mai 2017 ysgrifennodd: "Prescribing of psychoactive drugs is a major clinical activity and a key therapeutic tool for influencing the health of patients. But often their use can lead to a patient becoming dependent or suffering withdrawal symptoms. In the absence of robust data, we do not know the true scale and extent of the problem across the UK. However, the evidence and insight presented to us by many charity and support groups shows that it is substantial. It shows us that the 'lived experience' of patients using these medications is too often associated with devastating health and social harms. This represents a significant public health issue, one that is central to doctors' clinical role, and one that the medical profession has a clear responsibility to help address." Oherwydd nad yw sgil effeithiau, effeithiau goddefiad ac effeithiau diddyfnu'r meddyginiaethau hyn yn cael eu hadnabod yn feddygol am yr hyn ydynt, pan fydd cleifion yn datblygu'r effeithiau/symptomau cysylltiedig hyn maent yn aml yn cael presgripsiwn ar gyfer meddyginiaethau eraill ac yna mae'r gymysgedd o nifer o feddyginiaethau yn cymhlethu'r problemau ymhellach.

Mae cleifion yr effeithir arnynt yn eu cael eu hunain â diagnosis amwys, e.e.'symptomau heb esboniad meddygol' neu 'anhwylderau'r system anorganaid / corfforol'. Yn y bôn, diagnosis seiciatrïg yw pob un o'r rhain, yn priodoli amrywiol symptomau corfforol sy'n gwanychu a llesgáu'r claf i'w bryder a'i gredoau ac ati ei hun. Effaith hyn yw diystyru, diraddio a digalonni rhagor ar y cleifion hyn. Os na ellir cydnabod bod modd i gleifion ddiodef niwed a chamweithrediad anorganaid parhaus ar y system nerfol o ganlyniad i gymryd meddyginiaethau 'yn unol â'r presgripsiwn' (weithiau dros lawer o flynyddoedd), bydd dysg a gwelliant meddygol systemig yn cael eu llesteirio a bydd cleifion yn parhau i gael eu niweidio ymhellach. Yn y cyfamser ni sylweddolir o hyd faint y risgiau wrth roi'r presgripsiwn cychwynnol, ac mae'r canllawiau camarweiniol a'r cyngor 'arfer gorau' ar gyfer rhoi meddyginiaethau o'r fath ar bresgripsiwn yn parhau yr un fath.

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

- Mynwy
- Dwyrain De Cymru

## Papur Briffio ar gyfer y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Rhif y ddeiseb: [P-05-784](#)

Teitl y ddeiseb: **Dibyniaeth ar gyffuriau presgripsiwn ac effeithiau diddyfnu – adnabyddiaeth a chefnogaeth**

Testun y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gymryd camau i adnabod yn briodol a chefnogi'n effeithiol yr unigolion hynny yr effeithir arnynt ac a niweidir gan ddibyniaeth ar gyffuriau presgripsiwn a'r adwaith wrth ddiddfyfnu oddi wrthynt.

Sefydlwyd y ddeiseb hon i godi ymwybyddiaeth o sefyllfa unigolion yng Nghymru yr effeithir arnynt gan ddibyniaeth ar gyffuriau gwrth-iselder a bensodiasepinau ar bresgripsiwn a'r adwaith wrth geisio diddyfnu oddi wrthynt. Yn benodol gofynnwn i Lywodraeth Cymru gefnogi galwad Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain ledled y DU am gamau i ddarparu cymorth amserol a phriodol ar gyfer unigolion yr effeithir arnynt.

Mae'r term "dibyniaeth ar gyffuriau presgripsiwn" yn cyfeirio'n benodol at y sefyllfa lle mae cleifion, ar ôl cymryd eu meddyginiaeth gwrth-iselder neu bensodiasepin yn union fel a ragnodwyd gan eu meddyg, yn gweld na allant roi'r gorau oherwydd yr effeithiau diddyfnu difrifol. Mae'n bwysig nodi yma bod caethiwed a dibyniaeth yn gysylltiedig â'i gilydd, ond yn faterion gwahanol. Mae defnyddio'r term 'bod yn gaeth' yn awgrymu bod yr unigolyn yn ymddwyn mewn ffordd benodol er mwyn ceisio pleser. Mae adroddiadau am ddibyniaeth ar gyffuriau presgripsiwn yn y cyfryngau yn parhau i gyfeirio at "camddefnyddio" a "bod yn gaeth" fel pe bai'r claf yn gyfrifol mewn rhyw ffordd am ei niwed ei hun. Mae hyn ymhell o'r gwir. Ni cheir unrhyw bleser o gwbl o sylweddoli eich bod yn dioddef amrywiaeth eang o symptomau corfforol ac emosiynol wrth geisio rhoi'r gorau i'ch meddyginiaeth gwrth-iselder neu cymryd llai ohoni. Mewn rhai achosion, gall y symptomau gyfyngu ar fywyd pobl ac, yn drasig, gallant fod yn angheuol hyd yn oed. Mae ar gleifion angen cydnabyddiaeth ffurfiol, cymorth ac arweiniad i'w helpu drwy eu taith o roi'r gorau i'r feddyginiaeth ac nid yw hynny'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd.

Yn ddiweddar, mae Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain wedi tynnu sylw at broblem dibyniaeth ar gyffuriau presgripsiwn. Ym mis Mai 2017 ysgrifennodd: "Prescribing of psychoactive drugs is a major clinical activity and a key therapeutic tool for influencing the health of patients."

But often their use can lead to a patient becoming dependent or suffering withdrawal symptoms. In the absence of robust data, we do not know the true scale and extent of the problem across the UK. However, the evidence and insight presented to us by many charity and support groups shows that it is substantial. It shows us that the ‘lived experience’ of patients using these medications is too often associated with devastating health and social harms. This represents a significant public health issue, one that is central to doctors’ clinical role, and one that the medical profession has a clear responsibility to help address.”

Oherwydd nad yw sgil effeithiau, effeithiau goddefiad ac effeithiau diddyfnu'r meddyginiaethau hyn yn cael eu hadnabod yn feddygol am yr hyn ydynt, pan fydd cleifion yn datblygu'r effeithiau/symptomau cysylltiedig hyn maent yn aml yn cael presgripsiwn ar gyfer meddyginiaethau eraill ac yna mae'r gymysgedd o nifer o feddyginiaethau yn cymhlethu'r problemau ymhellach.

Mae cleifion sydd wedi'u heffeithio yn dod o hyd i ddiagnosis amwys e.e.: ‘symptomau meddygol anhysbys’ neu ‘anhwylderau'r system swyddogaethol / somatig’. Yn y bôn, diagnosis seiciatrig yw pob un o'r rhain, yn priodoli amrywiol symptomau corfforol sy'n gwanychu a llesgáu'r claf i'w bryder a'i gredoau ac ati ei hun. Os na ellir cydnabod bod modd i gleifion ddiodeff niwed a chamweithrediad anorganaid parhaus ar y system nerfol o ganlyniad i gymryd meddyginiaethau ‘yn unol â'r presgripsiwn’ (weithiau dros lawer o flynyddoedd), bydd dysg a gwelliant meddygol systemig yn cael eu llesteirio a bydd cleifion yn parhau i gael eu niweidio ymhellach. Yn y cyfamser ni sylweddolir o hyd faint y risgiau wrth roi'r presgripsiwn cychwynol, ac mae'r canllawiau camarweiniol a'r cyngor ‘arfer gorau’ ar gyfer rhoi meddyginiaethau o'r fath ar bresgripsiwn yn parhau yr un fath.

## Y cefndir

Gall defnyddio cyffuriau seicoweithredol (fel meddyginiaeth gwrth-iselder neu bensodiasepinau) a geir ar bresgripsiwn arwain at fod claf yn dod yn ddibynnol arnynt neu'n diodeff symptomau diddyfnu wrth roi'r gorau iddynt. Ar ei gwefan, mae Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain (BMA) yn amlygu'r ffaith nad ydym, heb ddata cadarn, yn gwybod gwir raddfa a maint y broblem hon ledled y DU. Fodd bynnag, mae'r dystiolaeth a'r safbwyntiau a gyflwynwyd i'r Gymdeithas gan lawer o elusennau a grwpiau cefnogi yn dangos ei bod yn broblem sylweddol. Darperir data ar batrymau rhagnodi yn y DU ar ei [gwefan](#).

Mae'r BMA wedi cynnal prosiect, gan weithio ar y cyd â rhanddeiliaid allweddol, i ddechrau nodi pa gamau cadarnhaol y gellir eu cymryd er budd cleifion yn y dyfodol. Mae'r gwaith wedi canolbwyntio'n benodol ar y defnydd o bensodiasepinau, cyffuriau-z, opioidau a meddyginiaeth wrth-iselder a geir ar bresgripsiwn.

Ym mis Mawrth 2014, galwodd bwrdd gwyddoniaeth BMA am dystiolaeth i gasglu barn rhanddeiliaid ar ffyrdd o wella dulliau atal a rheoli dibyniaeth ar gyffuriau a geir ar bresgripsiwn. Nodwyd y dystiolaeth hon mewn adroddiad dadansoddi a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Hydref 2015, o'r enw '[Cyffuriau a geir ar bresgripsiwn sy'n gysylltiedig â dibyniaeth a diddyfnu – datblygu consensws ar gyfer gweithredu](#)'.

Yn dilyn ei gwaith gydag amrywiaeth o gyrff proffesiynol, cyrff llywodraethol, elusennau a sefydliadau cefnogi, mae'r BMA o'r farn ei bod yn amlwg bod angen brys am systemau cefnogi gwell ar gyfer cleifion sy'n dioddef oherwydd dibyniaeth ar y cyffuriau hyn neu'n dioddef symptomau diddyfnu i ddod oddi arnynt. Mae'r BMA yn nodi hefyd bod cleifion yn aml yn teimlo nad oes cefnogaeth, na neb i siarad â hwy, pan fyddant yn wynebu problemau gyda'r cyffuriau seicoweithredol hyn.

Ym mis Hydref 2016, cyhoeddodd y BMA [argymhellion](#) yn seiliedig ar ei [hadroddiad dadansoddi](#) a nodai:

- Dylai Llywodraeth y DU, gyda chefnogaeth y gwledydd datganoledig, gyflwyno llinell gymorth ffôn genedlaethol 24 awr y dydd ar gyfer dibyniaeth ar gyffuriau a geir ar bresgripsiwn.
- Dylai pob un o lywodraethau'r DU, adrannau iechyd ac awdurdodau lleol perthnasol sefydlu gwasanaethau cymorth arbenigol digonol ar gyfer dibyniaeth ar gyffuriau a geir ar bresgripsiwn.
- Dylid datblygu canllawiau clir ar reoli dulliau atal a diddyfnu ar y cyd, gyda mewnbwn gan grwpiau gweithwyr proffesiynol a chleifion.

## Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Roedd ymateb y Gweinidog dros Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol ac Iechyd y Cyhoedd (dyddiedig 18 Hydref 2017) i'r ddeiseb yn cyfeirio at '[Weithio Gyda'n Gilydd i Leihau Niwed](#)', sef strategaeth ddeng mlynedd Llywodraeth Cymru i fynd i'r afael â'r niwed sy'n gysylltiedig â chamddefnyddio sylweddau, sy'n nodi'r dull o fynd i'r afael â'r amrywiaeth lawn o sylweddau sy'n cael eu camddefnyddio yng Nghymru. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys meddyginiaethau a geir ar bresgripsiwn yn unig a meddyginiaethau dros y cownter, fel meddyginiaethau sy'n cynnwys codin.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd wedi cyhoeddi [Cynllun Cyflawni Camddefnyddio Sylweddau](#) ar gyfer 2016–18 ac [Adroddiad Blynyddol ar Gamddefnyddio Sylweddau a Rhagolwg 2017](#). Mae ymateb y Gweinidog i'r ddeiseb yn nodi bod nifer o gamau penodol yn y Cynllun Cyflawni Camddefnyddio Sylweddau ar gyfer 2016–18 sy'n ymwneud â mynd i'r afael â dibyniaeth ar feddyginiaethau a geir ar bresgripsiwn yn unig a meddyginiaethau dros y cownter. Mae'r camau hyn yn cynnwys ymgyrchoedd atal a chodi ymwybyddiaeth wedi'u targedu, a datblygu



Fframwaith Triniaeth Camddefnyddio Sylweddau (SMTF) penodol sy'n canolbwyntio ar feddyginiaethau a geir ar bresgripsiwn yn unig a meddyginiaethau dros y cownter. Aiff y Gweinidog ymlaen i ddweud y bydd y canllawiau hyn, y disgwylir iddynt gael eu cyhoeddi ym mis Mawrth 2018, yn cynorthwyo Byrddau Cynllunio Ardal a gwasanaethau triniaeth i ymateb i anghenion y rheiny sydd â dibyniaeth ar y meddyginiaethau hyn.

Mae ymateb y Gweinidog yn amlygu bod canllawiau wedi'u cyhoeddi gan y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Ragoriaeth Iechyd a Gofal (NICE), y Grŵp Strategaeth Meddyginiaethau Cymru Gyfan a Llywodraeth Cymru, y dylid eu dilyn wrth ragnodi triniaeth i gleifion.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn buddsoddi bron £50 miliwn yn y maes camddefnyddio sylweddau yn flynyddol, gyda £22.6 miliwn yn cael ei ddarparu i'r saith Bwrdd Cynllunio Ardal sy'n gyfrifol am gomisiynu pob gwasanaeth camddefnyddio sylweddau lleol er mwyn cefnogi'r rhai sy'n dibynnu ar amrywiaeth o gyffuriau, gan gynnwys meddyginiaethau a geir ar bresgripsiwn yn unig a meddyginiaethau dros y cownter.

## Rhagor o wybodaeth

Cynhaliodd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol [ymchwiliad](#) i gamddefnyddio alcohol a sylweddau, a chyhoeddodd ei [adroddiad](#) ym mis Awst 2015.

Lluniodd y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil bapur briffio ym mis Mehefin 2016 ar [Gamddefnyddio meddyginiaethau a geir ar bresgripsiwn a dros y cownter](#). Mae'r papur briffio hwn yn dangos maint y broblem yng Nghymru ac mae'n rhoi crynodeb o'r camau a gymerir i fynd i'r afael â hi.



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-784  
Ein cyf/Our ref RE/00954/17

David John Rowlands AC  
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau  
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru  
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18 Hydref 2017

Annwyl David,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr am y ddeiseb a gafwyd oddi wrth Stevie Lewis ynglŷn â dibyniaeth ar gyffuriau rhagnodedig. Rwy'n ymateb i'r mater hwn gan fod camddefnyddio sylweddau'n rhan o'm portffolio.

Rwy'n sylweddoli bod camddefnyddio cyffuriau presgripsiwn yn unig a meddyginiaethau dros y cownter yn peri problemau iechyd dybryd i rai pobl. Gall camddefnyddio gynnwys sefyllfaoedd lle efallai y bu arferion rhagnodi gwael a arweiniodd at ddibyniaeth neu broblemau eraill o bosibl, yn ogystal â defnyddio meddyginiaeth at ddiben na fwriadwyd y feddyginiaeth ar ei gyfer yn wreiddiol.

Mae gan Llywodraeth Cymru strategaeth deng mlynedd i fynd i'r afael â'r niwed sydd ynghlwm wrth gamddefnyddio sylweddau ac mae hwn yn nodi ein dull o fynd ati i ymdrin â'r holl amrywiaeth o sylweddau sy'n cael eu camddefnyddio yng Nghymru. Mae hyn yn cynnwys meddyginiaethau trwy bresgripsiwn yn unig a rhai a geir dros y cownter, fel cymysgeddau sy'n cynnwys codin.

Rydym yn buddsoddi bron £50 miliwn yn yr agenda camddefnyddio sylweddau bob blwyddyn. Mae £22.6 miliwn yn cael ei roi i'r saith Bwrdd Cynllunio Ardal (APB) sy'n gyfrifol am gomisiynu'r holl wasanaethau camddefnyddio sylweddau lleol i gefnogi'r bobl sy'n gaeth i amrywiaeth o gyffuriau, gan gynnwys meddyginiaethau trwy bresgripsiwn yn unig a meddyginiaethau dros y cownter.

Mae mynd i'r afael â dibyniaeth ar feddyginiaethau presgripsiwn yn unig a meddyginiaethau dros y cownter yn flaenoriaeth i mi. Dyna pam y mae nifer o gamau penodol yn ein Cynllun Cyflawni ar gyfer Camddefnyddio Sylweddau 2016-18 sy'n ymwneud â hynny. Mae hyn yn cynnwys gwaith atal ac ymgyrchoedd codi ymwybyddiaeth sydd wedi'u targedu a datblygu

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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.

Fframwaith Triniaethau Camddefnyddio Sylweddau arbennig sy'n canolbwyntio'n benodol ar feddyginiaethau trwy bresgripsiwn yn unig a meddyginiaethau dros y cownter. Disgwylir i'r canllawiau hyn gael eu cyhoeddi ym mis Mawrth 2018 a byddant yn helpu Byrddau Cynllunio Ardal a gwasanaethau triniaethau i ymateb i anghenion pobl sy'n gaeth i'r meddyginiaethau hyn.

Cyhoeddodd Panel Cyngori arbenigol ac annibynnol Llywodraeth Cymru ar Gamddefnyddio Sylweddau (APoSM) adroddiad yn 2015 o'r enw *'Reducing the harms associated with prescription-only analgesics: Tramadol'* a wnaeth nifer o argymhellion i fynd i'r afael â phroblem marwolaethau sy'n gysylltiedig â tramadol a meddyginiaethau eraill sydd ar gael trwy bresgripsiwn yn unig (POM). Yn sgil yr adroddiad hwn, mae'r Panel yn awr yn ystyried y materion sy'n gysylltiedig â phoenliniarwyr (gan gynnwys poenliniarwyr opioid) ar wahân i tramadol, er mwyn gwneud argymhellion i wella eu defnyddio'n ddiogel, yn effeithiol ac yn briodol.

Mae'r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Ragoriaeth mewn lechyd a Gofal wedi gosod canllawiau pendant ar gyfer rhagnodi cyffuriau gwrth iselder a thriniaeth ar gyfer iselder. Yn ogystal, cyhoeddwyd canllawiau cynhwysfawr ar gyfer rhagnodi a monitro cyffuriau hypnotig a chyffuriau lleihau gorbryder, gan gynnwys bensodiasepinau, gan Grŵp Strategaeth Feddyginiaethau Cymru yn 2011 ac fe'u diweddarwyd yn 2016. Hefyd, dosbarthwyd Cylchlythyr lechyd Cymru penodol ledled Cymru ym mis Gorffennaf 2016 yn darparu cyngor i ragnodwyr ynghylch camddefnyddio pregabalin a gabapentin.

Mae'n ofynnol i glinigwyr ddilyn y canllawiau hyn a defnyddio eu crebwyll clinigol i benderfynu pa gwrs o driniaeth i'w ragnodi i'w cleifion, ar sail anghenion unigol y claf a'i hanes meddygol. Mae'r dewisiadau o ran triniaeth yn cynnwys ymyriadau seicogymdeithasol yn ogystal â, neu yn lle meddyginiaeth ragnodedig.

Rwy'n gobeithio bod yr wybodaeth hon yn rhoi darlun i chi o'r gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud ar hyn o bryd yng Nghymru mewn perthynas â meddyginiaethau trwy bresgripsiwn yn unig a meddyginiaethau dros y cownter. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n cydnabod bod hwn yn fater pwysig ar yr agenda camddefnyddio cyffuriau a bydd fy swyddogion yn parhau i weithio gyda rhanddeiliaid i sicrhau bod unigolion sy'n gaeth i feddyginiaethau trwy bresgripsiwn yn unig a meddyginiaethau dros y cownter yn cael yr help sydd ei angen arnynt ac yn cael triniaeth briodol.

Yn gywir,



**Rebecca Evans AC**

Gweinidog Iechyd y Cyhoedd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol  
Minister for Social Services and Public Health

**P-05-784 Prescription drug dependence and withdrawal – recognition and support – Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 27.11.17**

When talking about prescribed drug dependence (PDD) in this submission I am describing patients who take medication exactly as prescribed by their clinician. There has been no “misuse”. When they chose to stop, they find that they are unable to as they develop, within a very short time frame (generally within a week), symptoms which are worse than those for which they were originally prescribed the medication. These symptoms are withdrawal due to physical dependence. This differs from psychological dependence where the patient will not come off the drug for fear of not being able to cope without it. It also differs from addiction where more of the drug is required for a desired effect.

My name is Stevie Lewis and in 1996, at the age of 41, I was prescribed an SSRI (Selective Serotonin Re-uptake Inhibitor) antidepressant for intermittent insomnia and PMT. In 2002, after several attempts at stopping and failing, I discovered that I had become physically dependent on the drug. For years I kept trying to come off the drug and each time the withdrawal symptoms got worse and worse. In 2009 I developed a movement disorder which has its roots in long term use of an SSRI antidepressant. Eventually I stopped in 2013 and have been through a long and crippling withdrawal.

When I embarked upon this journey of petitioning the Welsh Government, I imagined that the first problem that would face me would be convincing the Committee that PDD exists, and as a result the first page of my submission would be listing statistics and research proving the extent to which people become dependent on antidepressants, benzodiazepines, Z drugs (hypnotics), and opioids. However, it seems clear from the letter from Rebecca Evans AM to the Committee that PDD is a given.

So why is this petition necessary? Because of four fundamental problems. Firstly, no-one wants to admit that antidepressants are as problematic or worse than the other drugs I listed above. If that's the case, what is there left for a doctor to help a patient in emotional distress? Secondly, just as with the recent mesh scandal, doctors do not believe patients when they say they think they are dependent and have withdrawal symptoms, leading them

to diagnose Medically Unexplained Symptoms, many of which are identical to withdrawal symptoms. Thirdly, if withdrawal is recognised, the main option for help for patients in Wales is the Drug Misuse Services, which are totally inappropriate for a patient with PDD. And fourthly, there is no formal consistent drug tapering advice available for anyone to access. Therefore, the aspects of the subject I want to draw your attention to for further investigation and recommendation to the Welsh Government are as follows:

TO APPROPRIATELY RECOGNISE PRESCRIBED DRUG DEPENDENCE BY:

1. Recognising that antidepressants cause dependence to a level equal or greater than the benzodiazepines, anxiolytics, hypnotics and opioids. Following that, their addition by the All Medicines Strategy Group to the list of drugs that are targeted for reduction, as benzodiazepines currently are, together with new prescribing guidelines.
2. Recognising the need for proper identification by Welsh NHS employees of the symptoms of prescription drug withdrawal. Without the clear recognition and acceptance of PDD, GPs and A&E departments erroneously diagnose Medically Unexplained Symptoms and refer patients needlessly to Consultants, Specialists and Psychiatrists.

TO EFFECTIVELY SUPPORT PATIENTS WITH PDD BY:

1. Giving all of Wales access to an NHS funded Prescribed Medication Support Service to match that currently provided across part of North Wales. A service specifically targeted for patients with PDD is required because the promoted alternative is the Substance Misuse Services which treat PDD the same as street drug and alcohol withdrawal. A short withdrawal for patients with PDD is dangerous and potentially life-threatening.
2. Providing approved on-line access to effective tapering plans for each drug.

APPROPRIATELY RECOGNISE PRESCRIBED DRUG DEPENDENCE

## 1. ANTIDEPRESSANTS

The problems with benzodiazepines and sleeping pills (anxiolytics and hypnotics) have been known for 30 years and I am encouraged to see that the All Medicines Strategy Group has a specific outcome to “encourage a reduction in the inappropriate prescribing of hypnotics and anxiolytics” which is monitored annually in the National Prescribing Indicators. Equally encouraging is the documentation in support of this outcome, namely the “Hypnotics and Anxiolytics Practice Guide” and the detailed 69 page “Educational Pack: Material to Support Appropriate Prescribing of Hypnotics and Anxiolytics in Wales”. Rebecca Evans’ submission states: *“In addition, a specific Welsh Health Circular providing advice for prescribers on the risk of the misuse of pregabalin and gabapentin was disseminated throughout Wales in July 2016”* which is also a positive move.

What is missing and is essential for the Welsh government to put in place is the same national policy and approach towards the prescribing of antidepressants, particularly SSRIs and SNRIs. Prescribers in Wales only have NICE guidelines to read or ignore. 64 million prescriptions for antidepressants were written UK-wide in 2016 and the 2017 figure will be much higher. Research has shown that more than half of people taking SSRI antidepressants will have physical and psychological withdrawal symptoms on reducing and stopping the drug.<sup>1</sup> The Royal College of Psychiatrists in their own survey found that 63% reported withdrawal effects (with some antidepressants as high as 82%).<sup>2</sup>

Please see the attached letter from Dr David Healy, Professor in Psychiatry, Bangor, in support of my assertion that the reduction of antidepressant prescribing should be Welsh Government policy. Dr Healy has been the expert medical witness in a number of trials in the US about the harms done to individuals by antidepressant medication, particularly the SSRIs. He has always been on the winning side. He states: *“There is a pressing need to understand antidepressant dependence – how to avoid it and how best to manage it. This is a more serious problem than benzodiazepine dependence”*.

## 2. IDENTIFICATION OF PDD AND WITHDRAWAL

Anecdotally amongst the community of sufferers of PDD, is the problem of not being believed by your doctor. It follows then that you are less likely to be believed and supported by family and friends. There is a feeling and evidence, from the lived experience of patients, that rather than educate NHS employees about the serious effects that occur when starting, changing or stopping drugs which cause dependence, particularly antidepressants, NHS staff are being educated to look for and diagnose Medically Unexplained Symptoms (MUS) or Bodily Distress Syndrome (BDS). This is despite the fact that the patient in question is taking a drug that causes dependence. This fact is ignored or overlooked.

The Welsh NHS website covers MUS here.<sup>3</sup> The Royal College of Psychiatry describes MUS here <sup>4</sup>. As you can see, MUS is considered to be more prevalent amongst women and people who have anxiety or depression. Dr Healy's letter indicates that antidepressants have been targeted at women. A woman taking an SSRI presenting with withdrawal symptoms is very likely to be diagnosed with MUS.

A quote from BMC Medical Practice, February 2017 provides the most comprehensive list of my withdrawal symptoms that I have seen in one place: *"Recent studies on BDS [Bodily Distress Syndrome] suggest that central sensitisation not only results in multiple symptoms; it may also prompt several specific symptom patterns described by arousal and/or exhaustion symptoms. These symptoms cluster in four groups:*

*1) cardiopulmonary/autonomic arousal symptoms (palpitations/heart pounding, precordial discomfort, breathlessness without exertion, hyperventilation, hot or cold sweats, dry mouth),*

*2) gastrointestinal arousal symptoms (abdominal pains, frequent loose bowel movements, feeling bloated/full of gas/distended, regurgitations, diarrhoea, nausea, burning sensation in chest or epigastrium),*

*3) musculoskeletal tension symptoms (pains in arms or legs, muscular aches or pains, pains in the joints, feelings of paresis or localized weakness,*

*backache, pain moving from one place to another, unpleasant numbness or tingling sensations), and*

*4) general symptoms (concentration difficulties, impairment of memory, excessive fatigue, headache, dizziness).”<sup>5</sup>*

Here is a link to Signs and Symptoms of withdrawal from antidepressants – Fava et al March 2015. <sup>6</sup>

The patient/doctor relationship is hugely damaged by the refusal to believe a patient’s own assessment of the effects of their medication. It is upsetting and inhuman, and potentially leads to further drug interventions, generally of a psychiatric nature.

## EFFECTIVELY SUPPORT PATIENTS WITH PDD

### 1. PRESCRIBED MEDICATION COUNSELLING AND SUPPORT SERVICE

Ms Evan’s submission refers at length to how the Welsh Government supports those with dependency on prescription medicines. *“We invest almost £50m in the substance misuse agenda annually, with £22.6m provided to the seven Area Planning Boards (APBs) which are responsible for commissioning all local substance misuse services in order to support those who are dependent on a range of drugs, including prescription only medicines and over the counter medicines.”*

One of the many distressing situations for someone who discovers they are dependent on prescription drugs is being pointed towards a Substance Misuse Service. It shows a callous lack of understanding of the issues experienced by those physically dependent on antidepressants. Having read the Guidance booklet “Working Together To Reduce Harm: Revised Guidance for Substance Misuse Area Planning Boards 2017”, which is littered with the words “drug misuse” and “alcohol misuse”, I can confirm that there is nothing written in these 34 pages that anyone with prescribed drug dependence would recognise as being of any relevance, help or support to them. For them, there has been no “misuse”.

The Substance Misuse Services have a programme which involves withdrawing people over a 3 to 4 week period. For people who are



dependent on antidepressants or benzodiazepines, this approach is extremely dangerous. It is essential that the tapering process is a long, slow, supported one, as it takes months, or even years for those who have taken the drugs for more than a decade, for the serotonin or GABA receptors in the brain to recover and reset. A patient who is withdrawn quickly from her antidepressant is likely to be desperately ill, with a central nervous system that is in crisis, and her life could be in danger. I quote from the correspondence of Barry Haslam, ex Chair of Oldham Trenchard, a specialist PDD facility in the north of England, to Andy Burnham, Mayor of Greater Manchester in his email dated 22 November 2017: *"I really hope that Greater Manchester can show the rest of the country in how to tackle this very much major hidden public health problem, in order to provide dedicated withdrawal centres and after care facilities that these patients so richly deserve. Substance Misuse and Alcohol Units are NOT the place to withdraw iatrogenic dependent patients who have only taken their drugs as directed by their doctors. It is not just about the stigma but, in providing safe, adequate dedicated withdrawal clinics for those patients brave enough to enter a withdrawal that can take months and even years. SMU Units do not have the necessary expertise."*

There are two noteworthy omissions from Ms Evans' submission which I have discovered during my research and which I hope will lead to some progress in Wales in this particular area. Firstly, Wales has a 24/7 mental health helpline, the NHS funded CALL (Community Advice and Listening Line), which as a matter of routine takes calls from people who suspect they have or do have prescription drug dependency<sup>8</sup> I contacted CALL to establish what they advise in these circumstances. I spoke to [a member of] the Management team. If the caller lives in South Wales, the advice is as follows:

1. To go back to their GP to discuss options (please bear in mind some GPs still do not willingly acknowledge that antidepressants cause dependence and do not have access to tapering plans.)
2. To go to the Drug Misuse Service (most people with antidepressant dependence are shocked and stigmatised by this proposal).

3. To go outside Wales for help, to the Bristol Tranquilliser Project, a free charitable organisation.<sup>9</sup>

If the caller lives in North Wales, the CALL responder breathes a sigh of relief – which brings us neatly on to the second omission from Ms Evan’s letter.

The advice given by CALL is to go to the Prescribed Medication Support Service & Primary Care Mental Health Counselling Service, based in Mold.<sup>10</sup>

This service has been in place for 20 years and covers the Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board. It is NHS funded and appears to have survived despite rather than because of the Welsh Government. Its absence from any correspondence I have had with the Cabinet Secretary for Health, and from the submission to the Committee is telling.

This service was set up predominantly to help people dependent on benzodiazepines, sleeping pills and over-the-counter medicines as it was clear that a different approach was needed to that taken for street drug misuse. Now they also are helping people dependent on antidepressants, and believe that this need is going to grow because of the ever-increasing prescribing of SSRIs. The existence of this service shows that there is a clear demand in North Wales and therefore there must be the same demand throughout the country. The service is managed by June Lovell and she has given me a document which describes the PDD support service that they provide. I am unable to provide this as a hyperlink so I am including it as an extra page in my submission, to which I hope the Committee will request access.

## 2. ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE TAPERING PLANS

There needs to be good well-resourced information about safe tapering approved by the NHS and made available online for patients, doctors and public, so that people can have fully informed discussions with their doctors and informed family and social support. The team who run the Prescribed Medication Support Service already has what is needed, and could contribute to the NHS Direct Website, the CALL Website and any other sources accessed by GPs. The Ashton Manual for the tapering of benzodiazepines is another resource well-known in the benzo community but not within the NHS. Also for consideration is the provision of tapering strips, with incrementally

smaller doses of each drug, which can only be sourced at the moment outside the UK.<sup>11</sup> Not all medications can be supplied in liquid form and so patients have to cut their pills in order to taper which is difficult and inaccurate. Some GPs do not want to prescribe the liquid form as it is more expensive. I used liquid Seroxat but struggled to find syringes that had small enough measurements to effectively and safely reduce.

I trust that this document gives the Petitions Committee a feel for the issue of PDD. The petition has in excess of 200 signatures, and many of those are experts in the field of prescribed drug dependence – Clinical Psychologists, Psychiatrists, BACP registered Counsellors and Therapists – people who regularly coach and mentor those who have inadvertently found themselves to be dependent and have nowhere to turn for help from the NHS. Ms Evans has established in her submission that there is plenty of money in the pot for drug and alcohol misuse. This is exemplary, and I am delighted to read that as a society we put so much effort into helping people who misuse drugs, whether sourced off the street or over the counter. Clearly there is no need for extra funding, but I wish and hope to establish a need for some of that money to be used caring for people who did nothing more than follow the advice of their doctors.

As I final point, I have avoided the elephant in the room – the fact that inadequate provision of alternative therapies leads GPs and Psychiatrists to medicate as a first response to a patient in emotional distress, rather than a last, despite antidepressants being no better than placebo for mild to moderate depression. However, Laura Williams' petition number P-05-736 is in the process of raising that awareness with the Committee and progress in Wales will hopefully be made to provide a Mental Health service that is joined up and fit for purpose.

## REFERENCES

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WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol  
Betsi Cadwaladr  
University Health Board

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

November 23<sup>rd</sup> 2017

### **Petition Re Prescription Drug Dependence**

Dear Mr Rowlands

Ten per cent of the population of Wales takes an antidepressant on prescription. Of those between 80 and 90% are on treatment for more than a year - many for over a decade. When the latest antidepressants were introduced around 1990 the recommendation was that they would be used for 3-6 months. Apologists for the drugs say treatment for over a year is a good thing. Its not. Its caused by dependence and it continues because so many people attempting to stop feel so bad they continue with treatment.

The marketing of these drugs targeted women of child-bearing years, although companies knew from the start the drugs were likely to lead to dependence and to birth defects, from major organ defects to behaviour abnormalities such as autistic spectrum disorder.

While treatments can be helpful, the evidence for true benefits when used in general practice is missing. The drugs are now the most commonly used medications by women in their teens and early twenties and in these age groups there is no evidence for benefit. Because of the dependence the drugs cause, many young women are trapped into pregnancies in which their unborn babies are exposed to a teratogen because stopping is so difficult. There is no benefit to the woman for the most part or her child in any instance.

For all too many, women in particular, antidepressants turn out to be a gateway drug, into treatment with mood-stabilizers and other drugs or for antidepressant induced alcoholism or antidepressant induced osteoporosis or other conditions.

There is a pressing need to understand antidepressant dependence - how to avoid it and how best to manage it. This is a more serious problem than benzodiazepine dependence.

**David Healy MD FRCPsych**  
**Professor of Psychiatry**



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# Prescribed Medication Support Service

**Pwll Glas Resource Centre,  
Pwll Glas Road, Mold, Flintshire, CH7 1RA  
Tel: 01352 706725  
Fax: 01352 706707**

## **Aims and Objectives:**

- To reduce the number of people dependent on prescribed medication, e.g. (hypnotics and anxiolytics)
- To tackle levels of prescribing that are higher than national targets (SaFF)
- To promote good prescribing practices through collaborative working with GP's and other Primary Care professionals/CMHT and Consultant colleagues.
- To give direct clinical support to long term users of prescribed medication who wish to look at reducing or come off and to give advice to patients prior to the issuing of new prescriptions
- To enable clients to understand their dependence and help them make appropriate life changes.

## **Interventions:**

The service is continually developing and we are constantly striving to learn from the people we see and help. Medication can help some to cope in the short term but dependency can quickly develop if not monitored regularly so we aim to tailor a package of care which empowers the individual through education, advice and expertise.

The Service offers different levels of intervention depending on the individual needs of the clients e.g. a

One-off telephone consultation, to a full range of service options which could include:-

- An Holistic Assessment
- SMART goal setting/Care planning
- Education about improving health and wellbeing e.g. sleep hygiene, diet and coping skills
- Bespoke individual reducing programmes
- Counselling, based on the Cycle of change and Motivational work
- Online CBT (Serenity programme) Auricular Acupuncture
- Auricular Acupuncture
- Bibliotherapy/Book prescriptions
- Advice/Sign posting to other services
- Telephone Support
- Follow-up clinics in GP surgeries or CMHT bases



- Pill cutters and plan packs
- T.E.N.S. Units
- Preventative work

In conclusion, we have learned over the years that a slow approach will yield the best results and clients are more likely to succeed if they go at their own pace. Counselling and support is crucial to help people to make important life changes.

**Referrals can be made by:**

- SPOA (Single Point of Access, Primary Mental Health)
- GP's, Community Pharmacists, other primary care professionals
- Consultant Psychiatrists/ CMHT'S
- Open referral policy.

We will prioritise pregnant women and older persons but we do aim to assess all referrals within 28 days.

The service covers Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board with the exception of North Powys.

**The Team:**

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

# Eitem 2.2

## P-05-787 Achub Cenedlaeth y Dyfodol yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Ken Ebihara, ar ôl casglu 54 o lofnodion ar-lein.

### Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol unigol yn dyrannu o leiaf 50 y cant o'u dyraniadau amcanol i waith ieuenctid drwy'r 'Grant Cynnal Refeniw'.

### Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Mae'r mater o p'un ai y dylid neilltuo symiau penodol o'r 'Grant Cynnal Refeniw' ar gyfer gwaith ieuenctid ai peidio eisoes wedi'i nodi yn un o'r adroddiadau a gyhoeddwyd gan y 'Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg' yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Mae'n ffaith bod yna fwlch rhwng y cyfraniadau ariannol gwirioneddol i waith ieuenctid gan awdurdodau lleol unigol drwy'r Grant Cynnal Refeniw a'r dyraniad amcanol ar gyfer y gwaith hwn.

Mae hyn yn hanfodol i sicrhau a chynnal ansawdd y gwaith a wneir gyda phobl ifanc yng Nghymru er mwyn iddynt gael cyfleoedd gwerthfawr i wella eu hunain mewn amgylchedd cefnogol. Ni ddylai'r ffactor hanfodol hwn ddibynnu ar benderfyniadau awdurdodau lleol yn unig, sy'n amrywio o un i'r llall oherwydd eu blaenoriaethau o ran gwariant. Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru ymyrryd yn fwy rhagweithiol i sicrhau bod y lefel isaf yn cael ei chynnal o ran ansawdd y gwasanaethau a ddarperir ledled Cymru.

Mae neilltuo rhannol yn atal awdurdodau lleol unigol rhag gostwng ymhellach lefel yr adnoddau ariannol sy'n cael eu gwario ar waith ieuenctid, gan eu galluogi i gynnal rhywfaint o annibyniaeth wrth flaenoriaethu eu gwariant yn unol â'u blaenoriaethau unigol. Efallai mai'r syniad penodol hwn yw'r ateb mwyaf realistig i'r mater.

### Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Canol Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



# Achub Cenhedlaeth y Dyfodol yng Nghymru

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 5 Rhagfyr 2017  
Petitions Committee | 5 December 2017

## Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-787

Teitl y ddeiseb: **Achub Cenhedlaeth y Dyfodol yng Nghymru**

Testun y ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol unigol yn dyrannu o leiaf 50 y cant o'u dyraniadau amcanol i waith ieuenctid drwy'r 'Grant Cynnal Refeniw'.

Mae'r mater o p'un ai y dylid neilltuo symiau penodol o'r 'Grant Cynnal Refeniw' ar gyfer gwaith ieuenctid ai peidio eisoes wedi'i nodi yn un o'r adroddiadau a gyhoeddwyd gan y 'Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg' yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Mae'n ffaith bod yna fwlch rhwng y cyfraniadau ariannol gwirioneddol i waith ieuenctid gan awdurdodau lleol unigol drwy'r Grant Cynnal Refeniw a'r dyraniad amcanol ar gyfer y gwaith hwn. Mae hyn yn hanfodol i sicrhau a chynnal ansawdd y gwaith a wneir gyda phobl ifanc yng Nghymru er mwyn iddynt gael cyfleoedd gwerthfawr i wella eu hunain mewn amgylchedd cefnogol. Ni ddylai'r ffactor hanfodol hwn ddibynnu ar benderfyniadau awdurdodau lleol yn unig, sy'n amrywio o un i'r llall oherwydd eu blaenoriaethau o ran gwariant. Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru ymyrryd yn fwy rhagweithiol i sicrhau bod y lefel isaf yn cael ei chynnal o ran ansawdd y gwasanaethau a ddarperir ledled Cymru. Mae neilltuo rhannol yn atal awdurdodau lleol unigol rhag gostwng ymhellach lefel yr adnoddau ariannol sy'n cael eu gwario ar waith ieuenctid, gan eu galluogi i gynnal rhywfaint o annibyniaeth wrth flaenoriaethu eu gwariant yn unol â'u blaenoriaethau unigol. Efallai mai'r syniad penodol hwn yw'r ateb mwyaf realistig i'r mater.

### Beth yw gwaith ieuenctid?

Nododd Safonau Galwedigaethol Cenedlaethol Gwaith Ieuenctid (2012) mai diben allweddol gwaith ieuenctid yw:

'enable young people to develop holistically, working with them to facilitate their personal, social and educational development, to enable them to develop their voice, influence and place in society and to reach their full potential.'

Mae'r Gwasanaeth Ieuenctid yng Nghymru yn hawl gyffredinol, sy'n agored i bob person ifanc o fewn yr ystod oedran penodedig 11 i 25. Cyflawnir gwaith ieuenctid drwy'r sector gwirfoddol ac awdurdodau lleol a thrwy amrywiaeth o leoliadau a dulliau gwaith ieuenctid.

Yn ôl [Llywodraeth Cymru](#), mae gwaith ieuenctid addysgiadol anffurfiol da yn rhoi ymyriadau gyda diben i bob person ifanc sy'n cynhyrchu amgylcheddau dysgu a datblygu ar gyfer pobl ifanc. Gall chwarae rhan bwysig wrth ddarparu a helpu pobl ifanc i gyflawni yn eu haddysg ffurfiol. Mae gwaith ieuenctid yng Nghymru yn cynnig cyfleoedd ar gyfer dysgu sy'n addysgiadol, yn fynegiannol, yn gyfranogol, yn gynhwysol ac yn grymuso.

## Camau gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Ym mis Gorffennaf 2016, cytunodd y **Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg** i gynnal ymchwiliad "ciplun", gyda'r nod o adolygu effeithiolrwydd strategaeth a pholisïau Llywodraeth Cymru mewn perthynas â gwaith ieuenctid.

Roedd gan y Pwyllgor ddiddordeb penodol yn archwilio'r canlynol:

- Mynediad pobl ifanc at wasanaethau gwaith ieuenctid;
- Effeithiolrwydd strategaeth a pholisi Llywodraeth Cymru o ran gwaith ieuenctid;
- Cyllid ar gyfer gwaith ieuenctid (awdurdodau lleol, Llywodraeth Cymru, Ewrop, y trydydd sector); ac
- Unrhyw faterion eraill yr ystyrir eu bod yn berthnasol i'r ymchwiliad.

Mae [Blog y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil o fis Chwefror 2017](#) yn rhoi trosolwg o ddatblygiadau cyn y [Ddadl yn y Senedd](#) ar [Ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg i waith ieuenctid](#).

Mewn tystiolaeth lafar, clywodd y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg am sut y mae pwysau ariannol wedi cael effaith ddifrifol ar waith ieuenctid dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Yn ôl Datganiad Ystadegol Llywodraeth Cymru, mae cyfanswm y gwariant a gyllidebwyd ar gyfer gwasanaethau ieuenctid gan awdurdodau lleol, gan gynnwys cyllid drwy'r Grant Cynnal Refeniw, wedi gostwng bron 25 y cant dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf.

Wrth i'r ymchwiliad fynd rhagddo, nododd y Pwyllgor wrthwynebiad cryf y Gweinidog i neilltuo'r arian ar gyfer gwaith ieuenctid o fewn y grant cynnal refeniw. Fodd bynnag, roedd y Pwyllgor yn pryderu o hyd bod diffyg atebolrwydd ar gyfer y defnydd o arian a ddyrennir mewn enw i awdurdodau lleol drwy'r Grant Cynnal Refeniw.

Wrth ystyried safbwyntiau rhanddeiliaid ac ymateb y Gweinidog, mae Argymhelliad 8 o [adroddiad y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg yn nodi fel a ganlyn](#):

Dylai'r Gweinidog ddatblygu fframwaith atebolrwydd ar gyfer defnydd awdurdodau lleol o arian ar gyfer gwaith ieuenctid drwy'r grant cynnal refeniw. Dylai'r fframwaith gynnwys sancsiynau os na chyflawnir y canlyniadau.

Roedd yr argymhelliad hwn yn dilyn ymlaen o dystiolaeth a arweiniodd y Pwyllgor i fynegi pryderon ynglŷn â phwysau cynyddol ar y sector statudol a gwirfoddol sy'n gysylltiedig â chyllid byrdymor o nifer o ffrydiau ariannu.

## Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Ymatebodd [Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ar y pryd yn gadarnhaol i argymhellion y Pwyllgor](#) yn ystod mis Chwefror 2017, gan dderbyn y mwyafrif ohonynt ac yn cydnabod eu bod yn cyfateb â'i ffordd ef o feddwl. Mewn ymateb i argymhelliad 8, a dderbyniwyd mewn egwyddor gan Lywodraeth Cymru, dywed y Gweinidog ar y pryd:

Mae'r grant cynnal refeniw yn ffrwd gyllido sydd heb ei neilltuo, ac felly mater i'r awdurdodau lleol yw penderfynu sut caiff y cyllid hwn ei ddefnyddio i ddiwallu anghenion a blaenoriaethau lleol. Nid yw'n bosibl nodi faint o'r grant sy'n cael ei wario ar waith ieuenctid na rhagnodi'r swm hwn – mae'r Aseidiadau o Wariant Safonol yn symiau tybiannol a ddefnyddir at ddibenion cyfrifo yn unig ac nid ydynt yn dargedau ar gyfer gwariant. Fodd bynnag, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi darparu cymorth uniongyrchol i nifer o gynlluniau grant i gefnogi canlyniadau gwaith ieuenctid. Rydym wedi dechrau'r broses o adolygu'r ffrydiau cyllido hyn ar gyfer gwaith ieuenctid er mwyn nodi'r effaith y maent yn ei chael a gwella'r modd y cefnogir gwaith ieuenctid yn y dyfodol. Rwyf eisiau sicrhau gwell tryloywder a gwerth am arian.

Fel rhan o ohebiaeth barhaus rhwng y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg a'r Gweinidog ar y pryd, [ysgrifennodd Lynne Neagle, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor, at Alun Davies ym mis Mai 2017](#) yn gofyn am ddiweddariad ar gynnydd Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer gweithredu argymhellion yr ymchwiliad. O ran cyllid, dywed y llythyr:

Roedd y Pwyllgor yn wir pryderu y byddai gwasanaethau ieuenctid yn agored i ansicrwydd ariannol os nad yw awdurdodau lleol yn cael arweiniad clir ac yn atebol o ran sut y dylid gwario'r Grant Cynnal Refeniw i gefnogi gwasanaethau ieuenctid. A allwch roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am yr adolygiad o ffrydiau ariannu gwaith ieuenctid a amlinellwyd gennych yn eich ymateb i'r Pwyllgor?

Roedd [ymateb Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ym mis Mehefin 2017](#) yn ailadrodd sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn darparu cyllid craidd ar gyfer gwasanaethau ieuenctid statudol drwy'r Grant Cynnal Refeniw, ond fe ddiweddarodd y Gweinidog y canlynol:

We are currently in the process of externally reviewing our additional youth work grants, including the National Voluntary Youth Organisation (NVYO) grant, all evaluations are due to be completed this summer. It will be at this point I will consider our options and then announce my decision, which will include any changes to the NVYO grant. I am fully aware of timescales for current NVYO recipients, including the need to know of any future funding decisions by 31 December.

At hynny, yn ei ymateb i'r Ddeiseb hon, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod bod hwn yn fater a godwyd yn Ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg ac yn amlinellu ei

hymdrechion i helpu i lunio'r cyfeiriad statudol a'r canllawiau ar waith ieuencid i adlewyrchu tirwedd ddeddfwriaethol, polisi ac ariannol heddiw, a phennu disgwyliadau realistig ynghylch yr hyn y gellir ei gyflawni.

Daw Eluned Morgan, Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, i'r casgliad yn ei llythyr at y Pwyllgor Deisebau nad yw'n bwriadu gwneud newidiadau i'r trefniadau ariannu presennol tra bod yr adolygiadau hyn yn mynd rhagddynt.

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



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-787  
Ein cyf/Our ref EM/05003/17

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

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

14 Tachwedd 2017

Annwyl David

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 11 Hydref ynghylch Gwaith Ieuenctid yn cael ei ddosrannu i awdurdodau lleol drwy'r Grant Cynnal Refeniw.

Fel sy'n cael ei gydnabod yn eich llythyr, mae rhywfaint o'r cyllid sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer Gwaith Ieuenctid yn mynd yn uniongyrchol i'r awdurdodau lleol drwy'r Grant Cynnal Refeniw. Diben hyn yw sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn gallu defnyddio'r cyllid yn unol â'r blaenoriaethau a nodwyd ganddynt hwy yn lleol. Gwyddom fod awdurdodau lleol yn gwario ar hyn o bryd ganrannau gwahanol o'u cyllid o dan y Grant Cynnal Refeniw ar waith ieuenctid. Gwyddom hefyd fod Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg ynghylch yr Ymchwiliad i Waith Ieuenctid "Pa fath o wasanaeth ieuenctid y mae Cymru ei eisiau?" yn trafod y mater hwn ac yn gofyn am roi mecanweithiau yn eu lle i sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn atebol am ddefnyddio cyllid ar gyfer gwaith ieuenctid.

Fel y nodais yn fy ateb i argymhellion y Pwyllgor, rwyf wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn adolygu Ymestyn Hawliau. Mae'r gwaith o gysylltu â'r sector er mwyn ymgymryd â'r dasg hon ar y gweill eisoes. Rwyf wedi gofyn i Margaret Jervis edrych ar Ymestyn Hawliau er mwyn helpu i lywio'r cyfeiriad strategol a'r canllawiau sydd eu hangen i adlewyrchu'r ddeddfwriaeth, y polisiau a'r sefyllfa ariannol bresennol ac i bennu disgwyliadau realistig ar gyfer yr hyn y gellir ei gyflawni. I'r diben hyn felly bydd ymgynghoriad yn cael ei gynnal yn y flwyddyn newydd ar y ffordd ymlaen.

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[Correspondence.Eluned.Morgan@gov.wales](mailto:Correspondence.Eluned.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.

Yn ogystal â hynny, rwyf eisoes wedi nodi'r bwriad i sefydlu Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cymorth Gwaith Ieuenctid. Byddai'r Bwrdd yn cynghori ar ddyfodol y gwasanaethau ieuenctid yng Nghymru yn ogystal â gweithredu'r rhaglen ddiwygiedig ar Ymestyn Hawliau a'r Strategaeth Genedlaethol ar gyfer Gwaith Ieuenctid yn y dyfodol. Byddai hefyd yn edrych ar y ffyrdd priodol o ddefnyddio'r cyllid i gefnogi'r tair strategaeth allweddol hyn. Er hynny mae'n bwysig ein bod yn caniatáu digon o amser i Margaret gwblhau ei hadolygiad ac i'r sector fyfyrion ynghylch ei ganfyddiadau er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cael yr effaith fwyaf bosib wrth roi'r cyfan ar waith er lles y bobl ifanc hynny rydym yn ceisio eu cefnogi. Nid yw'n fwriad gen i felly newid y trefniadau cyllido presennol ar hyn o bryd.

Yn gywir,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. E. Morgan'.

**Eluned Morgan AC/AM**

Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Dysgu Gydol Oes

Minister for Welsh Language and Lifelong Learning

**P-05-787 Save the Future Generation of Wales – Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 24.11.17**

Please let me introduce myself briefly. My name is Ken Ebihara, the principle petitioner for the petition 'Save the Future Generation of Wales'. I genuinely appreciate that a precious opportunity is now offered and the petition is being considered by the Petitions Committee.

There are two points I would like to mention in this regard. Firstly, the vast majority of the people who have signed the petition lived in Wales when they signed and have both British citizenship and rights to vote in the United Kingdom, including for the National Assembly for Wales. Although I am an international student myself, who does not have the right to vote in the UK, the content of the petition is valid and citizens in Wales are truly concerned about it.

Secondly, as indicated, the letter to the committee written by Eluned Morgan AC/AM, the Minister for Welsh Language and Lifelong Learning, the issue had already been identified in one of the reports released by the Children, Young people and Education Committee in 2016, last year. This fact underlines that the members of this committee as well as relevant professionals acknowledge the existence of the issue addressed by my petition.

I fully understand that the Petitions Committee is formed of members from different political parties and might have different views and opinions towards the issue individually. Even so, for the reasons aforementioned, I would like the committee members to conduct a serious and thorough consideration of my petition and take appropriate process regarding the issue for the benefits of those who have supported the petition and for the future generation of Wales.

## Eitem 2.3

### P-05-788 Cael gwared ar agwedd orfodol Bagloriaeth Cymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Katharine Drinkwater, ar ôl casglu 60 o lofnodion ar-lein.

#### Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gael gwared ar agwedd orfodol Bagloriaeth Cymru ac adolygu strwythur y cwrs i sicrhau ei fod yn addas at y diben. Ar hyn o bryd mae'n cynnwys tasg sy'n annog gamblo dan oed a diofalwch ariannol.

Mae ein plant yn haeddu'r hawl i ragori ar y llwyfan byd-eang. Mae tua 70% o'u hastudiaethau eisoes yn bynciau gorfodol ac mae Bagloriaeth Cymru yn cymryd cyfleoedd oddi wrthynt oherwydd na allant astudio'r holl bynciau y maent yn dymuno mynd ar eu trywydd. Efallai bod y 'cymhwyster' yn ffordd o dicio blwch ond nid yw'n helpu myfyrwyr Cymru i wireddu eu potensial (gweler y detholiad dilynol o adroddiad gan Lywodraeth Cymru). Bydd hyn yn cael effaith andwyol ar weddill eu bywydau ac ar eu rhagolygon gyrfa at y dyfodol. Rhowch yr un cyfleoedd i blant sy'n astudio yn ysgolion Cymru â'r rheini o wledydd eraill y Deyrnas Unedig a gwnewch addysg Cymru yn rhywbeth i fod yn falch ohono eto.

#### Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Daw'r canlynol o adroddiad Llywodraeth Cymru ei hun i gymhwyster Bagloriaeth Cymru (Cymhwyster Bagloriaeth Cymru, Ionawr 2015), gan nodi – Roedd canfyddiadau adroddiad WISERD yn ddwy ran yn bennaf. Daeth i'r casgliad fod CBC yn arbennig o werthfawr o ran paratoi pobl ifanc ar gyfer addysg uwch, o bosibl oherwydd y pwysau sydd ganddo yn nhariff UCAS. Ar yr un pryd, roedd yr adroddiad yn cefnogi canfyddiad blaenorol mewn adroddiad yn 2011 yn benodol ar Brifysgol Caerdydd nad oedd elfen Graidd CBC gyfwerth â gradd A Safon Uwch. At hynny, daeth i'r casgliad fod myfyrwyr gyda CBC yn fwy tebygol o dynnu'n ôl o'r brifysgol ac yn llai tebygol o sicrhau 'gradd dda', a ddiffinnir fel gradd Dosbarth Cyntaf neu radd Ail Ddosbarth Uwch.

Mae'r adroddiad yn dadlau y gall y ddau ganfyddiad fod yn gysylltiedig. Daw i'r casgliad yr ymddengys fod CBC yn gwella'r tebygolrwydd o fynd i'r brifysgol, gyda phopeth arall yr un peth; ond ymddengys y daw'r fantais hon ar draul canlyniadau llwyddiannus yn y brifysgol.



## **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Islwyn
- Dwyrain De Cymru

## Papur Briffio ar gyfer y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 5 Rhagfyr 2017  
Petitions Committee | 5 December 2017

### Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil: Cael gwared ar agwedd orfodol Bagloriaeth Cymru

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-788

Teitl y ddeiseb: Cael gwared ar agwedd orfodol Bagloriaeth Cymru

Testun y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gael gwared ar agwedd orfodol Bagloriaeth Cymru ac adolygu strwythur y cwrs i sicrhau ei fod yn addas at y diben. Ar hyn o bryd mae'n cynnwys tasg sy'n annog gamblo dan oed a diofalwch ariannol.

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Daw'r canlynol o adroddiad Llywodraethu Cymru ar CBC (Cymhwyster Bagloriaeth Cymru, Ionawr 2015) ac mae'n nodi – roedd canfyddiadau adroddiad WISERD yn ddeublyg yn bennaf. Daeth i'r casgliad fod CBC yn arbennig o werthfawr o ran paratoi pobl ifanc ar gyfer addysg uwch, o bosibl oherwydd y pwysau sydd ganddo yn nhariff UCAS. Ar yr un pryd, roedd yr adroddiad yn cefnogi canfyddiad blaenorol mewn adroddiad yn 2011 yn benodol ar Brifysgol Caerdydd nad oedd elfen Graidd CBC gyfwerth â gradd A Safon Uwch. At hynny, daeth i'r casgliad fod myfyrwyr gyda CBC yn fwy tebygol o dynnu'n ôl o'r brifysgol ac yn llai tebygol o sicrhau 'gradd dda', a ddiffinnir fel gradd Dosbarth Cyntaf neu radd Ail Ddosbarth Uwch.

Mae'r adroddiad yn dadlau y gall y ddau ganfyddiad fod yn gysylltiedig. Daw i'r casgliad yr ymddengys fod CBC yn gwella'r tebygolrwydd o fynd i'r brifysgol, gyda phopeth arall yr un peth; ond ymddengys y daw'r

## 1. Ymateb Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet

Yn ei llythyr i'r Pwyllgor, nododd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg y canlynol:

- Roedd y gwaith ymchwil y cyfeiriodd y Deisebydd ato ([Sefydliad Ymchwil, Data a Methodoleg Gymdeithasol ac Economaidd Cymru \(WISERD\)](#)) (2013) yn seiliedig ar Gymhwyster Bagloriaeth Cymru (CBC) flaenorol. Mae CBC ddiwygiedig wedi bod ar waith ers mis Medi 2015;
- **Nid yw CBC yn orfodol;**
- Mae Cymwysterau Cymru wrthi'n cynnal adolygiad o CBC (i'w gyhoeddi yn nhymor yr hydref).

## 2. Trosolwg o Fagloriaeth Cymru

Comisiynodd Llywodraeth Cymru yr [Adolygiad Annibynnol o Gymwysterau](#) (2012) a oedd yn argymhell y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru sefydlu model Bagloriaeth Cymru diwygiedig a mwy trylwyr. Cafodd y CBC ei hail-ddylunio a chafodd y manylebau newydd eu dysgu o **fis Medi 2015**. Mae'r CBC ddiwygiedig yn seiliedig ar Dystysgrif Her Sgiliau, sydd wedi'i graddio, a Chymwysterau Cefnogi.

Fe'i dyfernir ar dair lefel:

- Bagloriaeth Sylfaen Cymru (lefel 1) i'w defnyddio yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 4 neu ôl-16;
- Bagloriaeth Cenedlaethol Cymru (lefel 1) i'w defnyddio yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 4 neu ôl-16;
- Bagloriaeth Uwch Cymru (lefel 3) i'w defnyddio ôl-16 yn unig.

Ochr yn ochr â'r Dystysgrif Her Sgiliau, mae dysgwyr yn cyflawni detholiad o gymwysterau TGAU, UG a Safon Uwch a chymwysterau galwedigaethol sy'n briodol i'w hanghenion er mwyn ennill CBC.

## 3. Natur orfodol CBC

Mae Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet yn nodi **nad yw CBC yn orfodol i ddisgyblion**. Yng nghyfarfod y [Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg ar 18 Hydref 2017](#), dywedodd Darren Millar AC fod rhai ysgolion yn mynegi pryderon eu bod bron yn teimlo eu bod yn cael eu gorfodi i sicrhau bod Bagloriaeth Cymru yn rhywbeth y mae'n rhaid ei gyflawni ôl 16. Mewn ymateb, dywedodd Kirsty Williams AC, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg:

The decision to allow some students not to participate has to be a decision for the headteachers in those classrooms, but I am clear that there are very real benefits to Welsh students studying the Welsh baccalaureate. We encourage schools and colleges to be able to allow their students to do it, but for each individual student, that has to be a decision for the headteacher within that school; I can't micromanage that process. I'm sure that if a headteacher genuinely thought that somebody's

chances of obtaining a place at Oxford or Cambridge or a Russell Group university were severely being disadvantaged because of participating in the Welsh bac, those professional people would make the right decisions. Because, once again, it's a badge of honour for a school to get pupils into Oxford and Cambridge or Russell Group universities; that's one of the ways in which they demonstrate their success as an institution. So, I think it would be massively inconceivable that a school would go out of its way to force a pupil to do a qualification if they genuinely believed that that was jeopardising their chances of that student going on to fulfil their potential.

Eglurodd swyddog Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn annog pobl ifanc i fanteisio ar CBC ôl-16. Dywedodd:

The documentation is equally clear with the phraseology, 'where appropriate'. So, there isn't the expectation that every young person in full-time learning in Wales at post 16 will undertake the Welsh baccalaureate. It has many advantages as a qualification—some of them around the employability skills that were referred to earlier in committee—and it does produce, for those who take it, perhaps a more rounded individual than somebody just undertaking an academic period of study, but it is not compulsory and it is down to the institution and the learner to decide whether or not they were going to undertake that qualification.

#### 4. Prifysgolion yn derbyn CBC

Mewn tystiolaeth lafar i'r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg ar 18 Hydref 2017, dywedodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet mewn perthynas â phrifysgolion yn derbyn CBC:

We are actively working with universities across the United Kingdom for recognition of the Welsh bac, and you'll be aware that the reformed Welsh bac, which now has a grading system similar to that of A-levels, attracts UCAS points [...] there are many, many universities that will use the UCAS point scores from a Welsh bac as part of the offer. For other universities, if they don't do that, they use the process of a Welsh bac as a way of differentiating Welsh students from other students, because our students undertaking this course have got a personal statement and an interview perspective that I believe sets them apart, because they're able to demonstrate that, 'Yes, I can cope with an academic load', which is what our Russell Group universities are looking for—'I can cope with an academic load, but I'm not just about the academic; I've got a whole range and set of skills that I can bring to this university on top of those grades.' So, I think we need to look at it in the round, at what it offers students.

Yn ddiweddarach [ysgrifennodd at y Pwyllgor ar 31 Hydref 2017](#) yn nodi:

In May, I wrote to all university Vice Chancellors to seek assurance that their institutions would accept the reformed Welsh Baccalaureate – Advanced Skills Challenge Certificate (WBQ) as part of their future entry requirements or as part of an alternative offer. My officials are working with universities, including the Russell Group universities, to make sure that Welsh learners taking the WBQ are not disadvantaged when it comes to entry onto HE courses.

Universities, including Oxford and Cambridge, are clear that they value the WBQ and are taking an increasingly flexible approach to recognising it in their offers. The majority of HE institutions broadly recognise the WBQ as an appropriate qualification, although some universities and courses do not count it towards their entry requirements.

## 5. Adolygiad o CBC

Yn ei [thystiolaeth lafar i'r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg](#) ar 18 Hydref 2017, dywedodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet:

Mae Adolygiad thematig gan Estyn ar y gweill i adolygu TGAU Saesneg, Cymraeg, Mathemateg a Mathemateg – Rhifedd a Bagloriaeth Cymru. Y meysydd allweddol a gwmpesir fydd llesiant dysgwyr, y profiad dysgu (gan gynnwys edrych ar newidiadau i drefniadaeth y cwricwlwm ar gyfer gweithredu'r cymwysterau TGAU newydd) ac arweinyddiaeth a rheolaeth (gan gynnwys prosesau ar gyfer rheoli newid ac olrhain a monitro cynnydd dysgwyr).

Mae [llythyr cylch gwaith Estyn ar gyfer 2017/18](#) yn nodi y bydd yr adroddiad yn canolbwyntio ar gynllunio'r cwricwlwm a gweithredu'r TGAU newydd mewn Cymraeg a Saesneg ac mewn mathemateg a rhifedd, yn ogystal â Bagloriaeth newydd Cymru. Bydd yn cynnwys edrych ar ymagweddau tuag at geisiadau arholiadau.

Dywedodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet hefyd fod Cymwysterau Cymru wedi comisiynu adolygiad annibynnol o'r Dystysgrif Her Sgiliau a'i lle o fewn Bagloriaeth Cymru. Bydd yr adolygiad yn gwerthuso model dylunio ac asesu y Dystysgrif Her Sgiliau ar bob lefel. Mae Estyn yn cysylltu â Cymwysterau Cymru wrth gyhoeddi ei adroddiadau er mwyn helpu i lywio barn Estyn wrth gynnal ei adolygiad.

Bydd Cymwysterau Cymru yn cyhoeddi ei adolygiad yn nhymor yr hydref.

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

Kirsty Williams AC/AM  
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg  
Cabinet Secretary for Education



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref  
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/01725/17

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

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25 Hydref 2017

Annwyl David

Diolch am y llythyr dyddiedig 17 Hydref gan Katherine Drinkwater am y ddeiseb sy'n galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gael gwared ag elfen orfodol Bagloriaeth Cymru ac adolygu strwythur y cymhwyster.

Fel cymwysterau eraill, nid yw Bagloriaeth Cymru yn orfodol yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 4 nac ar gyfer dysgwyr ôl-16. Er hynny, rwy'n annog dysgwyr i astudio tuag at y cymhwyster gan ei fod yn rhoi hwb ychwanegol iddynt, gan ehangu eu dysgu a sicrhau eu bod yn datblygu'r sgiliau y bydd eu hangen arnynt ym myd gwaith ac yn y brifysgol.

Yn ei llythyr mae Ms Drinkwater yn cyfeirio at ymchwil a wnaed i Fagloriaeth Cymru, ond nid y fersiwn o'r cymhwyster a ystyriwyd gan yr ymchwilwyr yw'r un a astudir naill ai yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 4 na gan ddysgwyr ôl-16 ar hyn o bryd. Cyflwynwyd Bagloriaeth ddiwygiedig ym mis Medi 2015 yn unol ag argymhellion a wnaed gan yr Adolygiad Annibynnol o Gymwysterau ar gyfer dysgwyr 14 i 19 oed yng Nghymru.

Mae Cymwysterau Cymru wrthi'n cynnal adolygiad o Fagloriaeth Cymru a bydd y canfyddiadau'n cael eu cyhoeddi yn ddiweddarach eleni.

Hoffwn eich sicrhau nad yw'r manylebau presennol ar gyfer Bagloriaeth Cymru yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 4 nac ar gyfer dysgwyr ôl-16 yn cymeradwyo ymddygiad na chynnwys sy'n niweidiol i les dysgwyr, er enghraifft gamblo neu annog dysgwyr i fod yn anghyfrifol ag arian.

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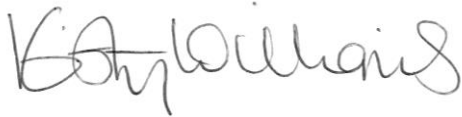
[Gohebiaeth.Kirsty.Williams@llyw.cymru](mailto:Gohebiaeth.Kirsty.Williams@llyw.cymru)  
[Correspondence.Kirsty.Williams@gov.wales](mailto:Correspondence.Kirsty.Williams@gov.wales)

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 50  
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.

Caiff yr holl friffiau her ar gyfer Bagloriaeth Cymru eu cymeradwyo gan CBAC, a gall y dysgwyr ddewis pa un o'r heriau maent am eu gwneud.

Yn gywir

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kirsty Williams'.

**Kirsty Williams AC/AM**

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg

Cabinet Secretary for Education

**P-05-788 Remove the compulsory aspect of Welsh Baccalaureate –  
Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 22.11.17**

Dear Sirs,

I am aware a press release was sent stating Welsh Bac is not compulsory however this statement was very disingenuous as the Wels Bac is one of only two standards that schools will be assessed on from 2018, so schools have to insist the entire cohort study this subject or suffer the consequences of having lower grades.

Either take Welsh Bac out of the assessment criteria or be honest and admit that schools and therefore students have been left no option but to waste time on a subject many do not want to take. Give our children a world class education and not the nationalist limiting subject currently being forcibly pressed onto our children and the staff that teach them.

I would be very happy to discuss this in person.

Kind regards

Katharine Drinkwater



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

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

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

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

#### **Gwybodaeth ychwanegol**

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

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

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

- Dwyrain Abertawe
- Gorllewin De Cymru



Eich cyf P-05-789  
Ein cyf EM/05006/17

David John Rowlands AC  
Cadeirydd - Y Pwyllgor Deisebau  
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru  
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14 Tachwedd 2017

Annwyl David

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 17 Hydref. Ynddo, roeddech yn sôn am ddeiseb a gyflwynwyd i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau gan Gulnar Sohail a oedd yn gofyn am ailedrych ar y gefnogaeth i geiswyr lloches gael mynediad at addysg bellach. Yn benodol, roedd y deisebydd yn enwi'r cynlluniau a ganlyn:- Lwfans Cynhaliath Addysg (LCA), Grant Dysgu Llywodraeth Cymru (Addysg Bellach) a'r Gronfa Ariannol Wrth Gefn.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydweithio â grŵp llywio Cenedl Noddfa Clymblaid Ffoaduriaid Cymru i ddatblygu Cynllun Cyflawni Ffoaduriaid a Cheiswyr Lloches newydd, gan gyfeirio at adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau, "Roeddwn i'n arfer bod yn rhywun". Fel rhan o'r gwaith hwnnw, bydd swyddogion yn edrych ar beth y gellir ei wneud eto i roi cefnogaeth i helpu ffoaduriaid a cheiswyr lloches i ddod yn rhan o fywyd Cymreig a Chymraeg. Mae mynediad at addysg yn un o'r prif ystyriaethau.

Mae gan bob prifysgol a sefydliad addysg bellach ganolfannau cymorth i fyfyrwyr sy'n darparu ystod o wasanaethau, gan gynnwys cefnogaeth ariannol a chwmsela. Mae hyn ar gael i bawb. Byddai gwybodaeth fel hyn ar gael cyn ymsefydlu ac ar wefannau'r sefydliadau eu hunain. Mae gan ganolfannau cymorth i fyfyrwyr arbenigedd, profiad a dealltwriaeth o'r rhwystrau i addysg sy'n wynebu myfyrwyr. Mae ganddynt gysylltiadau ag amrywiaeth o sefydliadau allanol i gefnogi grwpiau blaenoriaeth, fel sefydliadau sy'n gysylltiedig â cheiswyr lloches a ffoaduriaid.

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[Correspondence.Eluned.Morgan@gov.wales](mailto:Correspondence.Eluned.Morgan@gov.wales)

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Mae sefydliadau addysg bellach yng Nghymru yn gweithredu o fewn canllawiau Fframwaith Cynllunio a Chyllido ôl-16 a ddarperir gan Lywodraeth Cymru . Mae modd i geiswyr lloches gael mynediad at raglenni dysgu a ariennir ac a ddarperir gan Sefydliadau Addysg Bellach. Dylent gysylltu â chanolfan cymorth i fyfyrwyr y Sefydliad Addysg Bellach a gofyn am gyrsiau/rhaglenni dysgu cymwys.

Mae'r meini prawf presennol i gael cefnogaeth ar gyfer addysg bellach ac uwch gan Gyllid Myfyrwyr Cymru a chynllun y Gronfa Ariannol wrth Gefn sy'n cael ei gweinyddu gan Sefydliadau Addysg Bellach yng Nghymru, yn nodi mai dim ond categorïau penodol o fyfyrwyr sy'n gymwys ar gyfer cymorth myfyrwyr a statws ffioedd cartref. Yn gyffredinol, dyma'r amodau:

- Personau sydd â statws preswlydd parhaol yn y DU ac sydd wedi byw yma ers tair blynedd;
- Gweithwyr o'r Ardal Economaidd Ewropeaidd neu weithwyr Swisaidd a'u cymar/partneriaid sifil a'u plant yn y DU sydd wedi preswyllo yn yr Ardal Economaidd Ewropeaidd neu'r Swistir am dair blynedd;
- Gwladolion yr UE a'u cymar/partneriaid sifil a phlant sydd wedi preswyllo yn yr Ardal Economaidd Ewropeaidd neu'r Swistir am dair blynedd;
- Ffoaduriaid (sy'n cael eu cydnabod gan lywodraeth y DU) a'u cymar/partneriaid sifil a'u plant; neu
- Personau sydd wedi ymgeisio am loches ac sydd wedi cael statws Diogelwch Dyngarol neu Ganiatâd yn ôl Disgresiwn, a'u teuluoedd; neu sydd wedi cael Caniatâd yn ôl Disgresiwn pan na fo cais am loches wedi ei wneud

Nid oes angen i berson sydd â statws ffoadur neu sydd wedi cael statws Diogelwch Dyngarol neu Ganiatâd yn ôl Disgresiwn fodloni'r maen prawf ar gyfer byw fel arfer am dair blynedd yn y DU er mwyn bod yn gymwys i gael cefnogaeth gan y cynllun Lwfans Cynhaliath Addysg neu Grant Dysgu Llywodraeth Cymru (Addysg Bellach) neu'r Gronfa Ariannol Wrth Gefn. Mae hyn, fodd bynnag, yn amodol ar fodloni meini prawf eraill. Wedi dweud hyn, mae'n rhaid bod person yn preswyllo fel arfer yng Nghymru er mwyn bod yn gymwys ar gyfer y cynllun Lwfans Cynhaliath Addysg neu Grant Dysgu Llywodraeth Cymru (Addysg Bellach); neu mae'n rhaid bod y person yn astudio mewn sefydliad addysg bellach yng Nghymru i fod yn gymwys am y Gronfa Ariannol wrth Gefn.

Nid yw ceiswyr lloches, y mae eu statws eto i gael ei benderfynu, ac nad ydynt yn perthyn i unrhyw un o'r categorïau uchod, yn gymwys ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer cymorth i fyfyrwyr addysg uwch neu bellach. Fodd bynnag, mae gan Sefydliadau Addysg Bellach a phrifysgolion yng Nghymru ddisgresiwn i godi ffioedd statws cartref a chaniateir iddynt hefyd ddarparu eu cynlluniau ysgoloriaeth/bwrsariaeth eu hunain. Caniateir iddynt hefyd ddarparu modd arall o roi cefnogaeth i geiswyr lloches gael mynediad at addysg. Mae meini prawf tebyg yn cael eu defnyddio ledled y DU.

Bydd swyddogion yn parhau i ymchwilio i weld a oes modd rhoi cefnogaeth ychwanegol i alluogi pobl i fanteisio ar wasanaethau addysg.

Yn gywir,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. E. Morgan'.

**Eluned Morgan AC/AM**

Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Dysgu Gydol Oes

Minister for Welsh Language and Lifelong Learning



Eich cyf P-05-789  
Ein cyf EM/05006/17

David John Rowlands AC  
Cadeirydd - Y Pwyllgor Deisebau  
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14 Tachwedd 2017

Annwyl David

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Mae gan bob prifysgol a sefydliad addysg bellach ganolfannau cymorth i fyfyrwyr sy'n darparu ystod o wasanaethau, gan gynnwys cefnogaeth ariannol a chwmsela. Mae hyn ar gael i bawb. Byddai gwybodaeth fel hyn ar gael cyn ymsefydlu ac ar wefannau'r sefydliadau eu hunain. Mae gan ganolfannau cymorth i fyfyrwyr arbenigedd, profiad a dealltwriaeth o'r rhwystrau i addysg sy'n wynebu myfyrwyr. Mae ganddynt gysylltiadau ag amrywiaeth o sefydliadau allanol i gefnogi grwpiau blaenoriaeth, fel sefydliadau sy'n gysylltiedig â cheiswyr lloches a ffoaduriaid.

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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 58  
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- Personau sydd â statws preswlydd parhaol yn y DU ac sydd wedi byw yma ers tair blynedd;
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- Gwladolion yr UE a'u cymar/partneriaid sifil a phlant sydd wedi preswyllo yn yr Ardal Economaidd Ewropeaidd neu'r Swistir am dair blynedd;
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Bydd swyddogion yn parhau i ymchwilio i weld a oes modd rhoi cefnogaeth ychwanegol i alluogi pobl i fanteisio ar wasanaethau addysg.

Yn gywir,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. E. Morgan'.

**Eluned Morgan AC/AM**

Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Dysgu Gydol Oes

Minister for Welsh Language and Lifelong Learning



### P-05-790 Mynd i'r afael â chysgu ar y stryd

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Hanin Abou Salem, ar ôl casglu 71 o lofnodion ar-lein.

#### Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i fynd i'r afael â'r ffaith bod pobl yn cysgu ar y stryd yng Nghymru. Mae llywodraeth ddatganoledig yn "llywodraeth sy'n nes at y bobl," yr holl bobl!

Symudais i Gymru yn ddiweddar, ac rwyf wedi cwmpo mewn cariad â phopeth Cymreig. Ond bob dydd mae fy hapusrwydd yn gymysg â thristwch mawr oherwydd fy mod yn gweld cymaint o bobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd. Mae eu dioddefaint parhaus yn sarhad imi fel aelod o'r hil ddynol. Fel unigolyn, ni allaf ddatrys eu problem ar fy mhen fy hun ond gyda'n gilydd fel llywodraeth a phobl gallwn wneud gwahaniaeth.

Mae'r bobl ddigartref yr wyf yn cerdded heibio iddynt bob dydd yng Nghymru wedi nodi eu bod yn teimlo fel "pobl sydd wedi mynd yn angof". Maent yn byw mewn cylch dieflig na ellir ond ei dorri os bydd y llywodraeth yn gosod strategaeth glir i'w cael oddi ar y stryd ac i mewn i lety diogel er mwyn iddynt adennill eu bywydau. Oddeutu pythefnos yn ôl gwelais unigolyn digartref, a dywedodd rhywun fod pobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd eisiau bod yn ddigartref. Wrth imi ddadlau yn erbyn y rhesymeg hon, gwelodd y ddau ohonom ddyn digartref ger City Road yn darllen llyfr!

Nid oes neb yn dewis bod yn ddigartref. Mae pobl yn dod yn ddigartref o ganlyniad i amgylchiadau penodol ac mae gan y llywodraeth ddyletswydd i gael pobl oddi ar y stryd fel y gallant bleidleisio a bod yn ddinasyddion gweithredol sy'n byw ag urddas, ac fel bod cyfleoedd gwaith ar gael iddynt. Mae Deddf Tai (Cymru) 2014 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i bob cyngor yng Nghymru roi cymorth i unrhyw un sydd mewn perygl o fod yn ddigartref o fewn 56 diwrnod ond nid yw hynny'n datrys problem unigolion sydd eisoes yn ddigartref ac sy'n cysgu ar y strydoedd. Mae angen inni roi sylw nawr i'r ffaith bod pobl yn cysgu ar y stryd!

#### Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Canol Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

## Papur briffio ynghylch deiseb

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 5 Rhagfyr 2017  
Petitions Committee | 5 December 2017

### Briff gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil: Mynd i'r afael â chysgu ar y stryd

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-790

Teitl y ddeiseb: Mynd i'r afael â chysgu ar y stryd

Pwnc y ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i fynd i'r afael â chysgu ar y stryd yng Nghymru. Mae llywodraeth ddatganoledig yn "llywodraeth sy'n nes at y bobl" – yr holl bobl!

Yn ddiweddar, symudais i Gymru ac rwyf wedi syrthio mewn cariad â phopeth Cymreig. Ond bob dydd mae fy hapusrwydd yn gymysg â thristwch mawr oherwydd rwy'n pasio cynifer o bobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd. Mae eu diflastod parhaus yn sarhad i'm dynoliaeth. Fel unigolyn, ni allaf ddatrys eu problem ar fy mhen fy hun ond gyda'n gilydd fel llywodraeth a phobl y gallwn ni wneud gwahaniaeth.

Mae'r bobl ddigartref yr wyf yn eu pasio bob dydd yng Nghymru wedi nodi eu bod yn teimlo fel "pobl angof". Maent yn byw mewn cylch dieflig y gellir ei dorri dim ond os bydd y llywodraeth yn gosod strategaeth glir i'w cael oddi ar y stryd ac i mewn i lety diogel er mwyn iddynt adennill eu bywydau. Tua phythefnos yn ôl pasiais berson digartref a dywedodd rhywun bod unigolion sy'n cysgu ar y stryd yn dymuno bod yn ddigartref. Wrth i mi ddadlau yn erbyn y rhesymeg hon, gwelsom ddyn digartref ger City Road yn darllen llyfr!

Nid oes neb yn dewis bod yn ddigartref. Mae pobl yn dod yn ddigartref o ganlyniad i amgylchiadau penodol ac mae gan y llywodraeth ddyletswydd i gael pobl oddi ar y stryd fel y gallant fod yn ddinasyddion gweithredol a all fyw gydag urddas, cael mynediad i gyfleoedd gwaith a gallu pleidleisio. Mae Deddf Tai (Cymru) 2014 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i bob cyngor yng Nghymru helpu unrhyw un sydd mewn perygl o fod yn ddigartref o fewn 56 diwrnod. Nid yw hyn yn datrys problem unigolion sydd eisoes yn ddigartref ac yn cysgu ar y strydoedd. Mae angen inni roi sylw i gysgu ar y stryd nawr!

## Cysgu ar y stryd yng Nghymru

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi [wedi diffinio'r sawl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd fel a ganlyn](#):

*'People sleeping, about to bed down (sitting in/on or standing next to their bedding) or actually bedded down in the open air (such as on the streets, in tents, doorways, parks, bus shelters or encampments). People bedded down in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as stairwells, barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations or "bashes").'*

Mae awdurdodau lleol wedi cynnal ymarfer monitro cenedlaethol o ran pobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd yn 2015 a 2016 i geisio mesur lefel cysgu ar y stryd ledled Cymru.

Yn seiliedig ar y wybodaeth a gasglwyd gan asiantaethau lleol, sefydliadau iechyd a grwpiau gwasanaeth cymunedol eraill mewn cysylltiad â phobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd yn y [pythefnos 10–23 Hydref 2016](#), amcangyfrifodd awdurdodau lleol bod **313 o bobl yn cysgu ar y stryd** ledled Cymru dros y cyfnod hwn. Adroddodd awdurdodau lleol gyfanswm o **141 o unigolion yn cysgu ar y stryd** yng Nghymru rhwng 10pm ddydd Iau, 3 Tachwedd a 5am ddydd Gwener, 4 Tachwedd 2016. Adroddodd awdurdodau lleol hefyd fod yna **168 o welyau brys ar gael yng Nghymru, yr oedd 40 (24 y cant) ohonynt yn wag** ac ar gael ar 3 Tachwedd 2016.

Yn 2015, yn seiliedig ar y wybodaeth a gasglwyd gan asiantaethau lleol, sefydliadau iechyd a grwpiau gwasanaeth cymunedol eraill mewn cysylltiad â phobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd yn y [pythefnos 2–15 Tachwedd 2015](#), amcangyfrifodd awdurdodau lleol bod **240 o bobl yn cysgu ar y stryd** ledled Cymru dros y cyfnod hwn. Adroddodd awdurdodau lleol gyfanswm o **82 o unigolion yn cysgu ar y stryd** yng Nghymru rhwng 11pm ddydd Mercher, 25 Tachwedd a 3am ddydd Iau 26 Tachwedd 2015. Adroddodd awdurdodau lleol hefyd fod yna **180 o welyau brys ar gael yng Nghymru, yr oedd 19 (11 y cant) ohonynt yn wag** ac ar gael ar 25 Tachwedd.

Dylid nodi na ellir gwneud cymariaethau uniongyrchol rhwng gwahanol ymarferion cysgu ar y stryd oherwydd gwahaniaethau yn yr amseru, y fethodoleg a'r ardal a gwmpaswyd. Gall ystod o ffactorau effeithio ar gyfrifon un noson o bobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd, fel lleoliad, amseru a'r tywydd. O'r herwydd, mae cyfrifon Tachwedd 2015 a 2016 yn amcangyfrifon cipolwg, ac ni allant ond rhoi syniad eang iawn o lefelau cysgu ar y stryd ar noson y cyfrif.

## Deddf Tai (Cymru) 2014

O dan [Adran 73 Deddf Tai \(Cymru\) 2014](#) mae gan awdurdodau lleol ddyletswydd i helpu i sicrhau llety ar gyfer pob ymgeisydd a asesir yn ddigartref am gyfnod o 56 diwrnod (neu lai os ydynt yn teimlo bod camau rhesymol i helpu i sicrhau llety wedi eu cymryd). Nid oes rhaid i awdurdod lleol sy'n helpu i sicrhau llety o reidrwydd ddarparu neu ganfod y llety ei hun. Ar ôl y cyfnod 56 diwrnod, mae gan yr awdurdod lleol [ddyletswydd barhaus o dan Adran 75](#) i sicrhau llety i'r rheini sydd ag angen blaenoriaeth nad ydynt wedi dod yn ddigartref yn fwriadol. Mae yna hefyd [ddyletswydd dros dro o dan Adran 68](#) i sicrhau llety diogel os oes gan awdurdod reswm dros gredu bod ymgeisydd yn gymwys, yn ddigartref ac mewn angen blaenoriaeth hyd nes bydd asesiad llawn o'i amgylchiadau yn cael ei gynnal.

Yn ôl [ffigurau a gyhoeddwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru](#), yn ystod 2016–17, cafodd 9,210 o gartrefi eu hasesu fel rhai o dan fygythiad o ddigartrefedd o fewn 56 diwrnod. Ar gyfer 5,718 o gartrefi (62 y cant) cafodd digartrefedd ei atal yn llwyddiannus am o leiaf 6 mis.

Yn ystod 2016–17, cafodd 10,884 o gartrefi eu hasesu fel rhai digartref ac roedd dyletswydd i'w helpu i sicrhau llety. O'r rhain, cafodd 4,500 o gartrefi (41 y cant) eu rhyddhau'n llwyddiannus o'u digartrefedd a chawsant gymorth i sicrhau llety a oedd yn debygol o bara am 6 mis.

Yn yr un cyfnod, cafodd 2,076 o gartrefi eu hasesu fel rhai oedd yn fwriadol ddigartref ac mewn angen blaenoriaeth. O'r rhain, cafodd 1,674 (81 y cant) o gartrefi eu rhyddhau'n gadarnhaol trwy dderbyn llety addas sefydlog.

Ar 31 Mawrth 2017, roedd 2,013 o gartrefi mewn llety dros dro ledled Cymru, gyda 189 o gartrefi mewn llety gwely a brecwast.

## Barn y sector

Mae nifer o sefydliadau sy'n gweithio gyda phobl ddigartref wedi mynegi pryderon nad yw *Deddf Tai (Cymru) 2014* yn gwneud digon i'r bobl hynny sy'n cysgu ar y stryd. Mae [elusen Wallich wedi datgan](#) nad yw'r ffocws ar atal digartrefedd wedi ystyried y sawl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd yn llawn. Mae'n mynd ymlaen i ddweud bod y ffocws wedi bod ar agenda ataliol nad yw wedi ystyried yn llawn y rhai sy'n cysgu ar y stryd a'r rhai sydd â ffordd o fyw sydd wedi'i leoli ar y stryd. Tra [dywedodd Shelter Cymru](#) bod strategaeth ddigartrefedd Llywodraeth Cymru yn profi'n ffordd well o lawer o ddelio â digartrefedd i'w cleientiaid, ond nad yw'n gweithio mor effeithiol i bobl sydd mewn gwirionedd yn ddigartref. Dywedant ein bod yn well wrth atal digartrefedd nag yr oeddem yn y gorffennol ond nad ydym cystal yn helpu pobl unwaith y byddant wedi syrthio i'r sefyllfa honno ac yn byw ar y strydoedd.

Mae [Sefydliad Bevan yn nodi](#) nad yw *Deddf Tai (Cymru) 2014* yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol ddod o hyd i lety i bobl nad ydynt mewn angen blaenoriaeth neu sydd wedi'u dosbarthu fel rhai nad ydynt yn cydweithredu â'r cymorth a gynigir. Mae'n mynd ymlaen i esbonio mai terminoleg gyfreithiol yw hyn am berson sengl heb blant, neu rywun sydd â salwch meddwl, ond y gall ymdopi gyda meddyginiaeth, neu rywun sydd wedi gwrthod cynnig cartref efallai oherwydd ei fod yn rhy bell i ffwrdd.

## Camau Gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Mewn ymateb i'r ddeiseb, dywedodd y Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio, Rebecca Evans:

'Mae *Ffyniant i Bawb*, ein strategaeth genedlaethol, yn nodi ein barn ei bod yn annerbyniol i bobl orfod cysgu ar y strydoedd ...

Mae ein Gweithgor Cysgu ar y Stryd cynghori cenedlaethol wedi bod yn ystyried y cynnydd diweddar mewn cysgu ar y stryd a sut orau i fynd i'r afael â hyn.'

Mae llythyr y gweinidog yn mynd ymlaen i esbonio rhai o'r dyletswyddau newydd a grëwyd gan *Ddeddf Tai (Cymru) 2014*, yn nodi bod Llywodraeth Cymru, dros dair blynedd, wedi rhoi **dros £10 miliwn o gyllid trosiannol** i awdurdodau lleol i gyflawni'r dyletswyddau hyn, ac yn datgan bod y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn rhoi mwy o help i fwy o bobl na'r ddeddfwriaeth flaenorol, ac yn gwneud hynny mewn ffordd fwy adeiladol ac amserol.

Mae llythyr y Gweinidog hefyd yn rhoi manylion am yr arian a ddarperir gan Lywodraeth Cymru i fynd i'r afael â chysgu ar y stryd a digartrefedd, gan gynnwys:

- Y **grant atal digartrefedd o £5 miliwn** sy'n cefnogi gwasanaethau, gan gynnwys allgymorth i'r rhai sy'n cysgu ar y stryd, gwasanaethau dydd, llochesi nos, ac atal digartrefedd ieuenctid;
- **£2.6 miliwn o gyllid ychwanegol** a gyhoeddwyd dros yr haf ar gyfer prosiectau i wella gwasanaethau ymhellach i helpu pobl ddod oddi ar y stryd, gan ganolbwyntio'n benodol ar fynd i'r afael â chysgu ar y stryd a digartrefedd ieuenctid;
- Mae'r gyllideb ddrafft ar gyfer 2018/19 yn cynnwys **£6m ychwanegol yn y Grant Cymorth Refeniw ar gyfer 2018/19 a 2019/20** i awdurdodau lleol barhau â gweithgaredd atal digartrefedd a gefnogwyd yn flaenorol trwy gyllid trosiannol. Mae'r arian hwn yn ychwanegol at y **£6 miliwn sydd eisoes yn y setliad eleni (2017/18)** i gydnabod newidiadau i gyllido ffioedd rheoli llety dros dro, ac y bwriedir iddo adeiladu ar y cynnydd hyd yn hyn wrth weithredu Rhan 2 *Deddf Tai (Cymru) 2014*; a
- Bydd yna **gynnydd o £4 miliwn y flwyddyn yn y Grant Atal Digartrefedd am y ddwy flynedd nesaf** i gefnogi'r ymgyrch i ddod â digartrefedd i ben, gyda gwaith penodol i fynd i'r afael â blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru, gan gynnwys dod â'r angen i unrhyw un gysgu ar y stryd i ben.

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

Rebecca Evans AC/AM  
Y Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio  
Minister for Housing and Regeneration



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-790  
Ein cyf/Our ref RE/05002/17

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

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

10 November 2017

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter regarding the petition from Hanin Abou Salem calling for the Welsh Government to tackle rough sleeping.

Preventing rough sleeping and other forms of homelessness is both a Government priority and a matter of deep concern to me. *Prosperity for All*, our national strategy, sets out our view that it is unacceptable that people are forced to sleep on the streets. We are committed to tackling the root causes of homelessness, recognising that prevention plays a major part in avoiding the spiral of decline caused by losing a home.

People living on the streets often have complex needs which services need to recognise and respond to. These issues can severely impact on a person's ability to engage with the services whose support they need. By recognising these needs, services can adapt to address the root causes. We are supporting this approach by promoting the training of front line staff to ensure that they are able to recognise the effects of trauma, and best to help people living with these problems to find and keep a home.

Our reform of homelessness legislation has led the UK nations in bringing a preventative approach to the duties placed on local authorities. Since April 2015, new duties under the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 include the obligation to take reasonable steps to prevent homelessness for people who are threatened with losing their home within 56 days.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay  
Caerdydd • Cardiff  
CF99 1NA

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

[Correspondence.Rebecca.Evans@gov.wales](mailto:Correspondence.Rebecca.Evans@gov.wales)  
[Gohebiaeth.Rebecca.Evans@llyw.cymru](mailto:Gohebiaeth.Rebecca.Evans@llyw.cymru)

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 67

The legislation includes duties for people who are defined as homeless - including those sleeping rough - and a requirement for local authorities to take reasonable steps to help a homeless person secure accommodation. This legislation provides more help to more people than the previous legislation, and does so in a more constructive and timely manner.

In order to enable local authorities to perform these duties, the Welsh Government provided three years of transitional funding, totalling over £10 million.

We are pleased as a Government with the progress made up to this point in terms of early intervention and prevention, but recognise there is far more to do to help people who are sleeping rough and may have very complex needs.

The Welsh Government's homelessness prevention grant currently supports a range of services which includes rough sleeper outreach, day services, night shelters, youth homelessness prevention, and help accessing private sector accommodation. This grant of £5 million funds close to 70 different projects across the country including 'Streetlink', a service which enables members of the public to inform local outreach teams of a location where they believe a person is sleeping rough.

Over the summer, the Welsh Government announced an additional £2.6 million for projects to further improve services to help people off the street with a particular focus on tackling rough sleeping and youth homelessness. These projects include several "Housing First" approaches which aim to support people to move straight off the street into secure homes, avoiding the need for hostels where they may have had poor experiences in the past due to their complex needs. Support is provided to help ensure the individual is able to sustain the tenancy and receives the help they need to keep a home.

This additional funding will also be used to improve the quality of, and extend the availability of, emergency provision in Cardiff, Wrexham and Newport where levels of rough sleeping are known to be particularly high.

The draft budget for 2018/19 demonstrates our commitment to tackling homelessness. An additional £6m in the Revenue Support Grant for 2018/19 and 2019/20 will provide long term funding for local authorities to continue homelessness prevention activity previously supported via transitional funding. This money is in addition to the £6 million already in the settlement from this year (17/18) in recognition of changes to the funding of temporary accommodation management fees, and is intended to build on the progress to date in implementing Part 2 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.

Overall, this boost to core funding for homelessness will strengthen implementation of the legislation and recognises the increasing pressures on local authorities with rising homelessness, welfare cuts and a difficult housing market. In addition, we are increasing our homelessness budget by £4million a year for the next two years to support the drive to end homelessness, with funding for specific work to tackle our priorities - including ending the need for anyone to sleep rough.

A great deal of work has been done by Welsh Government and the housing sector in Wales to reduce homelessness. However, UK Government austerity measures, including welfare reform, have made the landscape far more challenging than would otherwise be the case. Full roll out of universal credit in Wales is likely to put further pressure on individuals and on services.



Dialogue with local authorities and third sector providers about the challenges ahead is ongoing. Only by working collaboratively can we build on our achievements to date, and continue to make a positive difference to people's lives. Our national advisory Rough Sleepers Working Group has been considering the recent rise in rough sleeping and how we can best tackle it. They will shortly provide me with their recommendations on the priorities for addressing this issue, and I will consider this carefully.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rebecca Evans". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'R'.

**Rebecca Evans AC/AM**

Y Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio

Minister for Housing and Regeneration

**P-05-790 Tackle Rough Sleeping – Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 28.11.17**

To whom it may concern,

I raised my petition with the Welsh National Assembly because I am confident that you care about ending rough sleeping. Despite this commitment [rough sleeper figures for Wales](#) are on the rise. On a daily basis I see people sleeping in the street. The Wallich's outreach teams have [recorded consistent rises](#) in the number of rough sleepers in all the areas they cover and Shelter Cymru has seen 63 per cent of rough sleepers using their service.

So despite [our new homelessness legislation](#), and despite the Welsh Government's [long-term aim](#) to end the need to sleep rough more people sleeping in the street.

What we need:

§ A better monitoring data

§ Interact directly with rough sleepers to find out why they are sleeping rough and how we can help them. They will help us understand how the system has failed them and why they have been unable to break the vicious circle of homeless despite the existence of so many charities that seek to help the homeless.

§ We need to fix the problem by having a 'no rough sleeping policy'. This means no one should be sleeping rough. Long term accommodation needs to be offered to rough sleepers and a proper plan needs to be executed that will make sure that they receive the necessary support that will allow them to get the help they need.

§ Legal reforms and preventive measures that focus on helping people not become homeless has not helped people who are already homeless and sleeping rough in our streets.

§ Factors that need to be addressed: Austerity and benefits cuts, lack of affordable housing.

§ We need more [Housing First](#) accommodation in Wales to help homeless people with long-term mental health and substance misuse problems.

§ Emergency accommodation: conditions need to be improved as some people are too scared to use these accommodations.

§ Some rough sleepers are not offered emergency accommodation because their council says they are not vulnerable enough. Welsh Government guidance recognize that people sleeping rough 'are likely to be vulnerable due to the health and social implications of their situation'. This needs to be clearly communicated to councils so people do not end up sleeping in the street.

§ We also need more services that understand rough sleepers' needs and can help them with employment and skills; money and benefits advice; and help to access and sustain tenancies.

Hanin Abou Salem

# Eitem 3

## **P-05-785 Suspend Marine Licence 12/45/ML to dump radioactive marine sediments from the Hinkley Point nuclear site into Wales coastal waters off Cardiff**

This petition was submitted by Tim Deere-Jones, having collected 7,033 signatures online and 138 on paper – a total of 7,171 signatures.

### **Petition text:**

We call on the National Assembly for Wales to urge the Welsh Government to direct Natural Resources Wales to suspend the licence it has granted to NNB Genco, which permits up to 300,000 tonnes of radioactively contaminated material, dredged from the seabed at the Hinkley Point Nuclear power station site, to be dumped into Welsh inshore waters.

We further request that the suspension of the licence is used to ensure that a full Environmental Impact Assessment, complete radiological analysis and core sampling are carried out under the auspices of Natural Resources Wales, and that a Public Inquiry, a full hearing of independent evidence and a Public Consultation take place before any dump of the Hinkley sediments is permitted.

### **Additional information:**

Marine Licence 12/45/ML, granted by the Welsh Government, permits the disposal of up to 300,000 tonnes of radioactively contaminated marine sediment, dredged from the seabed at the Hinkley Point nuclear site, into the Cardiff Grounds marine dump site close to the South Wales coast. This will allow work to begin on the 2 new Hinkley C nuclear reactor pipelines.

The sediments to be dredged are adjacent to the waste pipes used for the discharges from Hinkley's 4 existing reactors. Analysis, commissioned by UK Government agencies, shows that the sediment is contaminated by radioactive waste discharged to sea over 50+ years of operations at the Hinkley site. Calculations derived from the official data indicate that the proposed dredge sediments may hold at least 7 billion Bqs of aggregated radioactivity, yet reports state that doses to humans would be very low.

Hinkley's radioactive discharges to sea contain over 50 radio-nuclides, but the analysis has only investigated 3 of them. Thus, the actual aggregated radioactivity content of the sediments will be much higher than indicated by the available analysis. The available evidence also implies that only surface samples (0 to 5cms deep) of the sediment have been analysed, despite the fact that core sample research from elsewhere in the Irish Sea demonstrates that, at depths below 5cms, radioactivity concentrations may be up to 5 times higher.

While sedimentary radioactive material is initially likely to disperse, studies prove that it later re-concentrates in coastal and estuarine mudflats and saltmarshes, and is also available for sea-to-land transfer during onshore winds and coastal flooding. We note the absence of research on the fate of such radioactivity in South Wales inshore waters. In this context we are concerned that the environmental and human health (dose) risks from the proposed disposal have not been adequately researched and that any conclusions based on the current incomplete data, are unreliable.

#### **Assembly Constituency and Region**

- Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire
- Mid and West Wales

November 17, 2017

Secretary Lesley Griffith  
Cabinet for Environmental and Rural Affairs  
Welsh Government  
5th Floor  
Tŷ Hywel  
Cardiff Bay  
CF99 1NA

Dear Secretary Griffith,

As organizations working to preserve and protect the health of oceans and marine life, we are writing to express serious concerns about the decision to dispose of up to 300,000 tonnes of radioactively contaminated marine sediment, dredged from the seabed at the Hinkley Point nuclear site on the English coast, into the Cardiff Grounds marine dump site close to the South Wales coast.

We are disappointed that the decision to dispose of this radioactive waste off the coast was made without an open and transparent process. Both the public and an independent scientific evaluation should have been part of the process to inform the decision to dump radioactive mud in Cardiff Bay. Instead, this decision appears to have been taken without an Environmental Impact Assessment and the only scientific analysis was tied to the nuclear industry. We urge the Welsh Government to direct Natural Resources Wales to suspend the license it has granted to dump radioactive mud into Cardiff Bay until a fully independent and scientific analysis has been conducted. Additionally, we urge permitting agencies to fully and transparently apply the environmental requirements that must be fulfilled under the relevant EU Directives (such as the Habitats and EIA Directives), as well as areas which are under consideration for additional protections such as the harbour porpoise candidate Special Area of Protection.<sup>1</sup>

The time for using world oceans and seas as a dump is over. In the past, communities around the world used the ocean for waste disposal, including the disposal of chemical and industrial wastes, radioactive wastes, trash, munitions, sewage sludge, and contaminated dredged material. Little attention was given to the negative impacts of waste disposal on the marine environment. Wastes were frequently dumped in coastal and ocean waters based on the assumption that marine waters had an unlimited capacity to mix and disperse wastes.

However, we now know that disposal of wastes and other materials into the ocean degrades marine and natural resources and poses human health risks. The Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972 (The London Convention) prohibits ocean dumping of all radioactive wastes and ocean dumping of all other radioactive matter with more than de minimis (exempt) levels of radioactivity, as defined by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

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<sup>1</sup> Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Harbour Porpoise Special Areas of Conservation, available at: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=7059>

We are concerned that it has not been shown that the radioactively contaminated marine sediment is below the levels required for dumping to be allowed. We are also concerned that the likely long-lived and far-reaching health impacts on humans and wildlife have not been properly analyzed regarding the Hinkley radioactive sediment plan. This mud is known to contain long-lived radioactive elements that can bind organically inside living organisms, including human beings.<sup>2</sup>

In addition, there is documentation that a sampling of chemicals in these sediments found Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), Organochlorines, tributyltin (TBT), mercury, and cadmium among others. Some of these samples exceeded "Action Levels" and yet no "action" was taken. The presence of these compounds is known to cause long-term if not permanent harm to sea life that affects the entire food chain.<sup>3</sup>

For these reasons, we wish to express our strong opposition to the decision to dredge radioactive sediments from the Hinkley shoreline and deposit them in Welsh waters, at risk to the health and longevity of humans and wildlife as well as the ecological wellbeing of the marine environment.

Sincerely,

Cassie Burdyshaw  
Advocacy & Policy Director  
Turtle Island Restoration Network

Leda Huta  
Executive Director  
Endangered Species Coalition

Mark J. Palmer  
Associate Director, International Marine Mammal Project  
Earth Island Institute

Nancy Blaney  
Director, Government Affairs  
Animal Welfare Institute

Glen H. Spain  
NW Regional Director  
Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations

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<sup>2</sup> Radiological Assessment of Dredging Application for Hinkley Point C Power Station, Somerset (2013). Cefas Environment Report RL 05/13. K.S. Leonard, P.A. Smedley and S.M. Cogan. April 2013

<sup>3</sup> "Hinkley C InOut sample results" (Microsoft Excel spreadsheet) re: re application no MCU 12/45 : applicant EDF Energy: Location: Hinkley C Intakes & Outfalls. CEFAS

Brock Cahill  
President  
Kurmalliance

Glen H. Spain  
NW Regional Director  
Institute for Fisheries Resources

Kurt Leiber  
Executive Director  
Ocean Defenders Alliance

Michael Stocker  
Director  
Ocean Conservation Research

Regina Asmutis-Silvia  
Executive Director, NA  
Whale and Dolphin Conservation



Mike Hedges AM,  
Chair of Climate Change, Environment, and Rural Affairs Committee  
National Assembly for Wales  
Cardiff Bay  
Cardiff  
CF99 1NA

21 November 2017

Dear Mike Hedges AM,

**RE: Disposal of dredged sediment at sea under marine licence 12/45/ML**

Thank you for your letter dated 13 November. Please see below responses to the questions that you raised in your letter.

**Question 1: *Can you explain the process NRW will undertake to ensure that the dredged sediment is “suitable” for deposit in the Cardiff Grounds site?***

We approved the licence holder’s most recent sample plan in January 2017 (as required by licence condition 9.3). We consulted with Cefas<sup>1</sup> as part of this process to secure expert technical advice on the appropriateness of the proposed sample plan.

It is the applicant’s responsibility to arrange for the samples to be collected from the locations identified in the approved sample plan. We understand that the licence holder has also commissioned Cefas to collect and then analyse the samples. Chemical contaminants will be assessed against Cefas Action levels (Cefas’s guideline action levels for the disposal of dredged material are not statutory contaminant concentrations for dredged material but are used as part of a weight of evidence approach to decision-making on the disposal of dredged material to sea). The radiological assessment will follow the conservative generic radiological assessment procedure developed by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Cefas will provide us with their advice on the suitability for deposit in the Cardiff Grounds site based on the results of those assessments.

We will then consider the conclusions of this advice in consultation with our internal technical experts (our internal radiological experts will liaise with Environment Agency (EA) nuclear regulatory contacts in providing comments) and Public Health Wales.

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<sup>1</sup> [Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science](#)

Tŷ Cambria • 29 Heol Casnewydd • Caerdydd • CF24 0TP

Cambria House • 29 Newport Road • Cardiff • CF24 0TP

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg  
Correspondence welcomed in Welsh and English

NRW will then determine if it is satisfied that the material is suitable for disposal in the Cardiff Grounds site. The licence holder will require prior written approval from NRW before it commences any disposal activities.

**Question 2: *Can you clarify how you will assess whether the grounds for suspension outlined in Section 72 have been met in relation to the results of the new samples acquired in May and reported to NRW in September 2017? Against what criteria would those grounds be assessed?***

We should clarify that NRW did not receive any sample results in September 2017. We understand that a new suite of samples has been taken and we are awaiting the results and conclusions from the licence holder.

There is no need to consider licence suspension. Licence condition 9.5 prohibits the licence holder from depositing any material after 4<sup>th</sup> March 2016 without our written confirmation that we are satisfied that the material is suitable for deposit in the Cardiff Grounds site. We will not give this approval unless we are satisfied that the material is suitable for disposal.

**Question 3: *EDF Energy has told the Committee that its initial tests investigated over 50 radio-nuclides but only three radio-nuclides were detected. Can you confirm this is the case?***

It would be helpful if the Committee could confirm which specific report is being referred to and we will provide a further response.

However, with respect to the separate independent radiological assessment that NRW contracted Cefas to undertake as part of the Marine licence determination process “*Radiological Assessment of Dredging Application for Hinkley Point C Power Station, Somerset (2013) CEFAS Environment Report RL 05/13*”, a sampling and analysis programme was developed in accordance with IAEA guidelines.

Samples were collected and analysed by gamma-ray spectroscopy to determine the levels of gamma emitting radionuclides (both man-made and naturally occurring) and results were reported for Am-241, Co-60, Cs-137, K-40, Ra-226, Th-232, U-238. In addition to these, the Am-241 data was used to derive estimates for Pu-239,240, Pu-241 and Pb-210. The activities of these alpha-emitting radionuclides were included in the same assessment.

The Cefas report concluded that the total radiation doses to individual members of the public and (dredging) crew, and collective doses, were within de-minimis criteria using assessment methodology developed by the IAEA. The results of which were reviewed by NRW with support from the EA to support our decision to issue a marine licence.

**Question 4: *Would you be prepared to consider commissioning a third party to review the findings of those tests? I trust that you will, in any event, share with this Committee and make public the findings of the most recent tests from May 2017.***

Cefas are an independent third party and are recognised experts in this field of work. We are confident in their competence as a provider of expert technical advice. Our radioactive substances regulation specialist was also consulted on the 2013 radiological assessment. The specialist liaised with the EA’s lead regulator for Hinkley. Both agreed that the Cefas

report was an adequate assessment of the radiological impacts and agreed with its conclusion.

We will follow the same process when we receive the suite of results for the 2017 samples, as well as consulting Public Health Wales.

We will be happy to share the results with the Committee and make them public once we have concluded our assessment.

**Question 5: *What is NRW's view on this issue? Is NRW satisfied that no further analysis of samples from beneath the surface is necessary?***

NRW is satisfied that no further analysis of samples from beneath the surface is necessary, because of the sampling that was undertaken at various depths in 2009.

There is no scientific evidence of higher radioactivity residing at depth in sediments in the Hinkley area. Radiological monitoring of sediments at Hinkley Point is undertaken each year as part of the food, environmental and dose monitoring programme, the results of which are reported in the annually published "Radioactive in Food and the Environment (RIFE)" report. The RIFE report represents collaboration by the environment agencies, Food Standards Agency and Food Standards Scotland across the UK, independent of industry.

Analysis of the monitoring provided by the applicant as well as the ongoing trend analysis of the results of the annual RIFE monitoring programme, shows no indication that deeper sediment layers have higher levels of radioactivity than the surface layers at Hinkley Point.

**Question 6: *Has an Environmental Impact Assessment been undertaken in relation to this specific licence? If not, why? Is NRW satisfied that in looking at this application for a licence to dispose dredged material at sea, that a robust process was followed that gave sufficient consideration to the protection of the marine environment and protection of human health?***

The applications were initially received and processed by Welsh Government (WG) Marine Consents unit. Significant progress had been made on both applications when they were transferred to NRW on vesting day (1 April 2013), when NRW was delegated the Welsh Marine Licencing function on behalf of Welsh Ministers.

We understand that the Welsh Government, as appropriate authority, took the decision that it was not necessary to determine this application under the Environmental Impact Assessment process. We therefore, in good faith, continued the determination of the marine licence application on that basis.

When NRW issued the marine licence in July 2014 we were satisfied that a robust process had been followed to ensure that the licence fulfilled its requirements of preventing pollution of the environment, harm to human health or impact to legitimate users of the sea.

**Question 7: *Is NRW satisfied it has sufficient data and information on the material, such as sediment samples at depth and testing for radioactivity, to assess in a reliable way the impact of the disposal of the material?***

We are confident that, providing the agreed sampling plan is followed, we will have sufficient data when the reports are submitted. We are satisfied that samples at depth have already been taken and that an appropriate assessment of any potential radiological contamination has been undertaken of all sample results received to date.

We await the submission of the results and conclusions of the samples taken in 2017. We will follow the same procedure, with advice from technical experts, to satisfy ourselves that the sediment does not contain any chemical or radiological contamination which would make it unsuitable for disposal in the Cardiff Grounds site.

**Question 8: *Can you explain the process undertaken by NRW to scrutinise this latest analysis and in doing so, satisfy itself that the conditions of the licence continue to be met?***

As stated above we have yet to receive the sample results and conclusions for the samples taken in 2017.

The approval of a sampling plan under licence condition 9.3 does not mean we have approved the disposal of the sediment. As stated above this requires prior written approval following our assessment of the sample results.

A monitoring plan must also be submitted for our approval under licence condition 9.1 (this plan is aimed at monitoring any build-up of material on the sea bed, rather than chemical or radiological contamination). There have been some discussions between us, the licence holder and our technical experts regarding the scope of such a plan, but we have not received a plan for our approval.

**Question 9: *Can you inform the Committee of any advice NRW received from the Cabinet Secretary or her officials on this issue and the actions you are taking in response?***

We have not received any advice from the Cabinet Secretary or her officials in the context of discharging any of the conditions associated with this Marine licence. However, as NRW is an arms-length sponsored body, which makes decisions independently, we would not expect to receive, or seek, such advice from Welsh Government since we make our evidence-based decisions independently.

We have, however, as is normal practice, met with officials from WG 's Marine and Fisheries Department to agree our communication strategy, and share our current position statement. Such actions were necessary given the level of public interest with this proposed dredge/disposal operation so that Welsh Government were briefed on our previous and current regulatory activities associated with this Marine licence.

**Question 10: *Are you satisfied that the public were consulted sufficiently during the process under Section 69 of the Marine Act?***

We are satisfied that a public consultation was undertaken during the determination of the licence application in accordance with our procedures and legal obligations. The consultation period commenced on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2012 for and lasted for 28 days.

This included the advertisement of public notices in the Western Mail. The notices directed the public to the application documents which were held at Cardiff Central Library.

**Question 11: *Can you confirm that NRW is satisfied that the marine licensing process is robust, fit for purpose and that NRW has sufficient resources to administer it? Are there any aspects of the marine licensing process you believe could be improved, or any matters you would like to draw to this Committee's attention?***

We are proud and confident of the level of experience, knowledge and technical ability we have developed within NRW to support the delivery of the Marine licensing function, following its delegation to us in 2013.

We are satisfied that the Marine licensing process is robust and fit for purpose and that the licences that we issue adequately protect the environment, human health and legitimate users of the sea.

In April 2017, Welsh Government brought in a new fees and charges system and enabled NRW to move to a model of full cost recovery from our licensing activities. This new model allows us to ensure that the level of resources can be adapted to reflect the level of licensing work being received. It also supports the procurement arrangements we have in place for the provision of specialist technical advice and support, through a dedicated budget.

To provide a forum for communication and a joined-up approach to the delivery of marine regulation in Wales, NRW and Welsh Government have created the Wales Marine Licensing Group. This forum creates the opportunity for liaison between WG Policy, WG Enforcement, WG Marine Planning, NRW Regulatory Advisors and NRW Marine Licensing.

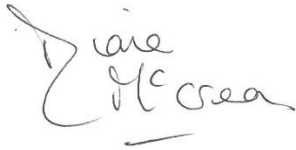
NRW and WG have also established a Marine stakeholder group to help inform the strategic direction of marine regulation in Wales. The stakeholder group also provided valuable input in the recent marine fees and charges review. NRW are active members of industry groups such as Marine Energy Wales, the Welsh Ports Group and the Marine Aggregates sector. These interactions help improve our understanding of our customers, and provide us with vital feedback to further improve our customer experience.

NRW endorses and supports the principle of 'continuous improvement'. Since the Marine licensing regime was brought into the NRW Permitting Service, we have already seen many process efficiencies, such as shared services for administrative tasks and knowledge transfer across the licencing regimes through a Technical Leads Group. We recognise that there are always areas where improvements can be made, such as in the production of guidance and additional website information for customers. We very much see this as an ongoing process that we need to deliver in conjunction with our partners and stakeholders.

It is worth drawing the Committee's attention to the WG's draft Welsh National Marine Plan (WNMP), which is nearing completion. Once implemented, we hope that it will provide better clarity for developers on the appropriate locations for particular marine activities and support NRW with its marine licensing decision making process.

I hope that you find these responses satisfactory. Please let me know if you would like any further clarification or information on the responses in this letter.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Diane McCrea". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'D'.

**Diane McCrea**

**Cadeirydd, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru  
Chair, Natural Resources Wales**

## MARINE AND COASTAL ACCESS ACT 2009: PART 4 – MARINE LICENSING

### Marine Licence: 12/45/ML

The Natural Resources Body for Wales ("NRW") acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority" hereby authorise:

**NNB Genco  
Barnett Way,  
Barnwood,  
Gloucester,  
GL4 3RS  
Company No: 06937084**

(Hereinafter referred to as "the Licence Holder") to deposit in the sea the substances or articles the particulars of which are set out at paragraph 1 of the attached Schedule of Conditions. The Licence is subject to the conditions of use set out, or referred to, in the said Schedule.

This Licence shall be valid from the beginning of the day of **11 July 2014**, (hereinafter referred to as the start date of this Licence) to the end of the day of **04 March 2019**, (hereinafter referred to as the end or expiry date of this Licence).

For the purposes of this Licence and attached schedule and unless indicated otherwise:-

- (i) all times shall be taken to be Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), and,
- (ii) all co-ordinates shall be taken to be latitude and longitude degrees and minutes to two decimal places.

Signed:



For and on behalf of the Licensing Authority

Date of issue: 11 July 2014

## SCHEDULE of CONDITIONS

### 1. Particulars of the Deposit Operation

1.1. Place of production of the substances or articles:

**Hinkley Point C development site, Bridgewater Bay, on the West Somerset Coast**

**Cooling water intake and outfall sites**

**Temporary jetty berthing pocket**

**Within the areas bounded by joining the points given in Annexe 1 of this licence**

1.2. Description of the substances or articles for deposit:

**Arisings from the capital dredge (and secondary dredge during construction) associated with the preparation of the offshore site for the cooling water infrastructure for the proposed new nuclear power station at Hinkley Point. These arisings as described in Marine License Application dated 06 August 2012.**

**Arisings from the capital dredge of the berthing pocket for the Hinkley Point C Project Temporary Jetty. These arisings as described in Marine Licence Application dated 13 September 2012.**

1.3. The Licence Holder or any Agent or Contractor acting on their behalf under this Licence is permitted to deposit a quantity not exceeding 304,885 tonnes of the substances or articles specified at sub-paragraph 1.2 of this Schedule, at the Deposit Area(s) detailed at paragraph 1.4.

1.4 The Deposit Areas authorised under this licence are:

1.4.1 Deposit Area Name and Code: **Cardiff Grounds, LU110**  
at:-

**Within the area bounded by joining the points:**

**51°25.60 N 03° 06.40 W**

**51°25.60 N 03° 06.70 W**

**51°26.50 N 03° 07.10 W**

**51°27.40 N 03° 05.90 W**

1.5. Tank/hopper washings may only be discharged in the area(s) specified at paragraph 1.4

### 2. Agents or Contractors Responsible for the Loading, Transportation, Storage or Deposit of the Substances or Articles

2.1 The Licence Holder must ensure that details of the contractors utilised to undertake the works are submitted to NRW acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority prior to the commencement of works.



- 2.2 The Licence Holder must ensure that the details of the vessels and/or vehicles utilised to undertake the works are submitted to NRW acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority prior to the commencement of the works.
- 2.3 Only those Agent(s) or Contractor(s) and vehicles whose details have been notified to NRW acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority may operate under the terms of this Licence. Any changes must be notified to and be approved by NRW acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority in writing prior to operating under this Licence.
- 2.4 Any person in charge of the loading of a vessel or any intermediate storage of the substances or articles prior to their deposit in the sea shall maintain a written record on the premises relating to individual cargoes or loads (received or dispatched). This written record shall include the following details:
- 2.4.1 date and time each load was received or dispatched and the quantity;
  - 2.4.2 general description of the substances or articles and the name of the producer(s) or holder(s);
  - 2.4.3 registration numbers of vehicles delivering loads;
  - 2.4.4 consignment note numbers (if any);
  - 2.4.5 the reference number of the Licence issued under Part 4 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, which permits the substances or articles being loaded or stored to be deposited in the sea;
  - 2.4.6 name(s) of vessel or identification code and type of container into which substances or articles are loaded;
  - 2.4.7 signature(s) and status of the person or persons authorising loading of substances or articles to the vessel or container;
  - 2.4.8 the results of any checks carried out on the substances or articles prior to authorisation of loading.
- 2.5 The Licence Holder and any Agent or Contractor responsible for loading, transportation or storage must ensure that only authorised personnel have access to the substances or articles for deposit.
- 2.6 All vessels employed to perform the deposit operation permitted by this Licence shall be so constructed and equipped as to be capable of the proper performance of these operations in compliance with the conditions set out in the Schedule to this Licence. Details of the vessels that may operate under this Licence are as submitted in accordance with sub-paragraph 2.2.
- 2.7 The Master or the Officer of the Watch of each vessel, details as submitted in accordance with in sub-paragraph 2.2 of this Schedule, undertaking the deposit of any substances or articles specified in sub-paragraph 1.2 of this Schedule, shall maintain a written log of operations recording, in the English Language, the following information:
- 2.7.1 the name of the vessel;
  - 2.7.2 the quantity and type of each substance or article loaded for deposit;
  - 2.7.3 the date and time of departure from the port or site at which the substances or

- articles are loaded for deposit in the sea and time of arrival (and date if different) at the Deposit Area on each occasion that it proceeds to and from such area;
- 2.7.4 latitude and longitude position (in degrees and minutes and decimal of a minute to at least one decimal place) of the vessel at intervals of not more than 20 minutes throughout the deposit operation which for the purpose of this Licence shall be the commencement of loading (including the dredging) each consignment of material for deposit in the sea through to the completion of the placement or deposit of the material in the Deposit Area;
- 2.7.5 the time taken to complete the deposit operation and a statement of the reasons for any delays;
- 2.7.6 courses and speeds together with any alterations throughout each deposit operation (multiple changes may be recorded as "various");
- 2.7.7 the rate of discharge or deposit, together with any variations, throughout deposit operations;
- 2.7.8 weather, sea-state, wind and tidal set, and rate throughout deposit operations; and
- 2.7.9 the signature of the Master at the foot of each log sheet or page of the record.
- 2.8 All deposit vessels are required to carry an Admiralty Chart of appropriate scale to be used in navigation on which the co-ordinates of the licensed Deposit Area(s), as detailed in sub-paragraph 1.4, should be marked.

### **3. Distribution of Copies of this Licence**

- 3.1 The Licence Holder is required to ensure that a copy of this Licence and attached Schedule, any special conditions and any subsequent revisions or amendments thereto is given to:
- 3.1.1 any Agent or Contractor, details as submitted in accordance with sub-paragraph 2.1 of this Schedule, responsible for the loading, transport storage or deposit of the substances or articles for deposit as described in sub-paragraph 1.2 of this Schedule; and
- 3.1.2 the Master of any vessel employed in pursuance of this licence.
- 3.2. Copies of this Licence shall also be available at the following locations:
- 3.2.1 at the address of the Licence Holder;
- 3.2.2 at any site office, located at or adjacent to the site of the works, used by the Licence Holder, agent(s) or contractors(s) responsible for the loading transportation or deposit of those substances or articles detailed in paragraph 1.2 of this Schedule; and,
- 3.2.3 at the office of the transport manager with responsibility for any vehicle(s) from which licensed deposits are to be made.
- 3.2.4 on board each vessel from which deposits are to be made.

#### **4. Inspection of the Operation**

- 4.1 The written record referred to in paragraph 2.3 shall be available for inspection by officers appropriately authorised by NRW acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority and/or authorised Marine Enforcement Officers at all reasonable time at the premises where the substances or articles are stored prior to loading for deposit at sea.
- 4.2 This written log referred to in paragraph 2.6 of the Schedule and all other relevant documents shall be available on board the vessel(s) to which they relate at all reasonable times for inspection by appropriately authorised officers of NRW and/or Marine Enforcement Officers.
- 4.3 The documents referred to in paragraph 3 shall be available for inspection at all reasonable times by appropriately authorised officers of NRW and/or Marine Enforcement Officers at the locations stated in that paragraph.
- 4.4 The Licence Holder must advise NRW acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority and Marine Enforcement Officers **10 days** before the licensed operation, or an individual phase of the operation is expected to commence.
- 4.5 The Licence Holder must allow officers of the Maritime and Coastguard Agency, Welsh Government Marine Enforcement Officer or any other person authorised by the Licensing Authority or NRW acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority to inspect the works at any reasonable time.

#### **5. Returns to be made to NRW acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority**

- 5.1 Certified returns of quantities of substances or articles deposited under this Licence are required to be submitted on the attached disposal return form by 31 January and 31 July each year. The returns must specify the full Licence number and amount deposited each calendar month at each authorised Deposit Area. Where no deposit is made in a given period a NIL return is required.
- 5.2 If this Licence expires during the course of the calendar year and is not renewed or superseded by a further Licence relating to the works specified in paragraph 1, a certified return of quantities of substances or articles deposited under this Licence, shall be submitted not later than 28 working days after the expiry date of this Licence.

#### **6. Force Majeure**

- 6.1 If, by reason of "force majeure" the substances or articles as specified at sub-paragraph 1.2 of this Schedule are deposited otherwise than at the authorised deposit area specified at paragraph 1.4 of this schedule, full details of the circumstances shall be notified within 48 hours to NRW acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority.

"force majeure" may be deemed to apply when, due to stress of weather or any other cause, the master of a vessel determines that it is necessary to deposit the substances or articles because the safety of human life and/or of the vessel is threatened.

## **7. Changes to this Licence**

- 7.1 In the event of the Licence Holder becoming aware that any of the information on which the granting of this Licence was based has changed or is likely to change, he/she shall immediately notify NRW acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority of the details.
- 7.2 Should the Licence Holder wish any of the particulars set down in paragraph 1 of the Schedule to be altered he/she shall immediately inform NRW acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority and receive written consent to the change before taking any further action.

## **8. Contacts**

- 8.1 Except where otherwise indicated, the primary point of contact with NRW acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority and the address for returns and correspondence shall be:-

**Marine Licensing Team  
Natural Resources Wales  
Cardiff Permitting Centre  
29 Newport Road  
Cambria House  
Cardiff  
CF24 0TP**

Email: [marinelicensing@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk](mailto:marinelicensing@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk)

- 8.2 For the purposes of this Licence any references to Marine Enforcement Officers shall mean the relevant officers located at:-

**Welsh Government  
Fisheries Office  
Suite 3, Cedar Court  
Haven's Head Business Park  
Milford Haven  
Pembrokeshire  
SA73 3LS**

**Tel: 01646 693412**

**Email: [milfordhavenfisheryoffice@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:milfordhavenfisheryoffice@wales.gsi.gov.uk)**

## **9. Project Specific Conditions**

- 9.1. The Licence Holder must submit a proposal for a monitoring programme of the disposal site and immediate environs to Natural Resources Wales acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority for written approval at least **12 weeks** before any disposal operation. The scheme will include details of pre, during and post disposal operation surveys, and any actions to be taken as a consequence of the survey findings. The purpose of the scheme will be to enable the avoidance of significant build up of material and any consequent shallowing.
- 9.2. The Licence holder must ensure the programme, and any consequent actions are undertaken in line with the agreed programme. Reports of the monitoring must be

submitted to Natural Resources Wales acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority within the timescales agreed within the programme.

- 9.3. The Licence Holder must submit a proposal for a sediment sampling scheme of the source sites and immediate environs to Natural Resources Wales acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority for written approval at least 6 months before any disposal operation to occur after 4<sup>th</sup> March 2016. The scheme will include details of sampling grid, analyses suites (including any appropriate radiological assessment) and proposed format of a report determining the suitability of the material for disposal at site LU110 along with timescales for carrying out these actions.
- 9.4. The Licence holder must ensure the sediment sampling must be undertaken in line with the agreed scheme, as referenced in paragraph 9.3. Sampling scheme reports must be submitted to Natural Resources Wales acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority within the timescales agreed within the scheme.
- 9.5. The Licence Holder must ensure that no material is deposited after 4<sup>th</sup> March 2016 without written confirmation from NRW, acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority, that they are satisfied the material is suitable for deposit at site LU110.
- 9.6. The Licence Holder must ensure a notice to mariners is issued at least **10 days** prior to works commencing to notify local mariner's and fishermen of the presence of the works.
- 9.7. The Licence Holder must notify the UK Hydrographic Office of the timetable and location of the works, to permit the promulgation of Maritime Safety Information and the updating of nautical charts and publications, where necessary.
- 9.8. The Licence Holder must ensure bunding and storage facilities are installed onboard any vessels used to contain and prevent the release of fuel, oils and chemicals associated with the plant, refuelling and equipment into the marine environment.
- 9.9. The Licence Holder must ensure that any oil, fuel or chemical spill is reported to NRW acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority by telephone to 0800 807060 and by email to [marine.licensing@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk](mailto:marine.licensing@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk)
- 9.10. The Licence Holder must ensure that the works do not encroach on any recognised anchorage, either charted or noted in nautical publications within the proposed consent area.
- 9.11. The Licence Holder must ensure that best practice is used to minimise re-suspension of sediment during these works.
- 9.12. The Licence Holder must ensure that material is deposited as evenly as operationally possible over disposal site LU110 (excluding the area south of 51° 25.8N).
- 9.13. The Licence Holder must ensure that no material is deposited south of 51° 25.8N.
- 9.14. The Licence Holder must ensure that no deposit activities are undertaken at the same time as deposit activities undertaken by other licensed users of disposal site LU110.
- 9.15. The Licence Holder must advise the Marine Enforcement Officers within **10 days** of completion of the works.

## **Annexe 1**

Place of production of the substances or articles:  
**Within the areas bounded by joining the points:**

### **Outfalls**

51°13.32N 03°09.60W  
51°13.27N 03°09.60W  
51°13.27N 03°09.56W  
51°13.24N 03°09.56W  
51°13.24N 03°09.48W  
51°13.29N 03°09.48W  
51°13.29N 03°09.52W  
51°13.32N 03°09.52W  
51°13.32N 03°09.60W

### **Hinkley Intake 1**

51°13.99N 03°10.10W  
51°14.01N 03°10.00W  
51°13.96N 03°09.98W  
51°13.95N 03°10.09W  
51°13.99N 03°10.10W

### **Hinkley Intake 2**

51°14.08N 03°10.20W  
51°14.09N 03°10.10W  
51°14.05N 03°10.08W  
51°14.03N 03°10.19W  
51°14.08N 03°10.20W

### **Hinkley Intake 3**

51°13.91N 03°10.49W  
51°13.92N 03°10.39W  
51°13.88N 03°10.37W  
51°13.86N 03°10.48W  
51°13.91N 03°10.49W

### **Hinkley Intake 4**

51°13.99N 03°10.06W  
51°14.01N 03°10.49W  
51°13.96N 03°10.48W  
51°13.95N 03°10.58W  
51°13.99N 03°10.60W

### **Temporary Jetty Berthing Pocket**

51°12.70N 03°09.43W  
51°12.72N 03°09.30W  
51°12.69N 03°09.43W  
51°12.70N 03°09.29W

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

*This page does not form part of this Licence 12/45/ML or its associated schedule but the Licence Holder is recommended to read the following guidance notes.*

1. The granting of this licence does not absolve the Licence Holder from obtaining such other authorisations, consents and approvals which may be required under any other legislation, controls or regulations.
2. Under Section 72 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, NRW acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority may vary or revoke this Licence if it appears to the Authority that the Licence Holder is in breach of any conditions in it or for any other reason that appears to the Authority to be relevant.
3. A person who contravenes Section 65 (1) of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, or fails to comply with any condition of a Marine Licence, commits an offence under Part 4, Chapter 3, Section 85 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.
4. It is a defence, Under Part 4, Chapter 3, Section 86 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, for a person charged with an offence under Section 85 (1) to prove that:
  - a) the activity was carried out for the purpose of securing the safety of a vessel, aircraft or marine structure or for the purpose of securing life, and,
  - b) that he/she took steps within reasonable time following the incident to inform NRW acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority of:
    - (i) the fact that the activity was carried out,
    - (ii) the locality and circumstances in which it was carried out, and
    - (iii) any substance or objects concerned.
5. If the works authorised by this Licence are unlikely to be completed by the expiry date of this licence, the Licence Holder should apply for a replacement licence **at least 4 months** prior to the expiry date of this Licence.

## Briefing

### Hinkley Point C and dredging in the Bristol Channel

#### WHAT WE ARE DOING AND WHY

##### What we are building at Hinkley Point

EDF Energy is currently building a new nuclear power station at Hinkley Point in Somerset. When completed in 2025, Hinkley Point C will provide enough low carbon electricity to provide reliable, low carbon electricity to homes in Wales and across the UK for over 60 years. In total, it will provide 7% of the UK's electricity demand, or enough power for 6 million homes.

It is a major undertaking, involving a supply chain that includes Welsh companies (including a contract with Express Reinforcements in Neath to supply 230,000 tonnes of steel), with around 150 Welsh residents working on the construction site every day, of a total of 2500 construction workers, and 25,000 employment opportunities throughout the construction period.

##### Why we need to dredge

As part of the construction of Hinkley Point C, we will be dredging sediment from the seabed off the Hinkley Point C site ahead of the drilling of six vertical shafts for the cooling water system. The cooling water system is a significant piece of infrastructure, which involves tunnelling more than 3km out into the Bristol Channel.

In order to do this, it is necessary to dredge the immediate area where we will be installing the vertical shafts. This process will take in the region of 3-6 months, and we will begin to dredge the area in summer 2018.

EDF Energy is one of many companies - over many decades - dredging and depositing sediment in the Bristol Channel for industrial or construction purposes.

The sediment we and others are dredging in the Bristol Channel is typical of the sediment found anywhere in the Bristol Channel, and as such it is no different to the sediment already at the Cardiff Grounds. It is not classed as radioactive under UK law and poses no threat to human health or the environment.

#### WHY CARDIFF GROUNDS

##### Why we are moving the dredged sediment to Cardiff Grounds, why not somewhere else?

While there are other licensed disposal sites in the Channel, the Cardiff Grounds is the only site large enough to handle the amount of the type of sediment we will dredge, and as the sediment was confirmed to pose no environmental or health risks there is no need to relocate it elsewhere.

Cardiff Grounds has been a licensed disposal site since the 1980s, and takes on average 1,500,000m<sup>3</sup> of sediment each year. It is important to emphasise that EDF Energy is not the only company licensed to use the



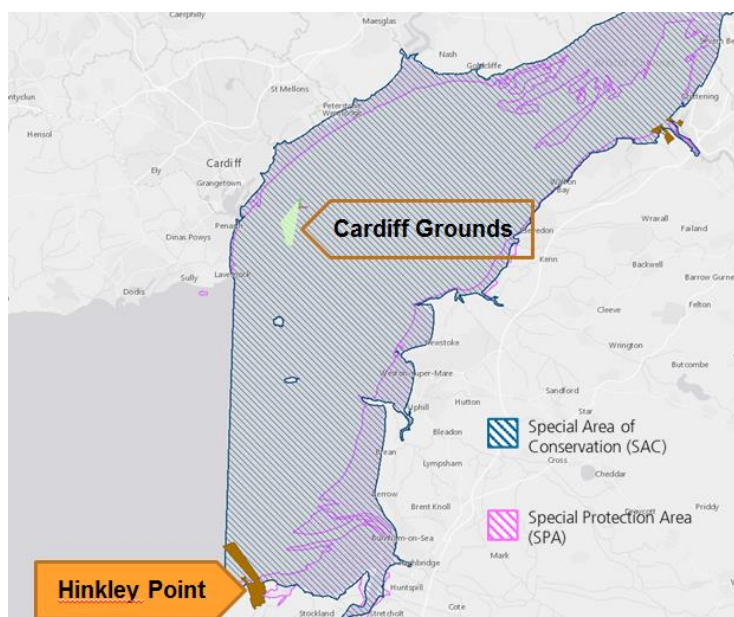
Cardiff Grounds - the site will have received several million cubic meters of dredged sediment from other parts of the Bristol Channel over several decades.

### Why not relocate the sediment further out to sea or elsewhere?

The area we are dredging is within a recognised Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Any sediment removed from this area, must be put back into this area in order to maintain the natural balance of sediment in the SAC.

Within this SAC, the Cardiff Grounds are the largest and only suitable grounds to deposit sediment from EDF Energy and other companies conducting dredging in the Channel.



## TESTING THE SEDIMENT

### Concerns have been raised that the sediment is radioactive waste/material – is it?

No. The sediment is typical of sediment found elsewhere in the Bristol Channel, and under UK law it is not radioactive.

Radioactivity occurs naturally, including in foods we eat, and can be artificial / produced by human activities. Any sediment in UK coastal waters will contain naturally occurring levels of radiation, and in areas of industrial activity there may be extremely low levels of artificial radiation present.

In the case of the Bristol Channel, the very low levels of radioactivity identified in the sediment are predominantly naturally occurring (over 80%), with a small amount of artificial radioactivity, which will have originated from legacy discharges from hospitals, medical isotope manufacturing facilities (including those formerly based in Cardiff) and nuclear facilities. Whether the radioactivity is naturally occurring or artificial this has no impact on how it interacts with the human environment.

## Of the low levels of radioactivity that CEFAS did find in the sediment, what would be the human or environmental health impacts?

Taking the naturally occurring and artificial radioactivity together, the levels are so low they pose no danger to human health or the environment.

In order to assess the human impact of the extremely low levels of radioactivity identified in the sediment, a highly conservative, internationally recognised (International Atomic Energy Agency) assessment methodology was used.

The methodology conservatively assumes a member of the public spends around four hours per day every day on the shore near the Cardiff Grounds and consumes 50 kg of fish and 15 kg of crustacean and molluscs every year, all sourced from near the Cardiff Grounds. Exposure to the radioactivity in the sediment is also considered from inhaling any sediment that may accumulate on the shore.

Even assuming a person does all of the above, the majority (over 90%) of the radiological dose they would receive would be from naturally occurring radiation, the remainder from artificial radiation sources. Where radiation dose is a measure of health effect.

Taking account of the natural and artificial radioactivity together, the dose received would be equivalent to:

- Eating 20 bananas each year (bananas contain potassium-40, a naturally occurring radionuclide )
- 10,000 times less than an airline pilot's annual dose
- 750 times less than the average dose received by a resident of Pembrokeshire (due to Radon)

This is an infinitesimally small level of exposure to radiation, far below the threshold requiring a more detailed assessment or even close to approaching a radiation dose that could impact human health or the environment.

## What was the process we went through to test the levels of radioactivity in the sediment?

Year	Activity	Result
2009	CEFAS obtained sediment samples at depths up to 4.8m as part of the HPC Planning Application.	Levels of radioactivity in the sediment are found to be so low they equate to 'not radioactive' in law  In addition, no artificial radioactivity was observed below 2 m
2013	Natural Resources Wales commissioned an independent analysis by CEFAS to determine the radioactive characteristics of the sediment to assess the licence application. 17 sediment samples were taken in 2013	Levels of radioactivity in the sediment are found to be so low they equate to 'not radioactive' in law
2017	EDF Energy commissioned CEFAS to undertake a analysis as required, and approved, by NRW to support the Licence. 12 sediment samples were taken in May 2017.	Levels of radioactivity in the sediment are found to be so low they equate to 'not radioactive' in law

## Who carried out the tests?

The tests were carried out by CEFAS, an executive agency of the UK Government. CEFAS has some of the most advanced radiation testing equipment in the world and also provides services to Natural Resources Wales and the Welsh Government, as well as the Marine Management Organisation for the English government. Further details about CEFAS' capabilities in radioanalytical testing is available at:

<https://www.cefass.co.uk/media/52931/radioanalytical-services-181116.pdf>

CEFAS' Schedule of Accreditation is available at: [https://www.ukas.com/wp-content/uploads/schedule\\_uploads/00002/1875Testing%20Single.pdf](https://www.ukas.com/wp-content/uploads/schedule_uploads/00002/1875Testing%20Single.pdf)

## It has been claimed the tests were not thorough - did CEFAS test the sediment for every possible source of radiation?

Yes. Despite claims to the contrary, there is no question about the integrity of the testing carried out by CEFAS, which carries out work to the highest international standards.

The analysis techniques used detect the presence of alpha, beta and gamma emitting radionuclides, rather than just testing for a few select radionuclides. Simply put, if a radionuclide is present it will be detected by the testing equipment.

## It has been claimed that you did not test the sediment at depth – is this correct?

The sediment has been tested at depth. In 2009 CEFAS obtained sediment samples at depths up to 4.8 m to support the HPC Planning Application. No artificial radioactivity was observed below 2 m This is likely because any sediment at a depth of greater than 2 m depth will have accumulated hundreds if not thousands of years ago, prior to the start of industrial activity in the area. As a consequence repeated testing to greater depth is not required.

As the surface sediment samples contain both the naturally occurring radionuclides and a small portion of artificial radionuclides these therefore provide a conservative estimate of the radioactivity in the sediment for the purpose of assessing its suitability for the disposal at the Cardiff Grounds.

**November 2017**

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon