

Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Lleoliad:	I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 1 – y Senedd	Graeme Francis – Clerc y Pwyllgor
Dyddiad: Dydd Mawrth, 9 Ionawr 2018	Kath Thomas – Dipwrwy Glerc
Amser: 09.00	0300 200 6565
	SeneddDeisebau@cynulliad.cymru

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant (Tudalennau 1 – 33)

2 Deisebau newydd

2.1 P-05-791 Diddymu contractau parcio preifat yn ysbytai Cymru
(Tudalennau 34 – 38)

2.2 P-05-792 Deiseb i ymestyn y terfyn cyflymder 40mya ym Mlaenporth
(Tudalennau 39 – 46)

2.3 P-05-793 Band eang cyflym i bentref Llangenni
(Tudalennau 47 – 54)

3 Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol

Addysg

3.1 P-04-522 Asbestos mewn ysgolion
(Tudalennau 55 – 67)

Economi a thrafnidiaeth

3.2 P-05-690 Arwynebu ffordd A40 Rhaglan-Y Fenni
(Tudalennau 68 – 69)

3.3 P-05-721 Deiseb terfyn cyflymder Penegoes
(Tudalennau 70 – 71)



3.4 P-05-748 Bysiau ysgol i blant ysgol

(Tudalennau 72 – 76)

3.5 P-05-767 Cefnffordd yr A487 trwy Dre Taliesin: angen brys am fesurau effeithiol i arafu traffig

(Tudalennau 77 – 80)

3.6 P-05-772 Na i Gylch Haearn arfaethedig Castell y Fflint

(Tudalennau 81 – 82)

3.7 P-05-780 Ailagor Gorsaf Carno

(Tudalennau 83 – 84)

Yr amgylchedd

3.8 P-05-743 Rhowch derfyn ar fasnachu anifeiliaid anwes egsoftig yng Nghymru

(Tudalennau 85 – 92)

3.9 P-05-753 Cryfhau'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol a rheoleiddiol ynghylch cyfleusterau prosesu pren gwastraff

(Tudalennau 93 – 98)

3.10 P-05-759 Ailagor Ffordd Goedwig Cwmcarn adeg y Pasg 2018

(Tudalennau 99 – 104)

3.11 P-05-773 Peidiwch â llenwi safleoedd tirlenwi!

(Tudalennau 105 – 107)

3.12 P-05-777 Cymhwyso'r deddfwriaeth systemau llethu tân awtomatig o fewn y rheoliadau adeiladu cyfredol ar gyfer Cymru

(Tudalennau 108 – 112)

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

(Tudalennau 113 – 117)

Iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol

3.14 P-05-769 Canolfan Trawma Difrifol De Cymru – Caerdydd ac Abertawe

(Tudalennau 118 – 119)

Llywodraeth leol a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus

3.15 P-05-781 Cymuned Port Talbot yn erbyn yr Archgarchar

(Tudalennau 120 – 123)

4 Sesiwn dystiolaeth – 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 124 – 145)

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

- John Wheadon, Rheolwr Gwasanaeth Trwyddedu
- Adam Cooper, Uwch-swyddog Trwyddedu

Cefas

- David Carlin, Cyfarwyddwyr Gwyddoniaeth, Cefas
- Jemma Lonsdale
- Kins Leonard

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

6 Trafod y sesiwn dystiolaeth flaenorol

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 2.1

P-05-791 Diddymu contractau parcio preifat yn ysbytai Cymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Nick Harding, ar ôl casglu 102 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae bron deng mlynedd ers i Lywodraeth Cymru ddiddymu taliadau parcio mewn ysbytai ac eto, mae Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro yn parhau i roi contract i Indigo Parking UK sy'n mynd ati'n ddirugaredd i ddirwyo staff gweithgar y GIG a chleifion gwael, sef y rheini sydd lleiaf tebygol o fedru eu fforddio!

Mae'n hen bryd diddymu contractau parcio yn ysbytai Cymru ar unwaith ac atal y cwmnïau hyn rhag codi tâl ar y bobl wannaf a mwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Nod y ddeiseb hon yw dangos cefnogaeth i'r rhai sydd wedi cael dirwy gan gwmnïau gorfodi fel Indigo Parking UK, a hynny'n aml ar yr adeg pan oeddent ar eu gwannaf.

Dylai bod modd defnyddio'r gyfraith i gael gwared ar y cwmnïau hyn a dylid dangos nad oes croeso iddynt yng Nghymru.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Canol Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Papur Briffio ar gyfer y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Rhif yr e-ddeiseb: [P-05-791](#)

Teitl y ddeiseb: **Diddymu contractau parcio preifat yn ysbytai Cymru**

Testun y ddeiseb:

Mae bron deng mlynedd ers i Lywodraeth Cymru ddiddymu taliadau parcio mewn ysbytai ac eto, mae Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro yn parhau i roi contract i Indigo Parking UK sy'n mynd ati'n ddidrugaredd i ddirwyo staff gweithgar y GIG a chleifion gwael, sef y rheini sydd lleiaf tebygol o fedru eu fforddio! The members of society who can least afford it!

Mae'n hen bryd diddymu contractau parcio yn ysbytai Cymru ar unwaith ac atal y cwmnïau hyn rhag codi tâl ar y bobl wannaf a mwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas.

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Dylai bod modd defnyddio'r gyfraith i gael gwared ar y cwmnïau hyn a dylid dangos nad oes croeso iddynt yng Nghymru.

Cefndir

Ym mis Mawrth 2008, gwnaeth Edwina Hart AC, y Gweinidog Iechyd ar y pryd, [gyhoeddiad](#) y byddai cyfundrefn parcio am ddim yn cael ei gweithredu o 1 Ebrill 2008 ymlaen ym mhob un o ysbytai y GIG, ac eithrio'r achosion hynny lle'r oedd contractau allanol ar waith. Roedd disgwyl i ymddiriedolaethau blaenorol y GIG a oedd wedi trefnu contractau allanol leihau eu ffioedd parcio, ac roedd gofyn iddynt gynnig a chyllido cynlluniau ar gyfer lleihau costau tan y byddai'r contractau hynny'n dod i ben.

O ran ysbytai GIG Cymru lle mae [contractau parcio](#) yn parhau i fod ar waith, mae gan Ysbyty'r Barri, Ysbyty Dewi Sant ac Ysbyty Athrofaol Llandochau gontractau parcio â Parking Eye a fydd yn dod i ben ar 31 Hydref 2018. Yn ogystal, mae gan Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru Caerdydd (UHW) gontract parcio gydag Indigo sy'n dod i ben ym mis Mawrth 2018.

Mae costau parcio Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru wedi'u [rhewi](#), ac nid ydynt wedi cynyddu yn unol â chwyddiant ers 2008. Gall claf sydd angen cyfnod estynedig o driniaeth, neu berthynas sy'n ymweld â chlaf am gyfnod estynedig, brynu tocyn Alpha, sy'n eu galluogi i barcio am bris gostyngedig.

Mae Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro ac Indigo, y cwmni sy'n rheoli'r trefniadau parcio ar safle Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru, wedi cytuno ar [gyfres newydd o fesurau](#) ar gyfer gwella'r trefniadau parcio ar safle Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru. Daeth y mesurau hyn i rym ar 1 Ebrill 2016. Rhoddwyd cyfres o fesurau tymor byr ar waith, a'r bwriad yw darparu atebion mwy cynaliadwy yn y tymor hwy sy'n ceisio gwella mynediad at y safle, hwyluso llif y traffig, a gwella'r cyfleusterau parcio.

Fel rhan o gontract a gafodd ei ail-negodi, cytunodd Indigo i atal y broses orfodi mewn perthynas â rhybuddion taliadau parcio hyd at ddiwedd mis Mawrth 2016. Mae trefniadau cytundebol newydd wedi bod ar waith ers 1 Ebrill 2016, a byddant yn gymwys hyd nes bydd y contract gydag Indigo yn dod i ben yn 2018.

Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Mae ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i'r ddeiseb yn cadarnhau bod contract parcio allanol yn weithredol ar gyfer safle Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru hyd at fis Mawrth 2018. Mae hefyd yn cadarnhau, mewn achosion lle mae contractau allanol ar waith, fod cais wedi'i wneud i sefydliadau'r GIG leihau costau hyd nes i'r contractau hynny ddod i ben. Mae'r ymateb hefyd yn nodi bod y gost o dynnu yn ôl o'r contractau unigol yn cael ei hystyried yn rhy uchel.

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-791
Ein cyf/Our ref VG/02792/17

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

government.committee.business@llyw.cymru

21 Tachwedd 2017

Annwyl David,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 23 Hydref ynghylch Deiseb P-05-791 gan Nick Harding ar ddiddymu contractau parcio preifat yn ysbytai Cymru.

Nodaf y materion a godwyd yn y ddeiseb.

Ers 1 Ebrill 2008, mae cyfleusterau parcio ceir ar holl safleoedd byrddau iechyd ac ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG yng Nghymru wedi cael eu darparu am ddim, ac eithrio pan fydd contractau parcio preifat yn weithredol. Nid dyma yw'r sefyllfa yn Lloegr. Pan oedd contractau allanol ar waith ar yr adeg honno, gofynnwyd i sefydliadau'r GIG leihau costau tan i'r contractau ddod i ben. Ystyriwyd bod y gost a oedd ynghlwm â thynnu'n ôl o gontract yn rhy uchel.

Mae contract allanol ar gyfer parcio ceir yn weithredol yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru, a daw i ben ym mis Mawrth 2018. Wedi hyn, bydd hi am ddim i barcio ar y safle. Dyma un o ddim ond tri ysbyty yng Nghymru sy'n dal i godi tâl am barcio ceir, a daw yr holl gontractau allanol i ben yn 2018.

Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru yw'r ysbyty fwyaf yng Nghymru, ac mae 16,000 o gerbydau'n dod i'r safle bob dydd. Mae Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro wedi cyflwyno mesurau i reoli'r sefyllfa parcio ceir ar y safle. Cafodd hyn ei wneud am resymau gweithredol, ac i atal achosion o barcio'n anghyfreithiol, ac i sicrhau bod cerddwyr yn ddiogel, a bod mynediad addas i gerbydau brys.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
0300 0604400

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 37

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.

Pan fydd y contract allanol yn dod i ben yn 2018 yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru, a bydd parcio am ddim i gleifion, staff ac ymwelwyr, bydd yn dal angen i'r Bwrdd lechyd reoli'r sefyllfa barcio o ddydd i ddydd. Bydd yn dal i fod angen mesurau gorfodi priodol ar gyfer achosion o barcio'n anghyfreithiol a chamweddau tebyg. Gan y bydd hi am ddim i barcio, bydd hefyd angen i'r Bwrdd lechyd sicrhau bod y rheini sy'n parcio ar y safle yn defnyddio'r ysbyty.

Mae'r achosion a aeth i'r llys yn cynnwys nifer o ffioedd parcio a oedd yn ddyledus gan staff dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, wedi iddynt barcio'n anghyfreithiol neu mewn modd peryglus. Rwy'n cael ar ddeall bod 98% o staff yn cydymffurfio â'r trefniadau parcio ar y safle.

Yn gywir,



Vaughan Gething AC/AM

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

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

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

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

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

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

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

Credaf mai mater o amser yn unig yw nes y bydd plentyn yn colli ei fywyd.

Ers i'r terfyn cyflymder gael ei osod ar y ffordd, adeiladwyd fferm solar gyda mynediad i'r rhan hon o'r ffordd a thraffig ychwanegol. Hefyd mae hen adeiladau'r ysgol wedi dod yn barc busnes, gyda siop sglodion, busnes ceiroprectydd, warws carpedi, man golchi ceir, ac mae rhagor i ddod.

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ceredigion
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Deiseb: Gwelliannau i Ddiogelwch y Ffordd ar hyd yr A487

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 9 Ionawr 2018

Petitions Committee | 9 January 2018

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-792

Teitl y ddeiseb: Deiseb i ymestyn y terfyn cyflymder 40mya ym Mlaenporth.

Testun y ddeiseb:

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

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

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

Credaf mai mater o amser yn unig yw nes y bydd plentyn yn colli ei fywyd.

Ers i'r terfyn cyflymder gael ei osod ar y ffordd, adeiladwyd fferm solar gyda mynediad i'r rhan hon o'r ffordd a thraffig ychwanegol. Hefyd mae hen adeiladau'r ysgol wedi dod yn

barc busnes, gyda siop sglodion, busnes ceiroprectydd, warws carpedi, man golchi ceir, ac mae rhagor i ddod.

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

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

Cefndir

Mae cefnffordd yr A487 yn rhan o'r rhwydwaith o gefnffyrdd sy'n cysylltu Abergwaun yn Sir Benfro gyda gogledd Cymru. Mae map o rwydwaith cefnffyrdd Cymru ar gael [yma](#).

Llywodraeth Cymru yw'r awdurdod priffyrdd ar gyfer y rhwydwaith cefnffyrdd a thraffyrdd yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys yr A487. Cyfrifoldeb [Asiant Cefnffyrdd Gogledd a Chanolbarth Cymru](#) yw'r gwaith o gynnal a chadw'r A487 i'r gogledd o Aberteifi. Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am ddiogelwch y rhwydwaith cefnffyrdd.

Mae *Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2008* (fel y'i diwygiwyd) yn nodi'r polisiâu teithio i'r ysgol sydd ar waith yng Nghymru. Mae Adran 2 o'r Mesur yn creu dyletswydd i asesu anghenion teithio dysgwyr. [Mae darpariaeth statudol a chanllawiau gweithredol 2014 mewn perthynas â theithio gan ddysgwyr](#) (PDF 800KB) yn egluro bod yn rhaid i awdurdod lleol, wrth asesu anghenion teithio dysgwyr, **ystyried**:

Natur y llwybr y disgwylir i'r dysgwr ei gymryd rhwng y cartref a'r lleoliadau lle y cynhelir yr addysg neu'r hyfforddiant ar eu cyfer.

Mae [Fframwaith Diogelwch Ffyrdd Llywodraeth Cymru](#) (2013) yn nodi targedau diogelwch ffyrdd y Llywodraeth a'r camau gweithredu cysylltiedig. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru am weld yr ystadegau canlynol ar gyfer holl ffyrdd Cymru erbyn 2020, o gymharu â'r cyfartaledd ar gyfer 2004–2008:

- 40 y cant yn llai yn cael eu lladd a'u hanafu'n ddifrifol ar ffyrdd Cymru;
- 25 y cant yn llai o feicwyr modur yn cael eu lladd a'u hanafu'n ddifrifol ar ffyrdd Cymru; a
- 40 y cant yn llai o bobl ifanc (16–24 oed) yn cael eu lladd a'u hanafu'n ddifrifol ar ffyrdd Cymru.

Mae paragraff 53 o'r Fframwaith yn nodi:

Rydym yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd cael cludiant ysgol diogel i bob disgybl. Mae hanes diogelwch cludiant ysgol dynodedig yng Nghymru yn dda iawn – rhaid i ni weithio i sicrhau bod hyn yn parhau.

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ganllawiau ynghylch [Gosod Terfynau Cyflymder Lleol yng Nghymru](#) yn 2009. Dylid defnyddio'r canllawiau hyn “i bennu pob terfyn cyflymder lleol ar gefnffyrdd a ffyrdd sirol”.

Y camau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'u cymryd

Yn 2013, cynhaliodd Llywodraeth Cymru adolygiad o ddiogelwch cefnffyrdd. Fel y nodwyd mewn llythyr a anfonwyd gan Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau, yn sgil yr adolygiad hwn, cyflwynwyd terfyn cyflymder o 40mya ar ran o'r A487 ym Mlaenporth yn 2014.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi [mapio canlyniadau'r adolygiad o ddiogelwch ar y ffyrdd](#). Yn ôl yr ymarfer mapio hwn, yn sgil yr adolygiad, daethpwyd i'r casgliad y dylid cadw terfyn cyflymder o 60mya ar y naill ochr a'r llall i'r parth 40mya, ac nad oedd unrhyw waith peirianeg neu ymyriadau diogelwch ffyrdd eraill yn yr arfaeth.

Fodd bynnag, mae llythyr Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet yn nodi:

We have recently commenced a three year Speed Limit Review looking at road safety issues at over 600 sites on all trunk roads in Wales. I have asked my officials to take on board the comments raised within the petition as part of this process, when this section of the A487 is reviewed.

Cyfeiriodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet at yr adolygiad hwn [yn ystod y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 29 Mawrth 2017](#):

Rwy'n edrych eleni...ar yr adolygiad o derfynau cyflymder, sef adolygiad sy'n edrych i weld a ddylid gostwng terfynau cyflymder mewn mannau prysur, yn enwedig ger ysgolion. Rwy'n bwriadu ei ddiweddarau eleni oherwydd, fel y dywedais, credaf fod yn rhaid i ni ostwng cyflymder teithio cerbydau y tu allan i ysgolion ac yn agos atynt.

Camau gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Nid yw'r Gwasanaeth Ymchwil wedi canfod unrhyw gyfeiriad at ymestyn y terfyn cyflymder 40mya ym Mlaenporth, sef y cam y cyfeirir ato yn y ddeiseb hon.

Fel y mae llythyr Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet yn nodi, bu Pwyllgor Deisebau'r Pedwerydd Cynulliad yn trafod deiseb a oedd yn galw am gyflwyno "[terfyn cyflymder gorfodol o 40mya ar ffordd yr A487 ym Mlaen-porth Ceredigion](#)". Trafodwyd y ddeiseb honno am y tro cyntaf ym mis Hydref 2012. Cafodd ei chau ym mis Medi 2013 yn dilyn cadarnhad gan y Gweinidog ar y pryd bod bwriad i gyflwyno terfyn cyflymder o 40mya yn gynnar yn 2014.

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.



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-792
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/03934/17

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee.

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

24 November 2017

Dear *David,*

Thank you for your letter of 30 October regarding Petition P-05-792, to extend the 40mph speed limit in Blaenporth.

We have recently introduced a 40mph restriction on a section of the A487 at Blaenporth to improve road safety. However, I fully appreciate the continued concerns within the community.

The petitioner may wish to be aware that under the Learner Travel (Wales) Measure 2008 (the Measure), local authorities have a duty to risk assess walked routes to school, including walked routes between home and pick-up/drop off points.

Parents and learners have a right to request that the local authority assesses the safety of the route described and to accompany the risk assessors along the route to explain their concerns.

More widely, section 2 of the Measure also places a statutory duty on local authorities to assess the travel needs of learners. Travel needs are defined as the needs of learners in terms of the travel arrangements between home and school. The safety of the walked route and the route between home and the pick-up/drop-off point is fundamental to such travel arrangements.

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

Tudalen y pecyn 44

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

In addition, we have recently commenced a three year Speed Limit Review looking at road safety issues at over 600 sites on all trunk roads in Wales. I have asked my officials to take on board the comments raised within the petition as part of this process, when this section of the A487 is reviewed.

The results will be made available online and any works arising from the wider review will be programmed over the next three to four years.

Yours ever,

Ken

Ken Skates AC/AM

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

**P-05-792 Petition to extend the 40mph speed limit in Blaenporth. –
Correspondence from the petitioner to the Committee, 02.01.18**

In response to the information sent to me may I respond as follows.

1. As the number of school closures in Ceredigion moves on it has become impossible sadly, for our children to walk to school. I believe the use of 'lollypop' ladies has also reduced and as there is no street light on these dark mornings or evenings and no bus stop for people to shelter in I am at a loss as to what to suggest other than to reduce the speed limit.
2. The community has tried to get a bus stop but were told the people must wait in the bus stop on the other side of the road and then cross when they see the bus coming. Not a task to be undertaken lightly when traffic is moving at 60+mph.
3. In addition we have had another vehicle attempting to overtake which ended up upside down in the hedgerow just before where the children wait. Another lucky escape as they have no protection whatsoever.
4. The section I refer to is a straight, downhill section where drivers are inclined to pick up speed after leaving Tanygroes.
5. Another planning application has been submitted by the business site for car sales so more traffic at this particular junction.

My apologies for the last minute submission of these points due to me having only just returned from America visiting family.

Kind regards

Rosemarie Chaffers-Jones

P-05-793 Band eang cyflym i bentref Llangenni

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Llangenny Village residents, ar ôl casglu 72 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, preswylwyr pentref Llangenni ym Mhowys, yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn rheoli eu contract am fand eang cyflym yng Nghymru gyda BT mewn modd fel y bydd pentref Llangenni wedi cysylltu â chyflymder uchel erbyn 31 Rhagfyr 2017.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Ar hyn o bryd, mae preswylwyr yn ein pentref yn profi colli gwasanaeth yn rheolaidd neu gyflymder mor isel â 0.01Mb/s. Mae llawer o breswylwyr yn rhedeg busnesau neu sefydliadau gwirfoddol o adref ac mae angen band eang cyflym arnynt. Mae'r gwasanaeth presennol yn gwbl annerbyniol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Band eang

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 9 Ionawr 2018
Petitions Committee | 9 January 2018

Briff y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-793

Teitl y ddeiseb: Band eang cyflym i bentref Llangenni

Testun y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, preswylwyr pentref Llangenni ym Mhowys, yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn rheoli eu contract am fand eang cyflym yng Nghymru gyda BT mewn modd fel y bydd pentref Llangenni wedi cysylltu â chyflymder uchel erbyn 31 Rhagfyr 2017.

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Cefndir

Mae nifer o fentrau a gefnogir gan Lywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru yn ceisio ehangu'r ddarpariaeth band eang, a chynyddu mynediad at fand eang cyflym.

Mae'r [gwaith ymchwil diweddaraf gan Ofcom](#) yn dangos bod gan fwy nag 84% o aelwydydd yng Nghymru fynediad at y rhyngwyd yn 2017, a bod gan bron wyth o bob 10 o aelwydydd (78%) fynediad at fand eang sefydlog yn y cartref.

Camau gweithredu gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Mae [Symud Cymru Ymlaen](#), y Rhaglen Lywodraethu, yn cynnwys yr ymrwymiad i:

Ddod â phobl ynghyd yn ddigidol drwy gynnig band eang cyflym a dibynadwy i bob eiddo yng Nghymru.

Cyflymu Cymru yw cynllun Llywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno band eang cyflym iawn (cyflymder arferol o 24 megabit yr eiliad neu fwy) i oddeutu 96 y cant o Gymru erbyn diwedd mis Rhagfyr 2017. Dim ond mewn ardaloedd y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi asesu na fyddent fel

arall yn cael eu cynnwys yn y broses fasnachol o gyflwyno seilwaith band eang y mae'r cynllun hwn yn weithredol. BT sy'n darparu'r cynllun hwn, gan ddefnyddio cyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru, yr UE a Llywodraeth y DU, ynghyd â'i fuddsoddiad ei hun.

Dyddiad cwblhau gwreiddiol y prosiect oedd mis Mehefin 2016, ond ymestynnwyd hyn i fis Mehefin 2017 i alluogi BT i gynnwys mwy o safleoedd. Yna roedd gan BT ffenestr chwe mis i orffen unrhyw waith a oedd heb ei gwblhau cyn "dyddiad cau terfynol" y contract, sef 31 Rhagfyr 2017. Roedd y cytundeb gyda BT i ddarparu prosiect Cyflymu Cymru yn golygu ei fod yn darparu mynediad i fand eang cyflym iawn i 690,000 o safleoedd erbyn diwedd mis Rhagfyr 2017. Mae BT yn rhoi tystiolaeth i Bwyllgor yr Economi, Seilwaith a Sgiliau ar 11 Ionawr 2018 i drafod y cynnydd y mae wedi'i wneud o ran bodloni gofynion contract Cyflymu Cymru. Mae prosiect yn cael ei ddatblygu i olynu Cyflymu Cymru.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnal dau gynllun arall i wella argaeledd band eang:

- [Allwedd Band Eang Cymru](#): mae grantiau o hyd at £800 ar gael lle na all y safle gael mynediad at fand eang cyflym ar hyn o bryd;
- [Y Cynllun Taleb Gwibgyswllt](#): mae grantiau o hyd at £10,000 ar gael i ariannu costau gosod cysylltiadau cyflym iawn newydd ar gyfer busnesau yng Nghymru (neu eu hariannu'n rhannol).

Ceir rhagor o fanylion yn y llythyr at y Cadeirydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru.

Camau gweithredu gan Lywodraeth y DU

Bydd rhywfaint o ryngweithio rhwng mentrau Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU yn y maes polisi hwn. Ym mis Tachwedd 2015, dywedodd Llywodraeth y DU ei bod yn bwriadu cyflwyno rhwymedigaeth gwasanaeth cyffredinol ar gyfer band eang, a fyddai'n rhoi hawl gyfreithiol i bawb yn y DU i gysylltiad band eang cyflym ar gais (y disgwylir iddo fod yn 10 Mbps), yn ddarostyngedig i gyfyngiad ar y gost i'r darparwr ar gyfer darparu'r gwasanaeth (yn debyg i'r hyn sy'n gymwys i'r hawl i gael llinell ffôn). O ganlyniad, cafodd pwerau galluogi ar gyfer rhwymedigaeth gwasanaeth cyffredinol ar gyfer band eang eu cynnwys yn *Neddf yr Economi Ddigidol 2017*, a gafodd Gydsyniad Brenhinol ar 27 Ebrill 2017.

Ar 30 Gorffennaf 2017, lansiodd Llywodraeth y DU ymgynghoriad ar y fanyleb ar gyfer rhwymedigaeth gwasanaeth cyffredinol newydd ar gyfer band eang a fyddai'n cael ei gosod mewn is-ddeddfwriaeth. Ar yr un diwrnod, cyhoeddwyd bod BT wedi gwneud cynnig gwirfoddol manwl ar gyfer darparu band eang cyffredinol o 10Mbps o leiaf i eiddo ledled y DU. Croesawodd Llywodraeth y DU y cynnig hwn, gan fod ganddo'r potensial i ddarparu cysylltiadau gwell i bobl yn gynt na thrwy lwybr rheoleiddiol.

Fodd bynnag, ar 20 Rhagfyr 2017, [cadarnhaodd Llywodraeth y DU](#) na fydd yn ymrwymo i gytundeb gwirfoddol gyda BT ac y byddai'r DU gyfan, yn unol ag amodau penodol, yn cael mynediad at gyflymder o 10 Mbps o leiaf erbyn 2020.

Camau gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Yn ei adroddiad ynghylch y [*Seilwaith Digidol yng Nghymru*](#), a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Medi 2017, galwodd Pwyllgor yr Economi, Seilwaith a Sgiliau ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ystyried ffyrdd arloesol o gysylltu'r ardaloedd hynny yng Nghymru heb fynediad band eang cyflym.

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-05-793
Ein cyf/Our ref JJ/05049/17

David John Rowlands AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau.

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

28 Tachwedd 2017

Annwyl David

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 15 Tachwedd yn amgáu y ddeiseb a gawsoch gan drigolion Pentref Llangenau ynghylch darparu gwasanaethau band eang cyflym iawn i'r pentref erbyn diwedd Rhagfyr 2017.

Roedd y cytundeb gyda BT i ddarparu prosiect Cyflymu Cymru yn datgan bod yn rhaid iddynt ddarparu band eang cyflym iawn i 690,000 o leoliadau erbyn diwedd Rhagfyr 2017. Fodd bynnag, ni wnaeth y cytundeb nodi bod unrhyw ardal benodol yn cael blaenoriaeth dros y llall na bod y gwaith o gysylltu ag ardal benodol yn cael ei gwblhau o fewn cyfnod amser penodol. Yn yr un modd, nid yw'r cytundeb yn golygu bod yn rhaid talu BT tan i gysylltiad ag adeilad penodol gael ei brofi a'i ddilysu'n annibynnol.

Mae sawl ffactor yn dylanwadu ar y rhesymau pam y mae BT yn cynnig y gwasanaeth i rai adeiladau, heb ei gynnig i eraill, a pham mae'r dyddiadau cyflenwi yn wahanol iawn i adeiladau gwahanol. Mae'r ffactorau hynny y tu hwnt i reolaeth Llywodraeth Cymru ac yn cynnwys amryw faterion technegol, daearyddol, a pheiranyddol sifil sydd yn eu tro yn effeithio ar gostau neu amserlen y gwaith cyflenwi. Golyga hyn wedyn fod adeiladau eraill yn cael eu dewis yn eu lle.

Oherwydd hynny, mae'n amhosibl sicrhau y bydd pob adeilad yn Llangenau yn derbyn cysylltiad band eang cyflym iawn erbyn 31 Rhagfyr 2017 o dan brosiect Cyflymu Cymru.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi y bydd yn rhoi £80 miliwn arall tuag at ehangu cwrmpas band eang ledled Cymru erbyn 2020. Cynhaliwyd adolygiad o'r cysylltiadau band eang ym mhob cwr o Gymru i nodi pa adeiladau fydd yn parhau heb wasanaeth band eang cyflym iawn. Bydd y canlyniadau'n arwain at gontact(au) newydd er mwyn ehangu cwrmpas band eang cyflym iawn o 2018 ymlaen.

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Correspondence.Julie.James@gov.Wales

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

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.

Ochr yn ochr â hyn, mae cymorth ariannol ar gael i Mr Richards ac eraill gael cysylltiad band eang cyflym iawn trwy ddulliau amgen, diolch i Gynllun Allwedd Band Eang Cymru (ABC) a'r Cynllun Taleb Gwibgyswllt.

Mae Cynllun Allwedd Band Eang Cymru yn cynnig grantiau i ariannu (neu ariannu'n rhannol) gostau gosod cysylltiadau band eang newydd i gartrefi a busnesau yng Nghymru (nid yw'n cynnwys costau rhentu misol). Mae'n rhaid i gysylltiadau newydd drwy'r cynllun hwn gynnig newid sylweddol mewn cyflymder – o leiaf ddwbl y cyflymder lawrlwytho presennol. Mae swm y cyllid a geir yn dibynnu ar gyflymder y cysylltiad newydd.

Os yw'ch etholwr yn dymuno manteisio ar gysylltiad cyflymach, mae'r Cynllun Taleb Gwibgyswllt hefyd ar gael sy'n darparu gwasanaeth gwibgyswllt (100+Mbps at y cwsmer, 30+Mbps oddi wrth y cwsmer). Mae'r cynllun yn rhoi grantiau o hyd at £10,000 i ariannu (neu ariannu'n rhannol) gostau gosod cysylltiadau band eang newydd i fusnesau yng Nghymru, ond nid yw'n cynnwys costau rhentu misol. Gallwch gael rhagor o wybodaeth am y ddau gynllun drwy ffonio 0300 025 8887 neu drwy anfon e-bost at broadband@llyw.cymru.

Rwy'n gobeithio bod hyn yn egluro'r sefyllfa ar hyn o bryd ac yn ateb y materion a godwyd.

Yn gywir



Julie James AC / AM

Arweinydd y Tŷ a'r Prif Chwip
Leader of the House and Chief Whip

P-05-793 Hi speed broadband to Llangenny village – Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 02.01.18

Thank you for your email

I appreciate that Welsh Government cannot prescribe which properties are connected and in what order.

However, I would make a number of points:

1. Despite this being a public contract and the connections being paid for by the public, it is impossible to get any accurate and truthful picture from BT about their plans and timescales. I have personally been advised by as BT director, through our Assembly member and on the phone to the call centre of three different dates; the end of November (past), the end of December (past) and the end of January. Kirsty Williams was advised 5 months from mid October. None of the promises so far have been kept and there is no sign of any future timescales being met. Welsh Government should ensure that BT are accountable to the public for their performance under this contract and are providing reliable and accurate information.
2. The Welsh Government contract should be targeted on improving the service to those villages which are receiving the worst low speed broadband including our own. By way of examples, we have GCSE students in the village who have to go to friends' houses to do their homework because the low speed broadband signal is so bad; a pub that cant take card payments because the signal is so bad and they are embarrassed and have to send customers home promising to do a bank transfer for the cost of their meals; farmers who cant fill in documentation for the Government on line because the signal drops out before it is completed (and who face fines for late returns); a woman who has to take holiday because the signal is too bad to log on to her employer's server. I am a coordinator of the Brecon Mountain Rescue Team and have to run rescues from home using the internet and I need a reliable service to do so.

Across the village, our broadband speeds are shocking. My phone can measure a signal as slow as 10kb/s (yes kilobytes!) and at times the signal has dropped below 5 kb/s meaning it records as 0.0 on the phone. That's slower than the old dial up speed and too slow to download emails let alone carry out any other sort of transaction.

I would urge the Committee to support our petition and urge Welsh Government to hold BT accountable for sorting out the broadband signal

Many thanks

Duncan Forbes

P-04-522 Asbestos mewn Ysgolion

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i roi mesurau ar waith i sicrhau bod rhieni a gwarcheidwaid plant yng Nghymru yn gallu cael mynediad rhwydd at wybodaeth am bresenoldeb asbestos mewn adeiladau ysgolion a beth a wneir i'w reoli.

O ystyried y risg i iechyd sy'n gysylltiedig â phresenoldeb asbestos mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus, credwn fod gan rieni a gwarcheidwaid yng Nghymru yr hawl i:

- gael gwybod os oes asbestos yn ysgolion eu plant;
- cael gwybod, os oes asbestos yn yr ysgol, ei fod yn cael ei reoli yn unol â Rheoliadau Rheoli Asbestos 2012;
- cael mynediad rhwydd at y wybodaeth honno ar-lein.

Prif ddeisebydd: Cenric Clement-Evans

Ysytiriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 10 Rhagfyr 2013

Nifer y llofnodion: 448



Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-522
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/01786/17

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee.
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff Bay
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3 November 2017

Dear David

Thank you for your letter of 24 October following the Petitions Committee meeting on 17 October. You have raised two issues which I will address as they appear in your letter.

1. Whether, and how, the Welsh Government intends to share the results of its data collection into schools with asbestos plans;

My officials have written to each local authority asking them to complete a school condition survey report. This report includes a request for information about the presence of asbestos in schools and for confirmation that asbestos management plans are in place if necessary

When all data has been received my officials will analyse the survey information and update me. At present I have no plans for my officials to share the data; however I will consider the appropriate way forward when the information is to hand

2. When the Asbestos in Schools Working Group will meet to consider recent developments in England and their applicability to schools in Wales.

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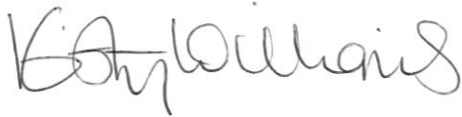
Gohebiaeth.Kirsty.Williams@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Kirsty.Williams@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 56
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.

My officials are planning a meeting of the Working Group in November to consider the developments in England and their relevance to schools in Wales. Key stakeholder groups will be invited to attend as necessary.

Yours sincerely

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-04-522 Asbestos in Schools – Correspondence from the petitioner to the Committee, 29.11.17

Dear Chair,

Once again may I thank this Committee for its continuing interest in this important issue. Whilst I broadly welcomed the letter of the Cabinet Secretary of the 16th June, I am afraid that the letter of the 5th November seems neither open nor transparent.

The Committee will no doubt be aware of the sad case reported by WalesOnline of a teacher dying from mesothelioma spending his final days in a hospice after being exposed to asbestos at the Newport College of Further Education.

<http://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/wales-news/former-teacher-living-final-days-13857602> It is avoid such cases in the future that I presented this petition seeking a right to know.

The response to the letter from the Committee asking about sharing the information collected from local authorities is opaque and unhelpful. It is also in sharp contrast to the position now being adopted by the UK Government with regard to schools in England and I refer to my email to the Committee of the 14th November 2017, when I brought to the attention of the Petitions Committee the response of the UK Government in mid-October 2017 to the report of the Public Accounts Committee of the 26th April 2017. I drew the Committee's attention to both Recommendation 5 of the PAC and the response of UK Government that it agrees that the Department for Education should set out a plan by December 2017 including enabling it to understand the prevalence, condition and management of asbestos in the school estate.

I would respectfully ask the Cabinet Secretary be asked whether it is intended that similar action be taken in Wales, if not then it would seem that schools in Wales are less well-served than those in England. I have set out for convenience the relevant passages,

“5. The Department still does not know enough about the state of the school estate, meaning that it cannot make well-informed decisions about how best to use its limited resources. The Department now has a better understanding of the condition of school buildings after completing a survey of the estate in 2014. This property data survey estimated that it would cost £6.7 billion to return all school buildings to satisfactory or better condition, and a further £7.1 billion to bring parts of school buildings from satisfactory to good condition. Much of the school estate is over 40 years old, with 60% built before 1976. The Department estimates that the cost of dealing with major defects will double between 2015-16 and 2020-21, even with

current levels of investment, as many buildings near the end of their useful lives. The property data survey did not assess the safety or suitability of school buildings or the extent of asbestos. Over 80% of schools responding to a separate survey by the Department had asbestos, with 19% reporting that they were not complying with asbestos management guidance. However, only a quarter of schools responded to the survey, meaning that the Department does not have a complete picture. The Department estimates that it would cost at least £100 billion to replace the entire school estate which it believes would be the only way to eradicate asbestos from school buildings. The Department is undertaking a second property data survey but, until this is complete, it cannot assess reliably how the school estate is changing and does not know the extent to which its funding is helping to improve the condition of school buildings.

Recommendation: The Department should set out a plan by December 2017 for how it will fill gaps in its knowledge about the school estate in areas not covered by the property data survey. Specifically it needs to understand the prevalence, condition and management of asbestos, and know more about the general suitability and safety of school buildings.

UK Government Response October 2017

“5 : Committee of Public Accounts conclusions : The Department still does not know enough about the state of the school estate, meaning that it cannot make well – informed decisions about how best to use its limited resources .

Recommendation: The Department should set out a plan by December 2017 for how it will fill gaps in its knowledge about the school estate in areas not covered by the property data survey. Specifically it needs to understand the prevalence, condition and management of asbestos, and know more about the general suitability and safety of school buildings .

5.1 The Government agrees with the Committee’s recommendation.”

I am aware that this has been drawn to the attention of the Cabinet Secretary by Dawn Bowden AM as Chair of the Asbestos CPG. I enclose a copy of her letter of the 14th November and the response of the Cabinet Secretary of 24th November. I would suggest that the lack of clarity and lack of urgency speak for themselves.

On the 16th June the Cabinet Secretary wrote to the Chair of the Committee, “My officials are now in the process of organising a Working Group meeting in Wales to consider these developments in England and their relevance to schools in Wales. Key stakeholder groups will be invited to this meeting”

It would now appear from her letter of the 3rd November in response to a simple question from the Chair of the Committee asking as to when the meeting was to take place that a meeting was to have taken place some 5 months after her earlier letter. Surprisingly the date was not provided and one can only assume that the letter from the Petitions Committee has prompted action.

“My officials are planning a meeting of the Working Group in November to consider the developments in England and their relevance to schools in Wales. Key stakeholder groups will be invited to attend as necessary.”

The final sentence is also concerning in that the words “as necessary” appear to be a rowing back from the statement in the 16th June.

It would appear that since then there have been further developments, and in addition to the Cabinet Secretary’s letter of the 24th November, I refer to the question asked by the Chair of the Asbestos CPG on the 21st November to Leader of the House on the 21st November. You will note her reply that there is to be a consultation early in 2018 on the revised asbestos management in schools guidelines before then a further meeting of the asbestos in schools group is invited, when key stakeholders are to be invited.

Can I take this first formal chance to congratulate the Leader of the House in her new role and wish her well in her work? Can I please request that the Cabinet Secretary for Education bring forward a statement to update the Assembly on the important issue of asbestos in school buildings? We know from representations to the Petitions Committee and also from some related correspondence that the Welsh Government has now formed a working group on the issue and I hope you would agree that we would all now benefit from hearing more about this work as part of our Plenary business.¹⁰⁸

The cross-party group on asbestos, which I chair, is also keen to ensure that the working group is based upon the principles of social partnership that’s reflected in the work of this Welsh Government, so can I ask that the statement also addresses the membership of the working group, the terms of reference, and the forward work programme?¹⁰⁹

A gaf i achub ar y cyfle ffurfiol cyntaf hwn i longyfarch Arweinydd y Tŷ yn ei swyddogaeth newydd a dymuno'n dda iddi yn ei gwaith? A gaf i ofyn, os gwelwch yn dda, i Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg gyflwyno datganiad i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cynulliad ar y mater pwysig o asbestos mewn adeiladau ysgolion?

Gwyddom o sylwadau i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau a hefyd o ohebiaeth berthnasol fod Llywodraeth Cymru erbyn hyn wedi ffurfio gweithgor ar y mater ac rwy'n gobeithio y byddech yn cytuno y byddai o fudd i bawb glywed mwy am y gwaith hwn fel rhan o fusnes y Cyfarfod Llawn.

Mae'r grŵp trawsbleidiol ar asbestos, yr wyf yn ei gadeirio, hefyd yn awyddus i sicrhau bod gwaith y gweithgor yn seiliedig ar yr egwyddorion o bartneriaeth gymdeithasol sy'n bodoli yng ngwaith y Llywodraeth hon. Felly a gaf i ofyn hefyd fod y datganiad yn ymdrin ag aelodaeth y gweithgor, y cylch gorchwyl a'r rhaglen waith yn y dyfodol?

14:30



Julie James AM 14:30:11

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The Member has taken a keen interest in this—and thank you very much for your kind remarks at the beginning there. My understanding is that the asbestos management in schools working group has decided that a consultation should take place early in 2018 on the revised asbestos management in schools guidance for Wales, and at the end of the consultation period a meeting will be convened with all the key stakeholders, including the union representatives. I'm sure that the Member will be able to take part in that. And I'm sure that once that's happened, the Cabinet Secretary will be very pleased to update the Assembly on the position once the working group and the consultation has had the opportunity to go forward. 110

Mae'r Aelod wedi ymddiddori'n frwd yn hyn—a diolch yn fawr iawn am eich sylwadau caredig ar y dechrau. Fy nealltwriaeth i yw bod y gweithgor ar reoli asbestos mewn ysgolion wedi penderfynu y dylid cynnal ymgynghoriad yn gynnar yn 2018 ar ganllawiau diwygiedig ar reoli asbestos mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru, ac

ar ddiwedd y cyfnod ymgynghori bydd yr holl randdeiliaid allweddol, gan gynnwys cynrychiolwyr undebau, yn ymgynnull mewn cyfarfod. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd yr Aelod yn gallu cymryd rhan yn hynny. Ac rwy'n siŵr, pan fydd hynny wedi digwydd, y bydd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet yn falch iawn o roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cynulliad ar y sefyllfa pan fydd y gweithgor a'r ymgynghoriad wedi cael cyfle i symud ymlaen.

Perhaps understandably, there is no detail from the Leader of the House as to dates of the consultation and no date for the meeting when key stakeholders will be invited. I would remind the committee however that it was on the 16th June that the Cabinet Secretary advised of her decision, which as the Committee will recall I broadly welcomed, but making suggestions as to likely stakeholders. It seems that if we are further forward, then it is not far and progress is at snail's pace.

Finally I have shared this correspondence with Joseph Carter, the Head of the British Lung Foundation in Wales. I attach his letter of the 23rd November and I trust that note will be taken of its contents.

In summary the Committee is asked whether it would ask the Cabinet Secretary the following questions,

1. Whether she intends to follow the example adopted by UK Government and have a plan prepared allowing Welsh Government and/or UK Government to understand the prevalence, condition and management of asbestos, and know more about the general suitability and safety of school buildings in Wales and if so when is it proposed that such a plan be delivered?
2. When is the consultation referred to by her to commence and close?
3. When will the results of the consultation be released?
4. When will the meeting take to which key stakeholders will be invited?
5. Who are the proposed key stakeholders and how has this been determined?

Once again I thank you for your further consideration.

Diolch o galon

Cenric Clement-Evans

29.11.17

Kirsty Williams AM

Cabinet Secretary for Education

Cardiff Bay CF99 1NA

14th November 2017

Dear ,

CROSS PARTY GROUP ON ASBESTOS: ASBESTOS IN SCHOOLS

You may be aware that I chair the CPG on Asbestos and have therefore followed with interest your correspondence with Mike Hedges AM dated 16th June 2017 (your ref KW/00885/17), 16th October to Rebecca Evans AM (your ref KW/01628/17) and to David Rowlands AM on 3rd November 2017 (your ref KW/10886/17).

1. Working Group

The CPG has an interest in learning far more about the “Working Group” that is referenced in these letters: the membership, remit and work programmes. The CPG is very keen to ensure that appropriate voices (e.g. the trade unions and other expert advice) are available to the Working Group based on our standard practice of social partnership work in Wales. This very matter has been referred by the CPG for the attention of the Trade Union members of the Workforce Partnership Council.

Clearly if your Working Group is meeting imminently then there is a need for **early clarification** on this matter so I can seek to satisfy the members of the CPG about the actions being taken here in Wales.

Can you please assist me with further information on the Working Group?

2. CPG – January 17th 2018

The CPG next meets on 17th January and I wondered whether at that point you could arrange to have us updated on the work of the Working Group, indeed whether there is someone available to address the CPG on that date?

3. PAC report

My attention has been drawn to the report of the House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts report – Capital funding for schools – published on 26th April 2017. In particular Recommendation 5, and the response of the UK Government as contained in appendix one to this letter.

I hope this letter can receive your early attention and we can provide members of this CPG with further clarity around the important issue of tackling asbestos in schools in Wales.

Yours sincerely

Dawn Bowden AM

Appendix One

“5. The Department still does not know enough about the state of the school estate, meaning that it cannot make well-informed decisions about how best to use its limited resources. The Department now has a better understanding of the condition of school buildings after completing a survey of the estate in 2014. This property data survey estimated that it would cost £6.7 billion to return all school buildings to satisfactory or better condition, and a further £7.1 billion to bring parts of school buildings from satisfactory to good condition. Much of the school estate is over 40 years old, with 60% built before 1976. The Department estimates that the cost of Capital funding for schools dealing with major defects will double between 2015–16 and 2020–21, even with current levels of investment, as many buildings near the end of their useful lives.

The property data survey did not assess the safety or suitability of school buildings or the extent of asbestos. Over 80% of schools responding to a separate survey by the Department had asbestos, with 19% reporting that they were not complying with asbestos management guidance. However, only a quarter of schools responded to the survey, meaning that the Department does not have a complete picture. The Department estimates that it would cost at least £100 billion to replace the entire school estate which it believes would be the only way to eradicate asbestos from school buildings. The Department is undertaking a second property data survey but, until this is complete, it cannot assess reliably how the school estate is changing and does not know the extent to which its funding is helping to improve the condition of school buildings.

Recommendation: The Department should set out a plan by December 2017 for how it will fill gaps in its knowledge about the school estate in areas not covered by the property data survey. Specifically it needs to understand the prevalence, condition and management of asbestos, and know more about the general suitability and safety of school buildings.

UK Government Response October 2017

“5 : Committee of Public Accounts conclusions : The Department still does not know enough about the state of the school estate, meaning that it cannot make well -informed decisions about how best to use its limited resources .

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5.1 The Government agrees with the Committee’s recommendation.”



Ein cyf/Our ref KW/05089/17

Dawn Bowden AM
Assembly Member for Merthyr
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Dawn.Bowden@assembly.wales

24 November 2017

Dear Dawn,

Thank you for your letter of 14 November in respect of the Asbestos Management in Schools Working Group in Wales. For ease of reference I will address the issues you raise in the order in which they appear in your letter.

Working Group

The Asbestos Management in Schools Working Group currently comprises Welsh Government officials, representatives of Public Health and the Health and Safety Executive. The function of the Working Group is to review the current guidance for Wales and update when required; review and discuss the ongoing work of the English Government with respect to asbestos management in schools; and make recommendations where appropriate for new policy strands in this field.

The terms of reference for the Welsh Asbestos Management in Schools Working Group differ from those for the Department for Education (DfE) in England Asbestos in Schools Steering Group and this reflects the complementary role of the two groups. As asbestos in schools presents similar problems in both England and Wales, we are satisfied that the work carried out in England will provide the Welsh Government with enough information to take any appropriate action.

When developments occur the Welsh Ministers will consider the implications for Wales with respect to guidance and policy decisions.

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0300 0604400

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

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

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.

Most recently, the Working Group has agreed that they would consult with all relevant stakeholders, including unions, early in 2018 on revised Asbestos Management in Schools guidance for Wales. A further meeting will be held with these key stakeholders to discuss their responses.

My officials will write shortly to make stakeholders aware of the forthcoming consultation and to arrange a meeting to discuss this matter.

CPG Meeting - January 2018

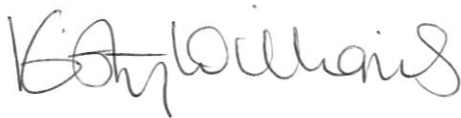
As we will have only begun our consultation process shortly before your meeting, I suggest that it would be more appropriate for my officials to forward you a written update.

House of Commons PAC Report Recommendation

Members of the Working Group, including my officials, continue to monitor developments in England, most recently at the November DfE Steering Group meeting.

At the Asbestos Management in Schools Working Group meeting in Cardiff on 16 November it was agreed that development plans in England, and their relevance to Wales will be considered. In the meantime, my officials continue to review the information held on this issue.

Yours sincerely

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

Kirsty Williams AC/AM

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg
Cabinet Secretary for Education

Cenric Clement-Evans
Secretary of the Cross-Party Group on Asbestos
Helmont House
Churchill Way
Cardiff
CF10 2HE



23 November 2017

Dear Cenric

Asbestos petition

Following sight of the letter from the Cabinet Secretary for Education to the Chair of the Petitions Committee on 03 November 2017, I would like to enter this correspondence from the British Lung Foundation into the debate.

Whilst we were pleased by some aspects of the letter there were other areas that left unanswered questions and we would like to query it.

Data collection

We were pleased to hear that local authorities will be required to report on asbestos in their school condition survey report. This is a positive development but were concerned that there are 'no plans for ... officials to share the data.' Whilst we appreciate the need not to create alarm we feel this should be published so that the public are aware of the risks to lung health as result of the asbestos.

Asbestos in Schools Working Group

We were pleased to learn that the Asbestos in Schools Working Group will meet to consider recent developments in England, but we still remain concerned about the membership of this body. We believe (and this view is supported by colleagues in the Cross-Party Group on Asbestos) that the group would be strengthened if there was representation from Governors Wales, teaching unions, the third sector and others. The commitment to involve key stakeholder groups as necessary appears slightly ambiguous, so we would like to see this group opened out as many other working groups have been.

I hope these views can be recorded appropriately. Thank you for all of your work to keep this important issue on the agenda.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J. W. Carter'.

Joseph Carter
Head of Wales / Pennaeth Cymru
British Lung Foundation - Wales

One Caspian Point, Pierhead Street, Cardiff, CF10 4DQ
Un Pentir Caspian, Stryd Pierhead, Caerdydd, CF10 4DQ

tel/ffôn 03000 030 555 wales@blf.org.uk Tudalen y pecyn 67

blf.org.uk/Wales

Eitem 3.2

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

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Mynwy
- Dwyrain De Cymru



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-690
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/03861/17

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee.

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

1/4 November 2017

Dear *David,*

Thank you for your letter of 18 October regarding P-05-690 resurfacing of the A40 Raglan-Abergavenny Road.

Following investigations it was established that the A40 at this location is not life expired and there are currently no plans to resurface this section.

The Noise Action Plan for Wales identifies areas adjacent to the motorway and trunk road network that are experiencing noise issues. I can confirm that noise fencing has been considered as part of an initial design assessment for noise mitigation at this location. However, mitigation measures are being implemented on a priority basis with progress dependent on available funding. The following link provides further information.

<http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epg/noiseandnuisance/environmentalnoise/noisemonitoringmapping/noise-action-plan/?lang=en>

We intend to conduct a new noise survey in the current financial year, which will establish whether there has been any significant change in noise level at specific locations across the trunk road network. This could result in new sections being added to the prioritised list.

Yours sincerely,

Ken Skates AC/AM

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

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Correspondence.Ken.Skates@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 69
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.

Eitem 3.3

P-05-721 – Deiseb Terfyn Cyflymder Penegoes

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

Sir Drefaldwyn

Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-721
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/03845/17

David J Rowlands
Chair - Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales

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

14 November 2017


Dear

David,

Thank you for your letter of 24 October, on behalf of the Petitions Committee, regarding the Penegoes Speed Limit Petition P-05-721.

The Speed Limit Review is a three year programme of work focused on over 600 sites across the Welsh trunk road network. Unfortunately we cannot yet specify when the Penegoes site will be assessed.

The results will be made available online and any works arising from the wider review will be programmed over the next three to four years.

Yours ever,


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

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 71

Eitem 3.4

P-05-748 Bysiau Ysgol i Blant Ysgol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Lynne Chick ar ôl casglu 1,239 llofnod – 502 ar bapur a 737 ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau y rhoddir blaenoriaeth i ddiogelwch pob plentyn wrth iddynt deithio yn ôl ac ymlaen i'r ysgol.

Rydym am gael bysiau ysgol penodedig â sedd a gwregys diogelwch i bob plentyn, fel y gall plant deithio yn ôl ac ymlaen i'r ysgol yn ddiogel, ac ni ddylai unrhyw blentyn gael ei orfodi i deithio ar fysiau cyhoeddus gorlawn. Mae'n rhaid rhoi blaenoriaeth i ddiogelwch plant.

Mae gan ein plant yr hawl i deimlo'n ddiogel. Gall bysiau cyhoeddus fynd yn orlawn. Nid oes gennym ddim syniad pwy allai fod yn teithio ar fws cyhoeddus. Bysiau at ddefnydd y cyhoedd yw bysiau cyhoeddus ac nid cludiant i'r ysgol. Nid ydym yn gofyn am wasanaeth di-dâl. Nid ydym yn gofyn am gael rhywbeth am ddim, dim ond tawelwch meddwl bod ein plant yn ddiogel pan fyddant yn teithio yn ôl ac ymlaen i'r ysgol. Rydym yn dysgu ein plant bod pobl ddieithr yn beryglus ac eto mae disgwyl i ni eu hanfon ar fws cyhoeddus yn llawn pobl ddieithr bob dydd.

Bu farw fy merch ar ôl iddi gael ei tharo gan fws cyhoeddus a ddefnyddiodd i deithio adref o'r ysgol. Rwy'n teimlo ei bod hi'n anochel y bydd rhiant arall yn wynebu'r un hunllef â mi os na wneir rhywbeth i sicrhau bod gan blant ddull diogel o deithio yn ôl ac ymlaen i'r ysgol.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Bydd llawer o bobl yn cofio fy merch Louise a'r ffordd ofnadwy y bu farw. I'r rhai nad ydynt yn cofio, roedd Louise yn 11 oed ac ond megis dechrau yn yr ysgol uwchradd. Roedd fy mhlant yn dibynnu ar fws cyhoeddus oherwydd y pellter i gyrraedd yr ysgol. Ar 19 Mawrth 2001, roeddwn i'n disgwyl i Louise ddod adref o Ysgol Uwchradd Cei Connah ar yr amser arferol, ond roedd y bws yn hwyr y diwrnod hwnnw. Dechreuais boeni, ac wrth i mi adael y tŷ gwelais ffrindiau Louise a ddywedodd wrthyf ei bod hi wedi cael ei tharo gan gerbyd. Rhedais at ben y stryd i weld fy merch brydferth yn ymladd am ei bywyd yn y ffordd, â phlant ysgol gofidus o'i hamgylch. Roeddwn i'n methu â deall beth oedd wedi digwydd. Yn y misoedd

wedyn, daeth i'r amlwg bod y bws yr oedd Louise yn teithio adref arno yn orlawn. Roedd oedolion yn sefyll yn siarad â'r gyrrwr. Soniwyd am wthio, a bod ei bag wedi'i ddal yn y drws neu yn yr olwyn, gan achosi iddi gael ei llusgo o dan y bws yr oedd hi newydd ddod oddi arno. Profwyd bod mannau dall nad oedd modd eu gweld yn y drychau ac roedd hynny wedi cyfrannu at y ddamwain.

Yn dilyn penderfyniad i gau ysgol leol, Ysgol Uwchradd John Summers, mae llawer o rieni wedi siarad â mi am eu pryderon ynghylch diogelwch eu plant wrth deithio ar fysiau cyhoeddus yn ôl ac ymlaen i'r ysgol. Codwyd pwyntiau sydd wedi codi ofn arnaf, felly rwy'n arwain ymgyrch yn enw fy merch er mwyn sicrhau na fydd unrhyw blentyn yn cael ei orfodi i ddefnyddio bysiau trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus fel cludiant i'r ysgol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy
- Gogledd Cymru

Ein Cyf /Our Ref:
Dyddiad /Date:
Llinell uniongyrchol/Direct line:
E-bost/Email:

ST / P-05-748 School Buses for School Children
15 Tachwedd 2017 [F]
02920 468600



David J Rowlands AC
Cadeirydd Pwyllgor
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

Annwyl David J Rowlands AC

P-05-748 Bysiau Ysgol i Blant Ysgol - Pwyllgor Deisebau

Ymddiheuriadau am yr oedi cyn ymateb i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau ar y mater a godwyd gan Lynne Chick, Bysiau Ysgol ar gyfer Plant Ysgol. Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu ar wahân ynghylch hynny.

Mae awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru yn rhoi'r pwys mwyaf ar ddiogelwch plant a phobl ifanc, gan gynnwys y rhai sy'n teithio ar gludiant rhwng y cartref a'r ysgol. Mae awdurdodau lleol yn cael eu llywodraethu gan Fesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2008 a Mesur Diogelwch ar Gludiant i Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2011 a'r canllawiau statudol cysylltiedig a ddarperir gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae gweithredu'r darnau hyn o ddeddfwriaeth wedi gwella diogelwch ar gludiant i'r ysgol, ar fysiau ysgol penodedig ac i blant a phobl ifanc sy'n teithio ar lwybrau gwasanaeth cyhoeddus. Mae mesurau diogelwch allweddol yn cynnwys y defnydd gorfodol o wregysau diogelwch tri phwynt ar lwybrau penodedig, gwell dulliau o asesu risg ar gludiant a lwybrau cerdded, a hefyd datblygu codau ymddygiad ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc sy'n defnyddio cludiant o'r cartref i'r ysgol.

Mae awdurdodau lleol wrthi'n gyson yn adolygu trefniadau ar gyfer teithio dysgwyr, gan gynnwys diogelwch, ac yn ceisio darparu gwasanaeth effeithiol ac effeithlon. Mae'r ddarpariaeth gyfredol ledled Cymru yn gymysg o ran sut y darperir teithio dysgwyr, mae hyn yn cynnwys cludiant penodedig, y defnydd o lwybrau gwasanaeth cyhoeddus, gwasanaeth tacsï ac mewn sawl achos sicrhau bod gan blant a phobl ifanc lwybr diogel i gerdded neu seiclo i'r ysgol. Mae'r penderfyniad ynglŷn â pha wasanaeth sy'n briodol ar gyfer pob dysgwr yn cael ei reoli'n rhannol gan ddeddfwriaeth, o ran y pellteroedd statudol ar gyfer hawl i gludiant am ddim i'r ysgol, ac yn rhannol gan amgylchiadau lleol.

Mewn rhai achosion mae'n briodol i blant a phobl ifanc deithio ar lwybrau gwasanaeth cyhoeddus. Mae'n ddyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu gwasanaethau sydd nid yn unig yn ddiogel a phriodol ond sydd hefyd yn darparu gwerth am arian cyhoeddus. O dan rai amgylchiadau ni fyddai'n ymarferol darparu gwasanaeth cludiant

Steve Thomas CBE
Prif Weithredwr
Chief Executive

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Croesawn ohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg a byddwn yn ymateb i ohebiaeth yn yr un iaith.

Ni fydd defnyddio'r naill iaith na'r llall yn arwain at oedi.

Tudalen y pecyn 74
We welcome correspondence in Welsh and English and will respond to correspondence in the same language.
Use of either language will not lead to a delay.

penodedig i'r ysgol os oes llwybr gwasanaeth cyhoeddus eisoes yn bodoli. Fodd bynnag, mae gan awdurdodau lleol gyfrifoldeb i sicrhau bod y gwasanaeth yn ddiogel a phriodol ar gyfer y plant a'r bobl ifanc sy'n defnyddio'r llwybr hwnnw.

Nid oes gan CLILC ddata ar ddarpariaeth cludiant i'r ysgol ledled Cymru, ond os yw'r Pwyllgor am gael unrhyw wybodaeth benodol yna mae croeso i chi gysylltu â mi er mwyn i mi gysylltu ag awdurdodau lleol i gael y wybodaeth honno os oes modd.



Steve Thomas CBE
Prif Weithredwr | Chief Executive

**P-05-748 School Buses for School Children – Correspondence from the
Petitioner to the Committee, 22.12.17**

Dear Sir/ Madam

In reply to your email below.

I have read the attached letter and feel it's a case of book passing, When speaking with local authorities they claim it's not their issue. I feel I'm told one thing and then another and it's really hard and frustrating to get clear facts of who deals with what.

My petition was never about getting free school transport but safe school transport, along the way I've been made aware of the fact that commercial bus drivers do not by law have to under go DSB (CRB) checks this i feel is shocking as there is always a chance that a child or vunrable person could be that last passenger on that bus, meaning the driver is alone with them, you only have to think about the Jamie Lavis case where a bus driver befriended eight year old Jamie and let him hand out bus tickets before sexually abusing and then murdering him, and yet we are expected to be ok with letting our children travel to and from school on commercial services with unchecked drivers!!

I understand there are budgets and council have to deliver value for money but as I've stated above this was never about a free for all, this is about safe transport for school children.

1. Dedicated school buses
2. Every child should have a seat.
3. Every child should have a seat belt.
4. All drivers should have relevant DSB checks.
5. All buses should be fit for purpose.

I never want another parent to go through my nightmare.

Kind regards

Lynne Chick #Schoolbusesforschoolchildren

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

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

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ceredigion
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-767
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/03776/17

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee.

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6 November 2017

Dear David,

Thank you for your further letter of 7 August in relation to Petition P-05-767 regarding the A487 trunk road through Tre-Taliesin and Tre'r Ddol. I am sorry for the time it has taken for you to receive a response.

We are unable to provide a definitive date of when the survey and assessment work will be carried out on the A487 at Taliesin and Tre'r Ddol. However, it remains committed for this financial year. We currently have several hundred similar commitments to be addressed this financial year across the whole of Wales, all of which will be taken forward by our Agents.

Given this workload it is not always practicable for our Agent to meet with individual residents and communities on these routes. Although, any concerns that we or our Agents are informed of are logged and considered when work is being taken forward. We are aware of the concerns among the local community in Tre-Taliesin and Tre'r Ddol which are logged for consideration as part of our work there.

Should the community have anything further to add to those comments; they may wish to contact the North and Mid Wales Trunk Road Agent (NMWTRA). Contact details can be found at the following link <http://www.nmwtra.org.uk/en/contact-us/>

Yours ever,

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 78
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

P-05-767 A487 Trunk Road Through Tre-Taliesin: Urgent Need for Effective Speed-Calming Measures – Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 27.11.17

Dear Petitions Committee

Ref: Petition P-05-767

We would be grateful if the Petitions Committee could consider our response to the Minister's reply dated 6th November:

From the outset we are very disappointed by the Minister's reply in which he effectively tells us that his 'Agent' is too busy to meet with us. His response fails to understand the substantial contribution that our voluntary community group has been making to try to reduce speeding vehicles through Taliesin and Tre 'r' Ddol and the importance of his 'Agent' engaging, listening and fully taking into account our 'on the ground' contribution.

All of us in the Taliesin and Tre 'r' Ddol community, also lead very busy lives. Yet in addition to the many local actions we have undertaken including coordinating very well attended public meetings to discuss and plan road-calming measures and obtaining police and local and national politician support; we have also since the summer implemented our community speed watch scheme which takes place on a regular basis, in partnership with Dyfed Powys police.

Our plans for speed-calming measures involve the whole of the community, have been achieved by democratic process, and it is only right that the Minister instructs his 'Agent' to meet with us and to carefully consider our evidence-based plans as part of their survey and assessment process. We live with the daily impact of speeding HGV's and other vehicles along the A487 through both villages and have experience, knowledge and valuable insight which can inform the Welsh Government's planning process. We therefore deserve to be treated with respect and listened to by the Welsh Government's 'Agent'.

We would therefore be very grateful if the Petition Committee could again request that the Minister instruct his Agent to meet with us as part of their planning process.

With appreciation for your help so far.

Kind Regards

Antony Foulkes

P-05-772 Na i Gylch Haearn arfaethedig Castell y Fflint

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Gerwyn David Evans, ar ôl casglu 11,091 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i wrthod y cynlluniau arfaethedig o adeiladu Cylch Haearn y tu allan i Gastell y Fflint gan ein bod yn ymwybodol iawn o arwyddocâd hanesyddol Edward I a'i Gylch Haearn, a ddefnyddiwyd i ddarostwng a llethu ein pobl.

Rydym o'r farn bod hyn yn arbennig o amharchus i bobl Cymru a'n hynafiaid sydd wedi brwydro yn erbyn gorthrymder, darostyngiad ac anghyfiawnder am gannoedd o flynyddoedd.

Gofynnwn ichi ailfeddwl y penderfyniad i adeiladu'r heneb hon a defnyddio'r arian ar gyfer rhywbeth arall.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Rhondda
- Canol De Cymru

Dafydd Elis-Thomas AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Diwylliant, Twristiaeth a Chwaraeon
Minister for Culture, Tourism and Sport



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-772
Ein cyf/Our ref DET/05007/17

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee.
government.committee.business@wales.gsi.gov.uk

21 November 2017

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter of 24 October which asks for confirmation that the "iron ring" sculpture will not be going ahead as part of the investment in Flint Castle. I can confirm that that is the case.

The Welsh Government has acknowledged that the proposal for the Iron Ring sculpture at Flint Castle has been divisive and, following extremely constructive and productive meetings with local stakeholders, the Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Infrastructure took the decision to cancel the project in September. I am sorry that his letter to you dated 20 September did not reflect the updated position, as set out in the Welsh Government's press statement of 7 September.

For clarification, we will use the investment allocated for the artwork as a contribution to the wider masterplan for the foreshore, taking in the views of local people. This will include developing a range of capital investments for the area and holding a number of events and activities to increase the understanding of the history of the Castle and the significance of the foreshore. Alongside Flintshire County Council and Flint Town Council, we see development of the masterplan as a high priority.

In relation to any future public artwork, I understand that the early indications are that the local community has shown enthusiasm for something that could provide a real visitor destination piece. Flintshire County Council will now, through an arts based engagement commission, be exploring the views and thoughts of the community before taking any proposals forward. This work would be led by the Council, rather than Welsh Government.

Yours sincerely,

Dafydd Elis-Thomas AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Diwylliant, Twristiaeth a Chwaraeon
Minister for Culture, Tourism and Sport

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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 82
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

P-05-780 Ailagor Gorsaf Carno

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Carno Station Action Group, ar ôl casglu 877 o lofnodion ar bapur.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn croesawu'r gwaith o ddatblygu Achos Busnes ar gyfer ailagor gorsaf Carno, yn dilyn deiseb Grŵp Gweithredu Gorsaf Carno i'r Cynulliad 10 mlynedd yn ôl. Rydym yn nodi bod yr achos busnes diwygiedig yn dangos cymhareb o 1.65 o ran manteision i gostau ac y byddai stopio'r rhan fwyaf o drenau yng Ngharno yn cyd-fynd â'r amserlen lawnach bresennol. Mae Carno yn gymuned cymharol anghysbell, sydd wedi'i lleoli ar y darn hiraf o reilffordd heb orsaf weithredol arni yng Nghymru gyfan. Byddai cael gorsaf yma yn rhoi mynediad llawer gwell a chynaliadwy at swyddi a gwasanaethau. Felly, rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ailagor gorsaf Carno yn unol ag amserlen o bum mlynedd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Maldwyn
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-780
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/03846/17

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee

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30 November 2017

Dear *David,*

Thank you for your letter of 24 October regarding Petition P-05-780 to reopen Carno Station.

As per my previous response, the powers, funding and responsibility for the development of rail infrastructure in Wales is reserved to the UK Government. As a result, the Welsh Government currently receives no funding from the UK Government for new rail infrastructure and stations.

Despite the current devolution settlement and on-going pressures on our capital funding, we have continued to invest in the rail network to deliver services and infrastructure that meet our objectives. Indeed, since 2011, the Welsh Government has consistently invested more than the UK Government on enhancing the network in Wales.

I expect, and continue to make the case for, the UK Government to significantly increase expenditure on enhancements in Wales. Nevertheless, I will also continue to assess the case for further investment in the rail network and, when necessary and appropriate, will continue to direct the use of Welsh Government resources as budgets allow.

Yours sincerely,
Ken

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

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

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

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

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

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Abertawe
- Gorllewin De Cymru



Cymdeithas Frenhinol er Atal Creulondeb i Anifeiliaid Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

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

29 November 2017

Dear Chair,

Petition P-05-743: End the Exotic Pet Trade in Wales

Thank you for your letter regarding petition P-05-743 on ending the exotic pet trade in Wales and we are delighted to reply based on the work of the RSPCA and will attempt not to duplicate the petition briefing already supplied to members by the Members Research Service.

As many of your committee members will know, the RSPCA is the oldest animal welfare organisation in the world and has a unique perspective on animal welfare issues with our role in taking private prosecutions against those that commit animal offences.

The RSPCA defines 'exotics' as wild (non-domesticated) animals kept as pets, which includes reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates, exotic mammals (such as African pygmy hedgehogs or raccoon dogs), birds and fish. The RSPCA has concerns about the trade and keeping of exotic pets, which have increased in popularity.

The RSPCA believes that animals should only be kept in captivity if good welfare can be assured. We are opposed to the trade in wild-caught animals for the exotic pet trade, as these animals are taken from the wild and often transported long distances. We are also opposed to the trade in captive-bred wild animals where there are grounds for believing that suffering may be caused as a result of breeding, holding, transportation or use of the animal.

Exotic pets are wild animals kept in captivity and so their needs (as defined under the Animal Welfare Act 2006) are essentially no different to animals of the same species living in the wild. The needs of exotics can be challenging to meet by members of the public because they are fundamentally linked to certain behaviours, diets or environmental conditions that can be difficult to replicate in a home. As a result we believe that there are some exotic pet species, such as primates and raccoon dogs, which are never suitable as pets as it is not possible to meet their needs in a typical household environment.

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Charity registered in
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Noddwr Ei Mawrhydi
Y Frenhines
Patron HM The Queen

Claire Lawson
Assistant Director, External Relations, RSPCA
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Exotics are commonly found in pet shops nowadays; however it is sadly often the case that they are handed over to buyers with very little or no information about how to care for them or the commitment that is involved in keeping them healthy. Impulse buying risks people not understanding fully what they need to provide for the animal. Without proper care exotic animals can suffer from serious diseases and, in severe cases or if left untreated, they can die.

These animals often end up in our care after people realise they're not easy to care for (or once the novelty wears off). Others are rescued after they have been abandoned, escaped or been released on purpose, which then could be an invasive alien species risk to our native wildlife. Animals may become aggressive, grow very large, live for a long time or require a licence or paperwork to be legally kept or sold. Some species can be difficult for us to rehome, due to lack of suitable homes or interest.

In many cases owners are unaware that they are causing any suffering through being so poorly acquainted with the complex need of the species.

Over the last five years, the RSPCA has received, on average, 332 calls each year from Wales regarding reptiles and officers collected 498 reptiles over the five year period.

Scientifically-based expert care information for exotics can be hard to find and an inexperienced owner may not be able to tell the difference between quality and inaccurate care information. Many owners of exotic pets may also struggle to find a qualified vet who is able to provide the specialised treatment that these animals require. As with every animal, appropriate veterinary care is an essential part of ensuring the animal's welfare needs are met.

The RSPCA's campaigns are based on the latest research and thinking on animal welfare by our science teams covering companion, farm, wildlife, and exotic animals.

As the committee will be aware from receiving emails from constituents, RSPCA Cymru is actively campaigning for the end of the keeping of primates as pets. We believe that the keeping of these intelligent, sociable and complex animals in a household environment is incompatible with the primates' wild nature and that their needs cannot be adequately met in a domestic setting, leading to the primate suffering and their welfare compromised.

RSPCA Cymru concerns include:

- **Social Isolation:** Primates are highly social animals and a lack of socialisation can cause the primates to become seriously depressed, to self-mutilate, pluck their hair until bald and show abnormal behaviours such as rocking and self-hugging.
- **Early weaning:** Like humans, young primates are dependent on their mother and other family/group members for socialisation and in the wild common marmosets would remain with their parents for at least the first year. When young primates are removed early from their mother, it has severe, long-lasting harmful effects including aggression and abnormal behaviours. RSPCA Cymru research has shown that primates as young as three months are being sold online without their mother.
- **Housing:** Following RSPCA investigations, in England and Wales, primates have been found in a variety of 'homes' including parrot cages, glass-fronted cupboards, aviaries and sheds and



Cymdeithas Frenhinol er Atal Creulondeb i Anifeiliaid Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

have been found located under stairs, in living rooms and garages, offering little or no access to the outdoors. Poor housing can lead to more abnormal behaviours and a lack of sunlight can cause, crucially, Metabolic Bone Disease, (more commonly known in humans as rickets and osteomalacia) which can lead to fractured and/or misshapen bones.

- **Poor diet:** A lack of understanding, by owners, of the correct diet for a primate means that they are regularly fed 'human' food such as junk/fast food, sweets and chips. This diet does not adequately meet the needs of the primate and does lead to health problems, such as obesity, diabetes and malnutrition.

RSPCA Cymru's full briefing on the keeping of primates as pets can be found online at www.PoliticalAnimal.wales and is attached with this letter.

The RSPCA would urge the committee to recommend to the Cabinet Secretary for Energy, Planning and Rural Affairs to introduce a ban on the keeping of primates as pets where research has indicated that their needs cannot be met and that their welfare will suffer. If a ban is not introduced, there should be a detailed Code of Practice for ensuring the standards primates are kept in, such as the code in England but at a much enhanced level.

Local authorities already have the ability, under the Pet Animals Act 1951, to set conditions on pet shop licences, including restricting species that can be sold. Pet shops must also ensure they meet the welfare requirements of section 9 of the Animal Welfare Act. It is the RSPCA's opinion, that the inclusion of evidence-based written care information should be a mandatory licence condition on those selling pets in Wales, a move that the Society and keepers have long called for.

The RSPCA has raised our concerns over the keeping of primates as pets with the Welsh Government.

Yours sincerely,

The case for a ban on monkeys and other primates being kept as pets

RSPCA CYMRU BELIEVES PRIMATE OWNERSHIP IN A DOMESTIC SETTING IS CRUEL AND DANGEROUS

Current position

Keeping a primate in a domestic setting is entirely legal within Wales. We believe there is a hidden problem which is causing the unnecessary suffering of primates that are being kept as pets. With monkeys and other primates being readily sold as pets online, RSPCA Cymru is concerned that there is an unknown population of primates - hidden victims - which are suffering behind closed doors.

Currently in Wales, there is a lack of detailed legislation regarding the keeping of primates and no statutory Code of Practice exists under the Animal Welfare Act 2006, in the same way as they do for dogs, cats, horses and rabbits.

The Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 (DWAA) covering the UK includes a Schedule that lists the specific species of primates (and other species) that are required to have licences. However, the Act is largely focused on keeping people safe and is very inconsistently applied. Rates of non-compliance are also thought to be very high¹. As a result, it does not provide for the welfare of the animals it covers. Although most primates are covered by the Act, the most commonly kept primates that are kept as pets, as found by RSPCA Cymru research, are not covered by this UK legislation as they do not require a licence.

In 2010, Defra published a "Code of Practice for the welfare of privately kept non-human primates"² to cover primates in England. However, RSPCA Cymru believes that the code has totally failed to achieve the original intention of restricting primate ownership - the only way of achieving this is through a ban.

Due to the lack of legislation and registration, there is currently no systematic way to know how many or where primates are being kept in domestic settings in Wales as the main primates kept as pets do not require a licence. Based on research by RSPCA Cymru, in conjunction with Wild Futures, looking at online sales and licences for primates under the DWAA, we estimate that there are around 120 primates being kept as pets in Wales, out of an estimated 5,000 across England and Wales³.

RSPCA Cymru has undertaken two surveys looking at the online sales of primates. Over the course of eight weeks in 2015 and 2016, RSPCA Cymru found for sale online 19 marmoset monkeys in the Ammanford, Cardiff, Pontypridd and Rhondda Cynon Taff areas.⁴ The primates were mostly sold as individual monkeys, with some being as young as three months old, for between £600-£800 per primate. RSPCA Cymru is concerned, as detailed below, around the ownership of young and individual primates as their needs cannot be met leading to the suffering of the primate.

During RSPCA Cymru's research it was discovered that some websites, such as Gumtree, already do not permit the selling of primates on their websites "because they need specialist care and could risk going to someone who isn't

¹ See Case Study of Boo Boo the capuchin monkey, below, or in *Wild Animal Welfare Indicators*, RSPCA Cymru. 2015. p12 <http://politicalanimal.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Wild-animal-welfare-indicators-bilingual.pdf>

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/code-of-practice-for-the-welfare-of-privately-kept-non-human-primates>

³ *Wild Animal Welfare Indicators*, RSPCA Cymru. 2015. p13

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

⁴ Online survey data collected by Positif Politics between 3 and 28 August 2015 and by RSPCA Cymru between 15 August and 9 September 2016.

experienced enough to handle them”.⁵ Companies that sign up to the Pet Advertising Advisory Group (PAAG) voluntary minimum standards do not permit the advertising of primates as pets online, a clear indication of the seriousness that these companies take animal welfare.⁶

Need for a ban of primates as pets

RSPCA Cymru believes that the keeping of these intelligent, sociable and complex animals in a household environment is incompatible with the primates wild nature and that their needs cannot be adequately met in a domestic setting, leading to the primate suffering and their welfare compromised.

RSPCA Cymru concerns include:

SOCIAL ISOLATION

Primates are highly social animals and a lack of socialisation can cause the primates to become seriously depressed, to self-mutilate, pluck their hair until bald and show abnormal behaviours such as rocking, self-hugging, and even a premature death.

EARLY WEANING

Like humans, young primates are dependent on their mother and other family/group members for socialisation and in the wild common marmosets would remain with their parents for at least the first year. When young primates are removed early from their mother, it has severe, long-lasting harmful effects including aggression and abnormal behaviours. RSPCA Cymru research has shown that primates as young as three months are being sold online without their mother.

HOUSING

Following RSPCA investigations, in England and Wales, primates have been found in a variety of “homes” including parrot cages, glass-fronted cupboards, aviaries and sheds located under stairs, in living rooms and garages, offering little or no access to the outdoors. Poor housing can lead to more abnormal behaviours and a lack of sunlight can cause, crucially, Metabolic Bone Disease, more commonly known as rickets and osteomalacia, which can lead to fractured and/or misshapen bones.

POOR DIET

A lack of understanding, by owners, of the correct diet for a primate means that they are regularly fed “human” food such as junk/fast food, sweets and chips. This diet does not adequately meet the needs of the primate and does lead to health problems, such as obesity, diabetes and malnutrition.

Case studies

LORRAINE BARRETT: “ONE OF THE MOST TRAUMATIC SITUATIONS OF MY LIFE”

Former Assembly Member, Lorraine Barrett, bought a monkey from a pet shop in Penarth in the early 1980s after seeing him tied up with a collar and feeling sorry for him. Borrowing £200 from her brother, Lorraine bought the monkey called Spike and she received no advice from the pet shop, and the only advice she had was from reading a book from the library.

Lorraine recalls an incident where the monkey attacked her, commenting, “He was wild. We had a wild animal in our house. One time he was on the top of the cupboard and jumped on my son’s head. I went to grab him and he bit me all around my arm. We were all just screaming. It was crazy. I know it can’t have been the monkey’s fault - it must have been such an incredibly stressful experience for him.

“Looking back, it was so scary how little information was available about how completely inappropriate it is to keep a monkey in a domestic environment. The only advice people need is that primates should never be kept as pets.”

You can watch Lorraine’s story in a special video produced for RSPCA Cymru here: <https://youtu.be/q0wFzk66WnQ> or at www.youtube.com/RSPCAcymru

⁵http://help.gumtree.com/articles/General_Information/Posting-Rules-Pets-Category?retURL=%2Fapex%2FknowledgeFAQs%3Fc%3DPets%26k%3Dmonkeys&popup=false&at=Rules%20in%20Pets&c=Pets&k=

⁶ <http://paag.org.uk/about-paag/faq/>

Boo Boo THE CAPUCHIN MONKEY

Boo Boo was brought from Wales to be traded in a car park for £2,000 plus two marmosets. Both the seller and new owner thought her to be a male monkey, which is why the cost of the exchange was relatively low, as female monkeys are worth much more within the primate trade as they are used for breeding.

Her new owner kept her for six years, alone, at the end of the garden, in a cage 10' x 7' x 10' with a hatch to a heated 8' x 3' x 7' shed. A TV was left on between 8am and 6.30pm and the owner visited when he had time.

During her life there, Boo Boo never saw a vet and was never licensed under the Dangerous Wild Animals Act even though not being licensed is illegal. After she started to show signs of aggression – a common development in primates as they mature – had bitten someone and had escaped several times, her owner contacted Wild Futures to provide her with a “better life”.

A fecal test showed strongoloides parasite just before Boo Boo arrived at the specialist sanctuary. She was overweight, attributed to the fact that she was denied the opportunity to exercise adequately in her small cage and also fed a diet that included a lot of fruit, as well as milk, cheese and human sugary sweets like marshmallows and lollipops – recommended by the person who sold her.

She displayed neurotic pacing and head-twisting behaviours, which could be the result of severe boredom and stress or an inappropriate environment, and she seriously lacked social skills. Her integration with other monkeys was difficult and it took many months due to the fact that she had been denied the opportunity to interact with her own kind from such a young age.

Happily, Boo Boo now lives in a social group and has many friends – her social skills continue to improve.

Public opinion

A YouGov poll for RSPCA Cymru in 2015 found that 72 percent of people in Wales support a ban on the keeping of all primates as pets.⁷ A ban on keeping primates as pets is also supported by vets, primatologists and other organisations including the British Veterinary Association, Wild Futures, Primate Society of Great Britain and Global Federation of Animal Sanctuaries.

Elsewhere, there are currently 15 European countries that have banned keeping primates as pets, including France (certain species), Italy, Romania and Sweden.

RSPCA Cymru recommendations

RSPCA Cymru believes that the following recommendations should be taken to protect primates:

- A full ban on the keeping of all primates as pets;
- A grandfather clause allowing for a transitional period for primates currently kept as pets to be registered within three months of the ban coming into force;
- A scheme, with a Code of Practice, to be introduced to include an inspection system of those primates registered to monitor their welfare for the remainder of their lives;
- The breeding of primates currently kept as pets to be prohibited;
- Code of Practice for the legitimate keeping of primates e.g. in licensed sanctuaries etc and primates kept as pets in the transitional period.

⁷ YouGov Plc. Total sample size was 1,036 adults. Fieldwork was undertaken between 19th–22nd August 2015. The survey was carried out online. The figures have been weighted and are representative of all Welsh adults (aged 18+).

P-05-753 Cryfhau'r Fframwaith Deddfwriaethol a Rheoleiddiol Ynghylch Cyfleusterau Prosesu Pren Gwastraff

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Ysgol Caer Drewyn ar ôl casglu 232 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i:

Cyfarwyddo Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff cyhoeddus perthnasol eraill i weithio gyda'i gilydd i ddefnyddio eu pwerau a'u dyletswyddau presennol i gymryd camau gorfodi effeithiol ac effeithlon o fewn y diwydiant ailgylchu.

Cryfhau'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol a rheoleiddiol lle bo angen er mwyn galluogi cyrrff cyhoeddus perthnasol i gymryd camau gorfodi mwy effeithiol ac effeithlon (gan gynnwys monitro), a'u galluogi i erlyn a gosod cosbau ariannol cryfach ar gwmnïau a chyfarwyddwyr cwmnïau unigol sy'n torri eu rheolaethau gweithredol fel amodau cynllunio neu delerau eu trwyddedau gweithredol a thrwyddedau amgylcheddol;

Adolygu'r ddeddfwriaeth bresennol i ganiatáu i'r cyhoedd, Gwasanaethau Tân ac Achub a chyrrff cyhoeddus adennill y costau o ymdrin ag achosion, fel y tân diweddar yn South Wales Wood Recycling Ltd, os canfyddir yr achoswyd y tân o ganlyniad i esgeulustod y cwmni, gweithred droseddol neu achosion eraill o dorri rheoliadau, amodau neu ganiatadau gan y cwmni.

Adolygu'r rheolau diogelu'r amgylchedd a rhoi cyfarwyddyd i awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau nad oes unrhyw fath o gyfleusterau prosesu pren gwastraff yn cael eu lleoli'n agos at safleoedd preswyl, safleoedd o ddiddordeb gwyddonol arbennig na safleoedd o bwysigrwydd i gadwraeth natur.

Cynnal asesiad cynhwysfawr ar y goblygiadau iechyd tymor hir yn sgil mewnanadlu'r llwch pren a achosir gan brosesu pren gwastraff a chynnal asesiad parhaus o'r haenau llwch a geir mewn cyfleusterau prosesu pren.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ogwr

- Gorllewin De Cymru

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

SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

21 November 2017

Dear Mr Rowlands,

**P-05-753 Strengthening the Legislative and Regulatory Framework Surrounding
Waste Wood Processing Facilities**

Following your letter on the 18th October to Emyr Roberts. I welcome the opportunity to respond in my capacity as interim Chief Executive of Natural Resources Wales and share our views with the Petitions Committee in relation to the above referenced petition and following consideration of the points raised in previous correspondence.

Natural Resources Wales is responsible for providing a risk-based approach to regulation of the waste industry to ensure the sustainable management of our natural resources for human and environmental well-being.

We seek to achieve this directly through delivery of our regulatory duties, using powers and tools available as set out in legislation; and indirectly through wider interventions that support the delivery of relevant outcomes, such as raising awareness with waste producers to ensure they are taking steps to segregate, classify and manage their waste responsibly.

In relation to the specific waste operator referenced by the petitioner, it is important to highlight that we have a prosecution case in progress within the court system. This limits what we can discuss in this response. We have met with local elected representatives previously to understand their concerns and we will ensure that we contact them again. We are therefore limiting our response here to provide a view on

our generic approach to regulation and progress being made to improve the legislative framework and our approach.

The responsibility of complying with permit conditions and relevant legislation lies with the waste operator and they are ultimately in control and responsible for what happens on site. By applying for a permit they have made a commitment to operate lawfully and in line with the conditions within it. The majority of the waste industry operates responsibly, but there is a part of the industry that fails to meet the required standards or operates outside the law. These non-compliant, poor performing or illegal sites can impact on the environment, communities, reputation of a sector and legitimate waste business. These sites also pose a greater risk of incidents and can consume a large amount of the collective resources of Welsh public bodies.

Our initial regulatory approach is to work with legitimate operators to bring them into compliance. This approach reflects our wider duty to follow the Regulators' Code and is reflected in our organisation's Regulatory Principles. Where operators fail to take adequate steps we then seek to use our other powers, though our use of powers must be proportionate, justified and based on sound evidence. We recognise that there are some operators within the industry that will make some short-term progress to demonstrate a shift to compliance, for example with meeting the requirements of enforcement notices served, but then demonstrate further non-compliances in the same or different areas of their activities. We recognise this issue and are seeking to better address this through the effective use of our existing and recently enhanced powers.

We are committed to working with Welsh Government, Local Government and the Fire and Rescue Services in Wales to tackle the problems caused by poor compliance and illegal waste sites. In response to some significant incidents in the last 24 months we prioritised work to ensure that our regulatory approach to poor performing, illegal sites and sites posing high fire risk is robust. For example, we used additional Welsh Government funding to second an officer from the South Wales Fire and Rescue service to work with us to help develop, review and revise our Fire Prevention Mitigation Guidance for permitted sites. We have provided training for our regulatory officers, Fire and Rescue officers and waste operators to embed this guidance. We are progressing with a programme to include a permit condition to require operators of specific sites to develop a Fire Prevention Mitigation Plan which provides a stronger basis for tackling compliance issues. This programme is being targeted at sites posing a high fire risk. We have a further two officers from the fire and rescue services seconded to support continued delivery of a prioritised operational work programme.

Specifically, in relation to the management of waste wood we are working with the Environment Agency and other organisations to address concerns we have with the segregation, classification and destination of waste wood. We have highlighted these concerns to the Welsh Local authorities to ensure that they are managing their waste wood appropriately and there is consistency in reporting this material for Local Authority Recovery Targets.

We are also supporting Welsh Government in some significant areas of regulatory reform; for example, new powers under the Environmental Permitting Regulations introduced in October 2015 have already improved our ability to take action against some aspects of poor performance by waste operators. We believe the further amendments expected in early 2018 to introduce powers to secure premises that pose a high risk of pollution and to require removal of waste at abandoned sites will provide us with additional tools. In parallel, we continue to work with Government to reinforce the fundamental basis to Environmental Permitting Regulations including Operator Competence, Technical Competence and Financial Provision. We believe that strengthening these provisions will improve operator competence and enable us to reduce opportunities for poor operators to enter the industry. A joint Welsh Government/DEFRA public consultation will be published shortly and we encourage interested parties to respond.

In addition, we have provided our views to the Cabinet Secretary and continue to explore, with her officials, additional regulatory approaches, powers and funding that we believe would improve our ability to undertake waste regulation effectively and encourage the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources.

We will continue to undertake our risk based regulation and focus the resources available to us on those who operate below a level of compliance, but recognise that our regulation will not be effective in isolation. We face similar resource constraints and challenges to other public sector organisations such as local authorities. It will take concerted action from all those involved in the waste chain; producers, collectors, carriers and waste management operators, to create an environment where compliant businesses can flourish on a level playing field.

We support Wales's ambition to create a circular economy that moves away from the current linear model, where materials are fed in to the economy at the start and discarded at the end. Whilst increasing recycling rates is important, it is essential that mechanisms and drivers are put in place to encourage prevention and re-use of waste as recognised by Welsh Government's waste prevention programme. Manufacturers have a role to prevent waste through designing out waste in products as well as ensuring their products and packaging can be re-used or widely recycled. Public

sector organisations, including Natural Resources Wales, must ensure that they take steps to influence sustainable procurement so that it optimises low waste.

I trust that this response explains our position on the legislative and regulatory framework surrounding waste wood processing facilities and our commitment to working with other public bodies to tackle issues in the waste sector but please let us know if you require any additional information.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Ingram', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Kevin Ingram

Prif Weithredwr Interim, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Interim Chief Executive, Natural Resources Wales

P-05-759 Ailagor Ffordd Goedwig Cwmcarn adeg y Pasg 2018

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan The Friends of Cwmcarn Forest Drive ar ôl casglu 1450 llofnod – 353 ar bapur a 1097 ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu'r dull angenrheidiol i ganiatáu i Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ailagor Ffordd Goedwig Cwmcarn yn llawn i geir preifat adeg y Pasg 2018.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Yn ystod haf 2014, dywedodd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru y byddai Ffordd Goedwig Cwmcarn, a elwir hefyd yn Daith Cwmcarn, ar gau am o leiaf ddwy flynedd o fis Tachwedd 2014, a bod hyn yn angenrheidiol oherwydd haint llarwydd Japan yn nyffryn Cwmcarn a'r llechweddau cyfagos. Mae'r broses o gael gwared ar y llarwydd bellach bron wedi'i gwblhau ac mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn dechrau adfer y llwybrau beiciau a llwybrau troed, ond nid ymddengys fod bwriad adfer Taith Cwmcarn, er bod y mwyafrif helaeth o'r llwybr heb ei niweidio. Mae canolbwyntio ar ddefnyddwyr ceir preifat y ffordd yn annheg ac yn ddianghenraid pan fydd defnyddwyr eraill dim ond yn wynebu amhariad dros dro. Mae llawer o'r rhai sy'n cael mynediad i'r Ffordd gyda char preifat yn gwneud hynny am na allant symud llawer – mae rhai yn deuluoedd gyda phlant bach, mae llawer yn hŷn, yn anabl neu o'n cymunedau lleiafrifoedd ethnig a mewnfudwyr. Mae methu â darparu cyfleuster ar gyfer y bobl hyn yn wahaniaethol, yn enwedig pan fo cynlluniau, a'r arian ar gael, i ddarparu cyfleusterau pellach ar gyfer defnyddwyr eraill. Mae diffyg ffordd sy'n gwbl hygyrch yn amddifadu'r bobl hynny sydd fwyaf difreintiedig yn ddiwylliannol ac yn fateryddol o'u prif gyfleuster ar gyfer iechyd a lles. Mae ein sefydliad, Cyfeillion Ffordd Goedwig Cwmcarn eisiau mynediad cyfartal i holl ddefnyddwyr Taith Cwmcarn ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru a Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru i ddarparu ffordd o wneud hyn yn bosibl.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Islwyn
- Dwyrain De Cymru

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

15 November 2017

Dear Mr Rowlands,

Thank you for your letter of 18 October 2017. You will be aware that Dr Emyr Roberts has retired from NRW and so I am responding as interim Chief Executive until our new Chief Executive, Clare Pillman takes up her position in February 2018.

Can I begin by saying that we do understand the frustrations felt by the community and it is acknowledged that progress has been slower than we would have wished. We do take seriously the comments of Mr Southall, on behalf of the Friends of Cwmcarn Forest Drive, which you enclosed with your letter. Mr John Hogg our Head of Operations South Central, who has attended the public meetings at Cwmcarn, spoke with Mr Southall on 10 November 2017 in order to explain the current position and respond to the issues that were raised by him. He has also offered to speak with him in one month to update him further.

Before responding to the specific points in Mr Southall's letter I should like to explain the position of NRW. Without a significant capital sum we will not be able to undertake the necessary work to re-open Forest Drive to a standard that permits public vehicle usage. Initial surveys that we have carried out indicate that stability in some areas would require further investigation and it would not, in our opinion, be as straight forward as suggested by Mr Southall. We need to better understand those likely costs so that we can make a funding bid to the Welsh Government (WG). Discussions with WG have started on exploring funding options e.g. re-prioritisation of WG capital funding, WG's Targeted Regeneration Fund and Heritage Lottery funding.

Mr Southall is correct that we have not gone out to tender on the feasibility study but we have continued to discuss how best we and Caerphilly County Borough Council (CCBC) could work together. The feasibility study will look at how working with the local authority and/or others we can ensure a sustainable future for Forest Drive and the other amenities. It is regrettable that we have not been able to progress this as quickly as we would have

wished and this has been due in part to staff absence, however, we are making every endeavour and as mentioned above Mr Hogg will be updating Mr Southall on progress.

We are sorry that Mr Southall feels he has not been kept informed of progress and specifically that a member of our staff has not responded to his emails. It is not acceptable to not respond to emails and Mr Hogg has apologised to Mr Southall. We believe that through Mr Hogg, and in due course other staff, we can update Mr Southall on a more regular basis. We have also agreed to attend a public meeting in the spring of next year.

The new mountain bike routes being proposed at Cwmcarn are a council initiative. The council approached us with the idea to find out if we would allow them on our land and this in turn led to an approval in principle to allow them to proceed to a planning application. However, they would take full responsibility for the trails, including design, construction and ongoing maintenance. I would add that we did suggest to the council that if they were developing new mountain bike routes they should as part of the project include other recreational improvements such as improved walking trails etc. No official agreements have been developed with the council, so perhaps this could be a matter for the community to raise directly with them? The way these routes will be managed in practice will be determined at a later stage but we would of course work with the council on things like route maps, marketing information, and on physical management, as long as NRW was not losing out financially.

Thank you for telling us that Ken Skates AM has advised through a response to a question from Rhiannon Passmore AM that the WG hoped to reopen the Forest Drive to cars in 2019. As mentioned above we are in discussion with WG on sources of funding and can include that information in our discussions.

In summary, I hope the above reassures your Committee that we continue to progress our work at Cwmcarn, albeit progress to date has been slower than we would wish. Keeping the community informed of our work is important to us and I hope that you will see that we have taken steps to remedy that break down in communications.

Kind regards

Kevin Ingram
Interim Chief Executive



Friends of Cwmcarn Forest Drive

24 Mount Pleasant Terrace, Pontywaun, Crosskeys, NP11 7GH

David Rowlands AM
Chair – Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales,
Ty Hywel,
Cardiff Bay,
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[REDACTED]

Monday 1st January 2018

David

Thank you very much for forwarding the letter from Kevin Ingram, Interim Chief Executive, of NRW's dated 15 November 2017. I am pleased to confirm that I have now spoken to John Hogg, the south Wales Regional manager for NRW, on several occasions and he has promised to keep our society updated regarding developments at the Cwmcarn Forest Drive. In addition I have also received two emails from Derek Stephen, NRW's Commercial Business Development Manager, who is now troubleshooting the issues at Cwmcarn on behalf of the South East Wales region of NRW. Unfortunately we have yet to speak to him face to face and I hope to remedy this situation later this month. We will be linking up for a telephone conversation next Monday 8th January and we also hope to arrange a public meeting at Cwmcarn village in March. Derek is aiming to draft a Project Initiation Document [PID] before the end of January and he has indicated that he needs to fully understanding the issues and concerns we have surrounding the future of the facilities at Cwmcarn.

We continue to have concerns about the opening up of new 'elite' mountain bike trail while the majority of people are being overlooked in favour of the needs of a relatively small number of mountain bikers. This matter was brought to the fore by

our committee member Mrs Maggie Thomas who wrote to NRW about her concerns that these cycle tracks would pass over public rights of way, back in July. She has yet to receive a response. She has also informed me that she asked in one of our public meetings about the reinstatement of all public rights of way after the felling was complete. Ms Sally Tansey gave an assurance at our public meeting last March, which you attended, that they would all be cleared along the legal line. She has recently walked on some of these routes and found that that FP 119 & FP 115 in the community of Abercarn were not visible on the ground and have not been fully cleared. Whilst it is accepted that rights of way can be closed temporarily for felling purposes, they must be reopened at the earliest opportunity by law. She has also received no response to this request. Given that the Forest Drive remains closed it is of utmost importance that walkers have places where they can walk in safety. It is also vital that every public footpath is unobstructed and easy to use, whether they have been obstructed for years or whether the obstructions have been as a result of the recent felling. We have found consistently that paths used by cyclists are cleared immediately after felling but those dedicated to walkers often take months to properly reinstated or remain indefinitely closed or impassable.

There is one matter that is very close to my heart that I would also like to raise at this time. I have always said that I started the campaign to get the Drive re-instated to ensure that those with mobility issues can once again visit the Drive to enjoy its magnificent scenic views. Unfortunately in early October I suffered an arthritis attack on my knees which has left me functionally immobile so I can no longer (at least for the time being) walk from my home in Pontywaun up onto the Forest Drive. Up to the time of my attack I was regularly able to survey the condition of the Drive on foot, however I am no longer able to do this and I have asked John Hogg whether it might be possible for me to become a key holder for the barrier which blocks access to the Drive. I believe that this is essential if the Friends of Cwmcarn Forest Drive are able to assess the condition of the Forest Drive, monitoring usage by cyclists and walkers, and to determine other factors that may be important to building a cogent case for a re-opening. Currently the Drive can be accessed by NRW staff and contractors, the driver of the Cwmdown minibus who takes cyclists up to the top of the steep downhill track on Mynydd Medart, CCBC Cwmcarn visitor centre staff, Mrs Barbara White who lives at Ty'n y Ffynnon farm and the Lewis family who keep

sheep at the farm and on surrounding hillsides. I would like to ask if you would be supportive of our group becoming key holding as not being able to access the Drive at all puts us at a major disadvantage in our campaign to get the Drive re-opened.

Finally the question raised by our petition asks for the Welsh Government to help source the finances required to re-open the Forest Drive and if there is a requirement to draw on European Union (WEFO) funding then time is now of the essence and it should be done as soon as possible. The Welsh government were consultative on the closure of the Forest Drive and as an aspect of this they should have insisted upon NRW ring-fencing a re-instatement fund. As they failed to do this our society considers that the problems surrounding this issue were caused by the Welsh government's lack of due diligence on this matter and hold them accountable. As a consequence of this we feel that this issue requires the oversight of your committee until at least the time of our public meeting in March and for this reason we would like to request that you keep our petition open. We continue to believe that this is essential if we are to get a positive outcome for 'the many' and not just for 'the few' and we repeat our desire that the Welsh Government will provide the resources to ensure that the drive is once again open to the general public in private cars.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R Southall', written in a cursive style.

Robert Southall

Chair, Friends of Cwmcarn Forest Drive

P-05-773 Peidiwch â Llenwi Safleoedd Tirlenwi!

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

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

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

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

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

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

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

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

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

P-05-773 Don't Fill Landfill! – Correspondence from Cardiff Council to the Chair, 08.12.17

Dear David Rowlands AM

Re: Bin Sticker Petition

Thank you for your correspondence dated 22 November 2017 regarding the above and thank you for the information provided.

During the last roll out of wheeled bins in Cardiff, 'no food waste' and 'no dry recyclables' stickers were placed on to the black bins to act as a 'nudge' for the other recycling services we offer. This was a one off project funded by the Waste and Resource Action Programme (WRAP) and they provided the design using their knowledge and communications expertise. Moving forward, we can change the designs on the lids of wheeled bins to include more awareness about the end destination of the waste.

We take the comments on board about the green recycling bags, and would welcome a meeting with Claire Perrin to discuss ways in which we can improve communications with residents. I would therefore be grateful if you could share her contact details with us so we can get in touch directly.

I trust the above is of assistance. If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J Cherrington', written over a light grey rectangular background.

Jane Cherrington

**Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Ailgylchu/ Head of Recycling Services
Masnacholi a Chydweithredu / Commercialisation & Collaboration**

Eitem 3.12

P-05-777 Cymhwyso'r Ddeddfwriaeth Systemau Llethu Tân Awtomatig o fewn y Rheoliadau Adeiladu cyfredol ar gyfer Cymru.

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Nick Harding, ar ôl casglu 62 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i adolygu a diwygio gweithrediad presennol y Rheoliadau Systemau Chwistrellu Tân o fewn y Rheoliadau Adeiladu cyfredol a ddaeth i rym ar 1 Ionawr 2016 (Cymru).

Dylai'r adolygiad i ddiwygio ystyried yn benodol sut y mae'r rheoliad wedi cael ei integreiddio i'r Rheoliadau Adeiladu cyfredol mewn perthynas â phrosiectau sy'n dod o fewn y categori "Newid Defnydd Hanfodol" (Rheoliad 5) a'r gofyniad i ôl-ffitio systemau llethu tân awtomatig. Dylai'r adolygiad yn bennaf ystyried yr hyn a gyflawnir mewn gwirionedd pan fydd dau eiddo yn cael eu cyfuno i un eiddo, o gofio: –

1) Pan fydd dau annedd yn dod yn un, dylai'r broses adeiladu ei hun gael ei hystyried yn ddim gwahanol i'r hyn a fyddai'n cael ei ystyried fel Estyniad i annedd. O dan y Rheoliadau Adeiladu presennol nid oes angen i system llethu tân awtomatig gael ei gosod mewn Estyniadau waeth beth fo'u maint.

2) Y gofyniad yw i osod system llethu tân awtomatig yn yr adeilad yn ei gyfanrwydd ac nid dim ond yn y rhan sydd wedi'i ddatblygu.

3) Nid yw'r Rheoliad yn ystyried unrhyw gamau lleihau tân sylweddol sydd eisoes yn digwydd o ganlyniad i'r prosiect adeiladu, fel lleihau nifer y ceginau o fewn eiddo (mae 70% – 80% o'r holl danau domestig yn dechrau mewn ceginau yn ôl Firesafe.org.uk).

4) Mae'r costau cyfredol ar gyfer systemau llethu tân awtomatig wedi'u "hól-osod" yn golygu nad yw'r gofyniad yn gost effeithiol, sef ffaith a ategir gan bob astudiaeth a gomisiynwyd ac astudiaeth annibynnol a gynhaliwyd hyd yma. (Mae costau a dyfynbrisiau a gasglwyd yn amrywio o £5,000 i dros £10,000, yn dibynnu ar argaeledd llif o ddŵr, nifer y penaethiaid sy'n gweithredu, a gofynion o ran tanc a seilwaith).

5) Mae'r Ddeddfwriaeth wedi cael ei rhoi ar waith heb seilwaith digonol. O fewn Cymru gyfan dim ond 7 o gwmnïau BAFSA cofrestredig sy'n bodoli. Mae hyn yn debygol iawn o arwain at brisio heb fod yn gystadleuol.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Dylai'r adolygiad hefyd edrych ar y goblygiadau ehangach o ran sut y mae'r ddeddfwriaeth hon wedi cael ei rhoi ar waith, nawr ei bod wedi bod ar waith ers peth amser. Dylai ystyriaethau gynnwys:

1) Cynnal y systemau – Nid yw'r ddeddfwriaeth yn cynnwys dim ynghylch unrhyw ofynion cynnal a chadw parhaus ar ôl i system gael ei gosod. Dull Cynulliad Cymru yn hyn o beth yw darparu "Taflen" i'r cyhoedd sydd i fod i ddarparu gwybodaeth i berchennog cartref ynglŷn â gofynion cynnal a chadw'r system; fodd bynnag, mae hyn yn llai na'r hyn a fyddai'n cael ei gyflawni pe bai'n rhan o'r ddeddfwriaeth i sicrhau y caiff y system ei chynnal a'i chadw yn barhaus. Fodd bynnag, yr effaith yn sgil hyn yw rhoi rhagor o faich ar berchnogion tai o ran costau bod yn berchen ar gartref a'i redeg, gyda chostau cynnal a chadw parhaus a amcangyfrifir dros £2000 y flwyddyn.

2) Risg Legionella (oherwydd diffyg cynnal a chadw) – Credir yn eang nad yw systemau chwistrellu yn gyffredinol yn ffynhonnell Legionella (FPA RC63), fodd bynnag, gan mai Cymru yw'r wlad gyntaf yn y byd i ddeddfu ar Systemau Chwistrellu Domestig fel gofyniad ar gyfer pob adeilad newydd a chartref a gaiff ei drawsnewid, credwn fod angen mwy o waith ymchwil, yn enwedig gan fod y rheoliadau yn hepgor cynnwys cynnal a chadw'r system. Rydym ni o'r farn, wrth i systemau heneiddio, ac na chânt eu cynnal oherwydd costau, y bydd y risg o Legionella yn rhoi'r cyhoedd mewn mwy o berygl o haint yn gyffredinol.

3) Costau – Oherwydd lled elw tynn ar gyfer Adeiladwyr Tai a Datblygwyr, mae rhai bellach wedi rhoi'r gorau i adeiladu tai mewn rhai ardaloedd yng Nghymru (cwmni Persimmon a chwmni Redrow) neu byddant yn rhoi'r gorau iddi'n fuan, o ganlyniad uniongyrchol i'r Ddeddfwriaeth hon.

4) Dadansoddiad Budd Cost – Yn ystod yr ymchwiliad cychwynnol amcangyfrifwyd y byddai'r system yn costio £1500 – £2500 i bob cartref. Mewn gwirionedd mae'r gost rhwng £5,000 a £10,000 am bob gosodiad. Yn aml mae angen offer ychwanegol oherwydd na all Dŵr Cymru warantu isafswm llif a phwysau'r dŵr.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-777
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/02564/17

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

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

16 November 2017

Dear David

Thank you for your letter of 24 October, regarding the Domestic Fire Safety (Wales) Measure 2011 and the subsequent building regulations made in 2013.

The work identified by the petitioner is the conversion of two dwellings into one dwelling. In these circumstances the requirements, Regulations 5 (Meaning of material change of use) of the Building Regulations 2010 apply. (Regulation 5 (g) - the building, which contains at least one dwelling, contains a greater or lesser number of dwellings than it did previously). In situations where Regulation 5 (g) apply there is a requirement to install an automatic fire suppression system.

In relation to the requirements applicable to Regulation 5 (g) of the Building Regulations 2010 and the need to provide automatic fire suppressions systems, there are currently no plans to review these requirements.

Regards
Lesley

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 110

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

P-05-777 Application of the Automatic Fire Suppression Systems Legislation within the current Building Regulations for Wales – Correspondence from the petitioner, 20.12.17

Dear Petitions Committee,

Again many thanks for discussing what I believe should be a significant discussion point for the economic future of the Building trade in Wales as well as ensuring a reasonable, rationalised approach to preventing Fire deaths in Wales.

With reference to Lesley Griffith's reply, it is disappointing that she has chosen not to address the outline questions proposed in the petition. Having shared previous correspondence with Lesley Griffiths on this matter for some time this seems to be a common trait.

Lesley's reply is a clear demonstration of how disconnected from reality the current Assembly lawmakers are, ignoring wider implications and ramifications whilst not even attempting to substantiate with facts and figures reasons behind the legislation implementation only supports that fact that this piece of legislation is not fit for purpose. The basis for this piece of legislation is completely unfounded, there were promises made by the Assembly members, in particular Ann Jones, to provide supporting evidence that Sprinklers were more effective in reducing deaths in dwellings that say, working maintained smoke alarms. No evidence was ever given for this, along with no data provided on type, style, size or age of buildings deemed to be at the highest risk of fire. However, clear evidence has been given by the BRE studies stating that in buildings with less than 3 stories, sprinkler systems are not a financially viable option compared to a working smoke alarm.

News released this week identifies that the Welsh economy is starting to suffer, with Wales currently being bottom of the UK trade and economy table; other news also related specifically to this legislation states that now councils have had to take their own initiative and essentially create their own building companies to enable them to meet their sustainable housing criteria. This current situation is a direct result of building companies choosing to develop over the border in England rather than Wales due to legislative red-tape such as the blanket implementation of the Sprinkler System regulation.

Again in this week's news another clip mentions that homes with broken / unmaintained smoke alarms are the primary cause of fire related deaths. How embarrassing will it be in

the future when the same applies to Sprinkler Systems due to the fact that the Welsh Government refused to include maintenance legislation to back up the primary Sprinkler installation requirements!

After all if people won't even pay for batteries or replacement of out of date alarms, there will be no chance of paying the extortionate annual costs associated with maintaining a Sprinkler System!

Given all the above and also that Fire loading (Hoarding) has just started to be mentioned in the news, surely it is time for the assembly to step-up and recognise that this current piece of legislation needs reviewing and amending.

In light of all the comments mentioned above and supported by other members of the public. I again call for a formal independent review of the current Building Regulations for the removal of the requirement to install or retrofit Sprinkler Systems to dwellings with a) *less* than 3 stories, b) Authorised modifications with an a *reduction* in primary fire sources (Kitchens) as a result of the modification work and c) Amalgamations with the intent of *reducing* the number of dwellings.

Nick Harding

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

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

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

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

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

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

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Not residing in Wales



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-779
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/02563/17

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee.
National Assembly for Wales
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15

November 2017

Dear David

Thank you for your letter of 24 October regarding the compulsory scanning of deceased domestic pets for microchips by councils.

As previously advised, it is for Local Authorities themselves to determine their own financial affairs and conditions of contract and to justify those decisions within their own communities. The cost of including the scanning of all animals for microchips via a waste contract would have to be carefully quantified.

Whilst I have every sympathy with pet owners who lose their beloved animal and wish to be informed if it is found, in whatever circumstances, the handling, storage and disposal of any animals carcass must comply with the provisions Regulation (EC) No. 1069/2009 and Regulation (EU) No. 142/2011 which is enforced, in Wales, via The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Wales) Regulations 2014. There would also have to be considerations given to bio-security issues and the health and safety of those employed in waste control.

Given the above I do not intend issuing additional guidance to Local Authorities on this issue.

Regards
Lesley

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM

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

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Correspondence.Lesley.Griffiths@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 115
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

**P-05-779 Compulsory scanning of domestic pets for microchips by councils
– Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 07.12.17**

Local Authorities do determine their own financial affairs, and contract conditions. The reason we feel Government intervention is needed is simply because certain councils in Wales are not so much as considering introducing microchip readers in to their depots, regardless of the numerous requests of the councils constituents. We have supporters in the 5 target areas who have requested the council look in to adopting this approach, plus there has been numerous independent petitions from locals – Cardiff in particular, yet the councils refuse to listen to residents requests, and simply file the petitions regardless of the number of signatures. Regardless of financial issues, councils do have a responsibility to act upon the concerns of its citizens.

In terms of financial restraints, we feel this is an excuse because all but 5 Welsh councils do currently have this procedure in place, and will agree it is inexpensive to operate. A 1 off cost for a freezer, and microchip readers is the only additional cost required of the councils, of which we have offered to help with previously. An example would be Powys, who only recently introduced this measure. Financial restraints were expressed so we donated scanners to each of their depots, which was received well. The scanners donated would not have exceeded £100, to give you an idea of cost for the 5 depots.

The main point to note is that every local authority in Wales already currently collects animal carcasses from public property. We do not ask for any additions or changes be added to the current operations of collection and disposal, just that the use of scanners becomes a mandatory requirement within the departments for domestic pets, specifically cats.

In terms of disposal, councils do collect carcasses already, and will proceed to do this following regulations set under the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Wales) Regulations 2014, the Environment Protection Act 1990, and also follow requirements that need meeting from organisations such as Natural Resources Wales (NRW). Legislation currently set upon councils would not change, nor would any need introducing, as they each already comply with all of the above – regardless of them having a scanning procedure in place or not currently. The introduction of a mandatory scanning approach, would not alter any current legal requirements, nor would any additional ones need to be included. The approach has been adopted, and is working, for the majority of Welsh councils at present, there is no apparent reason why the remaining 5 councils could not also follow the methods set by all the others for the benefit, and mental wellbeing, of residents.

The Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, and the Animal and Plant Health Agency, do not recognise domestic pets as being placed in either a Category 1 or category 2 ABPs. As low-risk material, there are a much wider range of options for use and disposal compared to higher risk material, which local authorities and their contractors do already comply with current regulations to either landfill or incinerate the carcasses. In terms of bio-security, workers in the waste departments currently will already follow Health and Safety legislation set out for those handling uncontaminated animal by-products.

We do not ask this change, we just ask for the additional use of scanners so the owners have the chance to come forward and either collect them for private burial, which is permitted, or that they are simply notified so as can process their pets fate, and have closure. There would be no increase in cats collected, and the average number of cats collected monthly by councils stands at an average of just 7, of which around 3/4 will be microchipped. This means any burden to workload would be kept to an absolute minimum, in terms of phone calls to notify the owners.

Of the 22 authorities in Wales, just 5 currently do not scan. Should the Welsh Government consider placing a mandatory requirement upon all councils to scan domestic pets collected, we believe it should come in to play with all new waste contracts, giving the remaining 5 councils time to prepare for change. We, and our larger partners, have already agreed to work with those to ensure a smooth and effective roll out, should the councils wish assistance.

We continue to hear of sympathy toward pet owners, but without any action taken this remains just words. Action would signal the Government understands what people's pets mean to them in contemporary times, and respect citizens right to closure should the worst happen to their pet.

CatsMatter

- www.catsmatter.org
-
- www.facebook.com/catsmatteruk



Eitem 3.14

P-05-769 Canolfan Trawma Difrifol De Cymru – Caerdydd ac Abertawe

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Hywel Ap John Griffiths, ar ôl casglu 69 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu canolfannau trawma difrifol yn Ysbyty Treforys, Abertawe yn ogystal ag Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru, Caerdydd yn hytrach na dim ond ar un safle.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyfor Meirionnydd
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

**P-05-769 South Wales Major Trauma Centre – Cardiff & Swansea Please –
Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 17.11.17**

Dear Hannah,

My sincerest thanks for your recent e-mails.

As I am not mandated to speak on behalf of those who have signed the petition, I am unable to offer any response to the letter presented by the Minister for Health.

It is now for the Assembly Members who sit on the petitions committee to carefully consider whether or not what is asked within the wording of the petition is worthy of any further action.

Kindest regards,

Hywel Ap John Griffiths

Eitem 3.15

P-05-781 Cymuned Port Talbot yn erbyn yr Archgarchar

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan The Port Talbot Super Prison Protest Group, ar ôl casglu 1,263 o lofnodion ar-lein a 7,528 ar bapur – cyfanswm o 8,791 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i beidio â rhyddhau na gwerthu tir i lywodraeth y DU i ddatblygu archgarchar ym Maglan.

Mae Llywodraeth y DU, gyda chefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru, yn cynnig adeiladu 'archgarchar' â lle i 1600 o ddynion ar rostir Baglan.

Mae'r safle yn agos at gartrefi a chyfleusterau lleol a busnesau lleol, a bydd yn rhoi straen sylweddol ar ffyrdd a gwasanaethau iechyd yn yr ardal. Mae'r safle mewn parth menter ac wedi'i ddynodi ar gyfer defnydd economaidd yn ogystal â bod mewn ardal lle y ceir perygl llifogydd.

Mae gan Gymru eisoes lawer o leoedd gwag yn y carchardai sydd ganddi ar hyn o bryd.

Byddai'r carchar hwn yn cyflwyno'r holl broblemau sy'n gysylltiedig â charchardai mawr ac ni chafwyd unrhyw warant gan y naill lywodraeth na'r llall ynglŷn â'r camau amddiffyn a fyddai'n cael eu rhoi ar waith i gynorthwyo Port Talbot i ymdopi â nifer mor fawr o garcharorion.

Nid oes unrhyw sicrwydd tymor hir y byddai'r carchar newydd yn parhau i gael ei neilltuo ar gyfer carcharorion categori C. Gellid ei newid yn y dyfodol i gadw troseddwyd mwy peryglus.

Gall Port Talbot wneud yn well na hyn ac mae ein tref yn haeddu llawer mwy. A wnewch chi lofnodi'r ddeiseb a dweud wrth Lywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru, DIM archgarchar ym Mhort Talbot?

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Aberafan

- Gorllewin De Cymru

**P-05-781 Port Talbot Community Against the Super Prison –
Correspondence from the petitioner to the Committee, 01.01.18**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I was contacted recently to advise me that there is a meeting to consider my petition against the building of a super prison here in Port Talbot. The hearing date is January 9th 2018.

I was asked to send comments for the committee to take into consideration regarding the petition. I would like to submit the following statement for the committee's consideration:

When it was first announced that a super prison was planned for Baglan Moors, Port Talbot it was first met with disbelief. The site selected is a flood plain & is wholly unsuitable for a building of that magnitude. If built it risks water damage/subsidence issues to neighbouring business premises and over 2000 residential houses, a health centre that houses 5 doctors surgeries & a sheltered housing complex, all of these are within metres of this proposed site. There are also over 5000 school children all under a mile away from this site. As a town, over 8000 residents signed a petition in under 2 months to show how much we do not want or need this prison in Port Talbot. Had we had longer the petition would have been in 10's of thousands in strength.

There is a covenant on this land that states only business premises may be built on it. A prison is not a business premises. It is classed a secure residential building, therefore not in keeping with this covenant. We believe that the Welsh Assembly Government, as owners of this land should now remove this site from the list submitted to the MoJ for consideration as it is unsuitable for the use. We petitioned the Senedd back in September to show how much we as a town are against the idea of this prison. It will not bring jobs to the area as the MoJ promise, it will cause unnecessary increased pressure on our infrastructure, which is already struggling with one huge new super school.. another Welsh Medium super school is opening in September 2018 which is going to add to congestion. Imagine what a 30+ month build of a prison scale is going to do to the traffic situation? The proposed prison is a Cat C, rehabilitation prison which will encourage and support inmates leaving the prison daily to attend training placements and jobs within our community. Our community already has high unemployment, with inmates attending placements and jobs that SHOULD by rights be going to local people to alleviate our high unemployment figures. Residents surrounding the proposed site are naturally concerned about subsidence problems that would/could occur. A smaller housing

estate has already had issues with structural damage from the build of the Welsh Medium School, imagine the damage the prison build could cause. These fears are real, this is how the residents of Port Talbot feel about this proposed built, should it go ahead.

We, the people of Port Talbot urge the Welsh Assembly Government & The First Minister to please reconsider allowing the Ministry of Justice to buy this site. Please remove Baglan Moors from the list of 'suitable' prospective sites for the super prison. The site is NOT away from residential areas or schools, it would be IN a community, it would stretch already stretched resources from our depleted hospital, our police force & our fire service.

Please do not sell the land to the MoJ

Yours sincerely

Victoria Griffiths

Senedd Petitions Committee Briefing: BASELINE DATA : or “What we **still don’t know about the proposed Dump of Hinkley sediments at Cardiff Grounds”**

Introduction: This referenced Technical Briefing and its predecessors have been presented to the Petitions Committee in place of the originally proposed referenced scientific report, which would have addressed similar issues. The Briefings have attempted to address the principal concerns laid out in the text of the petition, while at the same time responding to specific points raised by written and spoken submissions from NRW, CEFAS and EDF.

This is intended to be the final briefing, although the Campaign does request the right to respond to input from CEFAS and NRW at the proposed 9th Jan' meeting, and also to submit commentary on the CEFAS digital readout of gamma spectroscopy, when CEFAS eventually supply us with that data.

The Campaign wishes to thank Committee members and the Committee clerking team for their assistance, support and interest during the process.

Summary of conclusions:

- No appropriate baseline data for water body and sediment movements around the Severn estuary coasts of south Wales
- No baseline data for movement/transport of sedimentary material dumped into the Cardiff Grounds
- No baseline data for the behaviour and fate of Bridgwater Bay/Hinkley sediment-associated radioactivity dumped at the Cardiff Grounds
- No baseline data for current (pre-dump) concentrations of Bridgwater Bay/Hinkley derived radioactivity in south Wales coastal and coastal zone (terrestrial) environments
- No baseline data for current (pre-dump) doses of marine radioactivity to inhabitants of the south Wales coast and the terrestrial zone (up to 10 miles inland)
- Therefore not possible to construct potential doses for the post-dump scenario (current + post dump radioactivity)
- Had a site specific (Cardiff Grounds) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) been carried out, these data gaps could have been rectified
- A comprehensive EIA is now required. The Campaign respectfully calls upon the Committee and the National Assembly to demand that the Welsh Government establish and carry through such an EIA before deciding on renewing Marine Licence 12/45 ML

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1: Baseline data:

1:1 Introduction: Acquisition of baseline data is of the greatest importance when assessing the risks attached to any major development involving the proposed deposition/dumping of large volumes of radio-active sediments which might be radio-toxic to the environment or deleterious to public health.

1:2 Baseline data provides information on the current levels of such material in the immediate “receiving” environment and those “downstream” areas likely to be impacted in the intermediate or long term. Such information enables both the assessment of current environmental concentrations of the radio-active materials and the monitoring and analysis of trends following the disposal/dump of the radioactive materials.

1:3 Full and detailed baseline data on the radio-activity in the sedimentary material proposed for the disposal/dump will permit a fuller understanding of the potential risks, potential pathways of exposure and potential doses of radio-activity to the public.

1:4 Baseline data on the fate and behavior of sediments, and their associated pollutants, dumped at the Cardiff Grounds site is similarly vital for the identification of those regional inter-tidal and sub-tidal deposits (mud flats, salt marsh etc) where marine sediments, suspended in the water column after being dumped at the Cardiff Grounds site, will eventually be deposited.

1:5 Baseline data would provide highly relevant information on the significance (to the Bristol Channel, Welsh coastal zone) of those sea to land transfer mechanisms reported to be occurring on the north and west coasts of Wales (coastal flooding, inland penetration of sea spray and marine aerosols).

1:6 The texts of the Campaign’s Petition to the National Assembly listed the Campaign’s concerns and included reference to a number of issues relating to the absence of baseline environmental and radiological data and requested that the National Assembly seek to arrange for the clarification, and data improvement re such issues.

The Senedd Petitions Committee first meeting (21st Nov) appeared to support that position and to express agreement with the need to acquire more information and clarification.

1:7 After many weeks of public discussion, followed by presentations to, and cross examination by, the Senedd Petitions Committee, there are still a number of outstanding issues about which EDF, the proposers of the “Dump/disposal”, have supplied none of the requisite” baseline” data.

2: The Precautionary Principle (PP) is detailed in Article 191 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The PP aims at ensuring a higher level of environmental protection through preventative decision-taking in the case of risk. In other words, prevention is better than cure, also called the “preventative principle”.

2:1 A twenty-nine page Communication on the PP issued by the European Commission (EC) in February 2000 provides detailed guidelines on when recourse to the PP should be triggered. The Communication defines the PP as a risk management tool which is to be applied only after a scientific evaluation of the available risk data (i.e., risk assessment). **The Communication describes two outputs from this risk assessment that are necessary to justify recourse to the precautionary principle.**

2:2 The risk assessment must

A: identify potentially negative effects resulting from the product or activity, and/or

B: the available scientific data must be so insufficient, inconclusive, or imprecise as to make it impossible to "determine with sufficient certainty the risk in question." (*Ref: European Commission, Communication for the Commission on the Precautionary Principle (2000). Mossman & Marchant: Precautionary Principle & Radiation Protection*)

2:3 In the context of the Linear Non Threshold effect (i.e. that no dose, to humans, of radioactivity is absolutely without impact) a major component of the Campaign's concern about the proposed dump is the widely supported view **that the available data is so insufficient, inconclusive, or imprecise as to make it impossible to determine, with sufficient certainty, the risk in question.**

In that context, the Campaign also asserts that there **may be potentially negative effects resulting from the activity proposed by EDF.**

Therefore the campaign invokes the Precautionary Principle until such time as the scientific data is suitably **sufficient, conclusive and precise as to "determine with sufficient certainty the risk in question."**

.....

3: Bristol Channel hydrodynamics

3:1 Water body movements in the Bristol Channel: The "general" movement of the water column is as follows: Marine/oceanic water, derived in part from the N/.Atlantic Drift current enters the Channel, in an eastward flowing direction, along the English coasts of Devon, Somerset and Avon. In the Severn Estuary sector this water body crosses to the south coast of Wales and then moves westward along that coastline towards the Pembroke peninsula before entering the Irish Sea via the Cardigan Bay.

3:2 This general water body movement is subject to modification by wider sea area, and more localized, natural phenomena such as spring/neap cycles, super tides, storm surges, gales and fluvial inputs moderated by rainfall. On occasion these factors may be so powerful as to temporarily disrupt the established flow for time periods reflecting the duration of the phenomena. (*REF: "Atlas of the Seas around the British Isles". Directorate of Fisheries Research. Ministry of Ag', Fish and Food (MAFF) 1981. Chapter/page 2:16*)

3:3 It is universally noted that the Bristol Channel/Severn estuary has the second most extreme tidal range in the world and that tidal influences are unusually active and relatively powerful. It is also widely understood that the Inner sections of the Bristol Channel, and all of the Severn Estuary coastline are characterized by shallow water, and extensive inter-tidal and near shore sub-tidal deposits of fine sediment, while the offshore/central zone of the Bristol Channel is characterized by deeper water channels with a largely rocky seabed

3:4 General sediment movement in the Bristol Channel: There is a strong consensus that the movement of fine sediments, suspended in the water column, is a major factor in the behavior and fate of pollutants because many toxic substances (including radioactivity) associate with fine sediments, which are potentially the most mobile sedimentary fraction under all sea conditions. (*REF: A Review of Sediment Dynamics in the Severn Estuary: Influence of Flocculation" Marine Pollution Bulletin 2010. Vol 61, Issues1-3: pps 37-51 (Para 1: introduction)*)

3:5 This review noted that "despite its high mobility, the exchange of fine suspended particulate material between the (Severn) estuary and the open sea occurs at relatively low rates **with a minimum retention time of at least ten years**", i.e. a long life span of fine sediments and their associated pollutants **within** the Bristol Channel sea area. (*REF: A*

Review of Sediment Dynamics in the Severn Estuary: Influence of Flocculation” Marine Pollution Bulletin 2010. Vol 61, Issues1-3: pps 37-51 (Para 3:1)

3:6 Tracer studies using “marked” fine sediments indicate that the most significant areas for deposition of fine sediments along the south coast of Wales are the coastal fringing, inter-tidal mudflats of the Gwent levels (from Cardiff eastward to the Severn Crossings), the estuaries of the Wye and Usk, and a few offshore sites such as the Newport Deep and the Nash Passage. At greater distances are the fine sediment deposits in Swansea and Carmarthen Bay and their associated river estuaries. ***(REF: A Review of Sediment Dynamics in the Severn Estuary: Influence of Flocculation” Marine Pollution Bulletin 2010. Vol 61, Issues1-3: pps 37-51 (Para 3:2)***

3:7 The review highlighted a number of significant **unknowns** with regard to the behaviour of fine sediments in the inner regions of the Bristol Channel and stated that **“With respect to current understandings of the sediment dynamics and physical processes, much of the research and data collection was undertaken several decades ago”** and comments that **“A better understanding of these features and their linkages would improve management options for the system”**

In which context, the study lists the following research necessary in order to understand the behavior of Bristol Channel sediments and their associated pollutants

- a: investigate how flocculation (aggregation, followed by deposition) of suspended sediments responds to different degrees of turbulent mixing
- b: develop better sediment transport models to quantify the settling of flocs, erosion of bed sediments, and the settling of sediments during different tidal conditions
- c: examine how the mineralogical composition of muddy sediments influences their capability to both generate flocs and adsorb and release pollutants
- d: provide representative distributions of both suspended sedimentary matter and salinity through seasonal and neap/spring tidal cycles and time scales
- e: determine the extent to which biological processes affect the behaviour of sediments and the bio-availability of sediment associated pollutants”.

(REF: A Review of Sediment Dynamics in the Severn Estuary: Influence of Flocculation” Marine Pollution Bulletin 2010. Vol 61, Issues1-3: pps 37-51 (Para 5: pps 13 &14)

3:8 Physical empirical observation (satellite photography) clearly shows that the coastlines of the Inner Bristol Channel and the Severn Estuary (especially the estuaries and the inter-tidal zone of the south Wales coast east of Cardiff) hold major deposits of sedimentary material and that the sea area from the tidal reaches of the Severn Estuary west of the Lavernock Point/Brean Down line, is characterized as a maximum turbidity zone where the suspended sediment load is very high, with some of the highest loadings found in the UK

3:9 However, there is a consensual view that data for many of the relevant parameters at the local and regional level is incomplete and some cases weak. Certainly there is not enough observational, empirical data to provide more precise information on the movement of sediments within the Bristol Channel/ Severn estuary at large, let alone locally and at the site specific level.

3:10 Scientific reports have also commented on the lack of useful data covering such parameters in the Bristol Channel. In the absence of appropriately detailed data sets the bulk of the information currently available is reliant upon numerical/computer modeled information using inputs of whatever empirical data is available.

Thus we find that “modeling studies have been performed to investigate the hydrodynamics, sediment transport system and coastal processes in the Bristol Channel to develop the understanding of the sediment regime and be able to

differentiate sediment transport cells” (REF: “*Bristol Channel Marine Aggregates: Resources and Constraints Research Project*” Final Report: August 2000: Volume 2 : Technical Appendix 06: Section1, Page 1. DETR et Al’.)

3:11 Models clearly demonstrated that sediments were carried eastwards and inland, along the Bristol Channel coastal margins and into and up the Severn estuary on flooding tides. Stronger prevailing winds (from generally western directions) tended to increase the magnitude of the effect. Sediments thus transported consisted of fine particles suspended in the water column through to heavier particles carried closer to, or on, the seabed. Strong winds from other directions were shown to have a modifying effect on the phenomenon. (REF: “*Bristol Channel Marine Aggregates: Resources and Constraints Research Project*” Final Report: August 2000: Volume 2 : Technical Appendix 06: Section4:3, Pages25 & 26. DETR et Al’.)

3:12 The outcome of the modeling exercise clearly implies that radioactively contaminated sedimentary material from the Hinkley site, dumped at the Cardiff Grounds, would be transported eastwards and inland into the coastal margins of South Wales between Cardiff and the River Severn.

However, the Report in question warns **that the absence of empirical data means that modeled outputs should be taken as “purely qualitative rather than quantitative due to the lack of any coherent long-term sediment transport data”** (REF: “*Bristol Channel Marine Aggregates: Resources and Constraints Research Project*” Final Report: August 2000: Volume 2 : Technical Appendix 06: Section4:3, Page 28. DETR et Al’.)

3:13 Conclusion:

No reference is made to these perceived data gaps in the EDF dredge & dump proposal, or any of the EDFs recent submissions. Similarly, no reference has been made to these major uncertainties by the regulating agencies (Natural Resources Wales and the UK Env Agency), nor by the UK Marine Management Organization (who licensed the “dredge”) or by CEFAS.

In such a context it remains uncertain whether those organizations are actually even aware of these scientifically identified, and very significant, data gaps.

4: Behaviour and fate of Bristol Channel radioactivity:

4:1 It is notable that the documentation submitted by EDF, the proposers of the Cardiff Grounds dump, has failed to address a range of baseline data issues relating to the potential radiological impact of the proposed action as follows:

- a: incomplete data on the radiological constituents of the dredged material (exactly how many of the 50+ radio-nuclides discharged from the Hinkley site are present in the sediments to be dredged and dumped?)
- b: incomplete (and now contradictory) information on “the “aggregated” radio-activity content of the 300,000 tonnes of sediment to be dumped
- c: incomplete data on the “sub-surface” radio-activity of the dredged material
- d: no data on the post-dump maritime transport of the dredged material once placed into the marine environment, (movement and final deposition of the sediments)
- e: no empirical data on the current status/concentrations of man-made radioactivity (from contemporary and historical Bristol Channel nuclear power stations: *Oldbury, Berkeley and Hinkley*) in Welsh coastal waters, welsh coastal/estuarine inter-tidal and sub-tidal sediment deposits
- f: no empirical data on the current status/concentrations of man-made radioactivity (from contemporary and historical Bristol Channel nuclear power stations: *Oldbury, Berkeley and Hinkley*) in the coastal zone (up to 10 miles inland) of south Wales

4:2 **incomplete data on the radiological constituents of the dredged material** The Campaign has consistently referenced this issue in the context of 50+ radio-nuclides known to have been constituents of the liquid radioactive waste discharges from the Hinkley nuclear sites (A & B stations) and therefore also likely to be associated with the sedimentary material to be dredged.

4:3 EDF have insisted that there is no evidence for the presence of any man made radioactivity other than the Americium 241, Caesium 137 and Cobalt 60 which the published CEFAS radio-analytical reports have mentioned. At the 5th Dec' meeting of the Senedd Petitions Committee EDF appeared to argue that the digital printout of the Gamma Spectrometry radio analysis demonstrated the absence of any man made radio-nuclides other than those 3.

4:4 However, given that the annual RIFE reports show that the 2016 analytical investigations of marine radioactivity around Hinkley analysed for a total of 11 man-made radio-nuclides, and in the context of the Campaigns (not refuted) claim that the site has historically discharged 50+ radio-nuclides, the Campaign remains un-convinced, and has **accordingly requested EDF and CEFAS to supply copies of the “digital read out” of the gamma spectrometry machine used by CEFAS in fulfillment of their contract with EDF to analyse the sediments.**

4:5 This request was made soon after the 5th of December meeting and specifically requested that the Gamma Spectrometry “digital read-out” be made available to us ASAP in order that our radio-activity specialists can review the data and the EDF claim, prior to the next proposed meeting of the Petitions Committee. To date (19th Dec: 2017) that request has not been fulfilled.

4:6 **incomplete (and now contradictory) information on “the “aggregated” radio-activity content of the 300,000 tonnes of sediment to be dumped:**

Two radiological analysis reports relating to the sediments proposed for the dredge and dump have been made available. **(REFs: CEFAS: “Radiological Assessment of Dredging Application for Hinkley Point C Power Station, Somerset (2013)”: and “Radiological analysis results from samples acquired using vibro-coring at Hinkley Point C in 2009”).**

4:7 The 2013 Assessment is assumed by the Campaign to have taken 17 “surface samples” only (i.e. from the top 5cm surface layer of the Bridgwater Bay sediments) and this assumption has not been challenged/refuted by EDF.

The Campaign has provided evidence that other studies (based on sediment core samples from elsewhere in the Irish Sea), indicate that samples from between 5 and 50cms depth show higher concentrations of man-made radio-nuclides than the surface samples.

As a result of this data, early on in its evidence, the Campaign warned that surface samples only were unlikely to be fully representative of the aggregated/total radioactivity in the dredged material.

4:8 **EDF has contested this assertion and argued that the 2013 surface sample results are confirmed by the 2009 core sample study. The regulating agencies (including the NRW) appear to have agreed with this statement.** In order to review the EDF statement and the regulators agreement with it, the Campaign has obtained, and reviewed, a copy of the outcomes of the 2009 Hinkley core samples study.

4:9 The Campaign’s review of the 2009 Core study reveals that only 5 cores were subjected to radiological analysis, that Core samples were taken using a 6 metre depth vibro-core, that the max depth of sediments analysed was 4.8 metres, that cores were cut into 1metre sections and that sub-samples from the top and bottom metres were taken for

radiological analysis, meaning that ten sub-samples were analysed : 2 cores [4 samples] at the proposed intake points, 1 set [2 samples] at the proposed discharge point and 2 sets [4 samples] from the proposed jetty site.

4:10 The results of the vibro-core (top metre) samples provide the following information: a: Positive results for manmade radioactivity in all “top metre” samples, b: Higher average radioactivity of 3 man made radio nuclides in 2009 “top metre” vibro-core samples (27.38 Bq/Kg) than in 2013 surface samples (23.02 Bq/Kg) c: Maximum recorded radio activity (Cs 137: 43.14Bq/Kg) was from vibrocore 2009 “top metre” sample no VCJ20R: max from 2013 surface samples (Cs 137: 32.2 Bq/Kg)

4:11 The Campaign has already presented its calculation of approx **7 Billion + Bqs** of “aggregated man-made radioactivity” contained in the 300,000 tonnes of sediment proposed for disposal at Cardiff Grounds. The Campaign notes that EDF, NRW and CEFAS have not disputed that calculation which was based on the figures given in the CEFAS 2013 surface sample report.

4:12 However, in the context of the recently acquired vibrocore “top metre” data, the Campaign can state that the aggregated radioactivity figure has been re-calculated and now stands at approx **8.2 Billion Bqs , a rise of approx 18%, compared to the 2013 surface samples.**

4:13 Conclusions: **In the context of the comparison between the 2009 Core samples and the 2013 surface samples the Campaign reiterates its claim that surface samples (0 to 5 cms deep) do not provide the most comprehensive or appropriate samples for an application to dredge down to 4metres+ depth, because such an action will be exposing sub-surface and historically deposited radioactivity from 50 years worth of Hinkley sea discharged radioactive wastes, and these wastes will NOT be detected in the 0 to 5cm surface samples, but only in deeper “core” type samples.**

4:14 The Campaign therefore advises, and requests, that surface sample outcomes should be discounted as they are evidently shown to be NOT representative of the totality of the material to be dredged.

5: Total radioactivity in samples?

5:1 The Campaign has consistently argued that the presented results for both CEFAS Radiological analyses (2009 & 2013) are incomplete as only 3 man-made radio-nuclides have been reported, despite the fact that the Hinkley (A &B) liquid radioactive effluent discharges into the Bridgwater Bay sediments are reported to have contained 50+ discrete nuclides discharged for over 50 years.

5:2 The presence of Am 241 (recorded in both the 2009 & 2013 surveys) strongly implies the presence of Plutonium, as these nuclides are, in UK marine environments, inevitably found together where both are specifically investigated. Both Americium and Plutonium are fission products generated by the use of uranium based nuclear fuels inside reactors.

Similarly, the presence of Cobalt 60 (also recorded in the 2009 & 2013 surveys) strongly implies the presence of Iron 59 and Manganese 54 as all three are “activation” products created as a result of neutron bombardment of steel reactor components.

The presence of Caesium 137 in reactor liquid waste streams is usually attributed to the failure of reactor fuel pin cladding, usually as a result of poor manufacture of the cladding or of reactor malfunction and strongly implies the presence of a range of other nuclides released by fuel pin cladding failure.

5:3 From EDF submissions and answers to date, the Campaign remains unclear whether (or not) there is definitive evidence of the presence of other man made radio nuclides apart from the Am, Cs and Co reported by the 2009 & 2013 surveys.

The Campaign has written to both EDF and CEFAS asking for a copy of the digital printout of the gamma spectroscopy results for both surveys in order that our experts may study it for indications of the presence of the other nuclides discharged into the sediments through the 50 year history of the Hinkley site.

5:5 EDF has now responded that they do not have copies of the digital printouts for either survey and that that material was in the hands of CEFAS. The Campaign is surprised to discover that this is the case, especially in the context of the EDF witnesses description of the interpretation of such data, which appeared to imply that EDF had actually interpreted such data themselves, rather than not having seen it all.

5:6 The Campaign has now asked both EDF and CEFAS to arrange for the Campaign to access copies of these printouts **BEFORE** the proposed next petitions Committee meeting on 9th Jan 2018, in order that both the Campaign and the Committee are able to review that data.

5:7 Conclusion

a:

Application of the Precautionary Principal is strongly indicated because there is a major lack of detailed data on the radioactivity content of the Bridgwater Bay/Hinkley sediments and this lack of data strongly militates against any attempt to construct appropriate dose estimates for the coastal and coastal zone populations of the south Wales coast.

6: Baseline radioactivity data: Cardiff Grounds and south Wales coast.

6:1 There is, and has been, no comprehensive survey of environmental radioactivity along the south Wales coast or within the south Wales coastal zone. Some short term radiological work was carried out by individual south Wales County Councils (e.g. Gwent) during the 1980s, but recent attempts to access copies of that work have not been successful to date. Individual non industry/non governmental surveys have also been carried out in Wales, but unfortunately none of them have investigated south Wales coastal parameters.

6:2 Regretably, the national (UK wide and Welsh) monitoring/analytical services and relevant regulatory bodies have not undertaken any such investigations. The only coherent data outcomes for the south Wales coast relate annual sampling/analysis have investigated the concentrations of marine environmental radioactivity from the liquid discharges from the Maynard Centre (medical radiological diagnostics) to sea (near the Orchard Ledges) via the Cardiff sewerage outfalls. These measurements are reported in the Annual RIFE reports: **(Ref: "RIFE 22 Radioactivity in Food and the Environment, 2016": EA. FSA.NRW. NIEA.SEPA. 2017)**

6:3 The RIFE marine samples for the Maynard Centre discharges focus on 2 areas, the sub-tidal area around the Orchard Ledges and an inter-tidal sample site at Lavernock Point. Only 2 of those samples (from close to the sewage outfall, near the Orchard Ledges) consisted of sediment, while 1 only was a seawater sample. None of the samples were analysed for any of the radio nuclides (Cs 137, Co 60 or Am 241) tested for in the Bridgwater Bay sediments proposed for dumping at Cardiff Grounds.

6:4 Therefore the RIFE analysis of the marine environment adjacent to the proposed Cardiff Grounds dump site offers no insight into the current status of Cs137, Co60 or Am241 in the Cardiff marine area. **In the absence of any other data it remains the case that there is still no baseline data for Bridgwater Bay/ Hinkley derived radioactivity in the south Wales coastal marine and terrestrial environment.**

7: Conclusion:

The Campaign contests that, in the absence of any such data for the “receiving area” i.e. the Cardiff Grounds dump site, the immediate downstream environment and the regional estuarine and inshore/coastal sediment deposits (*identified by modeling as the likely deposition end-point of dumped sediments and their associated pollutants*), it will not be possible to:

a: Construct dose assessment for coastal populations because it is plainly NOT possible to calculate the existing, pre dump doses (of Bridgwater Bay/Hinkley derived radioactivity) to south Wales coastal populations from the historical multiple marine and sea to land transfer pathways:

b: acquire any *pre dump data* against which to compare *post-dump data* (i.e. to monitor the magnitude or significance of any changes following the dump)

c: the absence of such data also confirms the Campaigns concern that there is no empirical, or even modeled, evidence to describe the behaviour and end-fate of radioactivity dumped at the Cardiff Grounds site and inform the Welsh Government and the public about where that radioactivity might end up.

7:1 In the context of the above conclusions the Campaign states that, had an Environmental Impact Assessment(EIA) been required for the proposal to dump 300,000 tonnes of radioactively contaminated sediment at the Cardiff grounds site, it is highly probable that the appropriate baseline data would have been acquired. The Campaign continues to recommend that an EIA should be initiated by the Welsh Government

7:2 The Campaign further re-iterates its concerns about the nationwide lack of data on the significance of Welsh coastal marine radioactivity, especially the frequency and magnitude of the various sea-to-land transfer mechanisms (sea spray, aerosol, coastal flooding) and the totality of their impacts in the context of the very small numbers of radio-nuclides which have been studied . This lack of data strongly militates against the construction of empirical doses, and the modeled doses routinely produced by CEFAS et alia.

7:3 In the context of the Welsh Government’s “Well being of Future Generations (WALES) Act: 2015” the Campaign and its many supporters have noted the call for sustainability, preservation of a healthy environment and the promotion of actions which benefit the population of Wales which are contained within that Act.

The Campaign and its supporters believe that the Welsh Government decision to licence the dump of 300,000 tonnes of radioactively contaminated sediments into the south Wales inshore waters, so close to Wales’s major coastal conurbations, does not fulfill the intentions of the “Well being of Future Generations (WALES) Act: 2015”

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Tim Deere-Jones: (*Marine Radioactivity Research & Consultancy*)

for “Stop the Dump of Hinkley sediments at the Cardiff Grounds”

21st Dec 2017.

E: A twenty-nine page Communication on the Precautionary Principle, issued by the European Commission (EC) in February 2000, provides detailed guidelines on when recourse to the PP should be triggered. The Communication defines the PP as a risk management tool which is to be applied only after a scientific evaluation of the available risk data (i.e., Risk Assessment). **The Communication describes two outputs from this risk assessment that are necessary to justify recourse to the PP:**

- 1: identify potentially negative effects resulting from the product or activity, and/or
- 2: the available scientific data must be so insufficient, inconclusive, or imprecise as to make it impossible to "determine with sufficient certainty the risk in question." (*Ref: European Commission, Communication for the Commission on the Precautionary Principle (2000). Mossman & Marchant: Precautionary Principle & Radiation Protection*)

F: The Campaign concluded that, as the result of A to D above, and under the "Guidances" issued regarding the Precautionary Principle, the 2013 data set was inadequate to the task of providing scientific data for the assessment of radiological impacts to the inhabitants and users/stakeholders of the south Wales inshore waters and coastal zone.

In response to this critique EDF and the NRW then brought forward the outcomes of a 2009 vibro-core sampling campaign.

The 2009 vibro-core Survey:

The campaign has reviewed the 2009 survey and concludes as follows:

- A: The vibro core investigation recovered 5 core samples down to depths between 2.16 metres and 4.8 metres. Cores were then sub-divided into 17x 1 metre sections and analysed.
- B: Analysis demonstrated that the 5 vibro-core samples from the surface to 1 metre depth, held the maximum concentrations of the 3 man-made radio-nuclides, Cs 137, Co60 and Am 241.
- C: Analysis demonstrated that the 5 vibro-core samples from the lowest/deepest sections of the cores consistently held minimum concentrations of man-made radioactivity.
- D: Analysis demonstrated that the majority of the lowest sections of the cores held higher concentrations of natural radioactivity (*13 of 20 analyses*)

The 2017 Survey (Cefas Environment Report RL 05/17)

- A: An additional survey, carried out in May 2017, took 12 sediment grab samples from the area of proposed dredging.
- B: Sediment samples "were taken from approximately the top 2 cms of sediment surface"
- C: 3 man-made radio-nuclides were analysed for: positive results for man-made radioactivity were recorded in all samples

The table below sets out the outcomes of the three surveys:

TABLE

Parameters	2009 Core study	2013 Surface samples	2017 surface samples
Depths	<i>surface to 1 metre</i>	<i>0 to 5cms</i>	<i>0 to “approx 2cms”</i>
Sample numbers	<i>5</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>12</i>
Average total Cs, Co and Am	<i>27 Bq/Kg</i>	<i>23.02 Bq/Kg</i>	<i>17.4 Bq/Kg</i>
Aggregated (man-made) rads per 300,000 tonnes	<i>8,100,000,000 Bqs (8.1Billion Bqs)</i>	<i>6,906,000,000 Bqs (6.9 Billion Bqs)</i>	<i>5,220,000,000 Bqs (5.22 Billion Bqs)</i>
Total collective dose	<i>not given</i>	<i>0.035manSV/year</i>	<i>0.035manSV/year</i>
derived total dose: members of the public	<i>not given</i>	<i>1.6 microSv/year</i>	<i>1:9 microSv/year</i>
Derived total dose: dredger crew	<i>not given</i>	<i>4.8 microSv/year</i>	<i>5.8 microSv/year</i>

(calculations based on “conservative estimates” provided by the Surveys)

All surveys carried out using high purity Ge gamma spectrometry

From the results in the above table, the Campaign concludes that :

- 1:** Across the three surveys, the sample depth values are highly dis-similar (0 to 2 cms, 0 to 5cms,)
0 to 100 cms)
- 2:** Across the three surveys, the sample numbers are highly dis-similar (5, 17, 12)
- 3:** Across the three surveys, the average radioactivity concentrations are highly dis-similar
(27 Bq/Kg, 23.02 Bq/Kg, 17.4 Bq/Kg) : *35% variation between maximum and minum*
- 4:** Across the three surveys, the aggregated radioactivity results (per 300,000 tonnes) are highly
dis-similar (8.1 billion Bqs, 6.9 billion Bqs, 5.2 billion Bqs) : *35% variation between maximum and
minimum*
- 5:** Across the two surveys for which individual (public) dose estimates are given, the results are dis-
similar (1.6 microSv/year ; 1.9 microSv/year) : *15% difference*
- 6:** Across the two surveys for which dredger crew dose estimates are given, the results are dis-
similar (4.8 microSv/year, 5.8 microSv/year) : *17% difference*
- 7:** Survey findings conclusively demonstrate that the “top metre” samples (2009 core sample
study) hold higher concentrations of man-made radioactivity than both the 0 to 5cms (2013)samples

8: On the basis of 1 to 7 (above) the survey findings strongly support the Campaign's original assertion that the 0 to 5cm surface samples taken in 2013 do not accurately reflect the radioactivity concentrations of the sediments proposed for disposal at Cardiff Grounds

10: and that, cross the three surveys, only 3 of the 50+ Hinkley derived radio-nuclides known to have been discharged into the Bridgwater Bay sedimentary environment have been analysed for

12: In the context of

b: the significant discrepancies between analytical outcomes (*average man-made radioactivity per Kg, aggregated radioactivity per 300,000 tonnes, estimated dose to members of the public, estimated dose to dredger crews etc* :) and the lack of data concerning un-monitored for radio-nuclides

14: and also, in the context of EU “Guidances” issued regarding the Precautionary Principle: **the three surveys have failed to provide sufficient, coherent, conclusive and precise scientific data for the assessment of radiological impacts to the inhabitants and users/stakeholders of the south Wales inshore waters and coastal zone (ie: to make it possible to “ identify potentially negative effects resulting from the product or activity”, and/“to determine with sufficient certainty, the risk in question”**

16: In the context of the above conclusions the Campaign reiterates its conclusion that, had an Environmental Impact Assessment(EIA) been required for the proposal to dump 300,000 tonnes of radioactively contaminated sediment at the Cardiff grounds site, and had that EIA been scoped after a Public Consultation, it is possible that the relevant radiological data could have been acquired.

[illegible]

Tudalen y pecyn 136

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon