

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, 21 Mai 2019 Kath Thomas – Dipwrwy Glerc
Amser: 09.00 0300 200 6565
SeneddDeisebau@cynulliad.cymru

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant (Tudalennau 1 – 39)

2 Deisebau newydd

2.1 P-05-876 Amddiffyn rhywogaethau rhestredig Coch ac Amber yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 40 – 48)

2.2 P-05-877 Cynllun gwisgoedd ysgol ail-law i blant
(Tudalennau 49 – 56)

2.3 P-05-878 Rhaid cau'r drws yn glep ar wastraffu ynni
(Tudalennau 57 – 68)

2.4 P-05-879 Dylid ychwanegu addysg iechyd meddwl at y cwricwlwm addysgu
gorfodol ar gyfer pob ysgol yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 69 – 85)

3 Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol

Addysg

3.1 P-04-481 Cau'r bwlch ar gyfer disgyblion byddar yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 86 – 93)

3.2 P-05-832 Diwygio'r Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion ynghylch Plant a Anwyd yn ystod
yr Haf
(Tudalennau 94 – 112)



Economi a Thrafnidiaeth

3.3 P-04-667 Cylchfan ar gyfer Cyffordd yr A477A4075

(Tudalennau 113 – 114)

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

3.4 P-05-838 Cefnogwch y Llwybr Du o ran Ffordd Liniaru'r M4

(Tudalennau 115 – 117)

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

(Tudalennau 118 – 127)

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

(Tudalennau 128 – 129)

3.7 P-05-853 Na i gau Cyffordd 41 o gwbl

(Tudalennau 130 – 132)

Tai a Llywodraeth Leol

3.8 P-05-786 Arbedwch ein cefn gwlad – dylid adolygu TAN 1

(Tudalennau 133 – 137)

Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

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

(Tudalennau 138 – 143)

3.10 P-05-812 Dylid gweithredu canllawiau NICE ar gyfer trin Anhwylder

Personoliaeth Ffiniol

(Tudalennau 144 – 147)

3.11 P-05-817 Aelodau prosthetig arbenigol i blant

(Tudalennau 148 – 152)

3.12 P-05-849 Dylai pob dyn yng Nghymru gael mynediad drwy'r GIG at y profion diagnostig gorau posibl ar gyfer canser y prostad.

(Tudalennau 153 – 156)

3.13 P-05-866 Ymgyrch Ymwybyddiaeth Gyhoeddus Sepsis – Cymru

(Tudalennau 157 – 178)

Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig

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

(Tudalennau 179 – 184)

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

(Tudalennau 185 – 187)

3.16 P-05-868 Diogelwch Dŵr, Atal Boddi ac effeithiau Sioc Dŵr Oer i'w haddysgu ym mhob Ysgol yng Nghymru

(Tudalennau 188 – 193)

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

Eitem 5

5 Cymhwysra ar gyfer llofnodi deisebau

(Tudalennau 194 – 199)

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 2.1

P-05-876 Amddiffyn rhywogaethau rhestredig Coch ac Amber yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Chris Evans, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 173 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Yn ddiweddar, mae wedi dod i'n sylw bod Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi bod yn rhoi trwyddedau i ganiatáu lladd rhywogaethau sy'n ymddangos ar restrau Coch ac Amber yr RSPB yng Nghymru, a hynny ar sail braidd yn annilys o bryd i'w gilydd, fel "diogelu bwyd gwartheg" a "diogelu'r awyr". Mae dulliau eraill yn bodoli i wasgaru adar heb fod angen eu lladd.

Mae pob rhywogaeth sydd wedi'u rhestru'n Goch mewn perygl difrifol o ddifodiant yng Nghymru, felly mae angen gwella lefel yr amddiffyniad er mwyn atal rhagor o ddirywiad i'n bioamrywiaeth naturiol.

Mae gan reolwyr Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru safbwynt anthropocentrig o ran yr amgylchedd naturiol, ac felly nid ydynt yn addas i'r diben pan fo mater yn ymwneud ag amddiffyn yr amgylchedd a bioamrywiaeth.

Rydym ni, drwy lofnodi isod, yn dadlau nad yw Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn llwyddo i amddiffyn yr amgylchedd naturiol a bioamrywiaeth yng Nghymru.

Rydym yn mynnu y dylai hawl Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (neu unrhyw gorff arall) i roi trwyddedau i ganiatáu lladd unrhyw rywogaethau Coch neu Amber rhestredig gael ei dynnu'n ôl ar unwaith, a bod angen i'r rheolwyr ystyried safbwynt llai anthropocentrig mewn perthynas â'r holl faterion sy'n ymwneud â'r amgylchedd a bioamrywiaeth.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gŵyr
- Gorllewin De Cymru

P-05-876: Amddiffyn rhywogaethau rhestredig Coch ac Amber yng Nghymru

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 21 Mai 2019

Petitions Committee | 21 May 2019

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: [P-05-876](#)

Teitl y ddeiseb: Amddiffyn rhywogaethau rhestredig Coch ac Amber yng Nghymru

Testun y ddeiseb: Yn ddiweddar, mae wedi dod i'n sylw bod Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi bod yn rhoi trwyddedau i ganiatáu lladd rhywogaethau sy'n ymddangos ar restrau Coch ac Amber yr RSPB yng Nghymru, a hynny ar sail braidd yn annilys o bryd i'w gilydd, fel "diogelu bwyd gwartheg" a "diogelu'r awyr".

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Prif ddeisebydd: Chris Evans

Y cefndir

Adar o Bryder Cadwraethol

[Adar o Bryder Cadwraethol 4 \(BoCC4\)](#) yw'r pedwerydd adolygiad o statws cadwraethol adar yn y DU. Mae'n cynnwys rhestrau sy'n categoreiddio'r 244 o rywogaethau o adar yn y DU fel statws 'coch', 'amber' a 'gwyrdd' yn dibynnu ar eu pwysigrwydd cadwraeth. Mae'r [adroddiad cysylltiedig](#) yn cynnwys y rhestrau rhywogaethau. Rhywogaethau coch yw'r rhai sydd â'r flaenoriaeth gadwraethol uchaf (67 o rywogaethau), rhywogaethau amber sydd o bryder cymedrol (96 o rywogaethau), a rhywogaethau gwyrdd sydd â'r pryder lleiaf (81 o rywogaethau).

Mae BoCC yn gydweithrediad rhwng cyrff cadwraeth natur statudol y DU, sef y Gymdeithas Frenhinol er Gwarchod Adar (RSPB), Ymddiriedolaeth Adareg Prydain (BTO), yr Ymddiriedolaeth Adar y Gwlyptir (WWT) a nifer o sefydliadau eraill. Daw'r data a ddefnyddir ar gyfer categoreiddio adar o gynlluniau monitro fel yr [Arolwg Adar Bridio](#) ac [Arolwg Adar y Gwlyptir](#).

Nid yw coch yng nghyd-destun BoCC i'w ddrysu â [rhestr goch yr Undeb Rhyngwladol dros Gadwraeth Natur \(IUCN\)](#), er mai statws IUCN yw un o'r meini prawf a ddefnyddir yn asesiad BoCC.

[Dywedir bod](#) y newidiadau yn niferoedd a chyfrannau'r rhywogaethau ar y rhestrau coch, amber neu wyrdd yn rhoi syniad o statws adar y DU ac effeithiolrwydd y mesurau cadwraeth a gymerir. Mae'r rhestrau BoCC4 yn [cael eu defnyddio gan sefydliadau cadwraeth fel yr RSPB](#) i flaenoriaethu camau gweithredu.

Trwyddedu adar Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

Mae pob aderyn gwyllt, eu nythod a'u hwyau, yn cael eu hamddiffyn o dan Adran 1 o *Ddeddf Bywyd Gwyllt a Chefn Gwlad 1981* (fel y'i diwygiwyd) ('Deddf 1981'). Mae lladd, anafu neu gymryd unrhyw aderyn gwyllt yn fwriadol yn drosedd. O dan adran 16 o Ddeddf 1981, caiff awdurdodau priodol roi trwyddedau cyffredinol neu benodol i ganiatáu gweithredoedd a fyddai fel arall yn mynd yn groes i ddarpariaethau Deddf 1981 ynghylch amddiffyn adar gwyllt, os cânt eu gwneud at rai dibenion penodedig.

Mae'r dibenion penodedig y gellir rhoi trwyddedau ar eu cyfer o dan adran 16 yn cynnwys:

- diogelu iechyd y cyhoedd a diogelu'r awyr;
- atal lledaeniad clefydau; ac
- atal niwed difrifol i dda byw, bwydydd ar gyfer da byw, cnydau, llysiâu, ffrwythau, coed sy'n tyfu neu bysgodfeydd.

Mae gan y trwyddedau amodau penodol a gall methu â chydymffurfio â'r amodau olygu bod trosedd yn cael ei chyflawni. Er enghraifft, mae un o amod safonol y trwyddedau a roddir o dan Ddeddf 1981 fel a ganlyn:

Dim ond os yw deiliad y drwydded yn sicr bod y dulliau o reoli'r adar heb eu lladd, fel dulliau o'u dychryn, naill ai'n aneffeithiol neu'n anymarferol y gellir dibynnu ar y drwydded hon.

[Mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru \(CNC\) yn rhoi trwyddedau adar cyffredinol a phenodol yng Nghymru. Mae gwefan CNC yn nodi:](#)

... rydym yn cydbwyso'n ofalus anghenion cadwraeth gydag elfennau'n ymwneud â lles y cyhoedd fel amddiffyn iechyd y cyhoedd, diogelwch y cyhoedd, lleihau niwed i gnydau a da byw a gwarchod pysgodfeydd.

Er enghraifft, gallem roi trwydded lle mae adar wedi mynd i mewn i ffatri prosesu bwyd, gan greu problem o ran iechyd y cyhoedd. Mae meysydd awyr hefyd yn ymgeisio am drwyddedau i saethu adar i leihau'r risg y bydd awyrennau'n taro adar.

Mae sawl '[trwydded gyffredinol](#)' ar gyfer adar sy'n cael ei rhoi at ddiben penodol ac sy'n ddilys am flwyddyn. Nid oes unrhyw gyfyngiadau ar faint o adar y gellir eu lladd. Mae rhai wedi'u cyfyngu i rywogaethau penodol yn unig.

Mae [CNC yn dweud](#) ei fod ond yn rhoi trwydded 'pan fetho popeth arall' a'i fod yn 'hyderus na fydd y gweithgareddau a wneir dan y trwyddedau hyn yn effeithio ar statws cadwraethol unrhyw un o'n rhywogaethau brodorol'.

Mae rhestr o'r trwyddedau a roddwyd, yn ogystal â chofnodion o'r adar a laddwyd, i'w gweld ar [wefan CNC](#). Mae hyn yn cynnwys rhywogaethau sydd ar restr goch BoCC (fel gwylanod y penwaig) a'r rhestr amber (fel gwylanod cefnddu llai).

Mae Natural England yn dirymu trwyddedau cyffredinol

Natural England yw'r corff trwyddedu cyfatebol yn Lloegr. [Yn ddiweddar, fe wnaeth Wild Justice](#) (cwmni dielw sydd newydd ei sefydlu i ddwyn achosion llys i amddiffyn bywyd gwyllt) ennill her gyfreithiol yn erbyn Natural England ar y sail nad oedd y dull **trwyddedu cyffredinol** yn gyfreithlon. Roedd yn dadlau nad yw Natural England yn gwneud digon i farnu achosion unigol, nac yn wir unrhyw achos o gwbl. Roedd yn gwrthwynebu lladd adar gwyllt yn ddiderfyn drwy gydol y flwyddyn. Dywedodd Wild Justice (ychwanegwyd pwyslais):

After nearly four decades of unlawful, casual killing of millions, tens of millions of birds, sanctioned by a succession of government statutory conservation agencies over the years, the current system has been shown to be unlawful...

We haven't changed the law, we have merely shown that the current system of licensing of killing of certain species of birds, developed and administered by a statutory wildlife agency, is unlawful now and presumably has been for decades.

Our successful legal challenge may well have implications for what happens in **Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and we will be bringing this to the attention of the other statutory agencies.**

Ar 25 Ebrill 2019, fe wnaeth [Natural England ddirymu](#) tair trwydded gyffredinol ar gyfer lladd adar. Mae'r trwyddedau yn caniatáu lladd 16 o rywogaethau o adar, gan gynnwys brain, parotanod, gwyddau Canada, rhai gwylanod ac ysguthanod.

Mae Wild Justice yn cytuno bod angen rheoli rhai adar; ei wrthwynebiad oedd bod y trwyddedau cyffredinol yn galluogi pobl i ladd adar yn fymrwyl.

Mae'r dirymiadau wedi cael eu beirniadu'n sylweddol gan dirfeddianwyr, cymunedau ffermio a chymunedau saethu, sy'n dweud eu bod angen y trwyddedau i ddiogelu cnydau ac anifeiliaid rhag rhywogaethau adar penodol. Er enghraifft, dywedodd [y Gymdeithas Tir a Busnesau Cefn Gwlad](#) ei bod yn siomedig iawn bod Natural England yn adolygu'r trwyddedau heb unrhyw fudd ymarferol. [Ar 29 Ebrill 2019, anfonwyd llythyr](#), wedi'i lofnodi gan wyth o grwpiau cefn gwlad, at Michael Gove, Ysgrifennydd Gwladol y DU dros yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig, yn galw am ymchwiliad llawn i benderfyniad Natural England.

Mae Natural England wedi bod yn gweithio ar fesurau amgen fel bod camau rheoli cyfreithlon yn erbyn y rhywogaethau adar hyn yn gallu parhau mewn sefyllfaoedd diffiniedig. Ar 26 Ebrill 2019, cyhoeddodd Natural England y cyntaf o'r trwyddedau cyffredinol newydd ar gyfer rheoli adar. [Dywedodd y prif weithredwr dros dro, Marian Spain](#), y bydd y trwyddedau newydd yn eu lle yn y dyddiau nesaf, yn cwmpasu'r mwyafrif helaeth o amgylchiadau y mae'r trwyddedau presennol yn eu cwmpasu. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau y gall dirfeddianwyr barhau i gymryd y camau angenrheidiol, gan hefyd ystyried anghenion bywyd gwylt.

Mae Michael Gove wedi [gorchymyn swyddogion](#) i ymchwilio ar frys i opsiynau ar gyfer rheoli adar gwylt. [Mewn datganiad, dywedodd Natural England](#) y bydd yn ymgynghori â rhanddeiliaid cyn yr adolygiad ehangach o drwyddedu cyffredinol a fydd yn digwydd yn ddiweddarach eleni.

Camau gan Lywodraeth Cymru

O dan adran 7 o *Ddeddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru) 2016* ('Deddf yr Amgylchedd'), mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru gyhoeddi rhestrau o [gynefinoedd a rhywogaethau â blaenoriaeth](#) y mae o'r farn eu bod 'o'r pwysigrwydd pennaf at ddiben cynnal a gwella bioamrywiaeth mewn perthynas â Chymru'. Yna disgwylir i awdurdodau cyhoeddus gymryd camau i gynnal a gwella'r rhywogaethau a'r cynefinoedd hyn. Ar hyn o bryd mae'r rhestrau hyn yn cael eu trosi o *Ddeddf yr Amgylchedd Naturiol a Chymunedau Gwledig 2006* (adran 42) fel mesur dros dro, ond mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu hadolygu mewn ymgynghoriad â CNC. Mae [rhestr gyfredol y Ddeddf o rywogaethau â blaenoriaeth ar gyfer Cymru](#) yn cynnwys rhywogaethau o adar sydd ar restrau coch ac amber BoCC4.

Yn ogystal, yn fwy cyffredinol, o dan Ddeddf yr Amgylchedd, mae disgwyl bod awdurdodau cyhoeddus Cymru (fel y'u diffinnir yn [Adrannau 6\(9\) a 6\(10\)](#), gan gynnwys Gweinidogion Cymru, yn 'hyrwyddo cydnherthedd ecosystemau' ac yn 'cynnal a gwella bioamrywiaeth'. Y 'ddyletswydd bioamrywiaeth a chydnerthedd ecosystemau' yw'r enw ar hyn Mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau cyhoeddus gyhoeddi cynllun yn nodi'r camau y maent yn bwriadu eu cymryd i wella bioamrywiaeth a chydnherthedd ecosystemau ac adrodd ar gynnydd. Mae [canllawiau Llywodraeth Cymru](#) yn argymhell y dylid cyhoeddi'r cynlluniau bioamrywiaeth a chydnerthedd o

fewn blwyddyn i roi Cydsyniad Brenhinol i Ddeddf yr Amgylchedd (er bod hyn yn anstatudol), i ganiatáu amser cyn adrodd ar gynnydd cyn diwedd 2019.

Mae llythyr Llywodraeth Cymru at y Pwyllgor ynghylch y ddeiseb hon yn tynnu sylw at [Gynllun Adfer Natur Cymru](#), sydd wrthi'n cael ei adnewyddu. Mae'r cynllun yn nodi sut y bydd Cymru yn cyflawni ymrwymïadau [Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Amrywiaeth Fiolegol](#) a [Strategaeth Bioamrywiaeth yr UE](#) i atal y dirywiad mewn bioamrywiaeth erbyn 2020 ac yna gwrthdroi'r dirywiad hwnnw. Mae llythyr Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd yn tynnu sylw at gyfeiriad strategol CNC ar gyfer bioamrywiaeth yng Nghymru yn [Natur Hanfodol – gwneud y cysylltiadau rhwng bioamrywiaeth, y bobl a'r lleoedd yng Nghymru](#). Mae Natur Hanfodol yn pennu fframwaith lefel uchel ar gyfer camau gweithredu ar gyfer bioamrywiaeth yn unol â Chynllun Gweithredu Adfer Natur Cymru. Mae'r ddau yn mynd i'r afael â sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru a CNC yn ceisio cyflawni'r ddyletswydd bioamrywiaeth a chydnerthedd ecosystemau.

Camau gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Mae'r Pwyllgor Deisebau wrthi'n trafod deiseb (P-05-852) i [gyflwyno trwydded i reoli tir ar gyfer saethu adar hela mewn ymgais i roi terfyn ar erlid adar ysglyfaethus](#). Ar [23 Tachwedd](#), fe wnaeth Hannah Blythyn, Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd ar y pryd, ysgrifennu at y Pwyllgor yn datgan yr ariannodd Llywodraeth Cymru adolygiad ynghylch atal ac ymchwilio i droseddau bywyd gwyllt yng Nghymru yn 2017, a gynhaliwyd gan yr Uned Genedlaethol Troseddau Bywyd Gwyllt. Rhannwyd yr adroddiad gyda'r Pwyllgor. Nododd Llywodraeth Cymru lwyddiant secondio swyddogion yr heddlu i CNC a sefydlu timau troseddau gwledig penodedig yn heddluoedd Cymru. Dywedodd Hannah Blythyn yn ei llythyr at y Pwyllgor y bydd yn parhau i gefnogi CNC yn ei ymrwymiad i gydweithredu â heddluoedd Cymru i annog cydymffurfiaeth â deddfwriaeth bywyd gwyllt a'r amgylchedd yng Nghymru, a'i gorfodi.

Fe wnaeth Lesley Griffiths, Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig, [ddarparu gwybodaeth bellach](#) yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith bod y cod ymarfer lles adar sy'n cael eu magu ar gyfer eu hela yn cael ei ddiweddarau. Hefyd, fe wnaeth hi dynnu sylw at waith swyddogion gyda Grŵp Cyflawni'r Flaenoriaeth i Atal yr Erlid ar Adar Ysglyfaethus.

Mae'r Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig newydd wneud darn o waith ynghylch [bioamrywiaeth](#) yn edrych ar sut gellid cymhwyso Cynllun Nwyddau Cyhoeddus arfaethedig Llywodraeth Cymru, a amlinellir yn y [Papur Gwyrdd Brexit a'n Tir](#), i adfer bioamrywiaeth. Tynnodd yr RSPB sylw at y gostyngiad hirdymor mewn rhywogaethau adar. Mae disgwyl i'r Pwyllgor ysgrifennu at Lesley Griffiths.

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.

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-876
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/05740/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair of the Petitions Committee

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April 2019

Dear Janet

Thank you for your letter of 8 April regarding petition P-05-876 about the protection of Red and Amber listed species in Wales.

Natural Resources Wales (NRW's) powers to issue licences to kill, injure or take wild birds are granted under section 16 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (the Act). Licences can only be issued for specific purposes listed in the Act and only when all other avenues of scaring or deterring have failed.

NRW has recently made a statement regarding bird licencing on their website providing further information about the licences recently awarded. This can be seen at <https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/news-and-events/statements/issuing-bird-licences/?lang=en>

Under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 NRW must pursue the sustainable management of natural resources (SMNR), applying the principles of SMNR in the exercise of its functions.

The objective and principles of SMNR are at sections 3 and 4 of the Environment (Wales) Act and whilst they support our well-being they must also take account of the intrinsic value of our natural resources, including animals and plants. The objective is to maintain and enhance the resilience of our ecosystems, and biodiversity is integral to the functioning of these ecosystems, so it is essential that we reverse the decline of our species and habitats.

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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 47

The Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales, currently being refreshed, sets out our actions for biodiversity, and NRW has published its strategic steer for biodiversity in Vital Nature – Making the connections between biodiversity and the People and Places of Wales’, which can be found on their website.: <https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/strategies-and-plans/vital-nature-making-the-connections-between-biodiversity-and-the-people-and-places-of-wales/?lang=en>

My officials will be happy to provide further detailed information as required when you formally consider the petition.

Regards
Lesley

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM

Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs

P-05-877 – Cynllun gwisgoedd ysgol ail-law i blant

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rachael Mackay (Topaz class, Monnow Primary School), ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 54 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Hoffem ni, plant Ysgol Gynradd Monnow yng Nghasnewydd, weld cynllun gwisgoedd ysgol ail-law yn cael ei sefydlu ym mhob dinas yng Nghymru. Dylai'r cynllun ddarparu gwisgoedd ysgol, esgidiau ac esgidiau rhedeg ar gyfer pob oedran. Byddai hyn yn sicrhau bod pob gan bob plentyn fynediad at wisgoedd ysgol fforddiadwy. Dylai teuluoedd sy'n cael pryddau ysgol am ddim gael blaenoriaeth.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Casnewydd
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Papur Briffio ar gyfer y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 21 Mai 2019

Petitions Committee | 21 Mai 2019

Papur briffio gan Ymchwil y Senedd: Cynllun gwisgoedd ysgol ail-law i blant

Rhif y ddeiseb: [P-05-877](#)

Teitl y ddeiseb: **Cynllun gwisgoedd ysgol ail-law i blant**

Testun y ddeiseb:

Hoffem ni, plant Ysgol Gynradd Monnow yng Nghasnewydd, weld cynllun gwisgoedd ysgol ail-law yn cael ei sefydlu ym mhob dinas yng Nghymru. Dylai'r cynllun ddarparu gwisgoedd ysgol, esgidiau ac esgidiau rhedeg ar gyfer pob oedran. Byddai hyn yn sicrhau bod gan bob plentyn fynediad at wisgoedd ysgol fforddiadwy. Dylai teuluoedd sy'n cael prydu ysgol am ddim gael blaenoriaeth.

1. Sefyllfa gyfreithiol a pholisi

Mae llythyr y Gweinidog Addysg yn amlygu nad oes deddfwriaeth yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd ynglŷn â gwisgo gwisg ysgol. Mae hwn yn fater sy'n rhan o 'ymddygiad ysgol a gynhelir', ac felly **cyfrifoldeb corff llywodraethu'r ysgol** ydyw. Mae'n ofynnol i'r corff llywodraethu gynnal yr ysgol gyda golwg ar hyrwyddo safonau uchel o gyflawniad addysgol, a all gynnwys meddu ar bolisi gwisg ysgol, yn ôl y Gweinidog.

Mae'r Gweinidog yn dweud bod Llywodraeth Cymru 'yn annog ysgolion yn frwd i roi polisi gwisg ysgol ar waith gan fod cymaint o fanteision o wneud hynny'. Mae hi hefyd yn dweud bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn disgwyl i gyrff llywodraethu ystyried argaeledd eang gwisg ysgol a goblygiadau'r gost i deuluoedd.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyhoeddi **canllawiau anstatudol** i ysgolion a chyrrff llywodraethu ar bolisiau gwisg ysgol ac edrychiad disgyblion. Cyhoeddwyd y fersiwn bresennol yn 2011, er bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymgynghori'n ddiweddar ar ganllawiau newydd, sydd i ddod i rym o fis Medi 2019. Yn wahanol i'r canllawiau presennol, bydd y rhain yn ganllawiau statudol.

2. Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Wrth lansio [ymgyngoriad ar ganllawiau statudol drafft newydd](#) ym mis Tachwedd 2018, dywedodd Kirsty Williams, y Gweinidog Addysg, ei bod am sefydlu dull mwy cyson o ymdrin â fforddiadwyedd. Roedd hwn yn un o'r rhesymau pam y bydd y canllawiau newydd yn rhai statudol, yn wahanol i'r fersiwn gyfredol. [Dywedodd](#) y Gweinidog:

Mae'r ymgynghoriad yn canolbwyntio ar fforddiadwyedd ac yn mynd i'r afael â nifer o faterion y dylid eu hystyried wrth ddatblygu polisiau gwisg ysgol ac edrychiad disgyblion, fel eitemau gwisg niwtral o ran y rhywiau a hyblygrwydd yn ystod amodau tywydd eithafol.

Fel y mae llythyr y Gweinidog yn amlinellu, mae'r canllawiau drafft newydd yn cynnwys yr **enghreiffiau a ganlyn o arfer da**:

- Hyrwyddo ac annog **standinau gwisg ysgol o ansawdd da ail-law** mewn nosweithiau rhieni neu ddigwyddiadau eraill.
- **Benthyca eitemau ail-law o'r wisg ysgol** i ddisgyblion, a sefydlu ystafell adnoddau lle gall disgyblion gael mynediad at y rhain yn ddi-sylw, i osgoi stigmatiddio

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd wedi sefydlu cynllun cymorth ariannol newydd, y **Grant Datblygu Disgyblion – Mynediad**¹, a fydd yn helpu aelwydydd cymwys â chostau ysgol amrywiol, gan gynnwys â chostau gwisg ysgol. Sefydlwyd y Grant Datblygu Disgyblion – Mynediad ar ôl i Lywodraeth Cymru ddod â'r Grant Gwisg Ysgol blaenorol i ben yn rownd pennu cyllideb 2018–19 (gweler adran 4, 'Camau gweithredu'r Cynulliad').

Roedd cyllideb flynyddol o £700,000 ar gyfer y Grant Gwisg Ysgol blaenorol, ac roedd yn darparu £105 i bob cartref disgybl a oedd yn gymwys am brydau ysgol am ddim (eFSM) wrth iddynt drosglwyddo i'r ysgol uwchradd (Blwyddyn 7), i helpu i dalu costau gwisg ysgol. Penderfynodd Llywodraeth Cymru [yn ei chyllideb 2018–19](#) i ddod â'r grant hwn i ben ac i sicrhau bod yr arian ar gael i ailflaenoriaethu amrywiol grantiau llywodraeth leol ar gyfer cyllid cyffredinol i awdurdodau lleol i gefnogi cyllidebau ysgolion.

Wedi hynny, cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog Addysg, [ym mis Mehefin 2018](#), y byddai **cronfa'r Grant Datblygu Disgyblion – Mynediad ehangach newydd**, a fyddai'n **disodli'r Grant Gwisg Ysgol**, ar gael ac y byddai'n darparu rhagor o hyblygrwydd o ran yr hyn y gallai aelwydydd ddefnyddio'r arian ar ei gyfer. Wedi'i gyflwyno ym mis Medi 2018 ar gost o £1.7 miliwn, mae'n werth rhagor o bob cartref (£125 yn hytrach na £105) ac mae'n cefnogi nifer fwy o ddisgyblion. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi canolbwyntio'r grant ar y pwynt cychwyn addysg gynradd (dosbarth Derbyn) ynghyd â'r pwynt trosglwyddo i'r ysgol uwchradd (Blwyddyn 7).

¹ Gelwir y cynllun yn Grant Datblygu Disgyblion - Mynediad gan ei fod wedi'i dargeddu at yr un grŵp o ddisgyblion, sef disgyblion sy'n gymwys am brydau ysgol am ddim (eFSM), â'r Grant Datblygu Disgyblion (PDG), sydd ers 2012 wedi darparu arian ychwanegol i ysgolion gefnogi addysg disgyblion sy'n gymwys am brydau ysgol am ddim, plant sy'n derbyn gofal a phlant mabwysiedig.

[Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi'n ddiweddar](#) estyniad pellach i'r Grant Datblygu Disgyblion – Mynediad, i gynnwys disgyblion sy'n dechrau Blwyddyn 3 a Blwyddyn 10 (y ddau bwynt pontio cyfnod allweddol arall) a Phlant sy'n Derbyn Gofal ym mhob grŵp blwyddyn. I ariannu hyn, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dyrannu £3.4 miliwn ar ben y £1.7 miliwn presennol i ddod â chost y **Grant Datblygu Disgyblion – Mynediad yn gyfanswm o fwy na £5 miliwn**.

Mae lefel y gefnogaeth felly'n cynyddu unwaith eto, i **£200 i bob plentyn cymwys**, ac mae'r defnydd cymwys o'r arian yn cael ei ymestyn ymhellach i, nid yn unig i gynnwys costau gwisgoedd ysgol a chostau eraill yn yr ysgol, ond hefyd i gynnwys lleoliadau nad ydynt yn ystafelloedd dosbarth, fel clybiau ieuencid. Awdurdodau lleol a fydd yn gweinyddu'r cynllun.

Mae llythyr y Gweinidog i'r Pwyllgor hwn, yn ymateb i'r ddeiseb, hefyd yn rhoi manylion y cyhoeddiad hwn, fel y gwnaeth [ei datganiad yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 30 Ebrill 2019](#).

3. Camau gweithredu'r Cynulliad

Fel y cyfeiriwyd uchod, dilynodd camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru o ran y Grant Datblygu Disgyblion – Mynediad **feirniadaeth** a gafodd gan randdeiliaid a'r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg ynghylch ei phenderfyniad yng nghyllideb 2018–19 i **derfynu'r Grant Gwisg Ysgol**.

Ym mis Ebrill 2018, [ysgrifennodd y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg](#) at y Gweinidog Addysg, i fynegi pryder y gallai hyn 'arwain at golli cymorth ariannol pwysig i deuluoedd ar incwm isel wrth brynu gwisg ysgol' a gofyn sawl cwestiwn am y broses yr oedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i dilyn wrth benderfynu terfynu'r Grant Gwisg Ysgol blaenorol.

Roedd [ymateb y Gweinidog \(mis Mai 2018\)](#) yn amlinellu ei bwriad i gyflwyno cynllun gwell i gymryd lle'r hen Grant Gwisg Ysgol. Yn dilyn hyn cafwyd datganiad gan Kirsty Williams, ar 7 Mehefin 2018, a chyhoeddiadau dilynol (a drafodir yn adran 2 uchod) wedyn.

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 reidrydd na'u diwygio fel arall i adlewyrchu newidiadau dilynol.



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-877
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/05862/19

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

Government.Committee.Business@llyw.cymru

16 Ebrill 2019

Annwyl Janet

Diolch yn fawr am eich llythyr dyddiedig 8 Ebrill yn gofyn am fy marn ynghylch deiseb y mae'r Pwyllgor Deisebau wedi'i derbyn gan Rachael Mackay o Ysgol Gynradd Monnow yng Nghasnewydd, a fyddai'n hoffi gweld cynllun gwisgoedd ysgol ail-law yn cael ei sefydlu ym mhob dinas yng Nghymru.

Nid oes deddfwriaeth addysg yng Nghymru sy'n ymwneud yn benodol â gwisgo gwisg ysgol. Mae adran 21 o Ddeddf Addysg 2002 yn rhoi gweithrediad ysgol a gynhelir dan gyfarwyddyd corff llywodraethu'r ysgol. Mae'n rhaid i'r corff llywodraethu redeg yr ysgol gan hyrwyddo safonau uchel o gyflawniad addysgol, a gallai hyn gynnwys roi polisi yn ei le ar gyfer gwisg ysgol sy'n hybu disgyblaeth ac yn sicrhau bod disgyblion wedi gwisgo'n briodol ar gyfer gweithgareddau dysgu.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n annog ysgolion i ddatblygu polisi ar gyfer gwisg ysgol gan fod llawer o fanteision i bolisi o'r fath. Wrth gyflwyno polisi newydd ar wisg ysgol neu ystyried newidiadau i'r gofynion o ran gwisg ysgol, mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n disgwyl i gyrrff llywodraethu ystyried materion cydraddoldeb, argaeledd gwisg ysgol a'r goblygiadau o ran costau i deuluoedd, ac ymgynghori'n eang â rhieni, disgyblion a grwpiau eraill ar bolisi newydd neu ddiwygiedig ar wisg ysgol.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n darparu canllawiau anstatudol i ysgolion a chyrrff llywodraethu ysgolion ar bolisiau gwisg ysgol ac edrychiad disgyblion. Ym mis Tachwedd 2018, cyhoeddais ymgynghoriad i geisio barn rhanddeiliaid ar ganllawiau statudol drafft Llywodraeth Cymru i gyrrff llywodraethu ar bolisiau gwisg ysgol ac edrychiad disgyblion.

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

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.

Yn ogystal â diweddarau'r canllawiau, penderfynais eu gwneud yn statudol er mwyn cefnogi cyrff llywodraethu'n well wrth iddynt wneud penderfyniadau ynghylch polisïau gwisg ysgol o ran argaeledd, fforddiadwyedd a hyblygrwydd.

Dyma rai enghreifftiau o'r arfer da a nodir yn y canllawiau drafft mewn perthynas â darparu cymorth ariannol ar gyfer gwisg ysgol.

- Hwrwyddo ac annog stondinau gwisg ysgol ail-law o ansawdd da mewn nosweithiau i rieni neu ddigwyddiadau eraill.
- Benthg eitemau o wisg ysgol ail-law i ddisgyblion a sefydlu ystafell adnodd lle gall disgyblion gael gafael arnynt mewn ffordd ddi-sylw er mwyn osgoi cael eu stigmatiddio.
- Swmp-brynu eitemau i werthu i rieni am bris gostyngol, efallai gyda chymorth cynllun talu hawdd.
- Mae Cyngor Sir Ddinbych a Chanolfan Cyngor ar Bopeth Sir Ddinbych yn cynnig cynllun ailgylchu gwisg ysgol sy'n caniatáu i rieni gael gafael ar wisg ysgol fforddiadwy o ansawdd uchel yn eu cymuned. Caiff eitemau o wisg ysgol a gyfrannwyd eu casglu o'r ysgolion cyn diwedd tymor yr haf er mwyn iddynt allu cael eu hailgylchu er mwyn eu rhoi i deuluoedd eraill am ddim neu am gyfraniad bach mewn siop ailgylchu (mae cyfraniadau'n helpu i dalu'r gost o olchi'r wisg).

Cafwyd dros 900 o ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad ac mae'r rhain bellach yn cael eu hystyried yn ofalus gan swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru er mwyn cwblhau'r canllawiau. Bydd y canllawiau'n cymryd lle'r canllawiau anstatudol cyfredol, ac yn dod i rym o fis Medi 2019.

Rwy'n gwbl ymwybodol bod cost diwrnod ysgol yn fater pwysig i nifer o deuluoedd yng Nghymru. Mae fy swyddogion yn dal i ymchwilio i'r mater i weld a oes modd gwneud mwy i leihau'r costau. Mae'n hollbwysig bod ein dysgwyr i gyd yn cael yr un cyfleoedd. Mae'n annerbyniol bod rhai o'n pobl ifanc yn colli allan oherwydd eu hamgylchiadau personol a'u cefndir. Rwyf am i bobl ifanc ddod i'r ysgol yn barod i ddysgu a chyflawni eu potensial llawn. Rwyf eisiau ystyried pob posibilrwydd er mwyn sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd - boed hynny drwy feddwl sut y gellir blaenoriaethu eu llesiant neu drwy helpu i leddfu unrhyw bryderon sy'n gysylltiedig â rhai o gostau'r diwrnod ysgol.

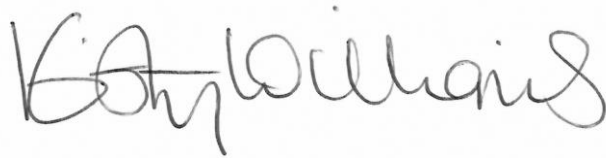
Y llynedd, gofynnais i Blant yng Nghymru lunio cyfres o ganllawiau i ysgolion sy'n cwmpasu agweddau allweddol ar ymdrin â materion sy'n ymwneud â chostau'r diwrnod ysgol, gan gynnwys deall achosion ac effaith byw mewn tlodi, bwyd a newyn, a'r wisg ysgol. Bydd Plant yng Nghymru'n gweithio mewn partneriaeth i ddatblygu'r canllawiau hyn, gan gynnwys gyda Rhwydwaith Dileu Tlodi Plant Cymru. Bydd y canllawiau'n rhoi sylw i'r cyfleoedd i newid y diwylliant mewn ysgolion mewn perthynas â thlodi ac anfantais ac yn darparu strategaethau i ymdrin â heriau penodol a'r rhwystrau sy'n gysylltiedig â chostau'r diwrnod ysgol.

Ochr yn ochr â hyn, rydym eisoes wedi cyhoeddi cynnydd sylweddol mewn cyllid drwy ein Grant Datblygu Disgyblion - Mynediad. Mae mwy na £5m ar gael yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Rydym nid yn unig yn edrych am gyfleoedd i newid diwylliant ac arferion mewn ysgolion, ond hefyd yn darparu cyllid uniongyrchol i deuluoedd. Nid yw'r cyllid hwn ar gyfer gwisg ysgol yn unig; bydd hefyd yn fodd i ysgogi dyheadau uwch ac yn cefnogi cyfoethogi diwylliannol, llesiant a gwytnwch. Bydd y Grant Datblygu Disgyblion - Mynediad yn cynnig cymorth i brynu gwisg ysgol neu i gael y dillad neu'r cyfarpar cywir er mwyn i bobl ifanc allu cymryd rhan yn eu hoff weithgareddau neu chwaraeon yn yr ysgol neu'r tu allan. Rydym hefyd yn cefnogi mwy o ddysgwyr.

Mae'r buddsoddiad ychwanegol yn golygu y bydd teuluoedd disgyblion Blwyddyn 7, os ydynt yn gymwys, yn derbyn £200, yn lle'r £125 y maen nhw'n ei gael ar hyn o bryd, gan liniaru rhai o'r costau uwch sy'n gysylltiedig â dechrau yn yr ysgol uwchradd. Bydd y cyllid hefyd yn ei gwneud yn bosibl cynnwys plant cymwys ym Mlwyddyn 3 ac ym Mlwyddyn 10, a bydd yn helpu plant sy'n derbyn gofal ym mhob blwyddyn ysgol orfodol. Bydd y cyllid, felly, ar gael i garfan lawer ehangach o ddysgwyr, gan sicrhau cymorth i fwy o rieni sydd ei angen ar yr union adeg y mae ei angen arnynt.

Bydd awdurdodau lleol hefyd yn gweinyddu cronfa i ddatblygu opsiynau hirdymor mwy cynaliadwy. Rydym yn ehangu hyn y tu hwnt i'r ystafell ddosbarth i gynnwys grwpiau fel clybiau ieuenctid i wneud ceisiadau am lefydd i storio cit.

Yn gywir

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

Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

P-05-877 Children's used uniform scheme, Correspondence – Petitioner to Chair, 13.05.19

Dear Sir/Madam

As a class we had a look at the letter from Kirsty Williams about school uniforms and we thought it had lots of good things in it. We are still worried that lots of these ideas are not statutory so local authorities might not follow them through.

We really want a recycled uniform scheme in each local authority to be statutory. We think it is such a good idea. It's great to be able to apply for financial help for uniform if you are going into Year 3,7 or 10 but there are lots of families with children in other year groups that struggle with the cost of trainers for PE, jumpers with the school badge on or school dresses and trousers. Children are not going to want to borrow from a stock of extra kits that the school has brought - it will be embarrassing for them. If they were able to get what they needed from the council uniform bank, nobody would ever know that they couldn't afford to buy brand new.

Recycling school uniforms is so much better for the environment, we think this is important because we only have 16 years to make to act on climate change before it is too late.

We also think it is important to offer incentives to shops that promote offers on their school uniforms, like buy one get one free. Some people can afford uniforms, but if they have more than one child it can become expensive - especially if you have shoes properly fitted. Helping children get shoes that fit properly is important, and it will save money later on because less people will have medical problems with their feet when they are adults.

Thank you for reading our thoughts on this. More than anything, we think it is important that all local authorities should be made to recycle uniforms for the poorest people in our communities.

Many thanks,

The children of Topaz Class (Year 5 & 6)

P-05-878 Rhaid cau'r drws yn glep ar wastraffu ynni

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Jonathan Burton, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 91 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i annog pob archfarchnad a manwerthwr i osod drysau ar eu holl oergelloedd a rhewgelloedd, i leihau ein hól troed carbon cenedlaethol, i leihau'r defnydd o drydan ac i baratoi ar gyfer Cymru fwy gwyrdd.

Mae Supervalu, manwerthwr o Iwerddon, yn amcangyfrif y byddai oergell gyffredin 2.5 metr o gyfaint, ag iddi ddrysau, yn arbed 10,000kWh y flwyddyn yn arferol, o'i gymharu ag oergelloedd nad oes ganddynt ddrysau [1].

Mae hyn yn cyfateb i 7 tunnell o nwy tŷ gwydr carbon deuocsid, a fyddai'n ddigon i bweru o leiaf ddau gartref â thrydan am flwyddyn! Byddai'r pŵer a arbedir o un oergell sydd â drysau yn ddigon i bweru dau gartref! [2]

Mae Deddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru), a ddaeth i rym ym mis Mawrth 2016 [3] (Rhan 2: Newid yn yr Hinsawdd) yn rhoi "pŵerau i Weinidogion Cymru bennu targedau statudol o ran lleihau allyriadau, gan gynnwys o leiaf 80% o ostyngiad mewn allyriadau erbyn 2050, ac i gyflwyno cyllidebau carbon er mwyn helpu i gyrraedd y targedau hynny. Mae hyn yn hanfodol yng nghydestun ein hymrwymiaadau Prydeinig ac Ewropeaidd ac yn gosod llwybr clir ar gyfer datgarboneiddio. Mae hefyd yn rhoi sicrwydd ac eglurder i fusnesau a buddsoddwyr."

Mae hwn yn gyfle gwych i Lywodraeth Cymru weithio tuag at y nod hwn a chyfrannu at y gostyngiad o 80 y cant mewn allyriadau erbyn 2050. Gallai'r Ddeddf hon arwain at ganlyniadau enfawr yn genedlaethol ac yn fyd-eang! Beth am i Gymru fod yn wlad flaenllaw ar y llwyfan rhyngwladol, gydag amgylchedd "iach a chydnerth" [3] drwy gau'r drws yn glep ar wastraffu ynni, a hynny ar gyfer y genhedlaeth hon a'r genhedlaeth nesaf!

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Dywed yr Asiantaeth Ymchwilio Amgylcheddol mewn adroddiad 'iasol' [4], pe bai manwerthwyr yn rhoi drysau ar oergelloedd, byddent yn lleihau eu defnydd o ynni gan gymaint â 33 y cant, a byddai bil ynni'r DU 1 y cant yn llai pe bai'r pum brif archfarchnad yn gosod drysau ar eu hoergelloedd.

Mae clymblaid o gyrff anllywodraethol Ewropeaidd wedi cyfeirio at adroddiad, y gofynnodd y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd amdano, sy'n datgan y byddai hyd at 58TWh o bŵer yn cael ei arbed erbyn 2030 ledled Ewrop pe bai archfarchnadoedd a manwerthwyr yn rhoi drysau ar eu hoergelloedd a'u rhewgelloedd. Mae hyn yn cyfateb i 25 safle pŵer glo o faint canolig. Fe wnaethant ddweud hefyd: "the step to install doors on supermarket fridges and freezers is a no-brainer. Retailers will benefit from lower energy bills, a more climate conscious image, and ultimately, happier consumers. It's a win-win for everyone, especially for the environment. Because of climate change, we simply can't afford to be so careless with energy any longer." [5]

[1] Tîm Gofal Cwsmer, Adran Cyfathrebu, SuperValu. Dydd Iau 7 Medi 2017. Mae SuperValu, y manwerthwr o Iwerddon, yn dyfynnu'r ffigurau hyn yn uniongyrchol gan wneuthurwr ei oergelloedd.

[2] Swyddfa Marchnadoedd Nwy a Thrydan Ofgem. Gwerthoedd Defnydd Domestig Arferol. Ar gael o: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/gas/retail-market/monitoring-data-and-statistics/typical-domestic-consumption-values> [Mynediad: dydd Gwener 11 Ionawr 2019]

[3] Llywodraeth Cymru. Deddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru) 2016 <http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/consmanagement/natural-resources-management/environment-act/?skip=1&lang=cy> [Mynediad: dydd Gwener 11 Ionawr 2019]

[4] Yr Asiantaeth Ymchwilio Amgylcheddol, Chilling Facts VI: Closing the door on HFCs. 2014; tudalen 14. Ar gael o: <https://eia-international.org/report/the-chilling-facts-vi-closing-the-door-on-hfcs/> [Mynediad: dydd Gwener 11 Ionawr 2019].

[5] Coolproducts, Pam nad oes gan oergelloedd archfarchnadoedd ddrysau?
Ar gael o: <https://www.coolproducts.eu/news/why-dont-supermarket-fridges-have-doors> [Mynediad – dydd Sadwrn 12 Ionawr 2019]

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Deiseb: Rhaid cau'r drws yn glep ar wastraffu ynni.

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 21 Mai 2019

Petitions Committee | 21 May 2019

Papur briffio gan Ymchwil y Senedd:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-878

Teitl y ddeiseb: Rhaid cau'r drws yn glep ar wastraffu ynni.

Testun y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i annog pob archfarchnad a manwerthwr i osod drysau ar eu holl oergelloedd a rhewgelloedd, i leihau ein hól troed carbon cenedlaethol, i leihau'r defnydd o drydan ac i baratoi ar gyfer Cymru fwy gwyrdd.

Mae Supervalu, manwerthwr o Iwerddon, yn amcangyfrif y byddai oergell gyffredin 2.5 metr o gyfaint, ag iddi ddrysau, yn arbed 10,000kWh y flwyddyn yn arferol, o'i gymharu ag oergelloedd nad oes ganddynt ddrysau [1].

Mae hyn yn cyfateb i 7 tunnell o nwy tŷ gwydr carbon deuocsid, a fyddai'n ddigon i bweru o leiaf ddau gartref â thrydan am flwyddyn! Byddai'r pŵer a arbedir o un oergell sydd â drysau yn ddigon i bweru dau gartref! [2]

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Y cefndir

Mae'r [Gyfarwydeb Ecodylunio Ewropeaidd](#) yn darparu rheolau cyson ar draws yr UE ar gyfer gwella perfformiad amgylcheddol cynhyrchion, fel offer cartref. Mae'r Gyfarwydeb yn nodi'r gofynion gorfodol lleiaf o ran effeithlonrwydd ynni'r cynhyrchion hyn, ac yn ceisio cysoni'r gofynion ar gyfer cynhyrchion o'r fath ar draws y farchnad fewnol Ewropeaidd.

Er mwyn datblygu gofynion priodol, mae'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yn gorchymyn y dylid cynnal astudiaethau paratoadol ar gyfer gwahanol grwpiau cynnyrch. Yn 2007 cynhaliwyd astudiaeth ar oergelloedd a rhewgelloedd masnachol, a chyhoeddwyd yr [adroddiad terfynol](#) (PDF, 7.45MB) ym mis Rhagfyr 2007.

Gwnaeth yr adroddiad nifer o argymhellion a chanfu y byddai gosod drysau ar oergelloedd a rhewgelloedd masnachol ar draws Ewrop yn arbed tua 30 TWh o ynni y flwyddyn erbyn 2020. Byddai hyn tua'r un faint â chyfanswm y defnydd o drydan preswyl blynyddol yng Ngwlad Pwyl.

Fel y crynhoir mewn un [erthygl](#), heriwyd canfyddiadau'r adroddiad gan y gwneuthurwyr, ac ni chymerwyd unrhyw gamau ar y pryd. Yn 2014, cynhaliwyd dadansoddiad wedi'i ddiweddarau, a chadarnhaodd y dadansoddiad fod yr arbedion trydan blynyddol posibl gyfwerth â gwrthbwysu cynhyrchu ynni tua 25 o weithfeydd pŵer glo o faint canolig. Eto, fodd bynnag, nid yw'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd wedi cymryd unrhyw gamau ers hynny.

Côd Ymddygiad Gwirfoddol Ffrainc

Dangosodd [Astudiaeth yn Ffrainc yn 2008](#) (PDF, 2.85MB) yr arbedion ariannol posibl y gallai manwerthwyr o wahanol feintiau eu gwneud drwy osod oergelloedd archfarchnadoedd â drysau. Yn dilyn yr astudiaeth hon, llofnodwyd cod ymddygiad gwirfoddol yn 2012 gan nifer o fanwerthwyr Ffrengig mawr mewn partneriaeth â Gweinyddiaeth Coleg, Datblygu Cynaliadwy, Trafnidiaeth a Thai Ffrainc. Fodd bynnag, awgryma [erthygl yn 2014](#) bod cefnogaeth hefyd gan Lywodraeth Ffrainc ar ffurf cymhellion ariannol.

Gweithredu gan archfarchnadoedd y DU

Fel yr [adroddwyd yn y wasg](#), mae nifer o archfarchnadoedd y DU wedi treialu defnyddio drysau ar oergelloedd yn y gorffennol drwy'u holl siopau, a nododd archfarchnad y Co-operative, yn 2012, ei bod yn arbed tua £50 miliwn y flwyddyn ar ei biliau ynni. Fel yr adroddwyd yn yr erthygl, fodd bynnag, roedd archfarchnadoedd eraill yn amharod i wneud hynny, ac yn

awgrymu bod drysau ar oergelloedd yn amhoblogaidd gyda chwsmeriaid ac y gallent effeithio ar werthiant.

Yn 2013, cyhoeddodd Greg Barker AS, Gweinidog Gwladol y DU ar gyfer Newid yn yr Hinsawdd ar y pryd, [y byddai tasglu oergelloedd manwerthu yn cael ei sefydlu](#) i ganolbwyntio ar leihau ynni yn y sector. Roedd disgwyl i'r gwaith ddod i ben yn hydref 2014, ond nid oes diweddariad ar gael ar y [wefan Llywodraeth y DU](#) ar ganlyniad y gwaith hwn.

Yn fwy diweddar, mae technoleg ar gael i'w osod ar flaen silffoedd oergelloedd sy'n creu llen aer i atal aer oer rhag dianc i eiliau archfarchnadoedd. Fel yr adroddwyd [yn y cyfryngau yn 2017](#), mae Sainsburys wedi defnyddio'r dechnoleg hon, ac wedi lleihau rhywfaint ar ei chostau ynni. Fel y nodwyd yn yr erthygl, fodd bynnag, awgryma'r Ymddiriedolaeth Carbon mai dim ond cau bwlch dros dro yw'r cam hwn. Y ffordd orau o leihau'r defnydd o ynni yw rhoi drysau llithro neu ddrysau i'w hagor ar eu holl oergelloedd, gan y gallai hynny leihau eu defnydd o drydan 30 y cant i 40 y cant."

Camau a gymerwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru a Chynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Yn ei lythyr at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau, dyddiedig 26 Ebrill 2019, tynnodd Gweinidog yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth sylw at nifer o fentrau sy'n ceisio annog y sector manwerthu i leihau ei allyriadau.

Mae'r mentrau hyn yn cynnwys [Ardoll Newid Hinsawdd a Chytundebau Newid Hinsawdd Llywodraeth y DU](#). Mae'r Gweinidog yn pwysleisio:

The Levy is a tax on energy delivered to businesses in the UK, while the Agreements are opt-in schemes where participants receive a discount from the Levy in return for meeting pre-agreed energy efficiency improvement targets.

Mae'r Gweinidog hefyd yn nodi bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cefnogi [Ymrwymiad Courtauld 2025](#). Menter wirfoddol yw hon ar draws y gadwyn gyflenwi bwyd a diod, i nodi blaenoriaethau, i ddatblygu datrysiadau ac i weithredu newidiadau i dorri lefel y carbon, y dŵr a'r gwastraff sy'n gysylltiedig â bwyd a diod o leiaf un rhan o bump mewn 10 mlynedd.

Fel yr amlygwyd gan y deisebydd, mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru hefyd dargedau statudol i leihau allyriadau.

Deddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru) 2016

Roedd [Deddf yr Amgylchedd \(Cymru\) 2016](#) (Deddf yr Amgylchedd) yn gosod dyletswyddau newydd ar Lywodraeth Cymru i leihau allyriadau:

- Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru sicrhau bod yr **allyriadau net ar gyfer 2050 o leiaf 80 y cant yn is na'r llinell sylfaen** (1990 neu 1995);
- Erbyn diwedd 2018, rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru bennu **targedau allyriadau interim ar gyfer 2020, 2030 a 2040**;

- Ar gyfer pob cyfnod cyllidebol pum mlynedd, rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru bennu uchafswm ar gyfer allyriadau net Cymru (cyllideb garbon), gyda'r ddwy gyllideb gyntaf i'w pennu erbyn diwedd 2018;
- Caiff Llywodraeth Cymru, drwy reoliadau sefydlu neu bennu corff neu berson i fod yn gorff cynghori. Os nad oes Rheoliadau mewn grym, y corff ymgynghorol yw Pwyllgor y DU ar Newid yn yr Hinsawdd (UK CCC); a
- Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru roi ystyriaeth i gytundebau rhyngwladol i gyfyngu ar unrhyw gynnydd yn nhymheredd cyfartalog y byd.

Rheoliadau Newid yn yr Hinsawdd (Cymru) 2018,

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gwneud pum cyfres o Reoliadau i roi'r ymrwymadau sy'n deillio o Ddeddf yr Amgylchedd ar waith. Y rhain yw:

- [Rheoliadau Newid yn yr Hinsawdd \(Targedau Allyriadau Interim\) \(Cymru\) 2018;](#)
- [Rheoliadau Newid yn yr Hinsawdd \(Cyllidebau Carbon\) \(Cymru\) 2018;](#)
- [Rheoliadau Newid yn yr Hinsawdd \(Hedfan Rhyngwladol a Morgludiant Rhyngwladol\) \(Cymru\) 2018;](#)
- [Rheoliadau Newid yn yr Hinsawdd \(Terfyn Credyd Cyfrif Allyriadau Net Cymru\) \(Cymru\) 2018; a](#)
- [Rheoliadau Cyfrifyddu Carbon \(Cymru\) 2018.](#)

Ochr yn ochr â'r Rheoliadau ceir [Memorandwm Esboniadol ac Asesiad Effaith Rheoleiddiol.](#)

Cyllidebau Carbon

Mae Rheoliadau Newid yn yr Hinsawdd (Cyllidebau Carbon) (Cymru) 2018 yn nodi'r ddwy gyllideb carbon gyntaf. Y rhain yw:

- Ar gyfer cyfnod cyllidebol 2016 i 2020, mae'r gyllideb carbon yn gyfyngedig i gyfartaledd o **23 y cant yn is** na'r llinell sylfaen; a
- Ar gyfer cyfnod cyllidebol 2021 i 2025, mae'r gyllideb carbon yn gyfyngedig i gyfartaledd o **33 y cant yn is** na'r llinell sylfaen.

Targedau interim

Yn ei Femorandwm Esboniadol cysylltiedig, disgrifir mai diben Rheoliadau Newid yn yr Hinsawdd (Targedau Allyriadau Interim) (Cymru) 2018 yw pennu targedau degawdol sy'n gosod llwybr i'r targed 2050 a sefydlwyd yn y Ddeddf, hynny yw, o leiaf 80 y cant yn is na'r llinell sylfaen.

Mae Adran 30(1) o Ddeddf yr Amgylchedd yn darparu, ar gyfer blwyddyn pob targed interim (2020, 2030, 2040), mae'n rhaid i Weinidogion Cymru, drwy Reoliadau, osod uchafswm ar gyfer cyfrif allyriadau net Cymru, wedi'i fynegi fel canran islaw'r llinell sylfaen.

Mae'r Rheoliadau'n nodi'r targedau allyriadau interim fel a ganlyn –

- Yr uchafswm ar gyfer cyfrif allyriadau net Cymru ar gyfer 2020 yw **27% islaw'r** llinell sylfaen;
- Yr uchafswm ar gyfer cyfrif allyriadau net Cymru ar gyfer 2030 yw **45% islaw'r** llinell sylfaen;
- Yr uchafswm ar gyfer cyfrif allyriadau net Cymru ar gyfer 2040 yw **67% islaw'r** llinell sylfaen.

Mae'r targedau interim yn adlewyrchu'r cyngor a roddwyd i Lywodraeth Cymru gan CCC y DU.

Cynllun Cyflawni Carbon Isel

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei Chynllun Cyflawni Carbon Isel cyntaf ym mis Mawrth 2019. Mae [Ffyniant i Bawb: Cymru Carbon Isel](#) yn nodi sut mae Cymru â'r nod o gyflawni ei chyllideb carbon gyntaf (2016–2020) ac o ganlyniad, ei tharged interim 2020 drwy 76 o bolisiâu presennol ar draws Llywodraeth Cymru, Llywodraeth y DU a'r UE – a 24 o gynigion newydd.

Mae'r cynllun cyflawni carbon isel yn cynnwys Polisi 61 – Cynllun Gweithredu ar gyfer Bwyd a Diod – Tuag at Dwf Cynaliadwy, ac mae'n amlygu:

Lansiwyd [Cynllun Gweithredu Bwyd a Diod Llywodraeth Cymru, 'Tuag at Dwf Cynaliadwy \(2014–2020\)'](#) yn 2014 i osod y targed pennawd cyffredinol o gynyddu gwerth y sector bwyd a diod yng Nghymru 30% i £7 billion erbyn 2020. Mae'r Cynllun yn cynnwys 48 o gamau gweithredu ynghylch 5 prif thema i gefnogi'r sector, gan gynnwys hyrwyddo cynhyrchiant carbon isel a defnyddio adnoddau yn fwy effeithlon.

... Bydd Cynllun olynol i 'Tuag at Dwf Cynaliadwy', a fydd i bob pwrpas yn gynllun galluogi ar gyfer Bwyd fel Sector Sylfaen o dan y Cynllun Gweithredu Economaidd, yn cael ei lansio ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn [2019].

Mae'r Cynllun Gweithredu ar gyfer Bwyd a Diod presennol yn cyfeirio at uchelgais i Gymru ddod yn 'gwmni cynhyrchu' bwyd carbon isel. Mae hefyd yn tynnu sylw at yr ôl-troed carbon sylweddol a grëir yn sgîl y gadwyn fwyd, gan gynnwys “prosesu, storio, pecynnu, dosbarthu, manwerthu [a] chludiant” bwyd. Ni chyfeirir yn benodol, fodd bynnag, at sut y caiff bwyd ei storio mewn oergelloedd mewn archfarchnadoedd.

Nid oes cofnod o'r mater hwn yn cael ei drafod yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-878
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/06112/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Assembly Member for Aberconwy
Janet.FinchSaunders@assembly.wales

26 April 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 8 April on behalf of the Petitions Committee urging the Welsh Government to encourage all supermarkets and retailers to have doors on all their fridges and freezers, and so reduce our national carbon footprint, electricity consumption and pave a way for a greener Wales. I am replying due to my portfolio responsibilities.

We have made decarbonisation a priority area in 'Prosperity for All' because we acknowledge its great potential contribution to long-term prosperity and well-being. However, Government action alone is not enough to meet the challenges of climate change. We need individuals, communities and businesses to change the way they live and operate.

In March the First Minister launched our first Government-wide statutory decarbonisation plan. Prosperity for All: A Low Carbon Wales sets out one hundred policies and proposals, across all sectors of our economy, to meet our current carbon budget and set a longer term decarbonisation trajectory for Wales.

There is existing legislation to encourage the food retail sector to measure, report and take action on its energy and climate impacts. The UK Government's Climate Change Levy and Climate Change Agreements are important levers for incentivising energy efficiency in businesses, including supermarkets and retailers, and achieving Wales's emissions reduction targets. The Levy is a tax on energy delivered to businesses in the UK, while the Agreements are opt-in schemes where participants receive a discount from the Levy in return for meeting pre-agreed energy efficiency improvement targets.

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

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

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

Larger businesses are also subject to mandatory reporting requirements under the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting scheme, introduced as a replacement for the reporting element of the Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme as of April 2019. The scheme places a requirement for annual public disclosure of UK energy use and carbon emissions on over 11,000 organisations. The reporting covers electricity, gas and transport fuel use and the associated greenhouse gas emissions, and is intended to stimulate Board level scrutiny and oversight of efficiency measures as well as transparency through public reporting.

Additionally, the Welsh Government supports the Courtauld Commitment 2025, a voluntary, pre-competitive initiative across the food and drink supply chain. At its heart is a ten-year commitment to identify priorities, develop solutions and implement changes to cut the carbon, water and waste associated with food & drink by at least one-fifth in 10 years. I am supportive of this method of identifying and focussing effort where it has the greatest impact. Where in-store refrigeration is identified as a priority area, retailers are including upgrades within their store refurbishment plans. WRAP will report on achievements against the specific 2025 targets later in 2019 comparing 2018 data with the baseline year of 2015.

Officials are actively engaged with the Welsh Retail Consortium and have raised this issue with them. The Welsh Retail Consortium are working with their members to address the issue of energy efficiency in shops and supermarkets, and are active members of the Courtauld Commitment 2025 and would be happy to provide a response to highlight action undertaken to date.

Yours sincerely,



Ken Skates AC/AM

Gweinidog yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth
Minister for Economy and Transport

13/05/19

Dear Senedd Petitions,

cc: Ken Skates AC/AM, Minister for Economy and Transport

I am writing in response to a letter I have received from the Minister for Economy and Transport, regarding the petition calling for the Welsh Government to encourage all supermarkets and retailers to have doors on all their fridges and freezers, and so reduce our national carbon footprint, electricity consumption and pave a way for a greener Wales. I have been informed this will be debated on Tuesday 21st May 2019, and I have been given the opportunity to respond to the correspondence I have received, which I would like to do.

It is encouraging to hear that decarbonisation is a priority area in the 'Prosperity for All' plan within Wales, and I am glad to hear that "there is existing legislation to encourage the food retail sector to measure, report and take action on its energy and climate impacts". The Minister for Economy and Transport also mentioned that larger businesses are subject to mandatory reporting covering electricity, gas and transport fuel use and the associated greenhouse gas emissions. However, I would like to challenge the Welsh Government as to how they are keeping retailers (particularly food retailers) accountable to the amount of energy consumed and wasted?

The Minister for Economy and Transport kindly explained that the UK Government has set up a Climate Change Levy and Climate Change Agreements. The agreements however "are opt-in schemes" which would mean businesses do not have to participate and comply. I would like to again challenge the Welsh Government as to how they are keeping businesses accountable to their effect on Climate Change, if a lot of the legislation is voluntary or simply a reporting of numbers?

The minister again comments that the "Welsh Government supports the Courtauld Commitment 2025, a voluntary, pre-competitive initiative across the food and drink supply chain." However, again this is a voluntary scheme with little accountability. I challenge the Welsh Government again as to how they will keep businesses accountable to their effect on Climate Change?

Quite recently, you will be aware that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has said that within 12 years a rise of 1.5 degrees Celsius could have catastrophic and irreversible effects on our planet, which means we can no longer be casual or slow in our response to fighting climate change, rather we must be proactive, urgent and press on to tackle climate change head on. Time is running out. What will the Welsh Government do in regards to placing doors on fridges and freezers inside all supermarkets and retails across Wales and so help slow down and eventually prevent catastrophic effects of climate change?

Placing doors on fridges and freezers is a simple way of saving a lot of energy, since as previously stated in the petition, just one "typical 2.5 metre mineral fridge with doors will typically save 10,000kWh per year compared to fridges without doors... This is the equivalent of 7 tonnes of carbon dioxide greenhouse gas and would be enough to power at least two homes of electricity for one year!" This is an opportunity for the Welsh Government to take action against climate change.

To conclude:

- I petition the Welsh Government to think carefully how they are **urgently** addressing the issues of climate change.

- I petition the Welsh Government to think through how they will keep food retailers **accountable** to their energy usage rather than simply reporting figures.
- I urge the Welsh Government to consider encouraging all supermarkets and retailers to have doors on all their fridges and freezers and petition the UK Government for legislation so that we can **reduce** our national carbon footprint, electricity consumption and pave a way for a **greener** Wales.

I agree that “we need individuals, communities and businesses to change the way they live and operate”, but I also believe the Welsh Government has a role and responsibility to set an example for others, take this opportunity to take a stand against climate change and take action that will pave a way for a greener Wales and a greener world.

Thank you for taking the time to debate this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Jonathan Burton

P-05-879 Dylid ychwanegu addysg iechyd meddwl at y cwricwlwm addysgu gorfodol ar gyfer pob ysgol yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Annie Harris, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 1,947 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Pan fyddaf yn gweithio i Mental – Y Podcast i Ddat-stigmatiddio Iechyd Meddwl, rwy'n pryderu'n barhaus am ddiffyg addysg sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd meddwl mewn ysgolion. Gydag un o bob pedwar ohonom yn dioddef salwch meddwl bob blwyddyn yn ôl yr elusen Mind, ymddengys bod hwn yn fwch gwirioneddol a sylweddol yn ein system addysg.

YSTADEGAU ALLWEDDOL:

Mae dros hanner o bob salwch meddwl yn dechrau cyn bod unigolyn yn 14 mlwydd oed, ac mae 75% o bob salwch meddwl wedi datblygu erbyn y bydd unigolyn yn 18 mlwydd oed;

Canfu arolwg yn 2015 fod 13% o oedolion (16 oed a hŷn) sy'n byw yng Nghymru wedi cael triniaeth am broblem iechyd meddwl, sef cynnydd o 12% o'i gymharu â'r ffigur yn 2014;

Mae cost cyffredinol problemau iechyd meddwl yng Nghymru oddeutu £7.2 biliwn y flwyddyn.

Mae'r ystadegau'n syfrdanol, ond er bod pwnc cyfan yng nghwricwlwm Cymru yn canolbwyntio ar ein hiechyd corfforol ar ffurf y pwnc Addysg Gorfforol, nid yw ein pobl ifanc yn dysgu dim am yr afiechydon meddwl mwyaf cyffredin hyd yn oed.

Mae hyn, nid yn unig yn golygu eu bod yn amharod ac yn agored pan ddaw'n fater o ofalu am eu hiechyd meddwl eu hunain, ond hefyd mae'n gosod cysail nad yw Iechyd Meddwl yn cael ei drafod. Mae hyn yn plannu hadyn o stigma sy'n aros gyda llawer drwy gydol eu hoes.

Rydym am glywed barn y rhai sydd mewn grym ynghylch cynllun ehangach i wella bywydau pobl ifanc Cymru.

YN YMGYRCHU DROS:

Fod addysg iechyd meddwl yn dod yn addysgu gorfodol ar gyfer pob ysgol yng Nghymru, heb ychwanegu dim arholiadau / gwaith cartref ar y pwnc hwn.

Y gall pob plentyn yng Nghymru gael mynediad at gwnselydd cymwys drwy ei ysgol.

Fod pob ysgol yng Nghymru yn cynnig hyfforddiant Iechyd Meddwl i'w staff.

Llofnodwch ein deiseb i'n helpu i ddod gam yn nes at wneud y ceisiadau hyn yn realiti i blant Cymru, a chan felly ddiogelu iechyd cenedlaethau'r dyfodol.

Diolch am ddarllen hwn, Annie Harris

Dysgwch ragor am y ddeiseb hon a'r tîm a'i cyflwynodd yn mentalpodcast.co.uk/petition

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

1. Ffynhonnell: Murphy M a Fonagy P (2012). Problemau iechyd meddwl ymhlith plant a phobl ifanc. Yn: Adroddiad Blynyddol y Prif Swyddog Meddygol 2012. Llundain: Yr Adran Iechyd.

2. a 3. Ffynhonnell: Y Sefydliad Iechyd Meddwl. Iechyd Meddwl yng Nghymru, Ffeithiau Sylfaenol 2016

(<https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/sites/default/files/FF16%20Wales%20WELSH.pdf>)

Gweler <https://www.change.org/p/get-mental-health-education-on-the-school-curriculum-mentalpetition-join-me-and-over-100-000-others> i glywed am y diddordeb cenedlaethol yn y ddeiseb hon. Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb i 10 Stryd Downing ar 3 Hydref 2018

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Mynwy
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Addysg Iechyd Meddwl yn y cwricwlwm

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 21 Mai 2019

Petitions Committee | 21 May 2019

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-879

Teitl y ddeiseb: Dylid ychwanegu addysg iechyd meddwl at y cwricwlwm addysgu gorfodol ar gyfer pob ysgol yng Nghymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Pan fyddaf yn gweithio i Mental – Y Podcast i Ddat-stigmatiddio Iechyd Meddwl, rwy'n pryderu'n barhaus am ddiffyg addysg sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd meddwl mewn ysgolion. Gydag un o bob pedwar ohonom yn dioddef salwch meddwl bob blwyddyn yn ôl yr elusen Mind, ymddengys bod hwn yn fwlch gwirioneddol a sylweddol yn ein system addysg.

YSTADEGAU ALLWEDDOL:

- Mae dros hanner o bob salwch meddwl yn dechrau cyn bod unigolyn yn 14 mlwydd oed, ac mae 75% o bob salwch meddwl wedi datblygu erbyn y bydd unigolyn yn 18 mlwydd oed;
- Canfu arolwg yn 2015 fod 13% o oedolion (16 oed a hŷn) sy'n byw yng Nghymru wedi cael triniaeth am broblem iechyd meddwl, sef cynnydd o 12% o'i gymharu â'r ffigur yn 2014;
- Mae cost cyffredinol problemau iechyd meddwl yng Nghymru oddeutu £7.2 biliwn y flwyddyn.
- Mae'r ystadegau'n syfrdanol, ond er bod pwnc cyfan yng nghwricwlwm Cymru yn canolbwyntio ar ein hiechyd corfforol ar ffurf y pwnc Addysg Gorfforol, nid yw ein pobl ifanc yn dysgu dim am yr afiechydon meddwl mwyaf cyffredin hyd yn oed.
- Mae hyn, nid yn unig yn golygu eu bod yn amharod ac yn agored pan ddaw'n fater o ofalu am eu hiechyd meddwl eu hunain, ond hefyd mae'n gosod cysail nad yw Iechyd Meddwl yn cael ei drafod. Mae hyn yn plannu hadyn o stigma sy'n aros gyda llawer drwy gydol eu hoes.
- Rydym am glywed barn y rhai sydd mewn grym ynghylch cynllun ehangach i wella bywydau pobl ifanc Cymru.

YN YMGYRCHU DROS:

- Fod addysg iechyd meddwl yn dod yn addysgu gorfodol ar gyfer pob ysgol yng Nghymru, heb ychwanegu dim arholiadau / gwaith cartref ar y pwnc hwn.
- Y gall pob plentyn yng Nghymru gael mynediad at gwrselydd cymwys drwy ei ysgol. Fod pob ysgol yng Nghymru yn cynnig hyfforddiant Iechyd Meddwl i'w staff.

1. Y cwricwlwm presennol

Mae iechyd a lles meddyliol ac emosiynol yn rhan o'r cwricwlwm presennol drwy wersi Addysg Personol a Chymdeithasol (ABCh). Mae darparu gwersi ABCh yn un o ofynion statudol y cwricwlwm sylfaenol mewn ysgolion, ond caiff ysgolion benderfynu ar y cynnwys yn ôl eu disgrisiwn. Mae'r fframwaith anstatudol addysg personol a chymdeithasol ar gyfer dysgwyr 7 i 19 oed yng Nghymru [fframwaith anstatudol addysg personol a chymdeithasol ar gyfer dysgwyr 7 i 19 oed yng Nghymru](#) (2008) yn argymhell dull gweithredu a chanlyniadau dysgu. Mae iechyd a lles emosiynol yn un o bum thema'r fframwaith ABCh. Mae'r fframwaith yn nodi:

- Yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 3 (14 oed), dylai dysgwyr gael cyfleoedd i ddangos agwedd gyfrifol at gadw'r meddwl a'r corff yn ddiogel ac yn iach, ac i ddeall yr ystod o emosiynau y maent yn eu profi a sut i ddatblygu strategaethau ar gyfer ymdopi â theimladau negyddol a'r manteision o gael mynediad at wahanol ffynonellau o wybodaeth, cymorth a chynghor.
- Yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 4, dylai dysgwyr gael cyfleoedd i dderbyn cyfrifoldeb personol am gadw'r meddwl a'r corff yn ddiogel ac yn iach. Dylent ddeall y ffactorau sy'n effeithio ar iechyd meddwl a'r ffyrdd y gellir meithrin lles emosiynol. Dylent wybod am y sefydliadau statudol a gwirfoddol sy'n cefnogi iechyd a lles emosiynol a sut i gael gafael ar gyngor iechyd proffesiynol a chymorth personol yn hyderus.
- Dylai dysgwyr ôl-16 gael cyfleoedd i gymryd cyfrifoldeb am bob agwedd ar ddatblygiad personol a chymdeithasol a lles. Dylent ddeall sut i asesu'n feirniadol dewisiadau personol sy'n effeithio ar eich ffordd o fyw yng nghyd-destun iechyd corfforol a lles emosiynol, gan ystyried canlyniadau byrdymor a hirdymor unrhyw benderfyniadau o'r fath a'r profiadau bywyd sy'n gwella neu'n lleihau hunan-barch ac archwilio'r ffyrdd gorau o ymdopi â gofynion sefyllfaoedd o'r fath.

2. Cwricwlwm Newydd i Gymru (i'w gyflwyno o fis Medi 2022)

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru y [cwricwlwm newydd drafft ar 30 Ebrill 2019](#). Bydd y cwricwlwm newydd yn cael ei gyflwyno'n statudol ym mis Medi 2022. Bydd yn cael ei gyflwyno i ddechrau mewn ysgolion cynradd a Blwyddyn 7 ym mis Medi 2022, cyn cael ei gyflwyno i Flwyddyn 8 ar gyfer 2023, Blwyddyn 9 yn 2024, ac yn y blaen wrth i'r garfan symud drwy'r ysgol.

Trefnir y cwricwlwm newydd yn chwe 'Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad' yn hytrach na phynciau cul. O fewn y rhain, mae datganiadau 'beth sy'n bwysig' yn nodi'r wybodaeth, y sgiliau a'r profiadau pwysicaf i'w dysgu. Dyma'r chwe Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad:

- Celfyddydau Mynegiannol
- **Iechyd a Lles**
- Dyniaethau
- Ieithoedd, Llythrennedd a Chyfathrebu
- Mathemateg a Rhifedd
- Gwyddoniaeth a Thechnoleg.

Bydd dysgu am iechyd meddwl yn dod o dan y Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles yn bennaf.

Trefnir y cwricwlwm newydd mewn **Camau Cynnydd** i ddisgyblion 5, 8, 11, 14 ac 16 mlwydd oed (yn hytrach na chyfnodau allweddol) ac ar ffurf **Deilliannau Cyflawniad** a fydd yn berthnasol yn fras i'r disgwyliadau ar yr adegau hynny. Nodir y camau cynnydd yn ôl yr hyn y gall dysgwyr ei wneud, neu'r hyn y mae wedi'i wneud.

3. Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles

Mae'r Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles drafft yn ymwneud ag agweddau corfforol, seicolegol, emosiynol a chymdeithasol bywydau. Ei nod yw cydnabod iechyd a lles da fel galluogwr allweddol dysgu llwyddiannus. Nod y Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles yw cefnogi dysgwyr i ddatblygu a chynnal eu hiechyd a'u lles corfforol, a'u hiechyd meddwl a'u lles emosiynol, yn ogystal â datblygu cydberthnasau cadarnhaol mewn amrywiaeth o gyd-destunau. Mae ar gael mewn [fformat ar-lein](#) neu [fformat PDF annibynnol](#) [PDF 1.32MB].

Mae'r datganiadau 'Beth sy'n bwysig' yn y Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad hwn yn ceisio disgrifio'r ffactorau sylfaenol sy'n hybu iechyd a lles. Eu nod yw rhoi hyblygrwydd i weithwyr proffesiynol nodi'r pynciau a'r materion hynny sy'n berthnasol i anghenion eu dysgwyr, yr ysgol a'r gymuned.

Mae pum elfen yn y datganiadau beth sy'n bwysig o ran Iechyd a Lles:

- Mae datblygu iechyd a lles y corff yn arwain at fuddiannau gydol oes.
- **Mae'r ffordd rydym yn prosesu ein profiadau ac yn ymateb iddynt yn effeithio ar ein hiechyd meddwl a'n lles emosiynol.**
- Mae'r ffordd rydym yn gwneud penderfyniadau yn effeithio ar ansawdd ein bywydau ni a bywydau eraill.
- Mae'r ffordd rydym yn ymgysylltu â dylanwadau cymdeithasol gwahanol yn siapio pwy ydym ni a'n hiechyd a'n lles.
- Mae cydberthnasau iach yn hanfodol ar gyfer ein hymdeimlad o berthyn ac ar gyfer ein lles.

Mae gwybodaeth am y camau cynnydd a'r profiadau, y wybodaeth a'r sgiliau yr oedd dysgwyr wedi'u cynnwys yn yr elfen 'mae'r ffordd rydym yn prosesu ein profiadau ac yn ymateb iddynt yn effeithio ar ein hiechyd meddwl a'n lles emosiynol' wedi'i hatodi yn Atodiad A.

4. Gweithgareddau'r Cynulliad

Cyhoeddodd y [Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg](#) yr adroddiad ar ei ymchwiliad i iechyd emosiynol ac iechyd meddwl plant a phobl ifanc, [Cadernid Meddwl](#) [PDF 3.4KB], ym mis Ebrill 2018. Y prif argymhelliad oedd:

Bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwneud lles a gwydnwch emosiynol a lles a gwydnwch meddwl ein plant a'n pobl ifanc yn flaenoriaeth genedlaethol benodedig.

Roedd yr adroddiad yn eang ei natur ond roedd ffocws cryf ar wasanaethau ataliol ac ymyrraeth gynnar, gan ganolbwyntio'n benodol ar ysgolion a sut y gallant weithio'n fwy effeithiol gyda gwasanaethau iechyd i adeiladu gwydnwch emosiynol plant a phobl ifanc.

Nid oedd y Pwyllgor yn fodlon bod [ymateb cychwynnol Llywodraeth Cymru](#) [PDF 1.2KB] yn bodloni argymhellion adroddiad y Pwyllgor. Yn ystod y [ddadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 4 Gorffennaf 2018](#), dywedodd Lynne Neagle AC, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor y canlynol:

fy mod i a'r pwyllgor yn siomedig iawn gydag ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i'n hargymhellion. [...] nid yw ymateb y Llywodraeth yn bodloni ein disgwyliadau, a'n galwadau am newid sylweddol o ran dull o weithredu. Fel pwyllgor, rydym yn gwrthod yr ymateb hwn; nid yw'n ddigon da.

Wedi hynny, cyhoeddodd y Gweinidogion Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ac Addysg eu bwriad i ffurfio 'Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen Gweinidogol' a 'Grŵp Cyfeirio Rhanddeiliaid', mewn ymateb i bryderon y Pwyllgor ac Aelodau'r Cynulliad.

Ar [14 Ionawr 2019](#), cyhoeddodd y [Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol £7.1 miliwn](#) i gefnogi'r Llywodraeth â'i gwaith yn dilyn argymhellion a wnaed gan y Pwyllgor. Bwriad yr arian yw diogelu, gwella a chefnogi iechyd meddwl a lles plant a phobl ifanc trwy ddatblygu gwasanaethau ymhellach. Dywedodd y Gweinidog y canlynol:

Mae'r buddsoddiad o £7.1m yn ychwanegol at y £1.4m y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei fuddsoddi mewn rhaglen iechyd meddwl mewngymorth i ysgolion, er mwyn cryfhau'r cymorth y mae CAMHS yn ei ddarparu mewn ysgolion, a hynny mewn pedwar ardal beilot ar draws Cymru.

Ym [mis Mai 2019](#), rhoddodd y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a'r Gweinidog Addysg ddiweddariad ynghylch yr argymhellion i'r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg. Mewn perthynas â hyfforddiant athrawon, dywedodd y Gweinidogion y canlynol:

Byddwn yn datblygu'r gwaith sydd eisoes wedi'i wneud i gynnwys iechyd meddwl a lles emosiynol mewn Hyfforddiant Cychwynnol Athrawon, gan gomisiynu pecynnau hyfforddi pwrpasol ar gyfer athrawon a staff eraill mewn ysgolion yn ymwneud ag iechyd meddwl a lles. Bydd y pecynnau hyn ar gael i athrawon a staff eraill mewn ysgolion fel rhan o'u datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus. Rydym yn cydnabod bod yn rhaid i athrawon a staff ysgolion yn ehangach sefydlu agwedd ysgol gyfan at iechyd meddwl a lles emosiynol, a bod angen cymorth arnynt i allu cefnogi plant a phobl ifanc.

Deisebau blaenorol

Trafododd y Pwyllgor ddwy ddeiseb, [Cyflwyno Addysg Iechyd Meddwl Orfodol mewn Ysgolion Uwchradd](#) a [Gwneud Iechyd Meddwl yn Rhan o'r Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol](#) yn 2016. Ar y pryd, dywedodd y Gweinidog Addysg, fel rhan o gynllun y cwricwlwm newydd, y byddai'r Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles yn tynnu ar les meddyliol, corfforol ac emosiynol. Felly, caewyd y ddwy ddeiseb gan y Pwyllgor.

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

Atodiad A: Y camau cynnydd a'r profiadau, y wybodaeth a'r sgiliau yr oedd dysgwyr wedi'u cynnwys yn yr elfen 'mae'r ffordd rydym yn prosesu ein profiadau ac yn ymateb iddynt yn effeithio ar ein hiechyd meddwl a'n lles emosiynol'.

Cam cynnydd 1 (5 oed)

- Bod yn ymwybodol o ganfyddiadau a meddyliau;
- Bod yn ymwybodol o deimladau a'u cyfleu;
- Bod yn ymwybodol bod meddyliau a theimladau yn newid;

Cam cynnydd 2 (8 oed)

- Canolbwyntio ar yr hyn rwy'n ei ganfod a'i feddwl;
- Cyfleu teimladau;
- Deall sut a pham mae fy meddyliau, fy nheimladau a'm gweithredoedd yn newid mewn ymateb i wahanol brofiadau.

Cam cynnydd 3 (11 oed)

- Cydnabod budd gallu canolbwyntio ar ganfyddiadau a meddyliau a deall bod hunanymwybyddiaeth yn cael ei datblygu.
- Datblygu ffyrdd o reoli fy emosiynau fy hun mewn ffordd iach a gallu ymdopi â'r broses hon yn fwyfwy annibynnol a llwyddiannus.
- Myfyrio ar y ffordd y mae digwyddiadau a phrofiadau yn y gorffennol wedi effeithio ar feddyliau, teimladau a gweithredoedd.

- Datblygu'r gallu i ragweld sut y bydd digwyddiadau yn y dyfodol o bosibl yn gwneud i mi ac eraill deimlo.

Cam cynnydd 4 (14 oed)

- Canolbwyntio'n annibynnol ar ganfyddiadau, meddyliau a theimladau er mwyn datblygu hunanymwybyddiaeth ymhellach.
- Dod o hyd i wahanol strategaethau i reoli fy emosiynau fy hun mewn ymateb i amrywiaeth o brofiadau.
- Myfyrio a dysgu o'r gorffennol er mwyn rhagweld a pharatoi ar gyfer profiadau yn y dyfodol.
- Deall gwerth gallu dangos empathi ag eraill a sut mae hyn yn arwain at weithredoedd o gydymdeimlad a charedigrwydd.

Cam cynnydd 5 (16 oed)

- Defnyddio hunanymwybyddiaeth i werthfawrogi cymhlethdod fy emosiynau a defnyddio strategaethau er mwyn rheoli fy hunan mewn ffordd iach ac er mwyn cysylltu ag eraill.
- Myfyrio, ymateb a dysgu o brofiadau yn y gorffennol a'r presennol er mwyn rhagweld a pharatoi ar gyfer profiadau yn y dyfodol.
- Trosglwyddo'r sgiliau hyn er mwyn gofalu am deimladau a meddyliau eraill.
- Dangos empathi tuag at eraill, ac mae hyn yn fy helpu i ddangos cydymdeimlad a charedigrwydd tuag ataf i fy hunan ac eraill.

Mae pob datganiad Beth sy'n Bwysig yn cynnwys manylion am y wybodaeth, y sgiliau a'r profiadau y dylai dysgwyr eu dysgu. O ran yr elfen mae'r ffordd rydym yn prosesu ein profiadau ac yn ymateb iddynt yn effeithio ar ein hiechyd meddwl a'n lles emosiynol, mae'r rhain yn cynnwys y canlynol, ym mhob cam cynnydd:

Mae angen i ddysgwyr brofi:

- cyfleoedd i droi teimlad o empathi yn weithred o garedigrwydd a chydymdeimlad tuag atynt hwy eu hunain ac eraill
- cyfleoedd sy'n annog unigolion i fyfyrio, yn unigol ac mewn grŵp, o fewn amgylchedd sy'n eu hamddiffyn a'u cefnogi
- trafodaethau diogel a chefnogol am brofiadau sy'n effeithio ar iechyd meddwl a lles emosiynol.

Mae angen i ddysgwyr wybod:

- y gall ein hiechyd meddwl a'n cyflwr emosiynol newid
- sut mae hunanddelwedd yn effeithio ar iechyd meddwl a lles
- am amrywiaeth o strategaethau sy'n hyrwyddo ymwybyddiaeth o iechyd meddwl a lles
- sut mae'r ymennydd yn rhyngweithio â gweddill y corff, gan gynnwys y system ymateb i straen a'r newidiadau ffisiolegol sy'n digwydd
- y gallant gael gafael ar amrywiaeth o gymorth er mwyn cynnal eu hiechyd meddwl a'u lles emosiynol
- y gall iechyd meddwl a lles emosiynol pobl eraill fod yn wahanol i'w hiechyd meddwl a'u lles emosiynol nhw
- am gyflyrau meddygol a all effeithio ar ein hiechyd meddwl a'n lles emosiynol
- y gall yr amgylchedd effeithio ar ein hiechyd meddwl a'n lles emosiynol.

Mae angen i ddysgwyr allu:

- cydnabod a mynegi'r hyn y maent yn ei ganfod, yn ei feddwl, ac yn deimlo er mwyn meithrin eu hunanymwybyddiaeth a datblygu gwell ymwybyddiaeth o'u hemosiynau

- myfyrio ar brofiadau a rhagweld sut y gallant effeithio arnynt
- datblygu strategaethau er mwyn rheoli eu hunain heb arweiniad gan eraill
- cyfleu sut y maent yn teimlo a gofyn am help pan fydd ei angen.



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-879
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/05863/19

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

Government.Committee.Business@llyw.cymru

18 Ebrill 2019

Annwyl Janet

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 8 Ebrill yn gofyn am fy sylwadau ar Ddeiseb P-05-879 gan Annie Harris, sef Dylid ychwanegu addysg iechyd meddwl at y cwricwlwm addysgu gorfodol ar gyfer pob ysgol yng Nghymru

Rwyf am ymateb i bob pwynt sy'n cael ei godi yn y Ddeiseb yn ei dro:

- **Fod addysg iechyd meddwl yn dod yn addysgu gorfodol ar gyfer pob ysgol yng Nghymru, heb ychwanegu dim arholiadau / gwaith cartref ar y pwnc hwn.**

Mae rhoi cymorth i blant a phobl ifanc i ddatblygu'n unigolion iach a hyderus, sy'n meithrin eu lles meddyliol ac emosiynol drwy ddatblygu hyder, cadernid ac empathi yn un o bedwar diben y cwricwlwm newydd i Gymru. Bydd y pedwar diben yn ganolog i'r cwricwlwm newydd i'r cwricwlwm newydd, a'r rheini yw'r man cychwyn wrth wneud pob penderfyniad o ran datblygu'r cwricwlwm a'r trefniadau asesu newydd.

Bydd Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles yn defnyddio pynciau a themâu o faes lles meddyliol, corfforol ac emosiynol. Bydd hefyd yn ystyried sut y mae amgylchedd yr ysgol yn rhoi cymorth i blant a phobl ifanc o ran eu lles cymdeithasol, eu lles emosiynol a'u lles a'u

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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.

hiechyd corfforol. Fel rhan o'r gwaith o ddatblygu'r Maes hwn, mae ysgolion braenaru wedi ystyried tystiolaeth ac arbenigedd ar sut y gall ymarfer myfyriol gefnogi lles meddyliol ac emosiynol.

Mae pob Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad yn cael eu trefnu yn ôl datganiadau o'r Hyn sy'n Bwysig. Mae'r rhain yn nodi'r egwyddorion sylfaenol sy'n ategu'r Maes hwnnw Mae'r Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles yn cynnwys datganiad ar iechyd meddwl a lles emosiynol, gan eu rhoi'n gydradd ag iechyd a lles corfforol. Mae hyn yn cynnwys y profiadau allweddol, yr wybodaeth a'r sgiliau i gefnogi iechyd meddyliol ac emosiynol dysgwyr. Ar hyn o bryd, awgrymir y bydd dyletswydd ar Benaethiaid i gyflwyno cwricwlwm sy'n cynnwys chwe Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad, gan gynnwys Iechyd a Lles.

Bydd Cwricwlwm Cymru 2022 ar gael i roi adborth arno o 30 Ebrill 2019. O fis Ebrill hyd at fis Gorffennaf, byddwn yn cynnal trafodaeth helaeth gydag athrawon a rhanddeiliaid ehangach.

Er na ellir gorbwysleisio pwysigrwydd y cwricwlwm newydd yn yr agenda hon, nid yw'n sefyll ar ei ben ei hun. Mae angen i'r gwaith o ddatblygu dull gweithredu ysgol gyfan fod yn broses gyflawn, o'r dechrau i'r diwedd, sy'n ymwneud ag amgylchedd yr ysgol gyfan ac yn cychwyn wrth i bob ysgol ddatblygu dealltwriaeth o'r hyn sydd o'i chwmpas.

- **Y gall pob plentyn yng Nghymru gael mynediad at gwnselydd cymwys drwy ei ysgol.**

Yn ôl y gyfraith, mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru ddarparu gwasanaethau cwnsela i bob plentyn 11 oed i 18 oed yn eu hardal, ac i bob disgybl sydd ym mlwyddyn 6.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn darparu £4.5 miliwn yn flynyddol fel cefnogaeth barhaus i'r ddarpariaeth gwnsela. Yn ystod 2017-18, manteisiodd dros 11,365 o bobl ifanc ar y gwasanaethau cwnsela. Mae nifer cynyddol o awdurdodau lleol yn darparu gwasanaethau cwnsela ar-lein, a hynny mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn aml pan fo'r pellter a'r ddarpariaeth o ran trafnidiaeth yn rhwystr efallai.

- **Fod pob ysgol yng Nghymru yn cynnig hyfforddiant Iechyd Meddwl i'w staff.**

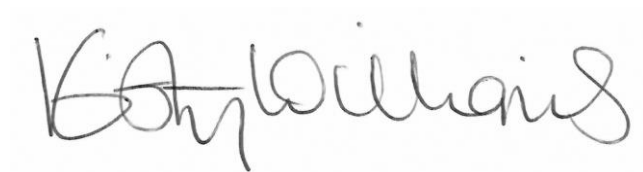
Er mwyn sicrhau mwy o gefnogaeth i iechyd meddwl mewn ysgolion, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ym mis Medi 2017, gyllid o £1.4 miliwn, sy'n dod o'r gyllideb Iechyd ac addysg er mwyn creu cynllun peilot, sef Gwasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl Plant a'r Glasoed a fyddai'n mynd i ysgolion mewn chwe ardal awdurdod lleol (dros dri bwrdd Iechyd), a hynny dros gyfnod o ddwy flynedd academaidd tan yr haf 2020. Rydym yn disgwyl canlyniad y gwerthusiad o'r cynllun peilot, a byddwn yn ystyried rhinweddau, neu fel arall rhoi'r rhaglen ar waith fesul cam drwy Gymru, naill ai fel y mae neu ar ôl gwneud rhai newidiadau i'r cynllun.

Mae'r prosiect peilot hwn yn canolbwyntio'n bennaf ar adnabod Iechyd meddwl ac ymyrryd, drwy uwch-sgilio athrawon a staff eraill yn yr ysgol i allu delio â materion Iechyd meddwl lefel isel, cyn iddynt orfod cael eu hatgyfeirio at wasanaethau arbenigol.

Mae ymarferwyr Iechyd meddwl plant a glasoed arbenigol yn eu lle i fod yn weithwyr cyswllt â'r ysgolion sy'n rhan o'r cynllun peilot er mwyn rhoi cyfle i'r athrawon drafod gyda gweithwyr proffesiynol y Gwasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl Plant a'r Glasoed pa strategaethau a fyddai'n gallu cael eu defnyddio gan yr ysgol i gefnogi'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc. Neu gallai olygu bod gweithwyr proffesiynol y Gwasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl Plant a'r Glasoed yn cydnabod bod angen atgyfeiriad at wasanaethau arbenigol. Mae hyn yn sicrhau bod modd i'r rheini sydd eu hangen fwyaf yn cael y lefelau priodol o ofal a chymorth.

Gobeithio bod hyn yn ateb y pwyntiau a godwyd.

Yn gywir

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kirsty Williams". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'K' and 'W'.

Kirsty Williams AC
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

Tuesday, 14 May 2019

Further notes to consider with petition P-05-879

Following the written response from Janet Finch-Saunders AM to this petition on the 18th of April 2019 here are my thoughts on the the points raised. I will also respond on each of core changes this petition seeks as she has.

- **Mental Health education becoming mandatory teaching for all schools in Wales without the addition of any exams/homework on this subject**

I'm delighted in learning more about the proposed new curriculum that such consideration is being given to the mental health and wellbeing of students. I look forward to taking part in the public consultation regarding this to contribute on the specifics of these changes. In doing so and in raising this petition I hope to ensure these changes are extensive enough to have the transformative positive impact outlined in this petition.

When considering this petition it is also worth noting the level of public support the UK wide petition for this cause has gained. It was created by another of our team at 'Mental - The Podcast to Destigmatise Mental Health' and at the time of writing this petition titled 'Add Mental Health Education to the mandatory teaching curriculum for all schools in the UK' has passed 197,000 signatures. That petition can be viewed at bit.ly/MentalPetition and represents the largest petition ever relating to Mental Health Education across the UK.

- **Every child in Wales having the opportunity to access a qualified counsellor through their school**

On this point I'm grateful for the provisions already available however this point in the petition is around accessibility via schools. This could be in the form of a referral system for external counselling services that schools could use or increased provision of counsellors working in schools who students can have appointments with on site.

- **Every school in Wales offering mental health training for their staff**

I'm already a big supporter of the pilot and other progress mentioned around increased CAMHS presence in schools so do hope this is ultimately rolled out across Wales. However this point in the petition is actually around teachers receiving additional training to deliver mental health education as part of curriculum reforms.

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Concerns about receiving sufficient training have been raised by teachers via both petitions I am part of so I am keen these concerns are raised and that teachers receive adequate signposting information to provide to those students that need extra support and their families.

Please find below details of politicians, charities, organisations and other notable individuals across the UK who are also supporting this cause.

Many thanks for your time considering this petition.

Best regards, Annie Harris

Politicians supporting this cause

- **Former Plaid Cymru Leader and Rhondda AM Leanne Wood** who told us *“I support plans to for mental health education/awareness to be taught in schools in Wales where education is devolved. I have spoken to teachers who tell me that demand for mental health support for pupils is growing and that services are not coping with that demand.”*
- **Hywel Williams MP** of Plaid Cymru, a former mental health social worker, who told us *‘It is so important that we understand how to protect and promote the wellbeing of all children and young people and that is why I’m pleased to support Mental Podcast with their campaign to break the stigma around mental health.’*
- **Liz Saville Roberts MP** of Dwyfor Meirionnydd with Plaid Cymru who told us *“every single person will be affected by mental health problems, either directly or through someone they love. I am proud to support Mental Podcast with this campaign, because I believe it is vital that education is the key to breaking the stigma around mental health, so no one has to suffer alone.”*
- **Stephen Kinnock MP** of Aberavon with Labour who told us *“This important initiative raises awareness and builds trust, and I fully support their proposal that Mental Health Education should be a mandatory part of the school curriculum, right across the UK.”*
- **Caroline Lucas MP** Co-Leader of The Green Party who told us *“I am proud to support the campaign by Mental Podcast to get mental health education on the curriculum. The understanding we develop as young people about our own mental health, and that of others, has lifelong repercussions, not only in the personal relationships we form, but on our careers and prospects, and the ability to reach our potential.”*
- **Nicola Sturgeon MSP**, First Minister of Scotland and leader of the SNP who told us *“Learning in Health and wellbeing should give children and young people the*

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knowledge and understanding, skills, capabilities and attributes which they need for mental, emotional, social and physical wellbeing and we are currently undertaking a national review of Personal and Social Education which will report at the end of this year.”

- **Rachael Maskell MP** of York Central with Labour (Co-op) who told us *“One of the greatest challenges facing young people today concerns their mental health.”* and *“Placing mental health education on the school curriculum is an excellent initiative to support the wellbeing of children and young adults.”*
- **Lee Rowley MP** of North East Derbyshire with The Conservative Party.
- **Shabana Mahmood MP** of Birmingham Ladywood with Labour who told us *“I am proud to support the campaign by Mental Podcast to add mental health education to the school curriculum. If we are serious about getting parity of esteem between physical and mental health, then we must make sure we equip all of our young people with the knowledge and skills they need for their mental and emotional well being.”*
- **Preet Gill MP** of Birmingham Edgbaston with Labour who recorded a video message for us including *“whenever I visit schools in my constituency young people are constantly raising concerns about young people’s emotional health and well-being and that’s why I support this petition...there’s no reason why it can’t be part of PSHE.”*
- **Norman Lamb MP** of North Norfolk with The Liberal Democrats who told us *“I wholeheartedly support the Mental Podcast campaign to make mental health education a mandatory part of the school curriculum. Schools have a vital role to play in supporting children to better understand, and take steps to look after, their mental health so that every child has a chance to flourish in life”.*
- **Richard Benyon MP** of Newbury with The Conservative Party.
- **Lee Dargue** prospective MP in Birmingham Ladywood of The Liberal Democrats.

Charities supporting this cause

- **Young Minds** who campaign for greater mental health in young people.
- **See Me Scotland** the anti stigma and discrimination charity.

Campaigners/Influencers supporting this cause

- **Jonny Benjamin MBE** Mental health campaigner, writer, filmmaker & speaker.

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- **Sarah Cardwell** Mental health blogger, campaigner and mum of two
- **Natasha Devon MBE** Mental health campaigner, speaker and writer
- **Hope Virgo** Writer and advocate mainly around eating disorders
- **The Counsellors Cafe** Online publication aimed at an audience of counsellors
- **Rev Mark Edwards MBE** Mental health writer and Reverend
- **Mind over Matter** Live music events to encourage discussion of mental health
- **Fiona Thomas** Non-fiction writer with Trigger Press and Metro
- **Eleanor Segall** Mental health and lifestyle writer at Metro
- **Ben Hart** Suicide prevention campaigner

Eitem 3.1

P-04-481 Cau'r bwlch ar gyfer disgyblion byddar yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan y National Deaf Children's Society ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Mai 2013.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ddatblygu strategaeth genedlaethol ar gyfer Cau'r Bwlch o ran cyrhaeddiad addysgol rhwng disgyblion byddar a'u cyfoedion.

Mae'r Gymdeithas Genedlaethol i Blant Byddar yng Nghymru yn cyflwyno'r ddeiseb hon heddiw oherwydd ei bod yn Wythnos Ymwybyddiaeth o fod yn Fyddar, ac mae dwy flynedd wedi mynd heibio ers i 55 Aelod Cynulliad roi adduned y byddent yn cymryd camau i Gau'r Bwlch ar gyfer plant byddar.

Er hynny, mae ystadegau Llywodraeth Cymru yn dangos bod bylchau sylweddol o ran cyrhaeddiad rhwng disgyblion byddar a'u cyfoedion. Yn 2012, roedd disgyblion byddar 26 y cant yn llai tebygol o lwyddo i basio 5 TGAU ar radd A*-C, a 41 y cant yn llai tebygol o lwyddo i basio ar raddau A*-C yn y pynciau craidd Saesneg, Cymraeg, Mathemateg a Gwyddoniaeth.

Mae ein deiseb fideo yn gofyn i'r arbenigwyr (plant byddar eu hunain) beth sydd bwysicaf yn eu barn hwy. Dywedasant wrthym:

Mae angen cefnogaeth briodol arnom yn yr ysgol a'r coleg

Mae angen acwsteg dda ym mhob ystafell ddosbarth arnom

Bydd rhai ohonom yn defnyddio iaith arwyddion. Helpwch ni i annog ein cyfoedion sy'n clywed a'n hathrawon i ddysgu iaith arwyddion.

Mae arnom angen i fwy o athrawon a disgyblion fod ag ymwybyddiaeth o fod yn fyddar.

Mae gormod o ddisgyblion byddar yn wynebu rhwystrau yn hyn o beth. Mae angen strategaeth genedlaethol er mwyn goresgyn y rhwystrau a Chau'r Bwlch!

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Mae modd llwytho ein deiseb fideo a'r adroddiad sy'n cyd-fynd â hi oddi ar y wefan: www.ndcs.org.uk/ClosetheGapWales

Cynhyrchwyd y ddeiseb fideo gyda chymorth wyth o bobl ifanc byddar, ac mae'n disgrifio'r pedwar ffactor pwysicaf i ddisgyblion byddar mewn ysgolion a cholegau, yn eu barn hwy.

Mae'r adroddiad sy'n cyd-fynd â'r fideo yn nodi'r rhwystrau y bydd llawer o ddisgyblion byddar yng Nghymru yn eu hwynebu yn y meysydd hyn. Mae hefyd yn cynnig awgrymiadau ynghylch sut y gallai strategaeth helpu i oresgyn y rhwystrau hyn.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol de Cymru

P-04-481 Close the Gap for deaf pupils in Wales, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 14.05.19

Update from the National Deaf Children's Society Cymru

May 2019

Background



The National Deaf Children's Society Cymru first submitted this petition in May 2013, calling for urgent and clear action to address the attainment gap between deaf learners and their hearing peers. Deafness is not a learning disability, and with the appropriate support deaf pupils should be achieving on a par with their hearing peers.

We acknowledge that, over the six years since submitting the petition, there has been movement in the areas raised and we are grateful to the Petitions Committee for its continued support of this important cause.

However, there remains an unacceptable attainment gap between deaf children and their hearing peers. This briefing seeks to update the Committee on developments around the key issues raised within the petition and to highlight areas where further action is urgently needed to close the attainment gap. For ease of reference, this briefing is divided into the four key headings outlined within our original petition submission.

Latest Attainment Data

In 2018, the attainment gap remained significant with deaf pupils in Wales 16% less likely to achieve 5 GCSEs (including English/Welsh and Maths) than their hearing peers.

Worryingly, we have also seen the attainment gap widen at Foundation Phase. Last year, this attainment gap doubled and deaf pupils in the Foundation Phase were 20% less likely to achieve the Core Subject Indicator than hearing pupils.

In light of this, the National Deaf Children's Society Cymru would welcome continued support from the Petitions Committee. We wish to call on the Welsh Government to take firm action to *Close the Gap!*

1. We need appropriate support in school and college

Deafness is not a learning disability. However, being deaf does mean that learners require appropriate support and adaptations to ensure they can access the curriculum. The National Deaf Children's Society Cymru raised a number of concerns, including the need to address the shortage in numbers of Teachers of the Deaf.

Progress: The Welsh Government has allocated £239k of funding to assist local authorities in training Teachers of the Deaf.

The Welsh Government commissioned a Rapid Evidence Assessment into support available for deaf learners.

The new Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act places duties on local authorities to forward plan specialist provision.

However: While the National Deaf Children's Society Cymru welcomes the £239k invested in helping local authorities to train Teachers of the Deaf, this helps to address the present shortage, but does not address the longer term issue.

The National Deaf Children's Society Cymru welcomes many aspects of the new Additional Learning Needs reforms, but work is still needed to ensure that the reformed system and accompanying Code of Practice meet the needs of deaf learners and their families. In our response to the consultation on the draft Code we called for a number of improvements, such as the need for a strengthened responsibility for Sensory Impaired teachers to be involved in the assessment of a learner with a sensory impairment. Among other points, we were also concerned that the draft Code of Practice reduced responsibilities around specialist careers advice for ALN learners – an area of support that our Youth Advisory Board tells us needs to be increased, not reduced. Our full response to the Draft Code of Practice is available [here](#).

We were pleased that the Welsh Government commissioned a deaf specific REA. However, having seen a draft of this document, we have raised reservations that the literature review on which it was based was narrow. As a result, we are concerned that the guidance does not mention a number of valuable support interventions for deaf children. This could result in a reluctance for professionals to use such interventions.

We remain concerned that more action is needed to ensure that families of early years deaf children are provided with key technology, such as radio aids to assist their child's learning development.

The National Deaf Children's Society Cymru was pleased to have been invited to comment on draft Literacy, Language and Communication element of the new curriculum. We raised a number of points to consider to help ensure that it is accessible for deaf learners. We hope that these will be taken on board.

Recommendations: That the Welsh Government monitors the numbers and availability of Teachers of the Deaf and ensures that local authorities appropriately meet their new forward planning of responsibilities under the new Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act.

That the Welsh Government addresses issues raised by the National Deaf Children's Society Cymru in response to the consultation on the Draft Code of Practice, including the need to strengthen the section on responsibilities around specialist careers advice and the need to specify that sensory impaired teachers **must** be involved in the assessment of a learner with sensory impairment.

That the Welsh Government takes on board our comments on the draft REA for Hearing Impairment.

That the Welsh Government proactively calls on local authorities to do more to meet the needs of deaf learners and their families in the early years. The National Deaf Children's Society Cymru believes that the time prior to implementation of the ALN reforms in 2020 is crucial in preparing services for delivery. We believe local authorities need to be doing more to prepare to provide appropriate support and technology to deaf learners in the early years. We would urge the Welsh Government to issue a directive to local authorities to this end.

That the Welsh Government ensures the new curriculum is accessible for deaf learners. Given the emphasis on teachers adapting the curriculum locally, we strongly recommend that ALN accessibility guidance (including deafness) is also produced to assist teachers in this regard.

2. We need all classrooms to have good acoustics

Many deaf children and young people use the sound they can access to help understand what is being communicated. This can be a difficult skill to develop, requiring a lot of concentration. In rooms where there are poor acoustics, it can be even more difficult for deaf children to access sound; so good acoustics in learning environments are imperative.

Progress: The National Deaf Children's Society Cymru has been pleased to work with the Welsh Government to ensure that schools funded through its 21st Century Schools Programme, and through its new funding programme for nursery buildings, are contractually obliged to meet baseline acoustic standards. This has been very positive.

However: The National Deaf Children's Society Cymru is aware that not all learning environments are due to be rebuilt or refurbished, and that other works may be completed outside of these funding programmes. Therefore, we have suggested the below recommendations.

Recommendations: That the Welsh Government takes steps to proactively promote guidance to schools about the benefits of improved acoustics for all learners (there are benefits for hearing children too) and the steps schools can take to improve acoustics within existing settings.

That the Welsh Government uses its power over building regulations to strengthen acoustic standards and monitoring of compliance with them more generally. This will ensure that building works outside of these particular funding programmes also benefit from acoustically inclusive learning environments.

3. Some of us use sign language. Help us encourage our hearing peers and teachers to learn sign

Many deaf children use sign to communicate. British Sign Language (BSL) is a language in its own right and was formally recognised by the Welsh Government in 2004. However, families still struggle to access opportunities to learn sign language, in order to learn to communicate with their child. This issue was also raised by the Children's Commissioner in her 2016-2017 annual report, *A Year of Change* ([see page 19](#)) and by *Deffo!* in its own petition to the committee (P-04-628).

Our Youth Advisory Board has also identified an appetite for a BSL GCSE in Wales, conducting a survey of both hearing and deaf young people, in which 82% said they would like a BSL GCSE.

We are aware of issues in the availability of Communication Support Workers with an appropriate level of BSL qualification to support deaf learners in school. This has knock on effects for the linguistic development of these pupils.

Progress: The National Deaf Children's Society Cymru is pleased that the Minister has committed to ensure the new curriculum is open to schools teaching a BSL GCSE. We are also pleased that Qualifications Wales has demonstrated willingness to adopt a BSL GCSE developed in England for Wales. As such, we are watching developments around a BSL GCSE in England with close interest.

We are delighted that the Welsh Government has committed to commission a review of opportunities to learn BSL in Wales and are due to meet with the lead official shortly to discuss this.

We are aware that in a few local authorities, the Welsh Government has provided a small amount of funding to assist with staff BSL training. Although this is to be welcomed, the number of staff benefitting from this small fund is limited to a few individuals. We would urge the Welsh Government to consider further action with broader scope.

However: We are disappointed that Welsh Government reviews of the specialist workforce have not included Communication Support Workers and their level of BSL.

The implementation of the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal Wales Act in September 2020 and the availability of IDP support plans for 0-5 year olds presents an opportunity to help ensure families of young deaf children are supported to learn to communicate with their child. However, the National Deaf Children's Society Cymru is concerned that local authorities are not adequately preparing to facilitate this type of support following the introduction of the Act.

While the Welsh Government has stated that local authorities hold responsibility for ensuring BSL is available to children requiring it, we believe that the Welsh Government has a duty to encourage local authorities to meet this responsibility and hold them accountable to it.

In response to this aspect of our petition, the Welsh Government has also stated that local authorities can use funding through the Families First programme to help support families of deaf children. However, the National Deaf Children's Society Cymru is mindful that this programme is not universally available. It is important that all families of deaf children are provided with the support they need to communicate with their child.

Recommendations: That the Welsh Government commits to take action to address gaps in provision identified by its review into opportunities to learn BSL.

That the Welsh Government takes action to ensure local authorities provide families wishing to learn to sign with their deaf child have the opportunity and support to do so.

That the Welsh Government takes on board recommendations made by the National Deaf Children's Society Cymru to ensure the new curriculum is accessible to BSL users.

That the Welsh Government review the qualifications of the existing Communication Support Worker workforce for deaf learners and consider how sign language qualifications among Communication Support Workers could be encouraged and improved.

4. We need more teachers and pupils to be deaf aware

Deaf children and young people often tell us that they need mainstream teachers to be more deaf aware. If teachers do not observe basic deaf awareness, their lessons become inaccessible and isolating for deaf learners. Given that the vast majority of deaf children attend mainstream education settings and that many children will experience temporary hearing loss through glue ear, we believe mainstream education professionals should have a basic level of deaf awareness training. This will be even more important given the key role frontline education staff will play in the new ALN system.

Deaf children and young people also tell us that they need their peers at school to be deaf aware. Without this, deaf learners can feel socially isolated and be more vulnerable to experience difficulties with emotional well-being.

Progress: While we are aware that professional learning offers for teachers and ALNCOs are being developed, we have yet to receive reassurances that this will specifically cover basic deaf awareness.

Recommendation: We strongly recommend that the Welsh Government ensures professional learning offers for teachers and ALNCOs specifically include a basic level of deaf awareness.

That the Welsh Government proactively encourage schools to teach pupils disability and deaf awareness. We strongly urge that this be covered within the curriculum reform.

That the Welsh Government supports and helps to promote free deaf awareness resources and lesson plans for schools developed by the National Deaf Children's Society.

Continued monitoring of situation

In light of the vulnerability of deaf learners; the continued significant attainment gap between deaf learners and their hearing peers; and the number of educational reforms currently underway – it is vitally important that the Welsh Government and other key partners monitor the attainment gap in the future.

Progress: The National Deaf Children's Society Cymru has worked with Estyn to develop deaf-specific inspection guidance and key questions for consideration where there is one or more deaf learner on roll. We hope that this will help to monitor the situation on a local basis.

However: The National Deaf Children's Society Cymru considers that a national overview of the attainment gap is required. **We are very concerned that proposals to move towards a random sampling method of collating attainment data jeopardises the future of attainment data by disability type.** Moving to a random sampling system would mean that there would not be enough statistically viable data to publish attainment data by disability type. This has implications for monitoring the attainment gap for a range of ALN learners, not just deaf pupils.

The National Deaf Children's Society has been raising this issue with the Welsh Government. While we have been informed that no decisions have yet been reached on random sampling, we are concerned that we still do not have reassurances on this important issue.

The National Deaf Children's Society is aware that Estyn is currently reviewing the inspection process with a view to moving towards a more self-assessment focussed model. We are keen to ensure that the new inspection model will have a clear and distinct focus on ALN learners and the new IDP process to help ensure that deaf learners are appropriately supported.

Recommendations: That the Welsh Government ensures future methods of collecting attainment data do not affect the availability of attainment data by disability type.

That the new Estyn inspection structure has a specific focus on quality assuring support for ALN learners and the new IDP process.

Summary

The National Deaf Children's Society Cymru is pleased that some progress has been made since our petition was first submitted and we have been grateful to the Committee for its support in this regard.

However, while some positive steps have been taken, much more action is required. The attainment gap between deaf learners and their peers remains significant, with particular concern that the gap has widened substantially within the Foundation Phase.

In light of this, we have made a number of recommendations throughout this briefing for next steps that the Welsh Government could take. We would welcome the Committee's support on these points.

Contact

If you have any further queries or would like to discuss any of these points in more detail, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Debbie Thomas – Head of Policy and Influencing, Wales

Debbie.Thomas@ndcs.org.uk, 029 20373474.

Eitem 3.2

P-05-832 Diwygio'r Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion ynghylch Plant a Anwyd yn ystod yr Haf

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Flexible Admissions Wales Group, ar ôl casglu 241 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ystyried diwygio'r Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion lle y mae'n ymwneud â derbyn plant y tu allan i'r grŵp oedran arferol, mewn perthynas â phlant a anwyd yn ystod yr haf (1 Ebrill - 31 Awst).

Oherwydd amseriad cyfnodau dechrau mewn ysgolion, mae plant a anwyd yn ystod yr haf o dan anfantais sylweddol o gymharu â'u cyfoedion. Efallai y byddant yn dioddef effeithiau emosiynol ac addysgol niweidiol wrth iddynt ddechrau eu haddysg ffurfiol lawer yn iau. Gyda hynny mewn golwg, efallai y bydd rhieni yn dewis gohirio pryd y bydd plant a anwyd yn ystod yr haf yn dechrau yn yr ysgol hyd nes iddynt gyrraedd oedran ysgol gorfodol, yn unol â'u hawliau cyfreithiol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r rhan fwyaf yn canfod bod eu plant wedyn yn cael eu rhoi mewn dosbarth ym Mlwyddyn 1 yn syth, gan gollu'r flwyddyn Derbyn hanfodol, sef y flwyddyn bwysicaf mewn addysg yn ôl gwaith ymchwil.

Mae'n well gan y rhan fwyaf o rieni i'w plant fynd i'r flwyddyn Derbyn pan fyddant yn cyrraedd oedran ysgol gorfodol yn hytrach na Blwyddyn 1. O dan y Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion, mae hyn yn bosibl mewn theori. Mewn egwyddor, mae'r Cod yn rhoi'r gallu i rieni ofyn i'w plant a anwyd yn ystod yr haf gael eu haddysgu y tu allan i'w grŵp oedran arferol. Yn ymarferol, mae geiriad y Cod wedi achosi llawer o broblemau: mae astudiaethau achos wedi dangos nad yw Awdurdodau Addysg Lleol yn gweithredu'r ddarpariaeth yn gyson ac mai prin y caiff ceisiadau eu derbyn.

Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ystyried y diwygiadau a ganlyn:

- (1) Fel yr opsiwn cyntaf, dylid cymeradwyo ceisiadau i ohirio dyddiad dechrau plant sydd â phen-blwyddi yn ystod misoedd yr haf yn awtomatig (fel sy'n digwydd yn yr Alban);
- (2) Fel arall, dylid diwygio geiriad y ddarpariaeth bresennol i gryfhau hawliau rhieni i ddewis pryd y bydd eu plant yn dechrau mewn dosbarth Derbyn, gan

bwysleisio hefyd y dylai Awdurdodau Addysg Lleol ystyried ceisiadau yn llawn a rhoi arweiniad Llywodraethol i'r perwyl hwn;

(3) Yn y naill achos neu'r llall, dylid sicrhau bod plant sy'n cael eu haddysgu y tu allan i'w grŵp oedran yn aros gyda'u grŵp newydd drwy gydol eu cyfnod yn yr ysgol.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Nod astudiaeth ddiweddar a gynhaliwyd gan yr Adran Addysg oedd dangos nad yw gohirio pryd y bydd plentyn yn dechrau yn yr ysgol gynradd yn cael fawr ddim effaith ar ei gyrhaeddiad. Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru fod yn ofalus wrth drafod yr astudiaeth hon. Roedd yr astudiaeth yn gyfyngedig iawn, gan fesur cyrhaeddiad academaidd YN UNIG, a hynny gan eithrio pob plentyn ag anghenion arbennig neu anghenion ychwanegol. Mae'n annhebygol iawn mai cyrhaeddiad academaidd fydd y prif reswm y mae rhieni'n dewis gohirio mynediad eu plentyn at addysg gynradd.

Nid gallu academaidd plentyn yw'r ystyriaeth bennaf wrth benderfynu ynghylch ei barodrwydd ar gyfer yr ysgol, ond ei aeddfedrwydd emosiynol a chymdeithasol. Y sgiliau hyn a fydd yn helpu plentyn i wneud ffrindiau, i ddelio â'i emosiynau, i ddilyn cyfarwyddiadau ac i ganolbwyntio a meithrin iechyd meddwl da. Ni ellir mesur a oes gan blentyn y sgiliau hyn drwy brawf ffoneg.

Ni fydd cwricwlwm y Cyfnod Sylfaen yng Nghymru yn diwallu anghenion pob plentyn yng Nghymru; ni all wneud hynny. Ni ddylai hynny fod yn rheswm dros wrthod ceisiadau o'r fath. Mae angen polisi derbyn mwy hyblyg er mwyn ystyried anghenion unigol plant a'r hyn sydd o fudd iddynt. Mae Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn yn pwysleisio y bydd addysg plentyn yn cael ei chyfeirio at ddatblygu personoliaeth, doniau a galluoedd corfforol y plentyn cymaint â phosibl (Erthygl 29(1)(a)). Drwy roi plant a anwyd yn ystod yr haf o dan anfantais, nid yw'r Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion presennol yn cyflawni hynny.

Mae gwledydd datganoledig eraill yn y DU eisoes wedi achub y blaen ar Gymru yn hyn o beth. Mae Nick Gibb, y Gweinidog Gwladol dros Safonau Ysgolion, wedi ymrwymo i ddiwygio'r Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion i adlewyrchu hawl rhieni i ddewis. Yn yr Alban, caiff ceisiadau gan rieni i blant o oedran

cyfatebol ohirio dechrau yn yr ysgol eu derbyn yn awtomatig, ac ni fydd y plant yn colli unrhyw flynyddoedd o addysg ysgol wrth wneud hynny.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Clwyd
- Gogledd Cymru

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

P-05-832 To Amend the School Admissions Code Relating to Summer-Born Children. Correspondence from Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council, 15.04.2019

Dear Colleague

Thank you for your letter regarding Petition P-05-832 To Amend the School Admissions Code Relating to Summer-Born Children. Please accept my sincere apologies for the delay in my response.

Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council publishes it's School Admission Policy annual and although there is no specific provision in relation to summer –born children the Local Authority is mindful of the provision set out in the School Admission Code 005/2013 in relation to admission of children outside the normal age group.

Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council, in relation to summer –born children have not received any applications requesting deferral of admission.

If a request was submitted the Local Authority would consider each case individually and make its decision in consultation with the parent/carer and the school.

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



Helen Lewis

SWYDDOG DERBYNIADAU / ADMISSIONS OFFICER
Addysg, Hamdden A Dysgu Gydol / Education, Leisure & Lifelong Learning

P-05-832 To Amend the School Admissions Code Relating to Summer-Born Children, Correspondence – Caerphilly County Borough Council to Chair, 16.04.19

Response from Caerphilly CBC

In particular, we would be grateful to receive the following information:

- details of your authority's policy in relation to requests for a deferral of school admission;
No Policy at present
- any specific policy you operate in relation to requests for deferrals for summer-born children (those born between 1 April and 31 August); *We do not have a specific policy with regards to this. However, through the ADEW Admissions Group WG has been requested to provide guidance in order that this can be consistently applied across all Welsh Authorities.*

For each of the past 3 years:

- the number of requests for deferral of school admission received; 0
- the number of requests that were granted or rejected; 0
- the number of requests for deferral of school admission for the reason that a child was 'summer-born' (as defined above) or not ready to start fulltime school due to the date of their birth; 0
- the number of these requests that were granted or rejected; and 0
- for any requests granted, whether those children were subsequently admitted within or outside of their normal age group. 0

However I have recently been contacted by parents who may wish to apply for a deferral for a Summer Born child for the next Admissions round. I have asked WG for advice in relation to this and have been advised that they are currently reviewing the School Admissions Legislation.

P-05-832 To Amend the School Admissions Code Relating to Summer-Born Children, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 14.05.19

Dear Committee Members,

thank you for continuing to pursue this case. As a group, we are growing and for many parents, whose children are struggling in various developmental ways and are therefore simply not ready for the rigours of full time school, this issue continues to cause problems and distress to many of our parents.

It is interesting to see that many local authorities report zero application for deceleration. In relation to Caerphilly Council, we know of two parents in our group who have been informed that under no circumstances would deceleration and a resultant Reception place be allowed, this was during informal discussion. Based on feedback within our group, we believe the low number of requests reported by local authorities is because:

*Many parents are simply unaware that Compulsory School Age (CSA) is actually 5 and do not realise their right to apply for Reception at CSA

*Many parents in our group report that headteachers are often unaware that deceleration is a right for parents and are forcefully told it would not be allowed - parents simply 'give up'

*Similar to the above, in initial, informal enquiries, local authorities are quite explicit that a request for deceleration and a subsequent Reception place at CSA would not be allowed.

*Socio-economic reasons in Wales, where parents might wish to decelerate, but financial constraints make this consideration an impossibility.

This process requires energy and determination. Many parents start the enquiry process and simply find all doors closed and 'give up'. We currently have several parents currently going through this process; they are being given a blanket 'no' response, with no full and detailed reasoning, on an individual basis, thus, failing to apply Wales Admissions Code correctly.

Such is the importance of this issue, Wales is currently one of the only regions within the UK not to have an explicit summer-born policy - we therefore urge you to continue to work towards some resolution within our country.

We thank you for your time.

Best wishes,

Flexible Admissions Wales Group

P-05-832 To Amend the School Admissions Code Relating to Summer-Born Children, Correspondence – Pembrokeshire County Council to Chair, 15.05.19

Dear Mr. Rowlands,

Apologies for the delay in responding to this request which has just been received by me. Please see below for the responses to your questions as detailed on the original request:-

“In particular, we would be grateful to receive the following information:

- details of your authority’s policy in relation to requests for a deferral of school admission; **See Policy attached**
- any specific policy you operate in relation to requests for deferrals for summer-born children (those born between 1 April and 31 August); **See Policy attached**

For each of the past 3 years:

- the number of requests for deferral of school admission received; **2016 (1 received); 2017 (3 received); 2018 (18 received)**
- the number of requests that were granted or rejected; **2016 (1 granted); 2017 (3 granted); 2018 (18 granted)**
- the number of requests for deferral of school admission for the reason that a child was ‘summer-born’ (as defined above) or not ready to start full time school due to the date of their birth **None**
- the number of these requests that were granted or rejected; **N/A**
- for any requests granted, whether those children were subsequently admitted within or outside of their normal age group. **N/A”**

Pembrokeshire County Council
Cyngor Sir Penfro

Inclusion Service
Gwasanaeth Cynhwysiant



Guidance for Parents and Schools in the education of young people out of their chronological age

Nichola Jones
Head of Inclusion and Disabilities

Purpose

When supporting children and young people in Pembrokeshire, school staff/ALNCOs, governing bodies and admissions services may be faced with considering whether to support a young person by educating them in a year group different from that of their chronological age. Underlying factors for considering such a decision vary but could be because of:

- a particular additional learning need
- a summer or premature birth date
- a child returning to education following a significant period of absence
- a child recently arrived in the UK
- a parent/carer suggestion.

Most Local Authorities have related policies or guidance relating to this subject. Research into common practices within other Authorities has highlighted that:

- Children's and young people's **voices are typically under-represented** in decision making
- There is a **lack of clarity** as to why young people are being placed out of year group
- There is a **lack of consistent practice** nationally (thus, if a family moves between local authorities there is no guarantee that existing arrangements will be accommodated which results in further transitions for the young person in question)
- There is a **limited empirical evidence base** in relation to positive outcomes
- Parents, schools and professionals are unclear of the **long term implications** of funding and continuation of support, e.g. a young person is eligible to leave school when they reach the age of 16 years, irrespective of what year group they attend
- There are **inconsistencies in reviewing the decision** throughout a young person's school career.

(Babcock LDP, 2013)

The intention of this policy is to address the critique above, thereby enabling young people, their families and professionals to contemplate the decision to educate out of chronological age group and plan appropriately. This document supports and guides those residing or working within Pembrokeshire and culminates in a guide to good practice which should be adhered to if making such a request to the Local Authority:

- **Context** – existing thoughts
- **Aide Memoire** – what needs to be considered
- **Guide to Good Practice** – the process to follow

Context

In all our endeavours, Pembrokeshire Local Authority seeks to promote a person centred approach when working with young people and supports the accomplishment of recommendations made in the Donaldson report, Successful Futures: Independent Review of Curriculum and Assessment Arrangements in Wales (2015), namely that all young people educated in Pembrokeshire will be:

- “ambitious, capable learners, ready to learn throughout their lives
- Enterprising, creative contributors, ready to play a full part in life and work
- Ethical, informed citizens of Wales and the world
- Healthy, confident individuals, ready to lead fulfilling lives as valued members of society.” (Donaldson, 2015, Pg106)

There is no statutory duty to agree to any request to educate a young person in a year group different from that of their chronological age, nor is there a statutory barrier to prevent such agreement. Pembrokeshire Local Authority and its educational settings will strive to consider all appropriate requests to educate a young person out of their chronological age group. Local Authorities vary in their approach to this issue but in every case it is the responsibility of all participating parties to gather evidence and consider the best interests of the young person in question.

When contemplating the decision to educate outside a chronological age group there is an expectation that this will be one of a range of support strategies considered, investigated and reported upon to Pembrokeshire Local Authority. Whilst many of the factors taken into consideration will be bespoke it will also be pertinent to consistently consider the long term implications for the individual and bodies of research on the subject, thereby permitting a holistic discussion to be held with family members and the young person themselves, age and stage of development permitting. Key considerations include:

- Research tells us that young people who have been educated in younger age groups **continue to experience academic difficulties** and even when any initial gains are noted, these are found to diminish as the young person moves up through the school and is presented with new learning opportunities (Jimerson, Carlson, Rotert, Egeland & Sroufe, 1997)
- **No general academic improvement is noted** for developmentally immature young people when placed out of year group (Hattie, 2009)
- Young people “held back” show **poorer emotional health and poorer social adjustment** than low achieving peers not held back (Jimerson, Carlson, Rotert, Egeland & Sroufe, 1997)
- Young people educated out of their year group report experiencing more bullying than their peers (Clatworthy, 2005)

- Young people who exhibit intellectual/developmental strengths may not be globally ahead of age expectations and may find components of an older curriculum difficult and challenging to manage. It is sometimes the case that social, emotional and/or physical development presents a mismatch with areas of maturity which places the individual in a situation where they are potentially unable to meet the demands made of them in these areas. These factors can impact, understandably, upon levels of self-esteem, particularly during adolescence. Given such factors it is reasonable to consider whether needs can be equally supported by an enriched curriculum with reasonable adjustments made whilst remaining within the appropriate year group
- Conversely, young people exhibiting areas of intellectual/developmental delay might not receive appropriate challenge and stimulation by being placed within a year group below their chronological age. Areas of relative strength may be at risk of not receiving appropriate attention whilst general expectations from staff and others may also be influenced. Impact upon the self esteem of the young person also needs careful consideration.
- In those circumstances where a decision has been made to educate a young person within an older age group then one must consider the long term implications. It will be difficult to reverse such a decision if the situation changes as this will entail the repeat of a curriculum year
- Maintaining the placement must be regularly monitored by the school setting and re-considered at the point of every transition to a new national curriculum key stage dictating that there is no guarantee that this arrangement will continue throughout the young person's education. This can introduce several periods of significant transition for the young person, all of which are capable of significantly impacting upon their educational progress and self esteem
- Where a young person is educated ahead of their chronological age group it must be recognised that they will reach significant points in their education ahead of time e.g. SATs, GCSEs, school leaving age, transfer to college etcetera. This may also have implications for the funding that educational settings receive as funding is often determined by age and will not automatically follow the individual
- Local Authorities vary in their policies and approach to this strategy. It must be recognised that some Local Authorities choose not to contemplate educating a young person in any setting other than their chronological age group. Therefore, if a young person moves home or educational setting one must not assume that any existing arrangements will be honoured.

Aide Memoire

If you are contemplating a request to educate a young person out of their chronological age group think about.....

- The individual additional learning needs of the young person in question – why are you considering educating this person out of their age group and what value will this add?
- Contextual factors such as age, stage of development, school resources and future transitions – consider what may be gained and missed if the individual ‘leaves’ their appropriate age group. How would you review, monitor and plan for these to minimise any negative impact?
- Are there any other ways in which areas of need can be supported? E.g. attending a booster group or social skills group with other children of differing ages at scheduled points within their week.
- What does the young person in question think? – this will dictate significant changes for them so, whenever appropriate, the young person should be consulted and asked for their opinion and their views MUST be represented.
- Have you undertaken a critical review of the academic research evidence for educating children out of year group – does this lend support to your particular situation? Update yourself on what national research reports on this course of action and decide whether educating out of year group really will provide you with the support you feel the young person needs. The field of research changes constantly so there might be recent publications which prove particularly informative for your individual case.
- What decision making and review processes are you putting into place if the decision is made to educate out of year group and authorised by the Local Authority? Such a decision does need to be reviewed regularly and throughout the young person’s educational career to safeguard the young person in question.
- Explore whether there are support agencies who can appropriately support your investigations. The roles of Educational Psychologists and Advisory Support Teachers should focus on the decision-making and review processes. If the young person in question has specific additional learning needs then can any agency offer you additional support to enhance the decision making process? Any such requests should be raised by the school ALNCO at the TAPPAS 1 meetings (Team Around the Pupil, Parent and Setting) held throughout all Pembrokeshire Schools. Similarly your Challenge Advisor will be able to support any considerations regarding the adaptation of existing school resources and systems.
- Have you included all relevant individuals in your investigations and decision making processes and have you represented everyone’s views? Whether the young person in question is already on roll at a setting or about to enrol there is

an expectation that the views of the parent/carer, young person (where appropriate), setting staff and appropriate support agency will be sought and represented.

Guide to Good Practice: the process

The decision to educate a young person out of year group should be carefully discussed with a range of people as previously mentioned. These discussions should lead to clarity about the **purpose** of placing a young person out of year group and, if a request is made to the Local Authority, appropriate evidence of previous support and discussions needs to be provided. There is an expectation that any request submitted will be detailed, thorough and in adherence to this guidance document.

Authorisation to educate a young person out of their chronological year group should be sought from the Local Authority and is not an action that can be sanctioned by a member of school staff or colleague from a support agency.

Where possible, the young person's views should be gained and represented in the submitted documentation. Young people typically want to be involved in decisions about their education, including whether they will be educated out of their chronological year group. We adhere to the relevant articles outlined within the United Nations Convention on The Rights of The Child (UNCRC, 1989) which promotes the involvement and participation of young people in decision making processes.

Good practice dictates that the people involved in the decision making/investigative process should include: parent/carer; young person; Head Teacher/member of senior management group; ALNCo; class teacher and other relevant professionals (this will be dependent upon the young person's areas of additional learning need or whether some issues remain systemic e.g. the involvement of the school's Challenge Advisor). Investigations and decision making processes need to occur over time in order to thoroughly consider the needs of the individual and to gather evidence relating to a range of support options.

With due respect for the various documentation formats in existence across settings we have not introduced a specific pro-forma for completion and submission. The Local Authority will accept written requests from settings providing they provide evidence that adheres to the good practice outlined within this document.

The decision to educate a young person out of their chronological year group will generally be implemented as that person approaches the natural end/start of an academic year, thereby encompassing a transition period within a time of naturally occurring change for all. With this in mind, settings need to consider such requests with sufficient time to hold discussions, investigate a range of strategies and involve relevant professionals before making a request to the authority. Parents/carers and young people also require sufficient time to contemplate such a strategy as its consequences are

deemed to be significant. It is therefore recommended that such discussions and gathering of evidence takes place over the course of an academic term (minimum).

Requests submitted to the Local Authority need to outline the range of support options considered and the underlying reasons why this option is believed to be the most appropriate and why other options have been discounted.

The support and advice received from relevant agencies/professional colleagues; including those views that disagree with the request should they exist, also need to be presented.

Arrangements for regular and long-term review of the decision also need to be outlined. All review arrangements need to incorporate how the young person's views will be sought at points of review, irrespective of age. Research suggests that the decision to educate a young person outside their year group is not consistently or frequently reviewed (Babcock LDP, 2013). Therefore, there is a need to ensure consistency and good practice across our county. Decisions should be formally reviewed on a regular basis and take into account factors such as:

- Social and emotional wellbeing and development
- Rate of academic progress
- Progress in relation to the original objectives as to why the young person is placed out of year
- Young people, parents / carers, teachers and other professionals (as appropriate) should be involved in this review process.

This review process could take part during the statutory annual review, for those who have a statement of special educational need, or at the point in the academic term where the setting reviews Individual Education Plan (IEP) targets. It is useful to note that such a review can also be a specific piece of work commissioned from an Advisory Teacher or E.P. within Pembrokeshire (prioritised and commissioned by the school ALNCO at the TAPPAS 1 meeting).

Should the decision to authorise a request to educate a young person out of their chronological year group be given by the Local Authority, there is a duty of care placed upon the setting to provide documentation of an annual review of progress. This should specifically highlight whether or not the continuation of this strategy has been agreed and on what evidence.

Where such a request is made for a young person already in receipt of a statement of special educational need then such a request should be made via the annual review meeting with continued adherence to the need for thorough investigation and consideration of other support strategies, as outlined above. If this option is raised for initial discussion at the point of Annual Review then there is an expectation that a period of investigation will be entered into by the setting, should the option be unanimously

considered, and a further review meeting arranged. It is not considered ethical to authorise any request that has simply been discussed at one point in time.

Documentation from subsequent annual review meetings will be accepted as evidence of a yearly review by the Local Authority and should be reported to the SEN Management Team based at County Hall, as is the standard procedure.

Where such a request is made by a parent/carer or professional on behalf of a young person who has not yet enrolled at a school in Pembrokeshire then the relevant setting must work in partnership with the parent/carer and young person (age permitting) to comply with the good practice guidance set out in this document. Any request that is made directly to the Local Authority that has not included the relevant setting will be guided back to the appropriate setting and compliance with this Guide to Good Practice reinforced.

Pembrokeshire Local Authority does not feel it is appropriate for young people to be placed out of year group in order to address resourcing issues. Responsibility for addressing individual additional learning needs remains with the setting and should be administered through an appropriately differentiated and enriched curriculum with reasonable adjustments made. Where this proves challenging then settings are expected to seek support from the range of agencies on offer across Pembrokeshire (e.g. Inclusion Support Services, Challenge Advisors, Special School Outreach Support Services) prior to considering whether to educate a young person out of their chronological age group and for their advice to be sought over time.

With the exception of those young people supported by a statement of special educational need, all documentation submitted by a setting, in compliance with this Guide, should be forwarded to The Admissions Officer for Pembrokeshire, based at County Hall, Haverfordwest. The Admissions Officer will not be responsible for the authorisation of such requests but will collate documentation and present each case to officers within the Inclusion Service and Education Directorate for their consideration. Feedback will then be provided directly to the setting who will be responsible for supporting the parent/carer regarding any decisions made and required action.

P-04-667 – Cylchfan ar gyfer Cyffordd yr A477/A4075

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Cyngor Tref Sir Benfro ar ar ôl casglu 115 Llofnod

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gael gwared ar Gyffordd Mynegbost yr A477/A4075 a rhoi cylchffordd yn ei lle – nid yw'r trefniadau presennol wedi datrys y problemau ar y rhan beryglus hon o'r ffordd.destun mesurau arbennig.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerfyrddin a De Sir Benfro
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref KS/05911/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair - Petitions committee

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

18 April 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 20 March regarding petition P-04-667 Roundabout for the A477/A4075 Junction.

My officials are still in the process of completing the 36 month Road Safety Audit (RSA) due to a delay in obtaining collision data. I have passed Pembrokeshire County Council's comments to them so that they can be considered as part of this work. Following this, options will be developed based on the recommendations of the RSA and further investigations as required, and considered for taking forward this financial year.

Once completed a copy of the RSA will be forwarded to the committee for consideration.

Yours sincerely,

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

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Gohebiaeth.Ken.Skates@llyw.cymru
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 114
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-05-838 Cefnogwch y Llwybr Du o ran Ffordd Liniaru'r M4

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan South Wales Chamber of Commerce, ar ôl casglu 1,482 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i barhau â'i chynlluniau i adeiladu Ffordd Liniaru'r M4 ar hyd y Llwybr Du arfaethedig, ac yn dilyn y cyhoeddiad y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyflwyno dadl ar gynlluniau'r M4 yn ddiweddarach eleni, rydym yn galw ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i gefnogi'r prosiect.

Mae angen di-os am draffordd newydd o amgylch Casnewydd, gyda'r tagfeydd o gwmpas Twneli Brynglas yn cael effaith negyddol ar fusnesau ac ar bobl o bob rhan o dde Cymru. Cyhoeddwyd y bwriad cyntaf i gael ffordd liniaru ym 1991, sef bron i 30 mlynedd yn ôl. Er nad yw'r methiant i weithredu am dros dri degawd yn unig ar fai, credwn nad yw hyn wedi bod o gymorth i les economaidd y genhedlaeth bresennol, ac mae wedi cyfrannu at:

- Fod y gyfradd gyflogaeth yng Nghymru dros 3 y cant yn is ar gyfartaledd na chyfradd gyflogaeth y DU ers canol y 1990au.
- Fod y Gwerth Ychwanegol Crynswth y pen yn gyson yn is na 75 y cant o gyfartaledd yn y DU ers diwedd y 1990au, gyda'r ffigurau diweddaraf yn dangos mai Gwerth Ychwanegol Crynswth Caerdydd y pen yw'r isaf o blith pedair prifddinas y DU.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Canfu dadansoddiad Llywodraeth Cymru ers mis Mawrth 2016 y byddai ffordd M4 newydd yn ardal Casnewydd yn gwella cysylltedd yn Ne Cymru ac â gweddill y DU, a fydd yn:

- Lleihau amseroedd teithio, gan ddod â manteision penodol i gwmnïau logisteg a 'gweithrediadau ond mewn pryd', sydd ar hyn o bryd yn wynebu tarfu rheolaidd a chostau cysylltiedig.
- Arbed costau cludiant yr amcangyfrifir eu bod yn £34 miliwn y flwyddyn i fusnesau de Cymru.

- Cynyddu mynediad at gyflogaeth i drigolion ac yn ehangu maint y gweithlu hygyrch i fusnesau.
- Cynyddu Gwerth Ychwanegol Crynswth de Cymru o £39 miliwn y flwyddyn drwy'r cynnydd o ran cynhyrchiant.
- Creu mynediad at safleoedd cyflogaeth newydd yn ardal Casnewydd, gyda photensial ar gyfer 15,000 o swyddi, a gwella mynediad at safleoedd sy'n gyfagos i'r M4 presennol, a gaiff ei rwystro yn sgîl tagfeydd traffig rheolaidd.
- Gwella'r canfyddiad o Gymru ar gyfer ymwelwyr, ac fel lleoliad ar gyfer buddsoddi.

Newidiwch y sefyllfa fel y bu ers 30 mlynedd, a chefnogwch gynigion y llywodraeth o ran y Llwybr Du ar gyfer Ffordd Liniaru'r M4, fel y gallwn wella llesiant economaidd cenedlaethau'r dyfodol ar draws De Cymru.

Tystiolaeth

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-politics-43059755>

<https://statscymru.llyw.cymru/v/C8Ns>

<https://statscymru.llyw.cymru/v/C8Nt>

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/bulletins/regionalgrossvalueaddedbalanceduk/1998to2016#wales-was-the-fastest-growing-country-in-the-uk-in-2016>

<https://beta.llyw.cymru/coridor-yr-m4-o-amgylch-casnewydd-adroddiad-diwygiedig-yr-asesiad-or-ffaith-economaidd-ehangach>

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Casnewydd
- Dwyrain De Cymru

P-05-838 Support the M4 Relief Road Black Route, Correspondence - Petitioner to Committee, 15.05.19



South Wales
Chamber of
Commerce
Connect. Effect. Grow.

To: National Assembly for Wales Petitions Committee

Thank you for letting us know that the Committee will be considering our petition on 21 May, calling for the M4 Relief Road around Newport to be built, and for making us aware of the Written Statement by the First Minister on the timetable for a decision on the matter.

We are pleased that the Welsh Government have finally declared when they will be announcing their decision. Not knowing what is going to happen has added to the uncertainty that many businesses are feeling at the moment. Without a clear way forward businesses don't know whether their preparations to supply the project are worthwhile, whether they need to upskill the potential workforce for the project, and whether there is an end in sight to the daily congestion, accidents and traffic jams along that stretch of road.

We would therefore ask for the Committee's support, as a committee and as individual Assembly Members, to keep pressure on the Welsh Government to stick to the timetable that has been set out.

If it is a positive decision the business community in South Wales would value your support in getting the Welsh Government to set out a clear schedule for delivering the project.

A negative decision would however damage the confidence of those doing business in South Wales. The problems around the Brynglas Tunnels are there, have been there for decades and will not disappear of their own accord. Welsh businesses need a solution to the problem. If the Welsh Government is not going to build the M4 Relief Road it needs set out what it is going to do to solve the congestion on the M4 around Newport. What it is actually going to deliver and not an aspirational idea of something it may be able to do at some point in the future, possibly if the wind is blowing in the right direction.

Thank you for your time in considering the petition. Business people from across South Wales are relying on a solution to the substandard transport network around Newport for the success of their businesses, and the people who work for those businesses are relying on them for an income to provide for their families.

Elgan Morgan
Policy & Public Affairs Manager
South Wales Chamber of Commerce

Connect. Effect. Grow.

✉ info@southwaleschamber.co.uk

☎ 01633 254 041

🌐 www.southwaleschamber.co.uk

🐦 @swaleschamber

📍 Orion Suite, Enterprise Way, Newport, NP20 2AQ

Tudalen y pecyn 117

Company No. 01667863

Eitem 3.5

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

Pam mae hyn yn bwysig?

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyrain Casnewydd
- Dwyrain De Cymru



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

DATGANIAD YSGRIFENEDIG GAN LYWODRAETH CYMRU

TEITL Amserlen ar gyfer Gwneud Penderfyniad ynglŷn â'r M4

DYDDIAD 30 Ebrill 2019

GAN Mark Drakeford AC, Prif Weinidog Cymru

Fe fydd Aelodau yn ymwybodol fy mod wedi bod yn ystyried yn ofalus Adroddiad yr Arolygydd ynghyd â chyngor gan swyddogion ar Brosiect yr M4.

Rwy'n rhagweld y byddaf mewn sefyllfa i gyhoeddi fy mhenderfyniad ynghylch a ddylid gwneud y gorchmynion cyfreithiol sydd eu hangen er mwyn i'r prosiect fynd yn ei flaen yn ystod yr wythnos gyntaf ym mis Mehefin neu beidio.

Unwaith bydd y penderfyniad wedi'i gadarnhau, fe gyhoeddir llythyr yn amlinellu'n llawn y rhesymau dros y penderfyniad. Darperir doleri i fersiynau electronig o Adroddiad yr Arolygydd, yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg, ochr yn ochr â'r llythyr.

P-05-850, Protect the Gwent Levels and stop the proposed M4 motorway, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 14.05.19

Thank you for inviting us to comment on the petition to Protect the Gwent Levels and Stop the Proposed Motorway.

CALM submitted papers to the Committee in Oct/Nov 2018 in support of the CALM petition against the M4 bypass. This highlighted new material published after the conclusion of the Public Inquiry which strongly challenges the need for this project on transport, environmental and cost grounds. We now enclose a copy of a letter we sent to the First Minister on 29 March 2019, in advance of his announcement on the M4, since postponed to the first week of June. The most recent edition of CALM's newsletter, published at the end of April, is also appended.

CALM believes the M4 bypass across the Gwent levels is the wrong choice for Wales. We are requesting the Welsh Government and the Senedd to reject it. In a nutshell, our main arguments are that the Black Route will:

1. Cost too much - likely to be over £2 billion
2. Fail to solve long term congestion, or wider transport/economic issues in South Wales
3. Cause irrevocable damage to wildlife & landscape in the unique Gwent Levels
4. Contradict Government policies to reduce carbon emissions and combat climate change
5. Breach Wales' own legislation, The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.
6. Ignore the alternatives which are available to improve transport and access for all
7. Ignore advice by 2 expert Government bodies, NRW & Future Generations Commissioner

Along with increasing numbers of people in Wales, CALM cannot believe that a Wales Government and Senedd that have led the world in legislation to protect our future generations and their environment would seriously consider continuing to build motorways. A decision to build the £2 billion + M4 Black Route would directly increase carbon emissions and destroy unique wildlife at a time when thousands of ordinary citizens have been demonstrating on the streets to demand that we save our planet from climate change and species extinctions. The declarations of a Climate Emergency by both the Wales and UK Governments earlier this month logically rules out the Black Route. Claims that the Black Route will be carbon neutral are spurious. This claim is little more than "greenwash" based on long term projections discredited by several experts at the Public Inquiry. In reality, constructing and operating a new M4 at a time when we need to reduce emissions drastically under a Climate Emergency, will actually put an *additional* 500,000 tonnes of carbon into the atmosphere.

We hope the Committee will share our view that the public mood is rapidly catching up with the scientific reality that the entire Web of Life is under immediate threat. Millions of viewers have seen David Attenborough's BBC programme on 18 April revealing the unvarnished truth about climate change. This week we have seen yet another UN global report (IPBES) about the damage already done to many species and habitats and the threat of mass extinctions : we must not sanction a project whose destructive impact on the wildlife of the Gwent levels was described at the Public Inquiry by the Government's own environmental agency, Natural Resources Wales, as "too great" and "unprecedented" as well as a breach of the Wildlife & Countryside Act.

The response in South Wales should not be more road building but a full Metro, transformed bus networks and active travel incentives to meet the transport, health and wellbeing needs of 21st century Wales. This will demonstrate that the Climate Emergency declaration is being translated into the right policy decisions for the future of Wales.

Finally whilst we appreciate that the Petition of 12,270 names submitted to Senedd last October is formally closed to new signatures, an identical version still open to the public on our website has continued to attract new support and the total number of signatures now stands at 20,810.

Diolch yn fawr, Many thanks,

CATHERINE LINSTRUM & ROB HEPWORTH - Joint Chairs of CALM

P-05-850 Protect the Gwent Levels and stop the proposed M4 motorway, Correspondence –Petitioner to Committee - CALM letter to First Minister, 14.05.19



CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE LEVELS MOTORWAY 29 March 2019

<https://savethelevels.org.uk/> • savethegwentlevels@gmail.com

The First Minister of Wales
Mark Drakeford AM

Dear First Minister

M4 Around Newport

We write to urge you not to support the M4 Black Route. As the umbrella body opposing the M4 Black Route, our members had been reassured by the objective and forward-looking approach you took towards this difficult issue before and during your election campaign, within the constraints of Cabinet responsibility. We hope that your vision for a Wales fit for future generations will continue to persuade you that the Black Route is not the way forward.

The financial costs of the proposal are eye watering, and look set to be well above £2 billion. Your predecessor was unintentionally accurate when he said in November 2015 that the cost would be “nowhere near” £1 billion. They will add to our indebtedness in return for what many experts have shown will be nugatory benefits for congestion relief and economic growth in Wales. Road building rarely solves congestion – it generates more traffic and shifts the problem to adjacent parts of the network. Authoritative 2017 research evaluating 80 recent new road schemes in the UK showed that they generate more traffic, leading to permanent and significant environmental and landscape damage, while showing little evidence of benefit to local economies. Bristol and SW England would also get proportionately more of what benefits there are from the Black Route than most parts of Wales: the area north of Bristol would get 2% growth in access to jobs whereas the Heads of the Valleys would get next to nothing. The consistent opposition to the Black Route by the Wales Federation of Small Businesses also reveals the weakness of the economic arguments. In 2014 they presciently called it a “billion pound mistake”.

The construction of the Black Route would generate huge additional carbon emissions over the next 2 decades which is completely incompatible with the crisis we now face both in Wales and the entire world in curbing climate change. Wales has wonderful pioneering legislation in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act which is rightly interpreted by Sophie Howe and many others to mean that the Black Route cannot be a 21st century option for improving our transport. Claims that the Black Route might be carbon neutral in 50 years time are an unacceptable response. The climate change crisis is immediate, as our younger citizens have rightly been pointing out in their “climate strikes” and demonstrations. A new generation of voters are aware of the legacy they face and are being mobilised to demand change - real change. We were very pleased to see that you recognised their call for immediate action last week. Stopping the new M4 and showing that the Future Generations Act has real teeth would be a groundbreaking decision that would set a new agenda for Wales, and hopefully inspire other countries to follow suit.

As well as flying in the face of all our responsibilities to reduce climate change, the Black Route would irreparably damage the Gwent Levels, one of the most precious and unique places in Wales.

Tudalen y pecyn 122

14 miles of 6-lane motorway would plough through a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest and four Sites of Special Scientific Interest, including the only site in Wales where the Common Crane has nested in the last 400 years. The motorway would have adverse impacts on many other species, including bats, otters, plants and the rare shrill carder bee. Natural Resources Wales has said that this conflicts with the Government's statutory duties. Farming would be adversely affected. Tourist income would be lost. New urban development would be certain to locate near the new motorway as we have seen everywhere else. The Levels would never survive as an oasis for farming, wildlife and public recreation, and a green lung for Newport.

CALM strongly believes in positive measures to improve transport in the corridor. Sound alternatives to the Black Route are available. In September 2018 the Future Generations Commissioner proposed a package of public and active transport measures costing £578m (a quarter of the likely cost of the Black Route). These are based on a full Metro public transport system and new infrastructure for cyclists and walkers which will be cheaper, greener, healthier and fairer to the whole population and our entire environment in South Wales. About a quarter of Welsh households do not own a car. A supporting study by the New Economics Foundation concluded that an M4 bypass would significantly increase inequality in Wales. Those with incomes in the top 20% would gain 3 times the benefits from an M4 bypass road than the poorest 20%. Sophie Howe's recommendations need to be swiftly developed by Transport for Wales. We need an environmentally-sound solution based on greatly improved public transport and active travel plus, maybe, some more limited road improvements. Options along these lines were not developed and examined in detail at the public inquiry.

In the spirit of seeking positive alternatives, CALM would like to co-sponsor a seminar, preferably to be held in the Greater Newport area, to address the specific challenges to transport policy in a region of Wales which has become overly dependent on cars with adverse impacts on levels of carbon emissions, air pollution, public health (including obesity and future life expectancy) and access to mobility for all sections of the population. We have contacted one of our local AMs, who was keen to help and we hope you might also be able to respond positively to this suggestion.

In conclusion, not one whit of the strong case against the Black Route has been weakened by any recent events (including the end of the Severn tolls). We have strong public support. In the first three months of 2019 our Petition to you and the Welsh Assembly against the M4 has been increasing by more than 1000 names a month. It has now reached 19,000 signatories, and is one of the best supported petitions ever submitted to the Assembly. [M4 Petition](#)

We have limited ourselves to mentioning the main elements in this letter but enclose a more detailed brief.

Kind Regards

Catherine Linstrum and Robert Hepworth,
Joint Chairs CALM



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



The **Campaign Against the Levels Motorway** is an umbrella organisation of local people and organisations formed to protect the Gwent Levels from the proposed W4 Relief Road.



Campaign Against the Levels Motorway

savethegwentlevels@gmail.com

www.savethelevels.org.uk

c/o Gwent Wildlife Trust, Seddon House, NP25 4DY

APRIL 2019 NEWSLETTER

Decision on new M4 imminent!

The First Minister, Mark Drakeford, has said he'll make an announcement to the Senedd in the next two weeks.

What can you do now?

We all need to be contacting the First Minister, and other members of his Cabinet, to call for #NoNewM4. Make it clear that the alternatives – affordable, integrated public transport and better active travel – will work so much better for us all. Click on this link to find out how to contact them: <https://gov.wales/writing-ministers>

For all of us who live in Wales it is crucial you contact your AMs – don't just contact your Constituency AM, but remember you are represented just as much by each of your four regional list AMs. The www.writetothem.com website enables you to find their details and compose your own email. However, to make it easy, Friends of the Earth Cymru have an excellent e-action which lets you contact all your AMs to raise all the key issues at stake. To use this e-action, click [here](#).

Did you know that a new M4 would run through four ancient woodlands? It's not just precious wildlife-rich SSSI wetlands which are threatened. Woodland Trust Cymru have also created an e-action so everyone in Wales can contact all their AMs to raise this further crucial issue as well. To do this, click [here](#).

If you are on twitter, why not tweet to the First Minister at [@fmwales](https://twitter.com/fmwales)? Wherever you are, The Wildlife Trusts have organised an e-action so you can write to the First Minister about the threat to the Gwent Levels – as important to wildlife in Wales as the Amazon rainforest is to the world. Nearly 7,000 people have done so already – join them by clicking [here](#).

CALM's last six months

Recent months have seen major progress for our campaign. Last autumn saw the signatories more than double on our 38 Degrees petition against the new M4 and we formally submitted it to the Assembly with more than 12,000 names on it. Since then the numbers have grown further to over 20,000 – a record for a petition in Wales. You can still sign [here](#). And please ask your family and friends to do so!

After a busy autumn in which we briefed MPs and AMs for several debates on the proposals, there was dramatic news in December. First, Mark Drakeford was elected as First Minister after an election campaign in which his scepticism about the bypass was very clear. Then the outgoing First Minister, Carwyn Jones, announced on 7th December that he had passed on the decision about the bypass for Mark to take in the New Year. Since then there has been further delay, including a month's 'purdah' resulting from the Newport by-election.

CALM rally in Cardiff Bay

We held a successful and very well-attended rally on the Senedd steps on 4th December. There were stirring speeches against the bypass from politicians including Plaid Cymru leader Adam Price, Labour AM Lee Waters, the Green Party's Amelia Womack, and representatives of CALM, Friends of the Earth Cymru, Gwent Wildlife Trust, RSPB Cymru and the Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales.



Newport West by-election

The by-election for the seat of Newport West MP at Westminster saw CALM issue a briefing for all candidates which included our "Super 7" reasons to reject the Black Route:

- 1. It will cost too much.**
- 2. It won't solve congestion or other transport & economic issues in South Wales.**
- 3. It will cause irrevocable damage to the wildlife & landscape in a unique protected area, the Gwent Levels.**
- 4. It contradicts Welsh and UK Government policies to reduce carbon emissions and fight climate change.**
- 5. It breaches The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.**
- 6. It ignores the alternatives to improve transport and access for all.**
- 7. It is opposed by two statutory bodies, Natural Resources Wales and the Future Generations Commissioner.**

For further details of our Newport West by-election briefing [see here](#).

Several Newport West by-election candidates made their opposition to the bypass crystal

clear. It was interesting that each candidate who opposed the Black Route saw their party's percentage of the vote increase in comparison to their 2017 vote share in the constituency, whilst supporters saw their vote shrink!

CALM writes to Mark Drakeford

Our joint chairs, Catherine Linstrum and Rob Hepworth, wrote to First Minister Mark Drakeford last month to sum up the case against the M4 bypass. The letter can be seen [here](#) and attracted media coverage, especially in the [South Wales Argus](#).

The joint letter stated *"We hope that your vision for a Wales fit for future generations will continue to persuade you that the Black Route is not the way forward."* As well as irreparably damaging the Gwent Levels, *"the Black Route would generate huge additional carbon emissions over the next two decades which is completely incompatible with the crisis we now face both in Wales and the entire world in curbing climate change."* The CALM Chairs added that *"the climate change crisis is immediate, as our younger citizens have rightly been pointing out in their climate strikes and demonstrations."* The letter called for *"a full Metro public transport system and new infrastructure for cyclists and walkers which will be cheaper, greener, healthier and fairer to the whole population and our entire environment in South Wales"* in line with the repeated advice of Sophie Howe, the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales.

The joint letter enclosed an updated, detailed and evidence-based statement, available [here](#). We believe that this objective case against a new M4 makes it abundantly clear that:

- **The final decision needs to be made after proper examination of all the evidence (including recent reports from the Future Generations Commissioner) and in accordance with legislation.**
- **This is the largest single infrastructure investment in Wales since devolution. A truly sustainable solution must be chosen.**
- **Politically, the M4 decision is a devolved issue on which the Welsh Assembly has the final word. The decision does not belong to Westminster politicians.**
- **The M4 is a 'bypass to a bypass'. When people need a second bypass operation for their heart, they would be wise to examine their lifestyle. Exactly the same applies to transport policy in Wales. CALM believes we need healthier, fairer and climate-friendly transport options in Wales.**

Legal action if required

Over the last six months, work with lawyers has continued behind the scenes to be ready for a formal legal challenge (Judicial Review) if the Welsh Government decides to construct the bypass despite all the contrary advice they have received from statutory bodies as well as campaigners. Given the Wellbeing of Future Generations and Environment Acts for Wales, as well as pre-devolution legislation still in force, CALM has no doubt that a powerful legal action can be mounted. However, we would much prefer a rational policy decision by Mark Drakeford and the Cabinet to stop the bypass once and for all, investing in the sustainable integrated transport & active travel alternatives, **now!** Gwent Wildlife Trust have been leading the legal preparations, but all the key CALM bodies and experts are involved in a joint effort to support the legal team, with the case being ready to go at a moment's notice.

Media attention

In November 2018, CALM's two Robs (Waller and Hepworth) featured in a two page *Guardian / Observer* article titled *Rich soup of life in Gwent wetlands at risk from Motorway*. You can read this article [here](#)



Campaigners Rob Waller and Rob Hepworth at Magor Marsh. Photograph: Gareth Phillips for the Guardian

The two Robs then did a *BBC Farming Today* radio interview in January. December saw CALM co-chair Catherine Linstrum doing a special *BBC Wales* live programme on the first toll-free day on the Severn Crossings, whilst in February Catherine was back on *BBC Radio* with *Good Morning Wales* – listen at: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m0002m12>.

Next CALM meeting

The next organising meeting of the campaign is on Wednesday 8th May, 6.30pm, Newport Civic Centre. If you're on the meeting mailing list, you'll have already had a notice of the meeting – the agenda will follow soon. If not, email us so we can send you the agenda. Let's have a good attendance please!

Twitter poll

When the Welsh media has asked the public “Do you want a new M4?” – without highlighting the implications of this road-building project – most have chosen the road. In response, we ran a twitter poll just before Easter which put the true choice on the table.

We asked: “Do you want a £2bn bypass: unlikely to help congestion & our economy; certain to increase CO₂ emissions & wreck the Gwent Levels? Or integrated, affordable public transport, active travel and traffic management in line with the Wellbeing of Future Generations legislation?”

Faced with this informed choice, 92% of the 2,774 twitter voters chose affordable travel for all rather than a traffic-generating new M4.

Making Newport a cycling city

Newport East AM, John Griffiths, is holding the first meeting of Newport Cycling Group at Horton’s Coffee House, Newport at 10am on Saturday 25th May. The group will be pushing for improved cycle routes across the city and seeking full implementation of the Active Travel Act. If you are interested in coming along, please email john.griffiths@assembly.wales

How can you get more involved?

Please contact us on social media or email savethewentlevels@gmail.com to offer your help. If you’ve not had this newsletter emailed directly to you, then you are not on our mailing list. We’d love to add you – get in touch!

Social media

Facebook and twitter are great places for you to say why you are against a new M4. Click on <https://tinyurl.com/NoNewM4fb> to find us on facebook. We are @CalmCampaign on twitter.

Do you look at the news online?

Stories about the M4 always get a lot of attention. If you look at Welsh news websites, why not use the online comment sections to give your views on M4 stories? So many drivers don’t understand that more roads generate more congestion, whilst if they are stuck in a traffic jam, their vehicles are part of the problem. See what they are posting in response. Encourage them to start calling for affordable, frequent public transport for everyone.

New roads create induced traffic. This means that every traffic bottleneck in South Wales – be that the Brynglas Tunnels, the A48 into Cardiff or that busy junction in your town – is a sign that we need more public transport **not more roads**. Many people don’t or can’t drive, so it is only public transport that can meet everyone’s travel needs. A new M4 will make congestion worse

Some of the wildlife at threat:



Kingfisher © Tony Wood



Musk Beetle © www.pse-mendelejew.de



Water Vole © Peter Timmings



Otter © Ken Billington

© CALM, April 2019. With thanks to everyone who is doing so much to ensure a better future for the Gwent Levels, local people & wildlife, Wales & the world.

Eitem 3.6

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref KS/05069/18

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee.

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

17 January 2019

Dear David,

Thank you for your further letter of 20 December regarding Petition P-05-851 on removing time restrictions on the layby to the east of Crickhowell.

As I confirmed in my previous letter, there had been a history of misusing this particular layby by traders and it was also being used for long term parking. As you are aware, trunk road laybys are not to be used as car parks.

The Local Authority is best placed to resolve the issues regarding parking facilities in the town as they are responsible for determining the location and nature of on-street parking.

*Yours ever,
Ken*

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 129

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 3.7

P-05-853 Na i gau Cyffordd 41 o gwbl

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Carol Clement – Williams, ar ôl casglu 473 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wrthod unrhyw gynnig i cau cyffordd 41 yr M4.

Mae adroddiad gan WSP i Lywodraeth Cymru a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Medi 2018, sy'n ystyried mesurau ar gyfer lleihau nitrogen deuocsid ar rwydwaith traffyrdd a chefnffyrdd Llywodraeth Cymru, yn cynnwys cynnig i gau ffordd ymuno orllewinol cyffordd 41 fel modd o leihau allyriadau ochr y ffordd ar yr M4 rhwng cyffordd 41 a chyffordd 42. Yr unig effaith a gaiff hyn fydd cynyddu allyriadau nitrogen deuocsid ar ffyrdd lleol a chael mwy o effaith ar bobl leol, yn enwedig plant.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Aberafan
- Gorllewin De Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref KS/06184/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair - Petitions committee

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

3 May 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 1 February on behalf of the Petitions Committee regarding petition P-05-853 No to any Closure of Junction 41. I apologise for the delay in you receiving a response, which is due to an administrative error.

Consideration of the potential impact of increased vehicle emissions along local roads has been considered for partial and full closure of Junction 41 (if required). Data was also reviewed during the previous trial closures. In both instances whilst the air quality would be marginally worse due to the increased traffic on the alternative route during the closures, no limit levels would be exceeded and overall the effectiveness of the measure outweighs any dis-benefits on air quality grounds.

Yours sincerely,

Ken Skates AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth
Minister 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-05-853 No to any Closure of Junction 41, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 15.05.19

I find the response disappointing as the surrounding roads go through Port Talbot Town, many housing estates with thousands of people living and working in them, many schools and sports pitches. I would personally would prefer any pollution to be on an elevated stretch of motorway where the air will rise and where drivers pass through in minutes causing little harm than in our wonderful town where our residents live 24/7 365!

This petition also follows a previous one where other reasons were given by myself and hundreds of others along with a 20 thousand signature petition that was handed in to the Petitions Committee by myself and 2 coach loads of NPT residents. The issues being congestion of our roads, the demise of our town due to loss of earnings from retail and businesses, shop closures, difficulty getting out of Baglan onto a congested dual carriageway & school students safety.

I would hope that the Petitions Committee remembers the previous petition from approximately 4 years ago and are shown the responses to that along with the Petition signed by literally thousands of residents as well as this one.

Regards

Carol

Cllr C Clement-Williams

Cabinet Member for Finance NPTCBC

P-05-786 Arbedwch ein cefn gwlad – dylid adolygu TAN 1

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Cllr Mike Priestley ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Tachwedd 2017, ar ôl casglu 706 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Mae newidiadau i Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 1 (TAN1) yn 2015 wedi arwain at dargedau tai blynyddol na ellir eu cyrraedd. Mae hyn wedi arwain at wahanu penderfyniadau cynllunio oddi wrth y broses gynllunio ddemocrataidd leol, ac wedi tanseilio Cynlluniau Datblygu Lleol mabwysiedig (CDLlau) ledled Cymru.

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i adfer y defnydd o "fethodoleg cyfraddau adeiladu yn y gorffennol" o fewn Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 1, ochr yn ochr â'r "fethodoleg weddilliol". Byddai hyn yn sicrhau bod Cynghorau yn gallu cynnal asesiadau anghenion cyflenwi tir deallus a chredadwy. Mae perfformiad o ran cyflenwi tai yn y gorffennol wedi adlewyrchu amodau economaidd a gallu a gwydnwch y diwydiant adeiladu lleol.

Er mwyn sicrhau cyflenwad o dir hygyrch a chyflawnadwy, ac i gydbwysu'r angen am dai gyda'r angen i ddiogelu ein hamgylchedd a'n treftadaeth, mae'n hanfodol bod amodau economaidd a chynhwysedd y diwydiant adeiladu lleol yn cael eu hystyried mewn cyfrifiadau blynyddol o ran y Cyflenwad Tir Pum mlynedd ar gyfer Tai.

Mae newidiadau i TAN1 wedi gorfodi Cynghorau Lleol i ganiatáu datblygiadau tai sy'n fwy na'r hyn a ystyrir yn alw lleol. Mae'r datblygiadau hyn yn aml ar raddfa fawr ac yn cael effaith andwyol ar y llain werdd a threftadaeth ein Sir, wrth i ardaloedd trefol a gwledig or-ehangu. Mae hyn, yn ei dro, yn rhoi galwadau ychwanegol ar wasanaethau sydd eisoes wedi'u hymestyn, fel Meddygon Teulu, Ysbytai, Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ac Ysgolion.

Mae tynnu methodoleg y cyfraddau adeiladu yn y gorffennol yn 2015 yn achosi i nifer cynyddol o Awdurdodau Lleol ddatgan diffyg Cyflenwad Tir am

bum mlynedd. Mae hyn, yn ei dro, yn gorfodi Cyngorau Lleol, yn erbyn eu hewyllys a'u tueddiad naturiol, i gymeradwyo ceisiadau datblygu hapfasnachol ar dir maes glas sy'n sensitif yn lleol, tir heb ei ddyrannu yn eu CDLlau a, phan na roddir cymeradwyaeth leol i'r ceisiadau hapfasnachol hyn, mae penderfyniadau democrataidd lleol yn cael eu gwrthdroi ar apêl, yn benodol oherwydd diffyg Cyflenwad Tir 5 mlynedd ar gyfer Tai.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Yn 2014, roedd gan Gyngor Sir Conwy gyflenwad tir am fwy na saith mlynedd pan archwiliwyd ei Gynllun Datblygu Lleol gan yr Arolygydd Cynllunio, ac y cymeradwywyd ef. Lai na 12 mis yn ddiweddarach roedd y newidiadau i TAN 1 wedi lleihau cyflenwad tir Sir Conwy i lai na phum mlynedd. Mae hyn wedi lleihau ymhellach gyda chyfrifiadau blynyddol o'r cyflenwad tir a fu ers hynny. Yn 2017, mae cyflenwad tir Conwy yn 3.1 blynedd erbyn hyn, o ganlyniad uniongyrchol i'r newidiadau i TAN1, ac mae'r Gyngor yn cael ceisiadau datblygu hapfasnachol ar gyfer tir nad yw wedi'i ddyrannu yn y CDLI, er bod tir a ddyrannwyd ar gael. Pe bai methodoleg y cyfraddau adeiladu yn y gorffennol yn cael ei ganiatáu o hyd, byddai gan Sir Conwy gyflenwad am 8.5 mlynedd heddiw.

Mae canllawiau Llywodraeth Cymru ar TAN1 yn dweud wrth Gyngorau Lleol sut i gyfrifo eu cyflenwad o dir tai. Dylai pob Gyngor feddu ar ddigon o dir i ddiwallu anghenion ar gyfer pum mlynedd o adeiladu tai. Yn y TAN1 blaenorol, roedd dau ddull o gyfrifo faint o dir yr oedd ei angen:

1. Y dull gweddilliol, sy'n seiliedig ar gyfanswm yr angen am dai o Gynllun mabwysiedig.
2. Y dull cyfraddau adeiladu yn y gorffennol, gan ddefnyddio'r cyfraddau adeiladu tai ar sail y 5 mlynedd ddiwethaf i ragweld y drefn am y 5 mlynedd nesaf.

Mae Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i ni gydbwysu ein penderfyniadau a'n gweithredoedd o ran effaith heddiw ac effaith yn y dyfodol. Yn sicr, oni ddylem ddefnyddio'r meddylfryd hwn i gynllunio tir a'r defnydd o dir? Mae polisi presennol Llywodraeth Cymru yn gorfodi i dir glas allweddol gael ei goncritio ac i ddod yn dir llwyd yn barhaol. Gwrthodwyd yn chwyrn y cam o osod a chyfyngu ar y defnydd o'r

"fethodoleg weddilliol" yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori a thu hwnt, ond anwybyddwyd lleisiau'r Cynghorau Lleol. Mae angen i Gynghorau Lleol allu:

- amddiffyn treftadaeth a'r amgylchedd, a'r defnydd o dir glas sensitif, ac ymarfer disgresiwn, dyfarnu a rheolaeth leol o ran ble y mae angen datblygu a ble y'i caniateir.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Aberconwy
- Gogledd Cymru

Julie James AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol
Minister for Housing and Local Government



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref: P-05-786
Ein cyf/Our ref: JJ/05722/19

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

SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

29 April 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 3 April regarding the petition calling for the revision of Technical Advice Note 1, *Joint Housing Land Availability Studies* (TAN 1). You have requested an update on the current review of the delivery of housing through the planning system and the dis-application of paragraph 6.2 of TAN 1.

Regarding the review of the delivery of housing through the planning system, the first stage, the 'Call for Evidence', closed on 10 October last year. 78 substantive responses were received and have been analysed. A report providing an overview of these representations and the Welsh Government's response is due to be published early this summer. Consideration is currently being given to the next stage of the review, including an indicative timescale for its completion. The next stage is likely to involve reviewing aspects of national planning policy for housing and related guidance in the 'Development Plans Manual'.

Regarding the dis-application of paragraph 6.2 of TAN 1, I can confirm that this will remain in place for the duration of the review of the delivery of housing through the planning system and will be considered as part of the review.

Yours sincerely,

Julie James AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol
Minister for Housing and Local Government

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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 136
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-05-786 Save our Countryside, Revise TAN 1, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 15.05.19

Thank you for the opportunity to respond, after a recent appeal much time was spent by the legal profession regarding the disqualification of Para 6.2 Tan 1, in particular the meaning and definition of great weight.

Regarding the 5 year land supply, I believe past build rates should also be given serious consideration.

Based on figures for completions in Conwy as of April 2018.

The annual requirement (using the residual method) was 699

Annual completions over the last 10 years was 241

Based on past build rates over the past 10 years, Conwy would have an 8.9 year supply.

Using just the residual method I believe opens us up for speculative applications not within the LDP as it will be impossible to meet the residual method of 699 completions per year.

Kind regards

Mike Priestley

Eitem 3.9

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

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

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

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

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

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



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

18 April 2019

Dear Janet Finch-Saunders AM

Petition P-05-751 Recognition of Parental Alienation

Thank you for the letter dated 10 December 2018 from the then Chair of the Petitions Committee.

Cafcass Cymru practitioners have been engaging with a range of learning opportunities about the issue of alienation, alongside the development of our practice guidance. These opportunities have included webinars, podcasts, team workshops and a sector-wide event co-facilitated with Cardiff University.

The practice guidance is now in the final stages of completion, and will be launched at a national event for Cafcass Cymru practitioners in June 2019. At this event, a range of eminent key note speakers will present on the topic of alienation, very much focussing on the impact of such behaviour on children and informing evidenced-based best practice. There will be ongoing learning opportunities beyond the launch of the guidance.

We will be more than happy to forward to you a copy of the practice guidance when it is published.

Yours sincerely

Nigel Brown
Chief Executive, Cafcass Cymru



BOTH PARENTS MATTER

FNF BOTH PARENTS MATTER CYMRU

61 COWBRIDGE RD EAST

CARDIFF

CF11 9AE

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

14th May 2019

Petition P-05-751 Recognition of Parental Alienation

Dear Janet

May I take this opportunity of thanking your Committee for the commitment and persistence you have shown in holding Welsh Government / Cafcass Cymru to account in respect of Parental Alienation. I am in no doubt that without the Committee's involvement we would not have reached the current position.

It is important to reflect on the distance travelled since we first raised this matter with your Committee. We launched our petition against a backdrop of the concept having been dismissed as a serious child protection matter on two occasions by Welsh Government – firstly after consideration at the Family Justice Network in 2014 (following a presentation from our charity) and secondly in correspondence from Albert Heaney, Director of Social Services and Wellbeing following a further meeting of the Family Justice Network in March 2017. In that latter response Mr.Heaney acknowledged that:

'The Network recognises some parents can behave in a way that alienates the other parent from their child's life and acknowledges the significant impact this type of behaviour can have on the emotional well being of the child.'

Later in Mr.Heaney's response of 13th April he stated that:

'CAFCASS Cymru practitioners, as professionally qualified social workers, are trained to understand and recognise the potential for implacable hostility by a party in divorce or separation cases and its potential impact on the child.'

This last paragraph strikes at the heart of the issue that your Committee has highlighted. Nigel Brown's latest submission indicates that, at last, this training will soon be available to Cafcass Cymru FCAs (though not Children's Services social workers) in a way that will help them to assess and make recommendations to Courts in Wales on this important child protection issue.

Our charity has welcomed the opportunity to be involved in the development of training for Cafcass Cymru on domestic violence and abuse – specifically in relation to male victims. Regrettably we have not so far even seen any of the proposed training materials mentioned in the most recent response from Cafcass Cymru and our attendance at the 'sector wide event co-facilitated with Cardiff University' was cancelled by the University.

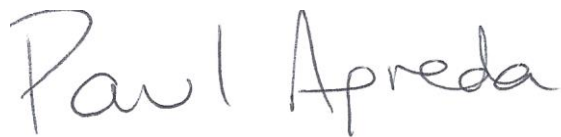
We are most fortunate in Wales to have one of the leading experts in the field of Parental Alienation researching and engaging in front line practice. Dr Sue Whitcombe has already given oral evidence to the Committee in January 2018 in which she emphasized the central importance of recognising and understanding the concept as a child protection issue and not as any form of 'syndrome'. Training materials produced by Cafcass in England (see here <https://www.cafcass.gov.uk/grown-ups/parents-and-carers/divorce-and-separation/parental-alienation/>) include direct contribution and referencing to the work of Dr. Whitcombe. We can only assume that her expertise has significantly informed the development of the Cafcass Cymru guidance – for it would be a terrible omission if a Wales based expert were not to be at the centre of guidance produced for practitioners here.

We urge the Committee to look at the Cafcass (England) guidance, training materials and operating framework referenced above. Assembly Members will note that in the English materials there is clear use of the term Parental Alienation – a consistent contrast with the Welsh Government's use of terms such as 'Alienating Behaviours', 'implacable hostility' or 'Alienation'. A clear statement from Welsh Government using the term 'Parental Alienation' would go a long way towards reassuring parents and family members who remain sceptical about Cafcass Cymru's real commitment to tackle this child protection issue.

Finally on a very positive note we want to acknowledge the attendance of the CEO and Deputy CEO of Cafcass Cymru together with a number of frontline FCAs at our interactive drama about Parental Alienation that was staged in the main foyer of the Senedd on Thursday 25th April this year to mark International Parental Alienation Awareness Day. We were delighted to hear from Nigel Brown that he found the performance powerfully represented the complexity of emotions and circumstances that can drive adult behaviours and the impact these behaviours can have upon their children. We have subsequently, at his request, put him in contact with the drama production company who produced and performed the piece. We hope that this may result in the company assisting in developing and delivering training on this and other issues for Cafcass Cymru staff.

We urge the Committee to request a copy of all of the training materials and associated information around Parental Alienation from Cafcass Cymru and to consider the appropriateness of these against similar materials from England and the wider international experience.

Regards

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

PAUL APREDA

National Manager

Eitem 3.10

P-05-812 Dylid gweithredu canllawiau NICE ar gyfer trin Anhwylder Personoliaeth Ffiniol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Keir Harding ac ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf yn ystod Mai 2018, ar ôl casglu 812 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod ymddiriedolaethau GIG yng Nghymru yn gweithredu canllawiau NICE ar gyfer trin Anhwylder Personoliaeth Ffiniol neu gyfiawnhau pam nad ydynt yn gwneud hynny.

Cyhoeddwyd dogfen o'r enw No Longer a Diagnosis of Exclusion, a oedd yn amlygu bod y rhai a gafodd ddiagnosis o anhwylder personoliaeth yn cael eu cam-drin, yn 2003.

Cyhoeddwyd canllawiau NICE ar gyfer Anhwylder Personoliaeth Ffiniol yn 2009. Naw mlynedd yn ddiweddarach, ac mae llai na hanner ymddiriedolaethau Cymru yn darparu gwasanaethau sy'n cydymffurfio â'r canllawiau. Mae hyn yn cymharu ag 84 y cant yn Lloegr.

Mae pobl sydd â'r diagnosis hwn yn aml yn dod o gefndiroedd o gamdriniaeth ac esgeulustod.

Bydd 1 o bob 10 o bobl gyda'r diagnosis hwn yn marw drwy hunanladdiad. Darganfu'r Ymchwiliad Cyfrinachol Cenedlaethol i Ddynladdiad a Hunanladdiad, o'r 1 o bob 10 o bobl a derfynodd eu bywydau dros gyfnod eu hastudiaeth, nid oedd yr un ohonynt yn derbyn gofal a argymhellir gan NICE.

Mae arbenigwyr yn y maes yn rhybuddio y bydd ymddiriedolaethau iechyd nad oes ganddynt wasanaethau arbenigol yn or-ddibynnol ar driniaeth breifat y tu allan i'r ardal. Cefnogwyd y farn hon gan gynrychiolwyr o ymddiriedolaethau nad oes ganddynt wasanaethau arbenigol yn y gynhadledd Anhwylder Personoliaeth Cymru yng Nghaerdydd yn 2016.

Rhaid inni wneud rhagor i gefnogi'r rhai sydd wedi goroesi camdriniaeth, ac wedi cael digon o gam eisoes.

Rhaid inni hefyd wneud rhagor i amddiffyn trethdalwyr Cymru, drwy ddarparu gwasanaethau cymunedol effeithiol yn hytrach na lleoliadau trin drud y tu allan i'r ardal.

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod ymddiriedolaethau GIG yng Nghymru yn gweithredu canllawiau NICE ar gyfer trin Anhwylder Personoliaeth Ffiniol neu gyfiawnhau pam nad ydynt yn gwneud hynny.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Wrecsam
- Gogledd Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref VG/05932/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair - Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Ty Hywel
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11 April 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 20 March on behalf of the Petitions Committee regarding Petition P-05-812 to encourage trusts to implement (NICE) guidelines for Borderline Personality Disorder and asking for an update on psychological therapy services and funding since June last year.

We are continuing to implement our commitment to improve access to psychological therapies and provided an additional £5.5million a year of recurrent funding from 2018-19 to support this. The National Psychological Therapies Management Committee has produced an implementation plan to assist Health Boards to assess their current position and to make improvements locally.

£4million of the £5.5million funding has been directly allocated to Health Boards to enable them to implement their action plans. We are currently developing our Together for Mental Health Delivery Plan for 2019-2022 which we will consult on in the Spring. Continuing to improve access to psychological therapies will be a priority area in the plan and will be supported with further investment planned as part of the 2019-20 budgets.

Thank you again for writing to me on this matter. I hope you have found my reply helpful.

Yours sincerely,

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

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

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CF99 1NA

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 146
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-05-812 Implement the NICE guidelines for Borderline Personality Disorder, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 14.05.19

I'd like to thank the chair for writing to the first minister about provision for psychological therapy in Wales. Can I ask the committee to recognise that in the past when trusts have had to prioritise how money is spent, they have traditionally opted not to invest in client groups that are less popular, opting to either exclude them from services or send them miles from home at an extortionate cost to the Welsh tax payer. While I welcome extra investment into psychological therapies in Wales can I urge the committee to ensure that ignoring the NICE guidelines for people diagnosed with Borderline Personality Disorder is not an option for trusts.

Many Thanks,

Keir

Eitem 3.11

P-05-817 Aelodau prosthetig arbenigol i blant

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rebecca Roberts ar ôl casglu 116 o lofnodion

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod nawdd ar gael er mwyn darparu aelodau prosthetig chwaraeon arbenigol i bob plentyn yng Nghymru sydd wedi colli coes / braich.

Rydym yn croesawu'r newyddion diweddar fod Llywodraeth San Steffan wedi cadarnhau bydd £1.5 miliwn ychwanegol ar gael i ddatblygu aelodau prosthetig arbenigol i blant a phobl ifanc yn Lloegr.

Rydym yn gofyn am yr un lefel o gefnogaeth i blant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru, fel bod aelod prosthetig arbenigol ar gael drwy'r GIG i unrhyw blentyn neu berson ifanc buasai'n elwa o gael un.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Ganwyd fy merch gyda chyflwr prin o'r enw Fibular Hemimelia, sy'n golygu bod yna esgyrn ar goll yn ei choesau. Mae ganddi hi gyflwr prin iawn, sy'n effeithio ar ei dwy goes. Ychydig o ddiwrnodau ar ôl ei phen-blwydd cyntaf, aeth hi i Ysbyty Alder Hey i gael torri ei choesau. Ychydig fisoedd wedyn aeth hi at y Ganolfan Aelodau yn Wrecsam Maelor i gael ei phâr cyntaf o goesau prosthetig.

Rydym ni wedi cael gofal heb ei ail gan staff y Ganolfan, ond mae ei choesau yn drwm ac yn anhyblyg. Mae hi'n medru cerdded, ond yn araf. Mae hi'n medru dringo, gyda thrafferth. Nid ydi hi erioed wedi profi'r teimlad o redeg nerth ei thraed, na chadw cyflymder gyda'i chefn dryd wrth chwarae yn y parc. Mae hi wedi goresgyn pob anhawster hyd yma, ond bydd hi'n wynebu rhagor wrth iddi dyfu.

Fel rhiant, fy nymuniad yw iddi gael bod y fersiwn gorau ohoni hi ei hun; iddi gael chwarae heb frwydro i gadw cyflymder â'i ffrindiau, ac iddi fedru cymryd rhan ymhob peth mae hi'n dymuno gwneud.

Yn fuan bydd hi'n ddigon hen i gael aelodau prosthetig arbenigol. Pe bai nhw ar gael iddi drwy'r GIG buasai'n gwneud byd o wahaniaeth i'w bywyd beunyddiol.

Dwi'n deall bod plant eraill yng Nghymru wedi colli aelodau, ac eu bod nhw'n wynebu heriau tebyg. Rydw i'n credu bod ein plant ni yr un mor haeddiannol o gymorth arbenigol â phlant Lloegr. Nifer bychan o blant sydd wedi colli aelod yng Nghymru, does dim angen yr un lefelau o nawdd; eto mae eu hanghenion yr un fath. Nid ydym yn gofyn am filiynau, ond am gydraddoldeb.

Mi fydd fy merch yn treulio ei hoes gyfan yn gwisgo aelodau prosthetig. Fe all cefnogaeth arbenigol wneud cymaint o les iddi. Rhowch iddi, ac i blant eraill fel hi, yr un gefnogaeth a roddir i blant Lloegr.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dyffryn Clwyd
- Gogledd Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref VG/05047/18

David Rowlands AM
Chair
Petitions Committee
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23 January 2019

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter of 19 December regarding Petition P-05-817 seeking specialist prosthetics for child amputees and sharing correspondence from the Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee (WHSSC). I note you are also writing to WHSSC to seek further information about its review of the prosthetic and amputee rehabilitation services specification.

A wide range of prosthetic equipment is provided by the NHS in Wales, but specialist sports prosthetics for children are not currently funded. If a person's clinical team believes there are exceptional reasons for providing other equipment an Individual Patient Funding Request (IPFR) can be made.

The Welsh Government recognises that giving young people access to specialist sports prosthetics would enable them to participate in sport and other activities. We realise there is more work to do to make this a reality in Wales and will be discussing this further with WHSSC.

In response to your question regarding the use of 3D printing, this is not currently used by NHS Wales services for the production of prostheses. There is currently insufficient evidence about the use of 3D printing. It is something we may consider in the future as research in this area develops in terms of both clinical and cost effectiveness.

Yours sincerely,

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 150
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-05-817 Specialist prosthetics for child amputees, Correspondence – Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee to Committee, 15.05.19

Our commissioning position on sports blades for paediatrics remains unchanged and they are not currently commissioned by Welsh Health Specialised Services (WHSSC).

However, we have recently been asked by the Chief Therapies Advisor in Welsh Government to prepare a business case to identify the funds required for to provide paediatric sports blades within Wales. I have met with the three services who have identified the staffing requirements, component costs and predicted patient numbers. Some modelling work and a procurement exercise is required to understand the cost of the blades over a patient's lifetime as we would not envisage that a patient's access to blades would cease once they become adults, particularly if they have been utilising them throughout their childhood. We would also write a service specification or policy which sets out the standards for commissioning the service.

I have relayed this information back to the chief Therapies Advisor who has asked us to proceed with this work so that a full business case can be considered.

I hope you agree that this is a positive update although further work is required until any service is in place.

P-05-817 Specialist prosthetics for child amputees, Correspondence - Petitioner to Chair, 13.05.19

Thank you for forwarding Mr Gething's letter (VG/0504718, 23/01/19) and the update from the WHSSC, both of which I read with great interest.

I was glad to see the Minister's recognition of the benefits that specialist sports prosthetics can bring to young amputees. I am hopeful that the Chief Therapies Advisor's request that the WHSSC develop a business plan will eventually lead to the provision of specialist prosthetics for children.

I was especially glad to note that considerations are being made for once the child reaches adulthood, as it recognises that an active, sporty child is unlikely to cease participation in sports once he/she reaches maturity. As parents we recognise that age, infirmity, illness and weight gain will have a greater negative impact on our daughter than they would on a non-amputee, and understand that it is vitally important for us to instil healthy, active habits at a young age.

Over the past few months we have been fortunate to be under the care of the excellent staff at the Limb Centre in Wrexham, to have received the support of Disability Sports Wales officers, and to have met other amputees, including the inspirational Shaun Stocker – and they have been unanimous in their advice that sports and exercise are essential. The long-term benefits to her health, mobility, confidence and self-esteem have been extolled many times, and now we are trying our best to help her find a hobby which is both accessible and enjoyable. Sports prosthetics would greatly aid her in this regard.

To end, I would like to reiterate a please made in my initial petition. Specialist prosthetics are often known as 'sports prosthetics' and maybe that is their primary use for adults. But having spoken to several parents whose children have been fortunate to get a blade or a non-standard leg, I gather that they are just as essential for play! Specialist prosthetics are not just worn on the race track – they are worn in the playground, the school yard, the garden and the home. Advanced and specialist prosthetics can often remove many of the physical limitations posed by amputation. Their impact in establishing active habits can be life-long, and the benefit of physical activity to a person's mental health and self esteem is well-documented. Children have one childhood, and it should be as care free, stimulating and exciting a time as possible. For my daughter's sake, and for other child amputees in Wales, I sincerely hope that specialist prosthetics are made available to children on the NHS.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Roberts

PS - As to 3D printing – I know it has had a hugely positive impact on the lives of people who have lost upper limbs, but have never met any lower limb amputees who have used it, nor has it ever been mentioned as a possible option by our Limb Team. That being said, if 'guinea pigs' were required to pilot the use of 3D printed legs, I'm sure we'd be happy to volunteer!

P-05-849 Dylai pob dyn yng Nghymru gael mynediad drwy'r GIG at y profion diagnostig gorau posibl ar gyfer cancer y prostad.

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Stuart Davies, wedi iddi gasglu 5,916 o lofnodion ar-lein a 429 ar bapur, sef cyfanswm o 6,345 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Yr ydym ni sydd wedi llofnodi isod yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i weithredu ar unwaith a sicrhau bod sganiau delweddu atseiniol magnetig amlbaramedrig (mpMRI) o ansawdd uchel cyn biopsi ar gael i bob dyn cymwys yng Nghymru lle mae amheuaeth bod arno ganser y prostad.

Pam mae angen y ddeiseb hon?

Gall fod yn anodd gwneud diagnosis ar gyfer cancer y prostad. Ers blynyddoedd, mae biopsïau i ddynion wedi bod yn ymyrrol ac yn boenus. Weithiau gallant arwain at heintiau difrifol – ni ddylai dyn gael biopsi oni bai bod rhaid.

Mae cynnal biopsi cyn cynnal sgan mpMRI yn golygu defnyddio cyfres o nodwyddau i godi samplau o feinwe ar hap o'r prostad, i weld a oes celloedd canseraidd. Y broblem gyda'r technegau hyn yw bod bylchau rhwng y nodwyddau, sy'n golygu bod canserau sylweddol weithiau'n mynd heb eu canfod os nad oes sampl o'r rhan honno o feinwe. Gall biopsi arwain at ganlyniadau positif anghywir, sef diagnosis o ganser nad yw'n arwyddocaol yn glinigol, a gall hyn arwain at or-drin cleifion yn ddiangen.

Gellir defnyddio sganiau mpMRI ar y cyd â phrofion eraill i gynyddu nifer y canserau prostad ymosodol sy'n cael eu darganfod ynghynt. Profwyd bod cynnal sganiau mpMRI i safon ddigonol hefyd yn lleihau yn ddiogel nifer y dynion a allai gael biopsi yn ddiangen, a hynny drwy gadarnhau nad oes arnynt ganser y prostad yn gynharach yn y broses.

Beth yw mpMRI?

Ystyr mpMRI yw delweddu atseiniol magnetig amlbaramedrig. Mae'n cyfuno hyd at dri math gwahanol o sgan i greu delwedd gliriach o'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn y prostad. Hefyd, mae chwistrelliad lliw yn golygu y gellir gwella delweddau'r sganiau i allu gweld yn gliriach a oes cancer yn bresennol ai peidio. Mae hyn yn wahanol i sgan MRI safonol, sy'n creu delwedd o organau

mewnol. Yn aml iawn, nid yw delweddau MRI yn ddigon clir i wneud diagnosis o ganser cynnar y prostad gyda sicrwydd.

Beth sy'n digwydd yng Nghymru?

O'r saith Bwrdd Iechyd sydd yng Nghymru, tri sy'n darparu mpMRI cyn biopsi. Dim ond un bwrdd sy'n defnyddio mpMRI i safon ddigon uchel i allu cadarnhau yn ddiogel nad oes angen biopsi ar ddyn. Mae hyn yn golygu nad oes gan ddynion mewn pedwar Bwrdd Iechyd fynediad at mpMRI fel prawf diagnostig, oni bai eu bod yn talu dros £900 i'w gael yn y sector preifat.

Mae rhagor o wybodaeth am mpMRI a biopsiau yma:

<https://prostatecanceruk.org/prostate-information/prostate-tests/introduction-to-prostate-tests>

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- De Clwyd
- Gogledd Cymru

P-05-849: All men in Wales should have access through the NHS to the best possible diagnostic tests for prostate cancer, Correspondence - Petitioner to Committee, 17.04.19

I am seriously perturbed by what is going on, this is an email off one of the guys that has been corresponding with me. The undated letter, allegedly from the CEO of the Betsi contains information that to be charitable is disingenuous in relation to what the NICE committee is doing.

He has given permission for me to share. He is copied in.

The bottom line, we asked the Chair MP and the director of Nursing GH to fund these scans in the interim period. The least they can do considering the guidelines proposed by NICE!

Its going to happen! Can the committee pressurise the Cab Sec to fund/direct that these interim patients get their free scan and also can they get cast iron assurances that the implementation of the guidelines is being done in a timely manner? Last October the Cab Sec issued a press release that £12 million was being given to provide scanners and infrastructure in Glan Clwyd, Aberystwyth and Swansea, can the committee get them to confirm this is true and if those moneys are over and above the settlement or just a sneaky politicians double dipping ploy?

The Cab Sec needs reminding that it is his administration that placed the Betsi in special measures, the buck stops with him!

Stu Davies



Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Betsi Cadwaladr
University Health Board

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

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

Provision of MP-MRI scans for prostate cancer in North Wales

The term MP-MRI can be segmented into three distinct parts. The MP-MRI which is referenced within the 2014 NICE guidance, requires the first two elements to be routinely offered on the NHS. This is where the use of some scans that fall within the definition of an MP-MRI (but not a full diagnostic MP-MRI) are used for the further investigation of patients whose initial transrectal prostate biopsy is negative but where other test results (elevated or rising PSA blood test or Digital Rectal Examination findings) mean that the clinical suspicion of prostate cancer persists. The 2014 NICE guidance referenced MP-MRI is distinctly different from that of the current MP-MRIs that are offered by private providers; the private MP-MRIs offer the full three parts of the diagnostic MP-MRI.

The 2 part MP-MRI is available to all patients concerned as per NICE guidance (post biopsy indication) within the Health Board however, as part of allowing patient choice within a treatment pathway, discussions surrounding the full 3 part MP-MRI which is offered privately may also be discussed with the patient. This is to ensure that patients are fully informed of all options available to them at each stage of their pathway (this is a key part of the informed consent process). Discussions between the patient and clinician should occur in line with Prudent principles, where the outcome of which may be that the patient elects to undertake an investigation which has some published evidence, but as yet has not been through a more rigorous cost / benefit assessment and as such is not routinely available within the NHS.

Although current clinical evidence suggests that the use of the full diagnostic MP-MRI may be beneficial to patients in the pathway of prognosis and staging of cancer, this has not yet been supported by NICE.

As part of the work to establish the evidence for MP-MRI, between April 2014 and October 2015 Wrexham Maelor Hospital took part in the PROMIS Trial. This was a Medical Research Council multi-centre trial, investigating whether MP-MRI improves the ability to detect or to rule-out clinically significant prostate cancer in a group of men that had been advised to have prostate biopsy. Wrexham was the only hospital in Wales to take part in this study, and during the time that the trial was running patients who met the strict criteria for the research project did undergo a full MP-MRI, paid for through research funding.

During this time, two other health boards in South Wales piloted schemes to gather further evidence on the use of partial and full MP-MRI. The evidence from these, and other, studies is being assessed by NICE and we expect that they will be updating their guidance later this year.

Once the expected update is received, if the use of full diagnostic MP MRI's (before initial biopsy) are endorsed in appropriate patients, the Health Board will be developing the necessary business cases to evaluate the significant impact on staffing, radiological equipment, and development of staff members in order to provide the recommended MP-MRI for the patients of North Wales. In preparation the Health Board is currently drafting a preliminary business case examining the impact of the introduction of MP-MRI.

P-05-866 Ymgyrch Ymwybyddiaeth Gyhoeddus Sepsis – Cymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Siobhan Corria ar ran Michelle Christopher, ar ôl casglu 238 o lofnodion ar bapur.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae 44,000 o bobl yn y DU yn marw oherwydd sepsis bob blwyddyn. Bob 3.5 eiliad, mae rhywun yn y byd yn marw o sepsis.

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gynnal Ymgyrch Ymwybyddiaeth Gyhoeddus Sepsis i leihau marwolaethau diangen a gwella canlyniadau i'r goroeswyr a'r holl bobl y mae'n effeithio arnynt.

Er cof am Chloe Christopher a'r holl bobl y mae sepsis wedi effeithio arnynt yng Nghymru

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



Ein cyf/Our ref VG/06109/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Assembly Member for Aberconwy
Chair - Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Ty Hywel
Cardiff
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18 April 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 3 April regarding Petition P-05-866 about the Sepsis Public Awareness Campaign in Wales.

Wales is seen as leading the way in the UK in making sepsis recognition and treatment a top priority within the NHS. A huge amount of work has been done since 2012 when Wales was the first country in the world to implement the National Early Warning Score system - known as NEWS – to ensure early escalation of deteriorating patients. In May 2016, NHS Wales gained recognition for its contribution to sepsis awareness by winning the Global Sepsis Award in the “Governments and Healthcare Authorities” category.

Building on this recognised success, in March this year **#NEWSInYourCommunity** was launched. NEWS is already being widely used in the Welsh Ambulance Service Trust (WAST) and in many community and primary care settings. The RRAILS team within 1000 Lives Improvement is supporting district nursing and community nursing teams, care homes staff and GPs across Wales to assess their patients (using NEWS) for signs of sickness and acute deterioration, including Sepsis. At the launch event, involving over 100 community leads, NEWS is being communicated as a single language for assessing sickness across primary, secondary and community care, empowering and giving confidence to junior staff to raise concerns and escalate treatment at an early stage.

We have supported World Sepsis Day since its inauguration in 2013 and in 2017 I attended the all-Wales event being sponsored by the 1000 Lives Improvement team where work on sepsis was discussed. We also have a positive relationship with the UK Sepsis Trust (UKST), which is delivering the Just Ask: Could it be sepsis? campaign with Public Health England.

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

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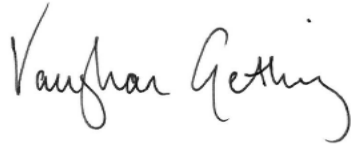
Gohebiaeth.Vaughan.Gething@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Vaughan.Gething@gov.wales

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 158
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.

National awareness campaigns are complex and evidence of effectiveness is difficult to demonstrate. I recognise the importance of raising public awareness of the dangers of sepsis but it is also important to strike the right balance with messages about the appropriate use of antibiotics and the risk of creating public anxiety.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Vaughan Gething". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'V'.

Vaughan Gething AC/AM

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

**P-05-866 Sepsis Public Awareness Campaign – Wales, Correspondence – Public Health
Wales to Chair, 02.05.19**



Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru

Rhif 2 Capital Quarter, Stryd
Tyndall, Caerdydd CF10 4BZ

Public Health Wales

Number 2 Capital Quarter, Tyndall
Street, Cardiff CF10 4BZ

Our Ref: TC.CS.020519.JFS.Sepsis

2 May 2019

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

Dear Janet,

P-05-866 Sepsis Public Awareness Campaign – Wales

Thank you for your letter of 3 April 2019 seeking details of Public Health Wales ongoing work in relation to Sepsis, including the development of a sepsis registry in Wales and the potential for increasing awareness of sepsis amongst health professionals and the public.

Please find attached a briefing that provides the information you have requested. If you have any further queries please don't hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tracey Cooper'.

Dr Tracey Cooper
Chief Executive, Public Health Wales

Purpose of the briefing

This briefing provides a response to the questions raised in the letter to Tracey Cooper from the Chair of the Petitions Committee. Specifically to provide information on:

- details of your ongoing work in relation to sepsis, including the development of a sepsis registry in Wales; and
- the potential for increasing awareness of sepsis amongst health professionals and the public.

Background

Sepsis mortality and harm - Sepsis is estimated by the UK Sepsis Trust to cause the deaths of around 44,000 people in the UK annually. This equates to approximately 2,200 people in Wales each year, which represents approximately 13% of all hospital deaths. Not all death is avoidable but there is still likely to be a sizeable proportion that is. Sepsis also carries a terrible cost, not only in terms of mortality but also in the after effects that survivors may have to carry with them for the rest of their lives.

The main vehicle for the continued improvement of recognition and treatment of sepsis in Wales is through participation of all Health Boards and Trusts in the 1000 Lives Improvement service Acute Deterioration Programme led Rapid Response to Acute Illness Learning Set (RRAILS).

RRAILS was launched in 2011 with the aim of reducing avoidable harm and death from causes of acute deterioration (sepsis and acute kidney injury) in the Welsh population. The programme supports acute hospitals, primary and community care settings across every health board area in Wales; offering healthcare staff standardised quality improvement tools and resources to help identify and treat their patients. The current focus is mainly on:

- Improving patient outcomes and reducing variation in practice across secondary care by conducting peer reviews to identify and share areas of good practice and areas for improvement.
- Standardising the care of acutely deteriorating patients across the whole pathway of care by introducing the National Early Warning Score (NEWS) into community settings.
- Supporting development of a systematic method of review, communication of deterioration and rapid treatment in paediatric settings.
- Supporting developmental work with post-hospital Sepsis support groups.
- Developing and maintaining a Sepsis Registry

The approach has proved successful as detailed in the recent publication *ICU Management & Practice* (2017: Vol 17, Issue 4: p246-249)

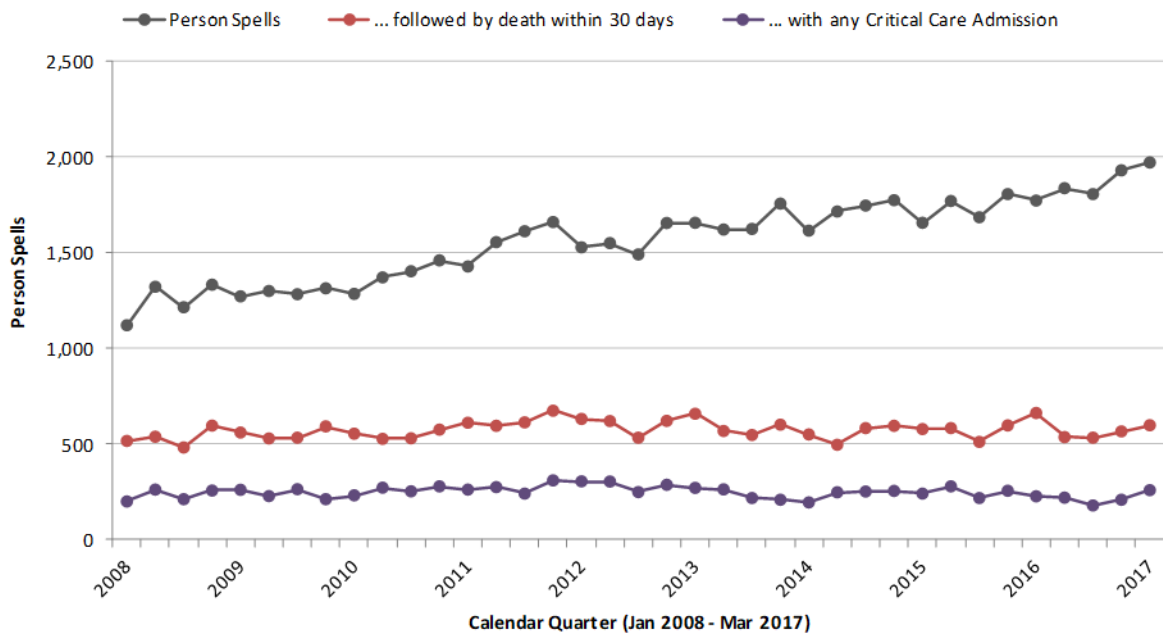
Achievements to date

- **NEWS** – The National Early Warning Score (NEWS) has been introduced in all acute clinical areas, in the Welsh Ambulance Service Trust (WAST) and in many community and primary care settings. NHS Wales was the first large healthcare economy in the UK and Ireland to implement NEWS as standard in 2013. This has had the effect of

changing the national culture around acute deterioration and has hugely raised the awareness of sepsis amongst health care professionals.

- **Sepsis screening and treatment** – A standardised approach to sepsis screening and treatment with the sepsis 6 care bundle has been integrated with the implementation of NEWS and so the escalation process for sepsis in Welsh hospitals has been embedded in the everyday clinical protocols and procedures for many years.
- **Improved National Outcomes** - In October 2015, the then Deputy Health Minister announced a significant reduction in mortality associated with two sepsis codes that had appeared to coincide with the changes made in healthcare systems occurring because of the 1000 Lives Rapid Response for Acute Illness Learning Set (RRAILS) programme. Whilst causation is impossible to attribute it does seem probable that these outcome improvements are associated with this initiative (see chart below)

Person spells with any mention of A40-A41 by Calendar Quarter



- **Sepsis metrics reporting to WG** - NHS Wales, facilitated by the RRAILS programme, has developed and spread a sepsis screening and escalation tool and has worked to improve systems for delivery of the Sepsis 6 care bundle within a 1-hour window. All Health Boards now report metrics on sepsis screening and treatment to WG on a monthly basis and this data is evaluated as measurement for improvement as part of the RRAILS Steering Group meetings.
- **Significant improvements in recognition and treatment of sepsis at the hospital 'front door'** – Following a 1000 Lives Improvement study tour to Dartmouth Hitchcock medical facility in the US, a joint RRAILS/ ABUHB team developed and established the practice of DRIPS (Data, review, improve, plot the dots, share)

meetings in two emergency departments and one hospital in 2015. This method has since been spread as part of the Acute Deterioration programme and peer review process to the receiving units in eight hospitals. In every one of these hospitals the number of cases of sepsis identified in emergency departments and medical assessment units has significantly increased and the compliance with delivering sepsis treatment within one hour has increased to between 70-100% on a regular basis. This is a remarkable achievement which may well be an international first in non-electronic health care systems.

- **Standardised tools** - Work with the Health Foundation and Helen Hamlyn Institute on development of simple tools to make it easy and attractive for clinicians to comply with best practice. These include such developments as the Wee Wheel, NEWS Card and Kidney Safe Bracelet. Demand for these has been high in Wales but also in England and worldwide. For example, over 20,000 NEWS cards, which explicitly suggest that sepsis be considered for patients with a high NEWS, are in use across Wales. Typically worn on the HCP's name badge and evidence from the peer reviews indicates that they are a practical and well used clinical tool.
- **Sepsis Box/trolley** – Following the sepsis box study coordinated by the RRAILS group with CTUHB, the concept of giving clinicians 'permission to act' by using a dedicated box or trolley has been adopted by most Welsh hospitals.
- **RRAILS Online** – RRAILS online is a modular e-learning tool developed and funded by the RRAILS group that sits upon the electronic staff record (ESR) and 'Learning@Wales' platforms and serves to ensure that all NHS Wales staff can access a standard level of training
- **NEWS Wales App** - The NEWS Wales App, which enables users to calculate NEWS and suggests the likelihood of sepsis, has been re-developed by the RRAILS group and re-released because of popular demand, particularly from paramedics who find it an invaluable tool. It is intended that the app will play a central role in the roll out of NEWS and sepsis screening to community settings this year.
- **Sepsis Guidance** – NHS Wales's ability to standardise best practice at scale has been demonstrated by the publication by Richard Jones, Clinical Lead and Chris Hancock, Programme Lead for the 1000 Lives Acute Deterioration programme, of the guidance letter on the 'recognition and management of the adult with sepsis', as well as guidance on maternal sepsis, identification of sepsis by the Welsh Ambulance Service and with Dr Clare Dieppe, a position statement on acute deterioration in Children.
- **National and international recognition** - The RRAILS group has also published guidance on the NHS Wales response to the publication of the RCP paper on NEWS 2, the standard self-assessment for the RRAILS peer review and is in the process of publishing the all Wales guidelines for Acute Kidney Injury. Chris Hancock frequently promotes the work of NHS Wales and ensures that the improvements in sepsis care are recognised via membership of the UK National Outreach Forum (NOF) Executive Board and the International Society of Rapid Response Systems (ISRRS) third consensus statement working group.

Ongoing work and new programmes

Peer reviews

- This process was requested by Welsh Government as a response to the publication of the PSMO report on 'out of hours' services and is expected to be complete before the December 2019. All Acute hospitals have been visited so far and reports delivered to five out of the seven local Health boards.
- To give examples of the impact of the Peer review reports, this has resulted in:
 - Implementation of a BCUHB sepsis collaborative programme with the intention of using 'DRIPS' meetings to improve the recognition and treatment of sepsis in emergency departments.
 - ABMU – development of an acute deterioration dashboard and submission of data on sepsis metrics to WG in line with other organisations. Implementation of DRIPS meetings in the MAU at Singleton hospital resulting in a significant increase in the number of patients with sepsis identified and consistent compliance with delivery of the sepsis 6 bundle of 80-100%.

ABUHB, Velindre NHS Trust and Cardiff & Vale UHB have more recently completed their Peer reviews, therefore it is too early to see new initiatives within their respective areas.

Community NEWS and Sepsis Screening

- On March 21st 1000 Lives launched a programme to spread NEWS and sepsis screening in community following the successful work of piloting amongst GPs, Community Nurses and the Wales Ambulance Service. Some of the tools used in secondary care have been adapted for use in community settings and care homes. All health boards and trusts have been involved in the development of the programme that aims to implement NEWS in all 160 Welsh district nursing teams by September 2020. It is expected that, in addition to providing and extending the use of NEWS as a common language of risk in Welsh Healthcare, this initiative will result in a similar positive effect upon patient outcomes for sepsis as that experienced in Welsh hospitals with the introduction of NEWS in secondary care.
- There has been considerable analysis performed with the aid of the NEWS group into the suitability of NEWS for community usage. This analysis indicates that NEWS works well at identifying sick people but more importantly as a standardised communication tool.
- The programme is supported by the creation of a common NEWS dataset, spreadsheet, equipment standards, a smartphone app and online training resources.
- A first draft of an All Wales, out of acute hospital observation chart, which is compliant with the Royal College of Physicians recommendations and principles of NEWS 2 has been launched. Following testing during the roll out of NEWS, it is anticipated that this chart will become standard in all non-acute hospital settings in early 2019, meaning that increasing numbers of people will be identified as sick and given appropriate treatment without need for admission to hospital.

Paediatric Acute Deterioration Programme

- Clare Dieppe, a specialist ED Paediatric Consultant in ABMUHB has been appointed as Chair of the RRAILS Paediatric sub group and to lead on the paediatric acute deterioration programme in NHS Wales. 1000 Lives Improvement have published a statement outlining the expected scope and direction of paediatric acute deterioration work. With the ongoing work around the Paediatric Early Warning Score Utilization & Mortality Avoidance (PUMA) study yet to conclude, clinicians within the specialty are reluctant to develop a 'score'. They are more comfortable with an approach that improves and standardises the review and communication process.
- In 2019 the Acute Deterioration programme is supporting the roll out of the Paediatric Observation Priority Score (POPS) within WAST and all NHS Wales Emergency Departments.

Sepsis registry

To understand long-term outcomes for patients with sepsis and identify those who may need support following sepsis, a sepsis registry has been established in collaboration with the Cardiff and Vale UHB, UK Sepsis Trust, 1000 Lives Improvement Service, the Healthcare Associated Infection, Antimicrobial Resistance & Prescribing Programme (HARP) and the Critical Care Network. This is the first sepsis registry in the UK and will launch later this year.

The registry will be hosted by Public Health Wales as a part of its critical care surveillance programme. This is complemented by the establishment of an agreed standard dataset for use by the teams as part of the expansion of Critical Care Outreach. This is ready for activation once the governance issues covering the information held in PHW are resolved.

The plan is to collect data on all acutely unwell patients, particularly those exhibiting an acute deterioration. While not all such patients will have sepsis, a significant proportion of them will. To date, no common dataset exists (e.g. from outreach teams, acute deterioration teams, etc.) on which to begin the development of an all-encompassing Acute Deterioration Registry. We have therefore taken the pragmatic step of beginning a project with a dataset that is common to all acute hospitals with a Critical Care Unit (CCU) in Wales. Currently, all CCUs submit data to the Intensive Care National Audit and Research Centre (ICNARC) using a case management system (WardWatcher) and provide HARP with surveillance data. The Sepsis Registry will utilise Ward Watcher for the required data extraction, identifying patients admitted to critical care units with sepsis and the care received (e.g. organ support delivered, lengths of stay). This will give a clear picture of what sepsis care looks like for each critical care unit, hospital and Health Board and provide outcome data for the project.

The new data extraction required from Ward Watcher should be complete by June. The data will be analysed prospectively and retrospectively. There is also a future plan to look in more detail at a sample of the patients identified to map their journey to critical care. A recent letter, sent out to health board Caldicott Guardians for a new sharing agreement for collecting the data, is attached.

Post Sepsis Syndrome Group

The activation of the registry will enable the identification of individuals to be offered support by the Post Sepsis Syndrome Group

Measurement - Suspicion of Sepsis

The Acute Deterioration team of 1000 Lives have continued to look at routine national data in order to understand the impact we are having on mortality from sepsis and to help identify where to focus our efforts. Unfortunately, methods that we have used in the past have become unusable due to UK-wide changes in diagnostic coding and we are having to investigate new approaches to analysing this data. 'Suspicion of Sepsis' (SoS; Inada-Kim et al. 2016) is one such approach, looking at emergency admissions with an infection-related diagnosis. NHS England launched an 'SoS dashboard' in September based on this approach.

We have worked to replicate this new approach using Wales's data, and have been in contact with Inada-Kim to ensure consistency and enable collaboration. Having sought advice from the Public Health Wales Observatory, we are also looking at the demographics and comorbidities of these admissions to check that any positive findings aren't the result of a changing patient-mix.

When we have assured ourselves that we thoroughly understand the SoS data, we hope to share our findings more widely and use it to support local improvement work and to accurately represent what impact this improvement is having.

Public Awareness Campaign

Tracey Cooper addressed this question in her evidence given to the Health and Social Care Committee last July (transcript attached).

This is a difficult issue. It is questionable whether the public awareness campaigns that have been run in England and Scotland have produced any evidence for improvement. Also it is extremely difficult to maintain the delicate balance between 'spreading the message' to the public and possibly overloading GPs and Emergency Departments with inappropriate admissions of 'worried well'. Instead we have focussed on raising professional awareness as part of the campaign that we have been effectively running as part of RRAILS for 10 years.

The awareness campaign for professionals has focussed on ensuring:

- Training on the recognition, escalation and response to sepsis has been integrated since 2013 into Life Support courses that are delivered as part of mandatory training by the resuscitation training departments within each HB.
- The exact numbers of staff trained at any one time will be known by each HB
- There is a focus on doctors, nurses and support workers repeating this training on an annual or bi-annual basis.

To support this training 1000 Lives have developed a suite of e-learning modules that can be accessed through the ESR and Learning@Wales. Each module takes approximately 15 minutes to complete and there would certainly be scope to make some of the modules mandatory for some professional groups. It would also be relatively easy to use this platform for the hosting of more modules on, for example, sepsis in primary care settings.

It is important to remember that Sepsis, although a major cause of harm, is not the only cause and so the training that we have developed has been focused upon identifying the

deteriorating patient quickly and escalating to a professional to make an appropriate diagnosis swiftly. It is this focus which we believe has resulted in the favourable sepsis outcomes that we have seen in Wales

Closing statement

There has been excellent work done and commitment displayed by all HBs on implementing the peer review process, the sepsis registry, the pre hospital work stream and the post sepsis support group.

In addition there is some excellent progress on integrating education and training on sepsis and other causes of acute deterioration in the pre and post registration medical and nursing curricula.

All of this has served to ensure that Wales maintains its place as an international front-runner in the prevention of harm, death and misery due to sepsis but we wish to further improve on this.

The continuation and gathering pace of this work, particularly in the non-acute hospital setting, will be invaluable in addressing the A Healthier Wales priorities of acute illness, the frail elderly and end of life care as well as in ensuring the detection and prevention of acute deterioration closer to where people live.

Okay. I'm anxious to get two major issues in before we have to finish, and those are on public health campaigns. The first one is going to be sepsis, led by Angela, and then hepatitis C, led by Julie. So, Angela.127



Angela Burns AM 10:27:19

Video

Thank you very much indeed. I wanted to understand how you measure the success of a public health campaign and how you believe we are doing on the sepsis public health campaign.128

Dr Tracey Cooper 10:27:36

Video

If I take the second point first, I'm sure you may be familiar with the fact that we've been doing a huge amount of work around sepsis over the last number of years, particularly through the lens of how we prevent people deteriorating rapidly, and sepsis is part of that. So, we've been doing, if you like, a professional campaign for the last number of years, and I'll come back to the public in a second. Our 1000 Lives Improvement service interacts with the NHS, and we've been putting people through substantial training and it's now part of their mandatory training modules around early deterioration and sepsis specifically.129



Angela Burns AM 10:28:14

Video

Can you just define that for us, though? When you say that you've put 'substantial numbers of people', are we talking hospital staff or are we talking about general practice?130

Dr Tracey Cooper 10:28:25

Video

It's mainly hospital staff. General practice is a really important one, because we know that a considerable number of people who will progress to sepsis are coming in at quite a late stage

from the primary and community area. So, our focus has been, over the last couple of years, more around the secondary care hospital areas, but, in the last 12 months, we've increased our approach around primary and community care, providing more guidance and providing support around sepsis screening.¹³¹

Also, through our 1000 Lives team, shortly we'll be embarking on a programme for care homes, as well, because we know, particularly around urinary tract infections, skin infections and infected pressure ulcers—. So, how do we train people up more generally around quality improvement and sepsis being part of that? So, that's a really important area.¹³²

We've also been doing a lot around the alert. A lot of sepsis can be avoided, as you know, and some sepsis can't be avoided. So, what does an alert in a hospital environment look like? What we call the early warning score in any part of an environment in a hospital is what the signs and symptoms are of someone, at the early stages, starting to manifest sepsis and what they do about it. Because, sometimes, people watch and watch and watch, and we compensate and then we deteriorate very quickly. So, we know that, through that work, we've had a significant reduction in people requiring intensive care and people deteriorating. We're doing another round of outcome measurements around how many lives have been saved as a result of this programme, obviously, because that's going to be absolutely key.¹³³

With the improvements around reducing sepsis, though, we were actually recognised in Wales as one of the global professional campaigns of systematising an approach to sepsis through early warning in a way that other countries haven't. But obviously that needs to translate into reducing it. At the moment we have around about 2,200 deaths per year in Wales, and 13 per cent of those are in hospitals. So, again, going back to how we've systematised this, we've been doing a lot of education and training for people. I accept your point around primary and community care, which is a really important phase for us—the surveillance, detection and alert. So, now health boards are required to alert Welsh Government if there's a person that goes into sepsis, and then demonstrate how they've learned from that, which I think is really key—¹³⁴

10:30



Angela Burns AM 10:30:58

Video

Can I just ask you—? Because I'm conscious that the Chair will breathe down my neck in a minute. Can I just ask you a couple of questions on that bit of it, before we get to the public health element of it? Do you monitor how many people contract sepsis and survive, but survive poorly—i.e. they have multiple issues, they may have lost a number of limbs, they may have had mental health issues as a result, they may have had brain incapacity as a result? Because you're right; in pure terms, there is a small—and I emphasise the words 'very small'—reduction in the number of sepsis deaths. But what I cannot find out—and I'm the chair of the cross-party group on sepsis, and believe me, I've burrowed through data, but I cannot find out—is how many people are surviving, but you wouldn't necessarily say they had a great quality of life afterwards. Are you able to provide that kind of figure work? Do you measure that anywhere? Because of course that is whether or not we're being successful.135

Dr Tracey Cooper 10:32:01

[Video](#)

Absolutely. The short answer is that I'm not aware that we are—. We look at it, as you say, at that point of time, for that episode, that the patient didn't deteriorate, didn't die from sepsis. The extent to which we then do the follow ups—because it may not be just that they're in the hospital stage of subsequent complications; it could be further down the line. I'm not aware that we do, but I'm very happy to go and research it and get back to you.136



Angela Burns AM 10:32:30

[Video](#)

I'd be really interested in that. Also, when it comes to the analysis of the data, it would be very helpful to find out where people are being referred from, because we have a clear—. I think the RRAILS programme is actually very good, and I think it has made substantial changes to the way sepsis is managed within a hospital environment. However, again, what we're unable to really track well is how many people are admitted to hospital having not been handled appropriately in either a care home setting or in a GP setting. I've done quite a bit of research with GPs who—. It's very difficult. You don't know if this person's got flu, or it's going to go into sepsis, or they've got a urinary tract infection and it's going to develop. But again we could have a commonality, particularly in care homes, about who gets looked at in a care home or not looked at in a care home, particularly if it's not a medically based care home, and is left then too long and is

suddenly taken in as sepsis. So, I'd like to have a feel for that, and then I'd like to have just a brief word on whether or not you think a public health campaign to explain to people what they need to look at, the signs of sepsis, or just being sepsis aware, or asking, 'Could it be sepsis?'—whether or not you think that would be of benefit.137

Dr Tracey Cooper 10:33:51

[Video](#)

We know that 80 per cent of people who attend hospital and become septic originate from primary and community care. So, we have historically been targeted at the hospital, probably because it's actually easier to try and control people. As I was saying earlier, we recognise that, actually, primary and community care is key. My background is as an emergency medical physician, and I was a regulator in a different country, so the quality of care in care homes was fundamental to us, and I would suggest it's about building an understanding quite quickly around deterioration that could be from sepsis. It may be as a result of something else, but actually, it's the fact that sometimes people aren't detected as clinically deteriorating.138

The other challenge is about primary care, and the thresholds for calling a GP into a care home setting. So, part of the conversation we're having even around immunisation and vaccinations and flu, potentially, is whether there are opportunities to train other people up—registered nurses in care homes and others—around those early signs of deterioration. So, we are developing a quality improvement programme—not solely sepsis, but sepsis is part of that—around care homes, for that very reason, because we know it's like a rotating door. I'm very happy to give you more detail or meet with you if that would be helpful to give you some more information on that. 139

In relation to the public health campaign or public campaign around sepsis, it's a really interesting one. We have similar discussions around many campaigns, actually. You may be aware that in 2016 England launched a public sepsis campaign. Scotland did some work as well. What we don't know—we haven't been privy to it; it may be working through—is the evidence that, actually, that made a difference to reducing the incidences of sepsis and the outcome of care as a result of sepsis. We've had discussions on and off, I'd say for about a year or so, with Welsh Government officials about this very issue. We get asked quite a lot about doing public campaigns, understandably, on areas. What I would say is that there are campaigns around a lot areas that people invest a lot of public money in and, actually, that may not be the way of really getting to the people who can make a decision to control something, to prevent something. 140

10:35



Angela Burns AM 10:36:22

[Video](#)

I do totally understand that and, of course, I think one of the dangers with politicians is that we all have a little hobby horse. I'm prepared to admit that mine is sepsis, so I completely get that—you can't rush off and do campaigns around everything. However, sepsis does kill more people per year than the top three cancers. Now, you could ask almost anybody anywhere in Great Britain what cancer is, and they will tell you. You can go almost anywhere in Great Britain and say to people, 'Do you know what sepsis is?' and a huge number will not know what on earth you're talking about. Now, you cannot drive down a road in England—if you pass an ambulance it will have the sepsis warning signs. Every ambulance. I've travelled around and I've taken photos of the things to prove to Wales that there are small things that we could do. To be frank, it's—what do you call it—an orphan event; it's not one of the big ones. We all get cancer and we all understand what it means, but it's killing people. But worse than killing people—and I mean worse than killing people—is that it leaves people devastated afterwards. Very few people walk away from sepsis clean and clear. There are multiple amputations. There is always a side effect. I've yet to meet a sepsis survivor who's had it and has been A-okay afterwards. So, again, on the public health and the benefits in the long term, the pick-up that the state has to do is phenomenal, so I don't quite understand why we wouldn't want to start elevating this up the process, because of those very sort of lifestyle changes that will happen. 141

Dr Tracey Cooper 10:38:15

[Video](#)

Yes. I would say it's a priority for us. It's been a continued, very focused piece of work for 1000 Lives, and we've increased progress on that. I'd be delighted to meet and have a conversation about this, because it used to be one of my bugbears in a former world. Yes, it's about what are the messages to which audience. I think one of the challenges is that people may go to their GPs, and at that point it may not be picked up. So, it is about making sure that, actually, we don't just focus on one at the cost of another. It's what the best—we were talking a bit about behaviour change earlier—what's the best message for the public through what medium, what's the best message and guidance, support and direction to professionals through what medium. But I'd love to meet up and have a more detailed discussion about it. 142



Angela Burns AM 10:39:06

Video

Right. You're on. Just one last very small question—and again, other Members here may be more aware of this than I am. I'm chair of the group, but it was only at the last group that I heard of the early warning score. Now, that's supposed to be a public health initiative. So, essentially, we all have a card—I don't know if everybody else is aware of this—and basically it says what is your normal baseline: what is your normal temperature, what is your normal blood pressure, what's your normal— 143



Dai Lloyd AM 10:39:42

Video

Pulse rate.144



Angela Burns AM 10:39:43

Video

—pulse rate; you know, all of the things, so that if your score—. And it's on a card, so that if you then are unwell there's a baseline that a medical professional will be able to judge you from. I think that's a brilliant idea, and if everyone in Wales had one then you've got something to start measuring people on. But I'd never heard of it. How far out is that? Why isn't that kind of thing being more promoted in public health? Because that would be a good baseline for a gazillion illnesses.145

10:40

Dr Tracey Cooper 10:40:14

Video

Certainly, the national early warning score, we've embedded it in—again, it's more hospital based—for the last number of years. It is absolutely fundamental to start to understand if someone is going to clinically deteriorate in exactly the way that you've just said, particularly if it's a pregnant woman whose physiology is different. We've investigated a sepsis case of someone who sadly died in another country because the clinicians, the people looking after her, didn't understand that her body responds differently in the third trimester than it does when you're wandering around the streets. So, we have a national early warning score that is mainly—and the approach has been—in hospital. It's also about what an obstetric early warning score is and what a paediatric early warning score is. Actually, there's some good stuff that's happened, which again I'm happy to discuss with you. The challenge of having it out and about with you is that your body changes. So, my baseline today could be—. When I'm running, which I really need to do later today, my baseline would be different. The important thing is, while you have observations, if you go to your GP periodically or if you're in a hospital—the only way they can do that is baselining what's normal for you at that point in time and what are the red flags.146



Dai Lloyd AM 10:41:34

Video

Okay. I think we've done sepsis. Can we do hepatitis C now, Julie?147



Julie Morgan AM 10:41:37

P-05-866 Sepsis Public Awareness Campaign – Wales, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 14.05.19

Response to petitions committee – Sepsis Public Awareness Campaign Wales

14th May 2019

Having read the letters and responses that resulted from the first meeting of the petitions committee we feel no real reason to add a great deal more than what follows to our previous response. We feel the original points remain relevant, valid and, to a degree, unanswered. With that in mind, we would refer the committee back to reconsider them considering the answers offered.

However, in relation to this response of the Minister for Health and Social Services to the letter of Janet Finch- Saunders AM, we are very appreciative to have the opportunity to add the following:

The cabinet minister's response continues to focus on the great work that government has undertaken within healthcare via the 1000 lives programme and the intention to roll out NEWS. Nobody associated with this petition doubts this, in fact, we both recognise and applaud it. However, the petitioners are not asking for improvements and education within healthcare, they are asking for better education for the public and better support for sepsis survivors. As per the petition the call on the Welsh Assembly Government is:

“...to undertake a Sepsis Public Awareness Campaign to reduce unnecessary deaths and improve outcomes for survivors and all affected.

In memory of Chloe Christopher and everyone who has been affected by Sepsis in Wales”

We know that Public Health Wales is looking Post Sepsis Syndrome (PSS) along with the UK Sepsis Trust in Wales and, of course, we welcome this and will watch this space keenly.

However, for us as petitioners, this does not address the call for a public awareness campaign.

It seems the reasons against, though we recognise as being challenging, can be basically summarised as two-fold.

1. It is complex and important to strike the right balance with messages about the appropriate use of antibiotics and the risk of creating public anxiety.

Stating that a campaign is complex and requires the right balance is surely true of all healthcare campaigns at the outset? We see this more as a challenge to overcome and an opportunity to responsibly address the issues than a reason not to have a campaign at all.

Rolling out NEWS to primary care and care homes etc is extremely commendable but it is quite esoteric and the benefit of the common language of NEWS will only help members of the public once they have accessed healthcare. The issue is when members of the public do not access healthcare or do so extremely late when their NEWS score may well be telling them they are severely unwell, possibly critically. These are the situations we are trying to avoid, these are the situations which the rolling out of NEWS and improved education within healthcare do not address. There is a focus on the 'worried well' being an issue with a campaign but what about the 'unworried unwell'? These people do not know to access healthcare and wait to get better. These are the community tragedies. Surely the 'worried well' are a consideration of any previous campaign and, one would hope, there is the knowledge, expertise and benefit of experience from previous healthcare campaigns within WAG and PHW to be able to develop a strategy to counter and mitigate this.

2. There is no evidence to suggest campaigns lead to improvement to justify the public money required to fund the campaign.

The petitioners accept that measurement of the success of campaigns must be quite difficult but again we would suggest this is a challenge to overcome rather than a reason not to do. Again, we would hope that there was enough experience to take an approach which considers this and could be addressed in collaboration with expert stake holders.

Also, while Wales takes this stance against a sepsis campaign Scotland seems to disagree. Ironically, on the same day the Minister for Health and Social Services was writing to tell us that campaigns may not be the way forward, Scotland were

doing the exact opposite and launching a sepsis campaign fully supported by the Chief Medical Officer and Scottish Govt.

Chief Medical Officer Catherine Calderwood said:

“While deaths caused by sepsis have fallen by 21% since 2012, thanks in part to the work of the Scottish Patient Safety Programme, it is still vital that people are aware of this potentially fatal condition. The key in treating sepsis is catching it quickly so that is why it’s important to know the signs. If someone has two or more of the symptoms and they are getting rapidly worse, it is important to seek urgent medical advice.

“Following our first campaign from 2018, we know that more than three out of four people are aware of the dangers of sepsis, but we want to further increase public awareness to spot the signs and this campaign will help us do this. It will also help to focus on continuous improvement across Scotland ensuring there is safe and consistent care for all sepsis patients.”

Further detail can be found here:

<https://www.gov.scot/news/raising-awareness-of-sepsis/>

The video can be viewed here:

<https://www.facebook.com/200786289976224/posts/2239199719468194?s=557625890&v=e&sfns=cl>

This is clearly not a campaign that would have cost a lot of money and while it’s not perfect it does deliver a very simple message in very simple language. As mentioned earlier the public do not know about NEWS have no relationship with it and will not be using it as reference point to access healthcare. The process we need is for the sick / deteriorating patient to present to healthcare where the health professional then uses NEWS as a reference point for diagnosis and treatment or escalation if required. If the patient wasn’t severely unwell at this stage IE well enough to go home and self-monitor or be monitored by parent or guardian then

maybe this is the stage to introduce the basics of NEWS to the patient/public. This would be the 'safety net' as we know that some patients who ultimately end up in septic shock were not triggering on NEWS when they first accessed healthcare, for example, at the GP surgery. It's often the deterioration that is missed because people are not aware enough to act. They wait.

Could we not also look at other countries and learn from their successes and failures? Rather than viewing this as something we think might fail, should we not see this as an opportunity and have the confidence to back our celebrated and rewarded sepsis experts to get this right and deliver the kind of campaign that Wales, NHS Wales and Welsh Government can be proud of?

N.B. Just as a footnote to the last discussion, Leanne Wood AM who was very supportive did note that she was surprised by re small number of signatures supporting the petition. The reason for this was we had initially started an ipetition which we later discovered was no longer a format we could submit to Welsh Assembly Government. For this reason only, the paper signatures were submitted. We had over 800 signatures online before we had to close it.

<https://www.ipetitions.com/petition/sepsis-public-awareness-campaign-wales>

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 Ieuencid Forsythia rhag cael ei gau.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Abertawe
- Gorllewin De Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P -05-743
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/05492/19

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee.

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

R

March 2019

Dear David

Thank you for your letter of 4 March regarding exotic pets.

The Welsh Government has made a number of changes and commitments to licensing of activities involving animals in Wales.

We have introduced the Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014 which has strict criteria for the licensing of dog breeders in Wales. This has been followed by our recent consultation on third party sales of puppies and kittens which launched on 19 February.

I announced my intention to introduce a licensing scheme for Mobile Animal Exhibits (MAE's) in December 2017; the scheme will provide for checks to be made to ensure high welfare standards are maintained, and animals exhibited in a way that encourages respectful and responsible attitudes towards all species. Given the transient nature of MAEs, to avoid creating cross-border difficulties, the Welsh Government's preferred approach is to align this licensing scheme with the requirements of the Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018. A full public consultation on the proposed scheme will be carried out later this year.

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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 181

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.

Animals kept in captivity are subject to the requirements of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 and the duty of care set out in section 9 of the Act. It is the owner's responsibility to exercise this duty of care and penalties can be imposed by the Courts for not fulfilling their obligations. In order to keep the majority of primates, a licence, issued by Local Authorities, is required under the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976.

As previously mentioned I have committed to updating the existing animal welfare codes of practice and identifying new species-specific codes to introduce in Wales including primates as pets. Officials are working with the Animal Welfare Network Wales to discuss priorities for revising or creating new animal welfare codes, such as exotic pets .

Regards
Lesley

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

P-05-743 - End the Exotic Pet Trade in Wales, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 10.05.19

Dear Petitions Committee

Many thanks for the opportunity to add further to my previous correspondence re my petition to abolish the sale and trade of exotic pets in Wales. Furthermore, I am grateful for the reply to my letter on this subject dated March 4 from the Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs, Ms Lesley Griffiths AC/AM. I am gratified by the Minister's commitment to animal welfare in Wales, in particular for her work in the area of third party breeding of pups and kittens, as well as her very welcome introduction of a licensing scheme for Mobile Animal Exhibits and her continued good will and intervention concerning the welfare of captive animals as categorised by the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

It is in regards to the wording of this act that I would like to pose a questions. Is it in her opinion right that the duty of care for such animals should be "the owners responsibility to exercise"?

It is my contention that this does not afford enough legal protection for animals at risk as enforcement of the duty of care regulations set out in the act is haphazard and leads to many cases of reported (let alone unreported) abuse. Please see below excerpts taken from a recent article published on the BBC news website:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-48050788>

Surely, given the lack of adequate knowledge about the scale of care and detail required to keep a non-native, wild species in a wholly unsuitable domestic environment - plus the lack of any requirement for a would be owner of an exotic pet to prove their suitability to be so - the only sensible, ethical and right action is to ban completely the sale and trade of such animals in Wales?

In April of this year the BBC reported that the RSPCA rescued more than 4,000 exotic animals from across England and Wales in 2018.

This included 500 snakes, 300 turtles, 145 bearded dragons, five raccoon dogs, four marmosets and a wallaby - a clear indication that some owners were not properly researching how to keep such species, resulting in animals either escaping or being abandoned or neglected. In one incident, a dead marmoset monkey was found in a street in Edmonton, London in December 2018, while in January of the same year **a royal python was found dead in Cwmbran, with bruising around its mouth** - Inspectors suspected the snake had been beaten before it was abandoned.

According to one exotic pet owner interviewed by the BBC "people don't research enough and some breeders and shops aren't very responsible in how they produce the animals or sell them".

In another case in February 2018, two stray raccoon dogs were found within a mile of each other in the same Cumbrian village of Burneside. **The RSPCA said it strongly believed raccoon dogs should not be kept as pets as it was not possible to meet their needs in a domestic environment.** This is true of all exotic animals.

Gary Clarke, head of exotics at Sparsholt College in Hampshire, where they have taken in five abandoned raccoon dogs, said: "People see videos of the cubs online and think, 'oh, I want one', but they don't make good pets unless you're a specialist".

Stephanie Jayson, the RSPCA's senior scientific officer in exotics and a qualified exotics vet, said: "Although their numbers are small compared to more common pets, we have real concerns about the welfare of exotic animals kept as pets. **Exotic pets are completely reliant on their owners to meet their needs including requiring the correct levels of heat, light and humidity, plus an appropriate diet.**"

Ms Jayson added: "Many of the animals we're called to help are found stray outside, where they can very quickly suffer in the cold. Sometimes animals are neglected when the novelty wears off and the commitment hits home. **This is why we would encourage anyone thinking of getting an exotic pet to find out as much as possible about the animal's needs and whether they're the right pet for them.**"

Given the above, I would ask the Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs why we are leaving so much to the chance that a would be owner of an exotic pet will be responsible for it once bought? **Surely, either the ability to acquire an exotic pet has to be dependent on strict licensing conditional on proof of care or such exotic animals should not be for sale in Wales at all.**

Regards

David Sedley

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

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Ysgol y Wern ar ôl casglu 1,034 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i [annog Llywodraeth Cymru i] ystyried gwahardd y defnydd o wellt plastig sy'n cael eu defnyddio wrth yfed llaeth yn ein hysgolion. Fel ysgol fawr derbyniwn tua 285 o boteli llaeth (ar gyfer y Cyfnod Sylfaen) yn ddyddiol gan gynnwys yr un nifer o wellt. Yn sgil yr ymgyrch byd-eang i leihau gwastraff plastig teimlwn fod gwellt plastig yn cael effaith andwyol ar ein hamgylchedd yn enwedig wrth ystyried eu bod yn cael eu defnyddio unwaith ac yna eu taflu. Pe bawn yn parhau gyda'r arfer yma byddai hyn yn arwain at y posibilrwydd fe fydd mwy o blastig yn ein moroedd na physgod erbyn 2050. Y ffaith amdani yw fod yr holl wellt yma yn cyfrannu'n sylweddol at lygru ein moroedd ac mae bywyd gwyllt mewn perygl.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-822
Ein cyf/Our ref RE/05144/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Aelod Cynulliad dros Aberconwy
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
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30 Ebrill 2019

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr. Rwyf yn falch o roi'r newyddion diweddaraf ichi am y prosiect peilot sy'n cael ei gynnal yn Sir Benfro, ac i nodi rhai o'r canfyddiadau allweddol a barn Llywodraeth Cymru am y potensial ar gyfer rhoi'r cynllun ar waith yn ehangach.

Cynhaliwyd y peilot rhwng mis Medi a Rhagfyr y llynedd. Fe gwmpasodd sampl o saith ysgol yn yr ardal, a newidiodd o boteli plastig un rhan o dair o beint i boteli gwydr a phergalau hunanwasanaeth ar gyfer darpariaeth llaeth.

Cynhaliwyd dadansoddiad o'r deunyddiau a ddefnyddiwyd drwy gydol y gadwyn gyflenwi gan arbenigwyr trydydd parti ar ran WRAP Cymru a Gwerth Cymru. Canolbwyntiodd y gwaith ar effaith pob model o ddarpariaeth llaeth o ran allyriadau ac fe wnaeth ymdrin â gwellt plastig ond heb ganolbwyntio ar y rhain yn unig. Mae'r dadansoddiad hwnnw bellach wedi dod i ben ac fe rannwyd adroddiad drafft â swyddogion ar 2 Ebrill. Nid yw'r cynnwys ar gael i'r cyhoedd eto ond bydd swyddogion yn trefnu bod yr adroddiad ar gael cyn gynted ag y bydd yr adroddiad yn derfynol.

O safbwynt y canfyddiadau, y pergalau oedd â'r effaith isaf yn gyffredinol, ac wedi hynny poteli plastig ac wedyn poteli gwydr am y rhesymau yr wyf yn eu hamlinellu isod. Oherwydd y trefniadau ailgylchu trylwyr gan yr ysgolion a Chyngor Sir Penfro, rwyf yn falch o gadarnhau nad yw'n debygol y bydd y poteli plastig na'r gwellt a ddefnyddir yn mynd i mewn i'r amgylchedd morol yn y pen draw. Casglwyd gwellt ynghyd â photeli ar gyfer trin gwastraff, a lle'r oedd poteli'n cael eu hailgylchu, i'r graddau yr oedd yr awduron yn gwybod, roedd gwellt yn cael eu llosgi. Cafodd yr allyriadau a oedd yn gysylltiedig â'r broses hon eu cynnwys yn y dadansoddiad.

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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 186
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Yn ychwanegol at hyn, oherwydd agoswydd cyflenwyr lleol i ysgolion, mae effaith yr allyriadau sy'n gysylltiedig â photeli plastig yn is nag effaith poteli gwydr, sy'n gorfod cael eu llenwi mewn gweithfeydd poteli y tu allan i Gymru. Nid yw'r awduron yn gwybod am unrhyw weithfeydd poteli gwydr yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd, felly dylai unrhyw ysgolion sy'n dymuno defnyddio'r dull gweithredu hwn fod yn ymwybodol o'r tebygolrwydd y gallai newid i boteli gwydr yn llwyr gael effaith andwyol ar yr amgylchedd ac ar gyflenwyr a leolir yng Nghymru.

Y defnydd o bergalau oedd yn creu'r allyriadau cysylltiedig isaf yn gyffredinol ac er bod yr ateb hwn yn achosi rhai problemau o safbwynt y gallu i ailgylchu a'r economi gylchol, mae hyn yn debygol o fod yn faes y bydd swyddogion yn argymhell ymchwilio iddo ymhellach i'r awdurdodau hynny sy'n dymuno lleihau eu heffaith amgylcheddol o ran darparu llaeth mewn ysgolion.

Mae Cyngor Sir Penfro bellach yn ystyried y ffordd orau o gymryd y gwersi hyn i ystyriaeth ar gyfer darparu llaeth mewn ysgolion yn y dyfodol, a bydd fy swyddogion yn parhau i gydweithio â hwy.

Er nad oes ateb cyflym i'r broblem o'r ffordd orau o gadw gwastraff i'r lleiaf wrth ddarparu llaeth mewn ysgolion, ar yr amod bod ysgolion yn cadw at drefniadau ailgylchu lleol gallant fod yn hyderus nad yw plastigau sy'n deillio o ddarparu llaeth yn debygol o fynd i'n hafonydd a'n moroedd yn y pen draw.

Mae cyrff cyhoeddus yng Nghymru'n cael eu hannog, er hynny, i osgoi defnyddio cynhyrchion plastig untro lle bo modd, a hynny er mwyn lleihau gwastraff a'n helpu i gyflawni ein nod o ddefnyddio adnoddau un blaned yn unig erbyn 2050.

Mae fy swyddogion wedi ymrwymo i ymchwilio i'r potensial ar gyfer atebion amgen i ddeunyddiau plastig er mwyn lleihau faint o ddeunyddiau a chynhyrchion gwastraff cysylltiedig a ddefnyddir, a byddant yn parhau i gydweithio â'r awdurdodau lleol a diwydiant i ddod o hyd i ffyrdd gwell o leihau ein heffaith ar yr amgylchedd.

Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Pwyllgor a disgyblion a staff Ysgol y Wern am dynnu fy sylw at y mater ac am helpu i godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r mater pwysig hwn. Byddaf yn sicrhau bod caffael yn parhau i chwarae ei rôl wrth ddiogelu ein hamgylchedd.

Yn gywir,



Rebecca Evans AC/AM

Y Gweinidog Cyllid a'r Trefnydd
Minister for Finance and Trefnydd

Eitem 3.16

P-05-868: Diogelwch Dŵr/Atal Boddi ac effeithiau Sioc Dŵr Oer i'w haddysgu ym mhob Ysgol yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Carmarthenshire Water Safety Partnership, ar ôl casglu 394 o lofnodion ar-lein a 502 ar bapur – cyfanswm o 896 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gynnwys Diogelwch Dŵr/Atal Boddi ac effeithiau sioc dŵr oer i'w haddysgu drwy'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol yng Nghymru.

Yn 2016, gwelsom lansiad y strategaeth diogelwch dŵr gyntaf erioed yn y DU, sy'n anelu at leihau 50% o farwolaethau sy'n gysylltiedig â dŵr erbyn 2026. Mae'n canolbwyntio'n bennaf ar gydweithio, ymwybyddiaeth, addysg ac atal. Mae angen i Gymru ymateb i'w chefnogi.

Mae teuluoedd Cameron Comey, Luke Somerfield, Kieran Bennett-Leefe, Robert Mansfield a Jem Pendragon oll yn cefnogi'r ddeiseb hon er cof am eu meibion a gollwyd mewn dŵr.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Mae cannoedd o oedolion a phlant yn boddi'n ddamweiniol bob blwyddyn yn y DU ac Iwerddon, ac mae Cymru, gyda'i hafonydd a'i llynnoedd niferus a'i harfordir gwyllt yn dioddef hefyd. Mae addysg ac atal yn allweddol i ddiogelu ein cymunedau rhag achosion diangen o fodd.

Mae'r ddeiseb hon hefyd yn canolbwyntio ar ddiogelwch iach ac addysgedig ar lawer o'n dyfrffyrdd agored yng Nghymru drwy hyrwyddo digwyddiadau yn genedlaethol ac yn lleol, lle gall pobl ifanc a'r cyhoedd gael mynediad at ddiogelwch sydd wedi'u trefnu er mwyn cymryd rhan mewn digwyddiadau cymdeithasol, gweithgar a diogel gyda chlybiau/sefydliadau sy'n ymwneud â gweithgareddau dŵr.

Rydym hefyd yn cydnabod bod toriadau gan awdurdodau lleol i hygyrchedd nofio i bob disgybl (drwy bwysau llywodraeth ganolog) a Bagloriaeth Cymru newydd ar ddiogelwch dŵr yn fwllch rhy eang i sicrhau neges addysgol gyson

i bawb. Mae gan Gymru dair strategaeth fras (Ein Dyfodol Iach, Adeiladu Dyfodol Mwy Disglair a Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol) sydd â chysylltiadau ag atal anafiadau, ac felly lleihau boddi.

Cefnogir y ddeiseb hon gan lawer o bartneriaid gan gynnwys: pum teulu i ddyfodol ifanc a foddodd yng ngorllewin Cymru, Bad Achub Glan-y-fferi, Jonathan Edwards AS, Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub De Cymru, Rebecca Ramsey (ymgyrchydd dros addysg diogelwch dŵr yn Lloegr), Grŵp Diogelwch Dŵr Cymru Gyfan, Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru, Simon Hart AS, Cyngor Tref Caerfyrddin, y Gymdeithas Cyryclau a Physgotwyr Rhwydi, Clwb Canŵio Padlwyr Cwm Gwendraeth, Gorsaf Heddlu Rhydaman, Clwb Cychod Caerfyrddin, Tîm Achub Mynydd Aberhonddu, Gwylwyr y Glannau Llansteffan, Angela Burns AC, Fferïau Bae Caerfyrddin, Canolfan Ganŵio Padlwyr Llandysul, i enwi rhai.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyrain Caerfyrddin a Dinefwr
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-868
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/05832/19

Janet Finch-Saunders, AM
Chair of the Petitions Committee

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30 April 2019

Dear Janet

Thank you for your letter of 18 April regarding a petition on water safety/drowning prevention and the effects of cold water shock to be taught in all schools in Wales, and the development of a Water Safety Plan for Wales.

The then Minister for Environment met with the Drowning Prevention Co-ordinator and Deputy Director of Education from the Royal Life Saving Society (RLSS) on 28 November 2018 to discuss these issues and the development of a Water Safety Strategy for Wales. It was agreed at the meeting Welsh Government officials would maintain contact with the RLSS on the development of a Strategy and support this important initiative where appropriate. I understand work is progressing and the draft Strategy is scheduled for consultation at the end of the year.

Also of relevance to the petition, on 30 April, Kirsty Williams AM, Minister for Education, launched the new curriculum and assessment arrangements for feedback - accessible via this link: <https://hwb.gov.wales/>. There will be an extensive period of engagement between 30 April and 19 July, and during this next phase of co-construction the Welsh Government is inviting feedback from a wide range of stakeholders. Over the summer term, the views of teachers, children and young people and a range of wider stakeholders are being sought to help improve what's been developed.

The new curriculum in Wales, taking forward the recommendations of Successful Futures - an independent and fundamental review of Curriculum and Assessment Arrangements - is being designed with four purposes at its heart. These will be central to all decisions made in respect of the new curriculum, and one of the four purposes is to support children and young people to become healthy confident individuals, who know how to find the information and support to keep safe and well.

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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 190

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.

Alongside this work, important practical steps are already being taken. For example, Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) as part of their water safety campaign produced 'One Last Breath' - material which is a pan-Wales campaign, with a particular focus on hotspot areas in Wales. This includes a hard hitting video about the risk of drowning at inland waters, including the risk of cold water shock and how to stay safe around water. DCWW also visit schools every spring/ summer with bespoke sessions, use radio and social media to reach their target audience, and have shared their approach with other water companies. On this latter point, through the Water UK Occupational Health and Safety Group, DCWW have helped establish and agree a water industry water safety position statement.

However, as you note in your letter, the issues span a number of Ministerial portfolios and therefore policy areas. They also involve various external stakeholders, not just the water companies. This is evident, for example, from the 2017 Sustainable Management of Natural Resources consultation proposals, which included changing the law on access to the outdoors (including to waterways). The consultation stressed the importance of responsible recreation, the provision of appropriate information and providing clarity for users on appropriate behaviour.

Whilst this is a complex and important issue requiring many relevant organisations to come together, I would hope actions already underway will go some way to addressing the issues captured in the recommendations made by the petitioning body. I will ask my officials to share the recommendations with the RLSS so they can be considered during the development of the draft strategy.

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM

Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs



P-05-868 Water Safety/Drowning Prevention and the effects of Cold Water Shock to be taught in all Schools in Wales, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee

Date: 12/5/2019

Ein cyf/Our ref: P-05-868.

Eich cyf/Your ref: LG/05832/19

carmswatergmail.com

Hello/Shwmae,

Please find our Chair's response to the attached letter from Lesley Griffiths AC/AM.

- Carmarthenshire Water Safety Partnership (CWSP) is pleased to hear, as members of the Royal Life Saving Society (RLSSUK) for the last four years, that discussions have taken place. As a proud Welsh charity, we champion any progress to improve water safety and a drowning prevention strategy in Wales. The Water Safety Scotland model should provide all the information on how to achieve a Water Safety Wales strategy you need in partnership with RoSPA/RLSSUK.
- Whilst education, as Lesley rightly points out in her summary, is key to prevent historically unacceptable water related fatalities across the UK, education has to be visible to all and in our charities experiences engaging with secondary schools in West Wales, this is not always the case and headmasters approach us to spread the wider messages to the whole school - which leads us to believe some education initiatives are narrow in their delivery and subsequent exposure is therefore lacking.
- CWSP sits within a communications network of multiple drowning prevention specialists, rescue services, professionals and individuals across the United Kingdom and over the last four years, I have found that DCWW is not in its entirety the best source of drowning prevention information due to their operational blanket ban on housing any lifesaving equipment at any of their open water sites. Some England based water utility companies recognize that members of the public do still get in to difficulty (whether signage is present or not) and require lifesaving equipment/interventions to reduce loss of life, and therefore have begun siting lockable lifebuoy cabinets at their sites in partnership with charities, particularly in the north of England.



CWSP is the only Welsh based water safety charity who is committed to delivering visible, bi-lingual, forward thinking, community interventions in its charity areas of operation (Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Ceredigion and the City & County of Swansea) mostly working Welsh families affected by fatal drownings in Wales and delivering many RLSSUK campaigns to the benefit of all and with the obvious lack of a Water Safety Strategy for Wales this work in our opinion is crucial and would welcome further support from any government departments or AC/AM's to promote our work.

We would like to place on record our sincere thanks for Welsh Government (Transport & Infrastructure) support on completing our initiative to provide a new Emergency Services Slipway at Carmarthen's Pwll y Rifle, locally known as 'the 22', where we delivered two of the first vandal proof Lifebuoy Cabinets to be sited in Wales.

Kind regards,

Adam Whitehouse

Chair

Carmarthenshire Water Safety Partnership

Eitem 5

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) ix o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon