

## Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

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Lleoliad: I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:  
Y Senedd **Graeme Francis** – Clerc y Pwyllgor  
Dyddiad: Dydd Mawrth, 12 Mai 2020 **Ross Davies** – Dipwrwy Glerc  
Amser: 14.00 0300 200 6565  
[Deisebau@cynulliad.cymru](mailto:Deisebau@cynulliad.cymru)

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- 1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant**  
(Tudalennau 1 – 24)
- 2 Deisebau Covid-19**
  - 2.1 P-05-958 Penderfyniadau Diweddar Ynglyn â Graddau UG 2020  
(Tudalennau 25 – 35)
  - 2.2 P-05-959 Rhowch fynediad at slotiau dosbarthu siopa blaenoriaeth yr archfarchnadoedd i bobl sy'n agored i niwed yng Nghymru yn ystod COVID19  
(Tudalennau 36 – 41)
  - 2.3 P-05-960 Dylid talu costau angladdau pob un o staff y GIG sy'n marw o Covid-19 neu gyda'r feirws  
(Tudalennau 42 – 54)
- 3 Deisebau newydd sy'n sensitif o ran amser**
  - 3.1 P-05-908 CF3 yn erbyn y Llosgydd  
(Tudalennau 55 – 64)
  - 3.2 P-05-946 Achub adran Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg  
(Tudalennau 65 – 113)
  - 3.3 P-05-948 Achub y caeau gleision yng Nghefn yr Hendy, Meisgyn  
(Tudalennau 114 – 122)
  - 3.4 P-05-949 ARBED YR HEN YSGOL GANOLRADD I FERCHED Y BONT-FAEN RHAG EI DYMCHWEL  
(Tudalennau 123 – 155)



3.5 P-05-955 Gwrthwynebu cynnig Costain i weithredu Opsiwn B ar gyfer dargyfeirio'r A465 ym Mryn-mawr

(Tudalennau 156 – 164)

3.6 P-05-956 ACHUBWCH FEDDYGFEYDD ANGENRHEIDIOL

(Tudalennau 165 – 172)

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

## P-05-958 Penderfyniadau Diweddar Ynglŷn â Graddau UG 2020

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Sian Williams, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 219 lofnodion.

### Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Gwnaed penderfyniad yn ddiweddar gan y Gweinidog Addysg, Kirsty Williams, ynghylch cymwysterau Lefel UG 2020. Yn ôl datganiad a gyhoeddwyd ganddi:

“Yn haf 2021, bydd gan y dysgwyr UG presennol ddau ddewis ar gyfer eu dyfarniad Safon Uwch. Gallant ddewis a ydynt am:

- sefyll yr unedau U2 yn unig, gyda'r radd Safon Uwch yn cael ei dyfarnu ar eu perfformiad yn yr unedau U2 yn unig;
- neu sefyll yr unedau UG ac U2. Byddant yn derbyn y radd orau o'r naill lwybr neu'r llall.”

Fodd bynnag, nid yw hyn yn cymryd i ystyriaeth fyfyrwyr sydd wedi gweithio'n galed iawn i gael rhagolygon am raddau da trwy gydol Blwyddyn 12, ac a oedd felly'n barod ar gyfer yr arholiadau; roedd y cyntaf o'r arholiadau hynny i ddechrau ymhen dim ond pedair wythnos o'r adeg y gwnaed y penderfyniad hwn.

Byddai Blwyddyn 12 fel arfer yn cyfrannu at 40 y cant o'r radd Safon Uwch gyffredinol.

Os yw myfyriwr yn dewis sefyll Unedau U2 yn unig, yn unol â'r opsiwn cyntaf uchod, bydd myfywr wedi gweithio'n ddiflino yn ystod Blwyddyn 12 am 0 y cant o'u gradd Safon Uwch, sydd erioed wedi digwydd o'r blaen. Mae hyn yn cynyddu'r pwysau aruthrol ar fyfyrwyr sy'n parhau i Flwyddyn 13 ac yn gwrth-ddweud gobaith y Gweinidog o gael “system deg” sy'n cynorthwyo “lles” myfywr. At hynny, ni roddir cyfrif am y pwysau ychwanegol hwn yn y dyfodol pan fydd carfan myfywr 2021 yn cystadlu am swyddi gyda myfywr a gredydwyd gan y system lawer tecach a oedd ar waith o'r blaen.

Mae'r ail lwybr o gymryd unedau UG ac U2 yn 2021 nid yn unig yn golygu nad yw Blwyddyn 12 eto'n cyfrannu dim at y radd Safon Uwch yn gyffredinol, ond nad yw ychwaith yn lleihau'r pwysau aruthrol sydd eisoes ar Flwyddyn

13. Yn lle hynny, mae'n cymryd holl bwysau'r ddwy flynedd ac yn eu cyfuno ar gyfer arholiadau yng nghyfres arholiadau Haf 2021.

Nid yw hyn yn deg, ac ni ddylem gael ein drysu gan y datganiadau a ryddhawyd i gredu ei fod yn deg.

### **Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol**

Mae addysg yn agwedd hanfodol ar fywyd myfyriwr, yn enwedig y rhai sydd wedi penderfynu parhau â Safon Uwch, y mae angen dyfalbarhad a gwaith caled ar bob un ohonynt, yn y gobaith o gyflawni'r graddau sydd eu hangen ar gyfer y cynlluniau at y dyfodol.

Mae'r hwn eisoes yn gyfnod o straen mawr ar fyfyrwr.

Y peth olaf sydd ei angen arnom yw penderfyniad brysiog sydd yn y pen draw yn niweidiol i'n cynlluniau ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Bydd y ddau lwybr a gynigir yn anfanteisiol i fyfyrwr.

Gofynnwn i'r penderfyniad hwn gael ei addasu i gymryd pob myfyriwr i ystyriaeth.

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

- De Clwyd
- Gogledd Cymru

## Penderfyniadau diweddar ynglŷn â graddau UG 2020

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 12 Mai 2020  
Petitions Committee | 12 May 2020

### Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-958

Teitl y ddeiseb: Penderfyniadau diweddar ynglŷn â graddau UG 2020

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Gwnaed penderfyniad yn ddiweddar gan y Gweinidog Addysg, Kirsty Williams, ynghylch cymwysterau Lefel UG 2020. Yn ôl datganiad a gyhoeddwyd ganddi:

Yn haf 2021, bydd gan y dysgwyr UG presennol ddau ddewis ar gyfer eu dyfarniad Safon Uwch. Gallant ddewis a ydynt am:

– sefyll yr unedau U2 yn unig, gyda'r radd Safon Uwch yn cael ei dyfarnu ar eu perfformiad yn yr unedau U2 yn unig;

– neu sefyll yr unedau UG ac U2. Byddant yn derbyn y radd orau o'r naill lwybr neu'r llall.

Fodd bynnag, nid yw hyn yn cymryd i ystyriaeth fyfyrwyr sydd wedi gweithio'n galed iawn i gael rhagolygon am raddau da trwy gydol Blwyddyn 12, ac a oedd felly'n barod ar gyfer yr arholiadau; roedd y cyntaf o'r arholiadau hynny i ddechrau ymhen dim ond pedair wythnos o'r adeg y gwnaed y penderfyniad hwn.

Byddai Blwyddyn 12 fel arfer yn cyfrannu at 40 y cant o'r radd Safon Uwch gyffredinol.

Os yw myfyriwr yn dewis sefyll Unedau U2 yn unig, yn unol â'r opsiwn cyntaf uchod, bydd myfyrwyr wedi gweithio'n ddiflino yn ystod Blwyddyn 12 am 0 y cant o'u gradd Safon Uwch, sydd erioed wedi digwydd o'r blaen. Mae hyn yn cynyddu'r pwysau aruthrol ar fyfyrwyr sy'n parhau i Flwyddyn 13 ac yn gwrth-ddweud gobaith y Gweinidog o gael "system deg" sy'n cynorthwyo "lles" myfyrwyr. At hynny, ni roddir cyfrif am y pwysau ychwanegol hwn yn y dyfodol pan fydd carfan myfyrwyr 2021 yn cystadlu am swyddi gyda myfyrwyr a gredydwyd gan y system lawer tecach a oedd ar waith o'r blaen.

Mae'r ail lwybr o gymryd unedau UG ac U2 yn 2021 nid yn unig yn golygu nad yw Blwyddyn 12 eto'n cyfrannu dim at y radd Safon Uwch yn gyffredinol, ond nad yw ychwaith yn lleihau'r pwysau aruthrol sydd eisoes ar Flwyddyn 13. Yn lle hynny, mae'n cymryd holl bwysau'r ddwy flynedd ac yn eu cyfuno ar gyfer arholiadau yng nghyffres arholiadau haf 2021. Nid yw hyn yn deg, ac ni ddylem gael ein drysu gan y datganiadau a ryddhawyd i gredu ei fod yn deg.

Mae addysg yn agwedd hanfodol ar fywyd myfyriwr, yn enwedig y rhai sydd wedi penderfynu parhau â Safon Uwch, y mae angen dyfalbarhad a gwaith caled ar bob un ohonynt, yn y gobaith o gyflawni'r graddau sydd eu hangen ar gyfer y cynlluniau at y dyfodol.

Mae hwn eisoes yn gyfnod o straen mawr ar fyfyrwyr. Y peth olaf sydd ei angen arnom yw penderfyniad brysiog sydd yn y pen draw yn niweidiol i'n cynlluniau ar gyfer y dyfodol. Bydd y ddau lwybr a gynigir yn anfanteisiol i fyfyrwyr.

Gofynnwn i'r penderfyniad hwn gael ei addasu i gymryd pob myfyriwr i ystyriaeth.

## Y cefndir

Ar [18 Mawrth 2020](#), cyhoeddodd [Kirsty Williams, y Gweinidog Addysg](#), y byddai cyfres arholiadau haf 2020 yn cael ei chanslo yn sgîl y pandemig Covid-19. Ar gyfer 2020, bydd pob dysgwr UG yn cael **gradd Safon UG amcangyfrifedig** ac ni chynhelir unrhyw arholiadau UG nes haf 2021. Bydd yr amcangyfrif yn seiliedig ar ystod y dystiolaeth, gan gynnwys graddau asesiadau gan athrawon, ac ni fydd yn cyfrannu at y canlyniadau Safon Uwch yn 2021.

Yng Nghymru, mae cymwysterau Safon Uwch yn cynnwys unedau Uwch Gyfrannol (UG) ac U2. Mae'r UG yn gymhwyster ar ei ben ei hun ac mae hefyd yn cyfrannu 40 y cant tuag at y cymhwyster Safon Uwch llawn. Gellir sefyll arholiadau UG ar ddiwedd y cwrs UG neu ochr yn ochr ag U2.

Bydd y radd wedi'i chyfrifo a roddir i ddysgwyr UG yn yr haf eleni yn eu galluogi i symud ymlaen i lwybrau eraill, fel hyfforddiant arall, neu gyflogaeth, neu i ysgol neu goleg arall. Os bydd dysgwr yn mynd ymlaen i wneud y Safon Uwch lawn yn haf 2021, ni ellir defnyddio'r radd wedi'i chyfrifo o'r haf hwn oherwydd gradd bydd honno, ac nid marc. Fel arfer mae'r marciau o bob uned UG yn cael eu cyfuno wrth gyfrifo'r radd Safon Uwch derfynol.

Yn haf 2021, bydd gan y dysgwyr UG ddau ddewis ar gyfer eu dyfarniad Safon Uwch. Gallant naill ai ddewis sefyll yr unedau U2 yn unig, gyda'r radd Safon Uwch yn cael ei dyfarnu ar eu perfformiad yn yr unedau hynny yn unig, neu gallant ddewis sefyll yr unedau UG ac U2. Os byddant yn dewis sefyll yr unedau UG ochr yn ochr â'r unedau U2, byddant yn cael y radd orau o'r naill lwybr neu'r llall – naill ai'r radd a ddyfarnwyd ar eu perfformiad yn yr unedau U2 yn unig, neu'r radd a ddyfarnwyd drwy gyfuno'r unedau UG ac U2.

Darparodd y Gweinidog wybodaeth am sut y byddai arholiadau'r haf eleni'n cael eu graddio i'r [Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg ar 28 Ebrill 2020](#) (paragraffau 90–99).

## Cymwysterau Cymru

Ar 6 Ebrill 2020, rhoddodd y Gweinidog Addysg [Cyfarwyddyd](#) i Gymwysterau Cymru, sef rheoleiddiwr cymwysterau islaw lefel gradd yng Nghymru, i roi sylw i bolisi Llywodraeth Cymru ynghylch canslo arholiadau a phenderfynu ar raddau wedi hynny.

Mae'r Cyfarwyddyd yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Gymwysterau Cymru sicrhau bod dull teg a chadarn yn cael ei fabwysiadu i roi graddau i garfan dysgwyr haf 2020. Mae hyn yn cynnwys pennu'r dull y mae'n rhaid i ganolfannau ei ddilyn wrth ddod i gasgliadau ynghylch cyrhaeddiad eu dysgwyr, safoni dyfarniadau canolfannau a sicrhau bod llwybr atebolrwydd ar gael i'r dysgwyr nad ydynt yn credu bod y broses wedi'i dilyn yn gywir wrth gyhoeddi eu graddau.

Ar 28 Ebrill 2020, cyhoeddodd Cymwysterau Cymru ymgynghoriad ar y [Trefniadau ar gyfer cyfres arholiadau haf 2020](#). Mae hyn yn cynnwys cynigion ar gyfer cyfres o nodau i danategu'r model safoni ystadegol ar gyfer cyhoeddi graddau i ddysgwyr sy'n sefyll TGAU, UG, Safon Uwch a chymwysterau Her Sgiliau Cymru yng nghyfres arholiadau haf 2020. Mae hefyd yn ymgynghori ynghylch proses apelio. Mae [ymgynghoriad i bobl ifanc](#) ac mae Cymwysterau Cymru yn dweud ei fod yn awyddus i glywed gan ddysgwyr. Mae'r ymgynghoriad yn cau **ddydd Mercher 13 Mai 2020**.

## Lloegr, Gogledd Iwerddon a'r Alban

Mae arholiadau'r haf wedi'u canslo yn [Lloegr](#), [Gogledd Iwerddon](#) a'r [Alban](#) (sydd â system arholi wahanol).

Yn **Lloegr** mae safon UG yn wahanol i'r hyn a wneir yng Nghymru ac nid yw'n cyfrif tuag at y radd Safon Uwch derfynol. Mae Ofqual, sef y Swyddfa Rheoleiddio Cymwysterau ac Arholiadau, yn datblygu proses a fydd yn darparu gradd wedi'i chyfrifo i bob myfyriwr, sy'n adlewyrchu eu perfformiad mor deg â phosibl. Mae'n gweithio gyda'r byrddau arholi gyda'r nod o sicrhau cysondeb i'r holl fyfyrwyr. Bydd byrddau arholi'n gofyn i athrawon gyflwyno eu barn am y radd y maent yn credu y byddai'r myfyriwr wedi'i chael pe bai'r arholiadau wedi cael eu cynnal. Bydd disgyblion sy'n teimlo nad yw eu gradd wedi'i chyfrifo yn adlewyrchu eu gallu yn cael cyfle i sefyll arholiad cyn gynted ag sy'n rhesymol bosibl ar ôl i ysgolion a cholegau ailagor. Cynhaliodd Ofqual ymgynghoriad ar y [trefniadau eithriadol ar gyfer graddau arholiadau ac asesu yn 2020](#) rhwng 15 a 29 Ebrill 2020.

Yng **Ngogledd Iwerddon**, bydd pob myfyriwr UG yn cael gradd UG ac ni fydd unrhyw arholiadau UG tan haf 2021. Bydd y radd a ddyfernir yn seiliedig ar berfformiad blaenorol y myfyriwr wedi'i gyfuno â graddau a aseswyd gan y ganolfan a threfn rancio'r ganolfan. Yn yr un modd â Chymru, ni fydd natur y radd UG a ddyfarnwyd yn 2020 yn caniatáu iddi gyfrannu at y canlyniadau Safon Uwch yn 2021. Yn haf 2021, bydd gan y myfyrwyr ddau ddewis ar gyfer eu dyfarniad Safon Uwch. Os bydd myfyriwr yn dewis sefyll yr unedau U2 gofynnol yn unig, bydd ei ganlyniadau UG yn cael eu chyfrifo gan ddefnyddio rhagfynegiadau ystadegol yn seiliedig ar



ei berfformiad yn yr unedau U2. Os byddant yn dewis sefyll unrhyw unedau UG, ochr yn ochr â'r unedau U2, byddant yn cael y radd orau yn eu Safon Uwch o'r naill lwybr neu'r llall.

Yn [yr Alban](#), mae'r awdurdod cymwysterau'n rhoi model ardystio ar waith gan ddefnyddio gwaith cwrs, asesiad athrawon o raddau amcangyfrifedig a chyrhaeddiad blaenorol. Bydd system apelio ar gael hefyd.

Gwneir pob ymdrech i sicrhau bod y wybodaeth yn y papur briffio hwn yn gywir adeg ei chyhoeddi. Dylai'r 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.



Ein cyf/Our ref KW/01087/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AC  
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau  
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru  
Tŷ Hywel  
Bae Caerdydd  
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21 Ebrill 2020

Annwyl Janet Finch-Saunders AC,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 14 Ebrill ynghylch Deiseb P-05-958 ynghylch y penderfyniadau diweddar ar raddau Uwch Gyfrannol 2020.

Fel y gwyddoch, ym mis Mawrth, yn dilyn trafodaethau manwl gyda Cymwysterau Cymru a CBAC, cyhoeddais na fyddai cyfres arholiadau'r haf yn mynd yn ei blaen. Nid oedd hwn yn benderfyniad hawdd ond roedd yr ansicrwydd parhaus ynghylch asesiadau yn achosi straen ychwanegol i ddysgwyr, rhieni ac ymarferwyr fel ei gilydd ar adeg a oedd eisoes yn heriol.

Ar 27 Mawrth, ar ôl ystyried y dewisiadau a oedd ar gael yn fanwl, roeddwn yn gallu amlinellu'r dull ar gyfer dysgwyr a oedd i fod i sefyll eu hasesiadau Uwch Gyfrannol a dysgwyr Blwyddyn 10 a fyddai wedi sefyll asesiadau ar unedau TGAU yr haf hwn. Ni fydd gofyn i ddysgwyr a oedd ar fin sefyll eu hasesiadau Uwch Gyfrannol eleni sefyll yr asesiadau hynny yn ddiweddarach. Yn hytrach, byddant yn cael eu trin mewn ffordd debyg i'r rhai sy'n sefyll asesiadau TGAU a Safon Uwch.

Fel y gwyddoch, yng Nghymru nid cymwysterau annibynnol yn unig yw'r lefelau Uwch Gyfrannol, ond maent hefyd yn cyfrannu at gymwysterau Safon Uwch, gan fod asesiadau'r unedau Uwch Gyfrannol yn digwydd ar ddiwedd blwyddyn 12 a'r unedau A2 ym mlwyddyn 13. Eleni, bydd pob dysgwr a oedd ar fin sefyll arholiad yn cael gradd Uwch Gyfrannol ac ni fydd asesiadau Uwch Gyfrannol tan haf 2021. Bydd y radd a ddyfernir yn seiliedig ar ddata asesiadau canolfannau a modelu ystadegol ond ni fydd yn cyfrannu at ganlyniadau asesiadau Safon Uwch yn 2021.

Yn haf 2021, bydd gan ddysgwyr lefel Uwch Gyfrannol ddau ddewis ar gyfer eu dyfarniad Safon Uwch. Gallant naill ai ddewis sefyll asesiadau'r unedau A2 yn unig, a bydd y radd Safon Uwch yn seiliedig ar eu perfformiad yn yr unedau hynny, neu gallant ddewis sefyll asesiadau'r unedau Uwch Gyfrannol ac A2. Os bydd dysgwyr yn dewis sefyll asesiadau'r

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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.

unedau Uwch Gyfrannol ochr yn ochr a'r unedau A2, byddant yn cael y radd orau o'r naill neu'r llall o'r llwybrau hyn.

Rwy'n deall bod dysgwyr sy'n llofnodi'r ddeiseb yn meddwl bod hyn yn ddull annheg. Fodd bynnag, rwyf wedi cymryd cyngor manwl am yr amrywiaeth o opsiynau sydd ar gael gan Gymwysterau Cymru a CBAC. Wrth wneud hynny, rwyf wedi ceisio bod yn gytbwys o ran rhoi blaenoriaeth i iechyd a lles pob dysgwr, sicrhau nad yw dysgwyr o dan anfantais wrth symud ymlaen i waith neu addysg bellach, a chynnal hygyrdd ein system gymwysterau. Yn y cyfnod hwn, nas gwelwyd mo'i fath o'r blaen, nid oes unrhyw benderfyniadau hawdd, ond lle bo'n bosibl rwyf wedi ceisio darparu dewisiadau dilys i ddysgwyr.

Ar gyfer dysgwyr Uwch Gyfrannol mae'r dull hwn yn sicrhau bod myfyrwyr yn cael gradd Uwch Gyfrannol i gydnabod eu gwaith caled yn ystod y flwyddyn; bod y rhai nad ydynt yn mynd ymlaen i gwblhau cwrs astudio Safon Uwch llawn yn derbyn cymhwyster, a bod graddau ar gael i gefnogi ceisiadau UCAS yn y ffordd arferol.

Mae'r broses ar gyfer dyfarnu graddau Safon Uwch yn gymhleth ac yn cynnwys nifer o gydrannau. Fel y cyfryw, ni fydd yr holl wybodaeth sy'n ofynnol ar gyfer y dyfarniad Safon Uwch cyflawn ar gael o ganlyniad i'r graddau Uwch Gyfrannol sy'n cael eu cyfrifo yr haf hwn. Mae angen marciau gwirioneddol ar gyfer pob uned Uwch Gyfrannol i ddarparu marc UMS (Graddfa Farcio Unffurf) y gellir wedyn ei gyfuno â'r marciau UMS A2, i gynhyrchu'r radd Safon Uwch. Ni fydd y manylion hyn ar gael ar gyfer graddau a gyfrifir yr haf hwn ac felly ni ellir eu defnyddio i gynhyrchu'r radd Safon Uwch yn haf 2021.

O ganlyniad, ac ar ôl cael cyngor manwl gan y rheoleiddiwr cymwysterau, rwyf wedi penderfynu ar y dull gweithredu a amlinellais uchod, er mwyn cynnal hygyrdd a chadernid ein system gymwysterau fel nad yw ymdrechion y dysgwyr yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan y pandemig hwn yn cael eu tanseilio a'u bod yn cael eu gweld mewn ffordd gredadwy o'u rhoi ochr yn ochr â dysgwyr o flynyddoedd eraill.

O ddilyn y dull hwn (oni bai bod dysgwyr yn dewis sefyll asesiadau'r unedau Uwch Gyfrannol ochr yn ochr â'u hunedau A2) at ddiben penderfynu ar ddyfarniad Safon Uwch, gall marciau unedau Uwch Gyfrannol ddeillio o berfformiad gwirioneddol y dysgwyr mewn asesiadau unedau A2. Mae perthynas ystadegol glir rhwng perfformiad yn yr unedau gwahanol hyn ac mae hon yn fethodoleg sydd wedi'i phrofi a'i hen sefydlu ac sydd eisoes yn cael ei defnyddio lle mae myfyrwyr yn methu rhai unedau oherwydd salwch.

Ar ôl trafod â phenaethiaid ac undebau'r athrawon, rwy'n cydnabod bod awydd cryf i gael dysgu yn ôl ar y trywydd arferol yn nhymer yr Hydref, gan dybio bod ysgolion yn agored, ac mae'n bwysig bod myfyrwyr yn gallu symud ymlaen gyda'u hail flwyddyn o astudiaethau Safon Uwch. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth y mae'r dull hwn yn ein galluogi i'w gyflawni. Wrth wneud penderfyniadau o'r fath, mae hefyd yn bwysig nodi ein bod yn gweithio'n agos â'r sectorau Addysg Bellach ac Addysg Uwch i sicrhau nad yw dysgwyr dan anfantais.

Gobeithio bod hyn yn esbonio'r rhesymeg sy'n sail i'r dull gweithredu a ddewisais ar gyfer cymwysterau Uwch Gyfrannol ar ôl ystyriaeth ofalus a dwys.

Yn gywir,



**Kirsty Williams AC/AM**  
Y Gweinidog Addysg  
Minister for Education

## **P-05-958 Recent Decisions Regarding AS Grades 2020, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 04.05.20**

### **Petition's Committee – Response**

Firstly, I would like to say that I am extremely grateful that you are discussing my petition at such a difficult time. I am immensely passionate about this issue, as most AS students are, because we feel that the Minister is refusing to listen to us about a topic that will have an extremely detrimental effect on our education.

### **Response to Education Minister's Letter**

Again, I am grateful that the Minister has responded to this petition. However, after receiving almost identical communications from the Minister previously, I cannot help but feel that this response has simply been copied and recycled.

I am also disappointed with the response due to the number of unfair and ill-judged comments throughout:

1. **“Continued uncertainty around exams was causing additional stress for learners...at an already challenging time”**. I fully comprehend and agree with the difficult decision to close schools and cancel 2020 exams, and also with the statement that this is, indeed a difficult time for all, including learners. However, I do not agree with the suggestion that, as a result of uncertainty, AS students should be given a decision that will ultimately place us in a disadvantageous position next year.
2. **“Health and wellbeing of all learners”** – I do not understand how giving students the *immensely* stressful option of sitting exams in every unit from AS and A2 would be beneficial to our wellbeing, because surely that would only increase pressures next year? From past experience, I have seen that students find it exceptionally difficult to achieve a good grade when taking this option. Further, to only sit A2 units will place too much pressure on next year also, because an *entire* A-Level will be based on only these exams. The only fair decision would be to allow AS grades to contribute towards 2021 grades.
3. **“Ensuring that learners are not unfairly disadvantaged in their progression into work or further education”** – Both options offered by the Minister will undoubtedly mean that 2020 AS students will be “unfairly disadvantaged”, and that the results achieved by this cohort of students will be incomparable to any other year because of the unjust system that the Minister has put in place.
4. **“Maintaining the credibility of our qualifications system”** – AS students simply cannot understand why allowing a calculated grade (one that has been given by teachers as a result of work from the entire year, and that can be used in UCAS applications and for students not continuing with education) to contribute to A-Level grades is less credible than using grades that are essentially calculated using A2 units anyway (that has also never been the case previously). Both grades are essentially being calculated, but calculated grades this year will actually be based on AS work, not A2 work, which is surely more accurate?
5. **“Sought to provide valid choices for learners”** – I maintain that “valid” choices are not necessarily the fair or correct choices for learners.
6. **“Recognise their hard work”** – AS students feel that the Minister fails to understand that students do not wish for their work to be recognised but *rewarded* also. An entire year was devoted to AS grades in the knowledge that work would be rewarded with 40% of A-Level grades being banked. We do not want recognition for this work, we already know how much

work and effort we put into preparing for AS exams – we want to know that this “hard work” was not devoted only to be told what we could have achieved if AS grades contributed this year (as has been tradition in Wales for a significant time).

7. **“Not all of the information...will be available as a result of the calculated AS grades”** – Teachers have been asked to assign a grade to each student, and to then rank students within each grade. Therefore, as students will be ranked based on ability within each grade, there must be a way that a scale can be produced, similar to the UMS (Universal Mark Scale), that can be used to assign a mark to each student.
8. **“Efforts of learners not undermined”** – I do not understand how this decision does not undermine the efforts of learners – an entire year of work and time devoted to preparing for exams will not give us any benefit.
9. **“Well-established methodology”** – I understand why this has been an established method of determining grades for students who have been unable to prepare for exams due to illness in the past. However, 2020 AS students will be given a grade that is based on work throughout the entirety of year 12, and that will be compared with other learners throughout the country to ensure consistency. Therefore, it makes more sense to use the calculated grade given in 2020 than a grade that has been effectively calculated anyhow by A2 units.

**I would like to propose these questions to the Minister in response:**

1. Why are we unable to use the ranking of students within each grade to create a similar scale to UMS?
2. How do these options ensure that learners are not disadvantaged?
3. Have you spoken with any teachers who feel that this decision is justified and will benefit any of their AS learners? If not beneficial, at least fair to these learners?
4. If you were an AS student in this position, would you be happy with the decision of your Education Minister?

**I would also like to include some quotes from the Twitter accounts of WJEC and Qualifications Wales, from articles they have posted regarding AS grades 2020 (excluding names):**

1. “Year 12 assessed grades count if you’re not progressing to A-Level. Somehow, they don’t if you do go on to A-Level. You’ll then be assessed on how you would have done based on your A2 results in Year 13. Only Kirsty Williams can contrive something so wrong.”
2. “I have an incredibly upset daughter as a result of this decision. She is in Year 12. It’s been hard enough over the past week trying to keep her focused after she was told there’d be no exams, but now you’ve said her efforts this year are wasted. She is devastated”.
3. “That’s very disappointing. A year’s worth of hard graft for nothing and all eggs in one basket, in one exam year! What a terrible decision. Please rethink”.
4. “Minister, please explain the rationale for not allowing AS Level predicted grades to count towards A-Level final grades next year, when predicted grades are being provided to Years 11 and 13 that they are able to rely on?”.
5. “So, all of the work that I did this year was for nothing?”.
6. “I would urge all Year 12 pupils/parents to ask the Minister to please reconsider, and allow AS grades to be included in the 2021 A Level results as normally happens, in order to ensure equality of treatment for all members of the current Year 12 cohort”.

**There are a significant number of responses like these on the @quals\_wales and @wjec\_cbac Twitter pages. None have been responded to.**

I would like to thank you for reading my response, and once more express my gratitude to the Petitions Committee in discussing my petition.

**I really hope that something can come of this, for every AS student in the country.**

Thank you again,

Sian Williams 17,

Llangollen.

## Eitem 2.2

**P-05-959 Rhowch fynediad at slotiau dosbarthu siopa blaenoriaeth yr archfarchnadoedd i bobl sy'n agored i niwed yng Nghymru yn ystod COVID19**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Lindsey Jones, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 73 lofnodion.

### **Geiriad y ddeiseb:**

Fel mam i blentyn sy'n agored i niwed, hoffwn gael mynediad at slot dosbarthu siopa blaenoriaeth yr archfarchnadoedd wrth imi orfod ei chysgodi yn ystod yr argyfwng COVID19.

Rwy'n gwerthfawrogi bod y cynghorau lleol yn dosbarthu parseli bwyd am ddim a bod llawer o bobl yn gweithio'n galed iawn i ddarparu'r rhain. Ni waeth pa mor dda yw'r weithred hon, nid yw'n ddigon i gymryd lle cael cyflenwadau wedi'u dosbarthu gan archfarchnad i'ch cartref. Ar ben hynny, rwyf wedi bod mewn cysylltiad â llawer o bobl agored i niwed sy'n teimlo'r un fath.

Yn gyntaf, mae'r blwch bwyd am ddim ar gyfer y person sy'n agored i niwed yn unig, ac wrth gwrs mae angen bwyd a phrynu cynhyrchion glanhau ac iechydol arnon ni fel teulu hefyd. O ganlyniad, mae angen imi siopa o hyd, ac ar ôl 21 diwrnod o gysgodi, nid wyf wedi gallu cael dim cyflenwadau wedi'u dosbarthu i'm cartref. Mae hyn yn ei gwneud yn anodd iawn i ni hunan-ynysu fel teulu fel y cawsom gyngor i'w wneud gan ein Nyrs Anadlol.

Rwy'n teimlo ei bod yn annheg iawn fod pobl yn Lloegr yn gallu cofrestru ar gyfer hyn ar wefan GOV.uk a chaiff y neges ei throsglwyddo yn awtomatig i archfarchnadoedd, ond ni all pobl yng Nghymru wneud hynny. Mae pobl Cymru yn hawlio budd-daliadau, yn trethu ein ceir, yn cwblhau hunanasesiadau a llawer mwy ar y wefan hon, felly pam na allwn gael mynediad at y wefan i gael mynediad â blaenoriaeth i siopa.

Rhowch fynediad at slotiau dosbarthu siopa blaenoriaeth yr archfarchnadoedd i bobl sy'n agored i niwed yng Nghymru ar wefan GOV.uk neu sefydlwch system / gwefan debyg ar gyfer Cymru.

Diolch yn fawr!

## **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Tor-faen
- Dwyrain De Cymru



# **Teitl:** P-05-959 Rhowch fynediad at slotiau dosbarthu siopa blaenoriaeth yr archfarchnadoedd i bobl sy'n agored i niwed yng Nghymru yn ystod COVID19

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 12 Mai 2020

**Cyfeirnod:** RS20/12505-1

**Rhif y ddeiseb:** P-05-959

**Teitl y ddeiseb:** Rhowch fynediad at slotiau dosbarthu siopa blaenoriaeth yr archfarchnadoedd i bobl sy'n agored i niwed yng Nghymru yn ystod COVID19

**Geiriad y ddeiseb:** Fel mam i blentyn sy'n agored i niwed, hoffwn gael mynediad at slot dosbarthu siopa blaenoriaeth yr archfarchnadoedd wrth imi orfod ei chysgodi yn ystod yr argyfwng COVID19.

Rwy'n gwerthfawrogi bod y cynghorau lleol yn dosbarthu parseli bwyd am ddim a bod llawer o bobl yn gweithio'n galed iawn i ddarparu'r rhain. Ni waeth pa mor dda yw'r weithred hon, nid yw'n ddigon i gymryd lle cael cyflenwadau wedi'u dosbarthu gan archfarchnad i'ch cartref. Ar ben hynny, rwyf wedi bod mewn cysylltiad â llawer o bobl agored i niwed sy'n teimlo'r un fath.

Yn gyntaf, mae'r blwch bwyd am ddim ar gyfer y person sy'n agored i niwed yn unig, ac wrth gwrs mae angen bwyd a phrynu cynhyrchion glanhau ac iechydol arnon ni fel teulu hefyd. O ganlyniad, mae angen imi siopa o hyd, ac ar ôl 21 diwrnod o gysgodi, nid wyf wedi gallu cael dim cyflenwadau wedi'u dosbarthu i'm cartref. Mae hyn yn ei gwneud yn anodd iawn i ni hunan-ynysu fel teulu fel y cawsom gyngor i'w wneud gan ein Nyrs Anadlol.

Rwy'n teimlo ei bod yn annheg iawn fod pobl yn Lloegr yn gallu cofrestru ar gyfer hyn ar wefan GOV.uk a chaiff y neges ei throsglwyddo yn awtomatig i archfarchnadoedd, ond ni all pobl yng



Nghymru wneud hynny. Mae pobl Cymru yn hawlio budd-daliadau, yn trethu ein ceir, yn cwblhau hunanasesiadau a llawer mwy ar y wefan hon, felly pam na allwn gael mynediad at y wefan i gael mynediad â blaenoriaeth i siopa.

Rhowch fynediad at slotiau dosbarthu siopa blaenoriaeth yr archfarchnadoedd i bobl sy'n agored i niwed yng Nghymru ar wefan GOV.uk neu sefydlwch system / gwefan debyg ar gyfer Cymru.

Diolch yn fawr!

## Y cefndir

Mae'n ofynnol bod pawb yng Nghymru sy'n wynebu risg uchel o salwch difrifol o ganlyniad i'r coronafeirws oherwydd problem iechyd sylfaenol isorweddol yn dilyn trefniadau 'gwarchod'. Mae hyn yn cynnwys aros gartref am 12 wythnos.

Dylai'r bobl eithriadol o agored i niwed hyn fod wedi cael llythyr gan Brif Swyddog Meddygol Cymru - 'llythyr gwarchod' - erbyn 17 Ebrill.

Mae'r llythyr yn cynghori y bydd y rhai sy'n ei dderbyn yn cael mynediad at slotiau dosbarthu siopa blaenoriaeth ar gyfer dosbarthiadau siopa ar-lein o archfarchnadoedd.

Mae hefyd yn dweud, os nad yw'r unigolion hyn yn gallu siopa ar-lein, ac nad oes ganddynt unrhyw ffordd arall o gael bwyd (h.y. nid oes ganddynt deulu, ffrindiau, cymdogion na grwpiau cymorth a all helpu), maent yn gymwys i gael bocs bwyd wythnosol am ddim wedi'i ddosbarthu i'w cartref.

Mae'r 'cynllun danfon bwyd uniongyrchol' gwerth £15 miliwn wedi'i ariannu gan Lywodraeth Cymru a'i gyflwyno gan awdurdodau lleol.

Ar 8 Ebrill, cadarnhaodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei bod wedi cwblhau cytundebau data â'r prif archfarchnadoedd ac y byddant yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i archebion ar-lein y mae angen eu danfon i gartrefi pobl a warchodir yng Nghymru.

Mae hyn yn dilyn trefniant tebyg rhwng Llywodraeth y DU ac archfarchnadoedd i'r rhai sydd fwyaf agored i niwed yn Lloegr, sydd wedi bod ar waith ers diwedd mis Mawrth.

Fodd bynnag, yn Lloegr, mae pobl hefyd yn gallu cofrestru eu hunain fel rhai sy'n agored i niwed:

- os oes ganddynt gyflwr meddygol sy'n golygu eu bod yn cael eu hystyried yn 'eithriadol o agored i niwed yn glinigol' i'r coronafirws; neu
- os yw eu meddyg teulu neu glinigydd ysbyty wedi dweud wrthynt eu bod yn hynod o agored i niwed yn glinigol a bod angen iddynt ddilyn trefniadau gwarchod.

**Nid yw hyn yn wir yng Nghymru; nid yw pobl yma yn gallu cofrestru fel pobl agored i niwed.** Mae'r [cyngor ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru](#) yn nodi:

Dydyn ni ddim yn gofyn i bobl Cymru gofrestru fel rhywun agored i niwed. Rydym yn sylweddoli bod y trefniadau'n wahanol yn Lloegr, ond rydym wedi penderfynu mynd ati mewn ffordd wahanol yma.

Os ydych chi'n agored i niwed, dylech ofyn i'ch teulu, ffrindiau a chymdogion eich helpu, a defnyddio gwasanaethau ar-lein. Os nad yw hyn yn bosib, yna mae'r sector cyhoeddus, busnesau, elusennau a'r cyhoedd yn gyffredinol yn paratoi i helpu. Mae mwy o wybodaeth ar [Cefnogi Trydydd Sector Cymru](#).

Os yw rhywun yng Nghymru yn teimlo'u bod yn eithriadol o agored i niwed ond heb dderbyn y llythyr gwarchod, fe'u cynghorir i drafod eu pryderon gyda'u meddyg teulu neu glinigydd ysbyty. Mae [canllawiau Llywodraeth Cymru](#) yn dweud bod meddygon teulu wedi cael rhestr o'r bobl yr anfonwyd y llythyr atynt. Dylai meddygon teulu wirio'r rhestr yn erbyn eu rhestr o gleifion a "chysylltu ag unrhyw bobl risg uchel ychwanegol na chawsant eu nodi o bosibl er mwyn sicrhau eu bod hefyd yn derbyn y cynghorion yn y llythyr".

## Camau gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Adeg ysgrifennu'r briff hwn, nid yw'r Pwyllgor wedi cael llythyr gan y Gweinidog mewn perthynas â'r ddeiseb hon.

## Camau gan y Senedd

Adeg ysgrifennu'r briff hwn, nid oedd y mater penodol o bobl yn gallu cofrestru fel bod yn agored i niwed yn Lloegr ond nid yng Nghymru wedi cael ei drafod fel rhan o fusnes y Senedd.

Gwneir pob ymdrech i sicrhau bod y wybodaeth yn y papur briffio hwn yn gywir ar 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.



Ein cyf/Our ref VG/02766/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AC  
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau

[Government.Committee.Business@llyw.cymru](mailto:Government.Committee.Business@llyw.cymru)

5 Mai 2020

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 17 Ebrill yn gofyn fy marn am y materion a godwyd i ariannu costau angladd ar gyfer holl staff y GIG sy'n marw o COVID-19.

Cyhoeddais ar 27 Ebrill fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi sefydlu cynllun arbennig a oedd yn darparu cymorth ariannol o £60,000 i fuddiolwyr cymwys staff rheng flaen, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n gweithio yn y GIG a Gofal Cymdeithasol o ganlyniad i gael eu heffeithio gan COVID-19.

Rydym yn gofyn i'n gweithwyr rheng flaen fynd y tu hwnt i'w dyletswyddau arferol i ddarparu gofal a gwasanaethau i gleifion ac unigolion ac mae'r cynllun hwn yn mynd rhywfaint o'r ffordd i gynnig mwy o dawelwch meddwl a lliniaru rhywfaint ar galedi ariannol yn sgil colli eu hanwyliaid.

Yn gywir,

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

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay  
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CF99 1NA

[Gohebiaeth.Vaughan.Gething@llyw.cymru](mailto:Gohebiaeth.Vaughan.Gething@llyw.cymru)  
[Correspondence.Vaughan.Gething@gov.wales](mailto: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.

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 2.3

**P-05-960 Dylid talu costau angladdau pob un o staff y GIG sy'n marw o Covid-19 neu gyda'r feirws**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Profs Jane Henderson & Karin Wahl-Jorgensen, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 414 lofnodion.

### **Geiriad y ddeiseb:**

Rhoesant eu bywydau i achub ein bywydau ni.

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i dalu costau angladdau holl staff y GIG sy'n marw o Covid-19 neu gyda'r feirws

Mae angladd syml yn costio £4,000 ar gyfartaledd.

Rydym yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru sicrhau bod teuluoedd sydd wedi cael profedigaeth yn cael mynediad at arian ar unwaith i dalu costau angladdau.

### **Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol**

Ffynhonnell cost yr angladd

<https://www.moneyadviceservice.org.uk/en/articles/help-paying-for-a-funeral>

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

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

# P-05-960: Dylid talu costau angladdau pob un o staff y GIG sy'n marw o Covid-19 neu gyda'r feirws

Cyfeirnod: RS20/12516-1

**Rhif y ddeiseb:** P-05-960

**Teitl y ddeiseb:** Dylid talu costau angladdau pob un o staff y GIG sy'n marw o Covid-19 neu gyda'r feirws

**Geiriad y ddeiseb:** Rhoesant eu bywydau i achub ein bywydau ni. Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i dalu costau angladdau holl staff y GIG sy'n marw o Covid-19 neu gyda'r feirws. Mae angladd syml yn costio £4,000 ar gyfartaledd. Rydym yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru sicrhau bod teuluoedd sydd wedi cael profedigaeth yn cael mynediad at arian ar unwaith i dalu costau angladdau.

## 1. Y cyd-destun

Ledled y Deyrnas Unedig, mae o leiaf 100 o staff GIG a gweithwyr gofal rheng flaen wedi colli eu bywydau i'r coronafeirws. Mae'r bobl sydd wedi marw yn cynnwys llawfeddygon, nyrsys, porthorion, parafeddygon a gwirfoddolwyr. Roedd o leiaf naw o'r staff rheng



flaen a fu farw yn gweithio mewn ysbytai, cartrefi gofal a'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans yng Nghymru.

Ddydd Mawrth 28 Ebrill, cafwyd munud o ddistawrwydd ar gyfer y bobl a fu farw yn rheng flaen y gwaith yn erbyn y clefyd hwn.

## 2. Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Ar 27 Ebrill 2020, cyhoeddodd Vaughan Gething, y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, COVID-19: Cynllun marwolaeth mewn gwasanaeth i weithwyr rheng flaen y GIG a Gofal Cymdeithasol.

Mae cyhoeddiad Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi bod y cynllun yn rhoi:

cymorth ariannol o £60,000 i'r rhai sy'n gymwys i fod yn fuddiolwyr i staff rheng flaen, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n gweithio yn y GIG a'r maes gofal cymdeithasol, petaent yn marw o ganlyniad i effaith COVID-19.

Mae'r cynllun yn un 'anghyfrannol', sy'n golygu nad oes costau ychwanegol i gyflogwyr. Mae'r Cynllun yn darparu '**swm untro**' o **£60,000** i fuddiolwr cymwys. Bydd yn daladwy, ni waeth beth yw cyflog yr unigolyn ac ni waeth a yw unigolyn yn aelod o Gynllun Pensiwn.

Bydd y Cynllun ar waith am gyfnod penodol, sef yn ystod cyfnod y pandemig, a bydd yn ôl-weithredol o 25 Mawrth 2020.

Nid yw'r cyhoeddiad yn dweud yn benodol bod y cymorth ariannol i helpu teuluoedd i dalu costau angladd gweithwyr gofal iechyd a fu farw o ganlyniad i COVID-19, ond dyna'r hyn sy'n cael ei led-awgrymu. Nododd cyhoeddiad y Gweinidog y canlynol:

Gofynnir i'n gweithwyr rheng flaen fynd y tu hwnt i ofynion eu dyletswyddau arferol wrth ddarparu gofal a gwasanaethau i gleifion ac unigolion, ac mae'r cynllun hwn yn mynd ran o'r ffordd tuag at gynnig mwy o dawelwch meddwl a sicrwydd ariannol i'w hanwyliaid.

Mae cynllun sydd bron yn union yr un fath hefyd wedi cael ei gyflwyno yn Lloegr ar gyfer gweithwyr rheng flaen y GIG a gweithwyr gofal cymdeithasol sy'n marw, gyda Matt Hancock, yr Ysgrifennydd Iechyd, dweud ar wefan Llywodraeth y DU:

Financial worries should be the last thing on the minds of their families so in recognition of these unprecedented circumstances we are expanding financial protection to NHS and social care workers delivering publicly funded care on the frontline.

Mae cynlluniau tebyg hefyd yn cael eu cyflwyno gan weithrediaeth yr Alban a gweithrediaeth Gogledd Iwerddon.

### 3. Costau angladd

Yn ôl Mynegai Costau Angladd Cenedlaethol 2019 Royal London (PDF 4.6MB), ar gyfartaledd yn 2019, cost angladd yn y DU oedd **£3,785**.

Mae costau angladd ar gyfartaledd yn seiliedig ar angladd *syml* a drefnwyd trwy drefnydd angladdau. Yn nodweddiadol, mae'r costau angladd cyfartalog yn cynnwys ffioedd am y bedd a'r gladdedigaeth, neu ffioedd amlosgi a danfon y lludw, casglu/gofalu am yr ymadawedig, arch sylfaenol, hers a gwasanaeth *syml* mewn amlogfa.

O ran y costau cyfartalog hyn, **nid ydynt yn cynnwys** ffioedd trydydd parti sydd y tu hwnt i reolaeth uniongyrchol trefnwyr angladdau, megis ffioedd gweinidog. Mae'r mynegai costau'n nodi bod y **swm cyfartalog a wariwyd** ar angladd ar gyfartaledd yn fwy, sef **£3,989**.

Hefyd, mae cost angladd ar gyfartaledd yn ffigur ar gyfer y DU gyfan. Bydd y costau yn amrywio'n sylweddol mewn gwahanol rannau o'r DU ac yng Nghymru (gweler adran 2.3).

#### 3.1. Costau claddu a chostau amlosgi yn y DU

Mae'r costau cyfartalog uchod yn cyfuno claddedigaeth *syml* ag angladdau amlosgi. Fodd bynnag, yn gyffredinol, mae **claddu** yn **ddrytach** nag **amlosgi**. Ar gyfartaledd, mae claddedigaeth yn costio £1,000 yn fwy.

Costau claddedigaeth ar gyfartaledd yn erbyn costau angladd amlosgi yn y DU:

- Cost gyfartalog **claddedigaeth**: £4,321
- Cost gyfartalog **angladd amlosgi**: £3,250



## 3.2. Amlosgi uniongyrchol

Mae trydydd math o angladd yn opsiwn yn y DU, sef 'amlosgi uniongyrchol'. Mae rhai cwmnïau'n cynnig amlosgi uniongyrchol fel opsiwn costeffeithlon i deuluoedd. Mae'r ymadawedig yn cael ei gasglu o'r corffdy yn ystod oriau gwaith arferol a'i amlosgi ar amser cyfleus. Nid oes seremoni na chyfle i weld y corff ymlaen llaw, ac ni threfnir limwsinau ar gyfer y teulu a'r galarwyr. Hefyd, rhaid gofyn am y llwch a'i gasglu.

Cost gyfartalog amlosgi uniongyrchol yn y DU:

- Amlosgi uniongyrchol: £1,600

## 3.3. Costau angladd yng Nghymru

Ar gyfartaledd, mae cost angladd ychydig yn is yng Nghymru; yn ôl Mynegai Costau Angladd Cenedlaethol Royal London, y gost gyfartalog yw **£3,586**.

Mae cost gyfartalog angladd fesul awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru yn y tabl isod (rhoddir costau claddu a chostau amlosgi ar wahân):

### Wales

Average: £3,586

Lowest

Highest

LOCATION	COUNTY	BURIAL	CREMATION
Bridgend	Bridgend	£4,249	£3,156
Cardiff	Cardiff	£3,858	£3,092
Llanelli	Carmarthenshire	£3,864	£3,237
Aberystwyth	Ceredigion	£3,513	£3,317
Colwyn Bay	Conwy	£4,138	£3,172
St Asaph	Denbighshire	£3,723	£3,302
Northop	Flintshire	£4,418	£3,317
Bangor	Gwynedd	£3,648	£3,013
Port Talbot	Neath Port Talbot	£4,039	£3,069
Newport	Newport	£4,523	£3,267
Narberth	Pembrokeshire	£3,998	£3,033
Aberdare	Rhondda Cynon Taff	£3,985	£3,142
Pontypridd	Rhondda Cynon Taff	£4,138	£3,142
Swansea	Swansea	£4,128	£3,147
Cwmbran	Torfaen	£4,058	£3,222
Barry	Vale of Glamorgan	£3,666	£3,252
Wrexham	Wrexham	£3,947	£3,165

Ffynhonnell: Mynegai Costau Angladd Cenedlaethol Royal London.

## 4. Y Lluoedd Arfog

Mae'r Lluoedd Arfog yn darparu help ar unwaith gyda threfniadau a chostau angladd personél sy'n cael eu lladd wrth wasanaethu.

Bydd y Lluoedd Arfog yn talu cost arch a chost ei danfon at ddewis drefnydd angladdau'r teulu. Gall teulu'r ymadawedig ddewis **angladd milwrol**, sydd ar draul y cyhoedd, gyda'r Lluoedd Arfog yn trefnu ac yn talu am y **gladdedigaeth** neu'r **angladd amlosgi**, neu, os yw'r teulu'n dewis claddedigaeth neu angladd amlosgi preifat, y mae'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn yn darparu grant angladd gwerth hyd at **£3,446**.

## 5. Claddu plant

Ym mis Tachwedd 2017, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru y byddai'n cael gwared ar ffioedd claddu plant yng Nghymru gyfan.

Dyrannodd Llywodraeth Cymru **£1.5 miliwn** (ar gael hyd at 2020) i gefnogi awdurdodau lleol gyda'r polisi newydd. Yn ôl Llywodraeth Cymru, mae'r cyllid hwn hefyd ar gael i ddarparwyr mynwentydd ac amlogsfeydd 'sy'n cytuno i beidio â chodi tâl dan yr amgylchiadau hyn'.

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru Gwestiynau Cyffredin ynglŷn â diwedd ffioedd claddu plant yng Nghymru. Mae'r ddogfen yn nodi bod yr holl ffioedd mewn perthynas â chladdu plentyn, **gan gynnwys amlosgi**, yn cael eu cynnwys. Fodd bynnag, **nid yw'r cyllid yn cwmpasu** costau angladd eraill, megis trefnydd angladdau, blodau nac eirch.

Y gronfa gyfatebol yn Lloegr, sef *Cronfa Angladdau Plant*, yn talu costau claddu ac amlosgi, fel yng Nghymru, ond mae hefyd yn cwmpasu'r ffi am dystysgrif meddyg ac arch neu amdo (hyd at gost o £300). Nid yw'r gronfa'n talu costau angladd eraill.

## 6. Taliad Costau Angladd

Efallai y bydd rhai teuluoedd sy'n cael rhai budd-daliadau yn gymwys ar gyfer Taliad Costau Angladd i'w helpu gyda chost angladd. Gweinyddir y taliad gan yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau, nid gan Lywodraeth Cymru nac awdurdodau lleol.

Gall Taliad Costau Angladd helpu i dalu am rai o'r costau canlynol:

- ffioedd claddu ar gyfer llain benodol
- ffioedd amlosgi, gan gynnwys cost tystysgrif y meddyg
- teithio i drefnu'r angladd neu i fynd iddo
- cost symud y corff yn y DU, os yw'n cael ei symud mwy na 50 milltir
- tystysgrifau marwolaeth neu ddogfennau eraill.

Efallai y bydd rhai hefyd yn gymwys i gael cymorth ariannol ar gyfer costau angladd eraill, megis ffioedd trefnydd angladdau, blodau neu'r arch. Gallai teuluoedd gael hyd at:

- £700 os bu farw'r person **cyn 8 Ebrill 2020**
- £1,000 os yw'r person yn marw **ar 8 Ebrill 2020 neu ar ôl hynny.**

Fodd bynnag, ni fyddai'r taliad fel arfer yn talu holl gostau'r angladd.

Gwneir pob ymdrech i sicrhau bod y wybodaeth yn y papur briffio hwn yn gywir ar 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.

**P-05-960 Fund the funeral costs of all NHS staff who die from or with Covid-19, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 04.05.20**

Dear Petitions committee

First let me thank you for taking the time to hear this petition. Our request is short and simple but it relates to a huge social issue.

**‘Fund the funeral costs of all NHS staff who die from or with Covid-19**

They gave their lives to save ours. We call on the Welsh Government to fund the funeral costs of all NHS staff who die from or with Covid-19. The average simple funeral costs £4000. We ask the Welsh Government to ensure that bereaved families immediately have access to the funds to pay for funeral costs.’

Further details:

When we attend the hospital we hope for, and indeed expect, equal care from everyone we meet whether we are being helped out of a chair or placed on a respirator. As a society we have realised more than ever that we need and appreciate the staff who keep the NHS working. A compassionate, educated and committed NHS staff is more critical now than ever. If we ask for this service, we as a society must in turn meet our responsibilities.

This petition was prompted by a personal loss where a friend and mum to my son’s friend died of covid-19. It was only when the local fundraising started that I discovered that funeral costs were not being covered by government, leaving families without at their weakest moment. It seems obvious that as NHS staff are public servants this is a cost we should all share. As Carolyn Harris MP for Swansea successfully campaigned to alleviate the financial cost of losing a child we ask that you consider showing a similar responsibility to those who die in what is today’s modern national service.

Just as we are treated equally when we enter the hospital we believe that those who care for us should be treated equally. We ask therefore that any such benefit is offered to locum and agency staff dying of Covid-19 following a period of working in the NHS. We also note that it is discriminatory to withhold any benefits from non-British citizens working in the NHS. They give service and pay tax like all other NHS staff. Tragically they sometimes also die from the pandemic so we ask that all such support is offered equally (see attached letter from Albany Solicitors Cardiff).

We note the money that the governments of the UK are offering to NHS staff but know how many financial demands there will be for the families and as such we request that this specific cost from a death in work is covered by the state, distinct from any lump sum.

As this request represents an urgent and immediate support for families, we ask that the money is not deducted from other payments nor made the subject of any disclaimer or legal

waiver, simply that these costs are made available on application to those NHS staff in Wales who have given everything for all of us.

Thank you again for your consideration

Jane Henderson

Source for funeral cost <https://www.moneyadviceservice.org.uk/en/articles/help-paying-for-a-funeral>



**ALBANY**  
SOLICITORS

Email: [info@albansolicitors.co.uk](mailto:info@albansolicitors.co.uk)  
Web: [www.albansolicitors.co.uk](http://www.albansolicitors.co.uk)  
[www.facebook.com/AlbanySolicitors](https://www.facebook.com/AlbanySolicitors)

The National Assembly for Wales

Partners:

Misha Slough LL.M. LL.B  
Sara Chang Kee LL.B

Your Ref:

Via Email: [SeneddPetitions@Assembly.Wales](mailto:SeneddPetitions@Assembly.Wales)

Our Ref: ASF:MS:30000

Date: 29 April 2020

Dear Sirs

**E- Petition: Fund the funeral costs of all NHS staff who die from or with Covid - 19**

We write in support of the above petition as one of the largest firms practising Immigration Law in South Wales and the West of England. Our client base covers the whole of Wales and wider areas of the UK.

We act for a significant number of non British nationals who work for NHS Trusts as doctors, nurses, health care assistants, porters etc. The vast majority of these clients are prohibited from claiming any recourse to public funds in the UK for a period of either five or ten years depending on their visa route. During this period, they still pay the same tax and National Insurance contributions as British workers.

Non British citizens make up a significant proportion of our NHS personnel. They remain working on our frontline at the current time, often thousands of miles away from their home country and own families.

Given that all NHS workers are currently working under the same conditions regardless of nationality, we request that the petition be considered as including all NHS staff and not just those who hold British citizenship and/ or permanent residency rights in the UK.



Contracted with the Legal Aid Agency

Regulated by the Solicitors Regulation Authority  
Body No: 440517

**Cardiff**  
16 Park Grove  
Cardiff  
CF10 3BN

Tel: 02920 472728  
Fax: 02920 495096

**Bristol**  
Park House  
10 Park Street  
Bristol  
BS1 5HX

Tel: 0117 915 4541  
Fax: 0117 915 4542

We thank you for your consideration of this matter and please do not hesitate to contact our Cardiff office if you have any queries or require any additional information regarding this.

Yours sincerely

**Misha Slough**  
**ALBANY SOLICITORS**



Ein cyf/Our ref VG/02766/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AC  
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau

[Government.Committee.Business@llyw.cymru](mailto:Government.Committee.Business@llyw.cymru)

5 Mai 2020

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 17 Ebrill yn gofyn fy marn am y materion a godwyd i ariannu costau angladd ar gyfer holl staff y GIG sy'n marw o COVID-19.

Cyhoeddais ar 27 Ebrill fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi sefydlu cynllun arbennig a oedd yn darparu cymorth ariannol o £60,000 i fuddiolwyr cymwys staff rheng flaen, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n gweithio yn y GIG a Gofal Cymdeithasol o ganlyniad i gael eu heffeithio gan COVID-19.

Rydym yn gofyn i'n gweithwyr rheng flaen fynd y tu hwnt i'w dyletswyddau arferol i ddarparu gofal a gwasanaethau i gleifion ac unigolion ac mae'r cynllun hwn yn mynd rhywfaint o'r ffordd i gynnig mwy o dawelwch meddwl a lliniaru rhywfaint ar galedi ariannol yn sgil colli eu hanwyliaid.

Yn gywir,

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

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay  
Caerdydd • Cardiff  
CF99 1NA

[Gohebiaeth.Vaughan.Gething@llyw.cymru](mailto:Gohebiaeth.Vaughan.Gething@llyw.cymru)  
[Correspondence.Vaughan.Gething@gov.wales](mailto: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.

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-05-960 Fund the funeral costs of all NHS staff who die from or with Covid-19, Correspondence – petitioner to Committee 07.05.20**

It was when [REDACTED] a nurse in [REDACTED], died that myself and Prof Wahl-Jorgenson were inspired to start this petition. Our sons have known her son through school and sport. We saw her family having to rely on the kindness of friends and family to fund the funeral at such an awful time. None of us minded helping such a wonderful family but these costs and the decisions as to how to manage them are yet another burden to a family in the throes of grief.

The generosity of people giving to the too many health and social care workers we are losing is amazing, and a real sign that the public accept our collective duty in these cases, and families shouldn't have to rely on being able to set up crowdfunding.

Funeral costs are sudden, and are coming to families who have never thought about having to hold funerals for their loved ones. While the financial support payment is welcome, the reason we set up the petition was to take some of the emotional cost as well as the financial cost off people. We think that an announcement that all funerals are financially covered, so that everyone knows this is the case, would make a big difference to peace of mind, not just at the time when families are faced with this, but to NHS staff who must be worrying every day what would happen to their families if they died: in the same way that everyone knows about children's funerals. The 60k benefit will be stretched in many families to cover costs of supporting dependents, some of whom are very young and vulnerable. It is our view that a funeral cost arising from covid is a work related cost and as such should be covered in addition to death in service benefits.

We also note that BMA Cymru Wales\* has expressed its disappointment in the rejection of their call for families of doctors to receive full death in service benefits. To also refuse the relatively modest funeral costs seems to us to be undervaluing the risk taken by our health and social care staff, especially when in some cases they have worked without suitable PPE.

However, if the Minister is determined that the financial support payment covers this, then we would accept this as fulfilling the petition if the financial support is made, at least in part, within a day of the death to make sure that funerals can take place in accordance with any religious observance or other reason; arrangements are made to help vulnerable people to deal with those costs, for example people without access to suitable banking services, little understanding of English, bereaved children; and the payments are going to all workers regardless of their nationality; tax free and without any detriment to benefits.

<https://www.bma.org.uk/news-and-opinion/bma-cymru-wales-says-welsh-government-s-death-in-service-benefit-for-families-of-healthcare-workers-may-not-go-far-enough>

with thanks

jane henderson

Tudalen y pecyn 54

## **P-05-908 CF3 yn erbyn y Llosgydd**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Andrew Evans, ar ôl casglu 2,224 o lofnodion ar-lein a nifer i'w gadarnhau ar bapur.

### **Geiriad y ddeiseb:**

Mae cynlluniau i adeiladu llosgydd newydd yn CF3 ar Newlands Road, Gwynllŵg, Caerdydd. Mae hyn yn agos iawn i gartrefi ac ysgolion. Er enghraifft, nid yw ond 500 metr i ffwrdd o Ysgol Uwchradd y Dwyrain. Mae llawer o breswylfeydd ac ysgolion eraill yn CF3 hefyd ymhell o fewn hanner milltir iddo.

Bydd y llosgydd arfaethedig yn llosgi 200,000 tonnall o wastraff diwydiannol y flwyddyn a bydd yn gweithio 24 awr, saith diwrnod yr wythnos. Y bwriad yw ei adeiladu mor gynnar â 2020/21.

Caiff y gwastraff diwydiannol sydd i'w losgi ei gludo i'r safle arfaethedig ar 80 o lorïau bob dydd, gyda phob un yn cario 20 tonnall o wastraff. Bydd hefyd angen cludo ymaith y lludw gwenwynig y bydd y llosgydd yn ei greu.

Bydd y safle yr un maint â 1.5 cae rygbi, a bydd y prif adeilad dros 40 metr o uchder; bydd corn y simnai dros 70 metr o uchder.

Rydym o'r farn nad yw trigolion CF3 am gael llosgydd yn eu cymuned. Credwn y bydd yn creu sŵn, llygredd aer a thraffig, ac na fydd yn dda i iechyd pobl sy'n byw yng nghymuned CF3.

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

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol De Cymru

# P-05-908 CF3 yn erbyn y Llosgydd

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 12 Mai 2020  
Petitions Committee | 12 May 2020

**Rhif y Ddeiseb:** P-05-908

**Teitl y ddeiseb:** CF3 yn erbyn y Llosgydd

**Geiriad y ddeiseb:**

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Credwn y bydd yn creu sŵn, llygredd aer a thraffig, ac na fydd yn dda i iechyd pobl sy'n byw yng nghymuned CF3.



# 1. Cefndir

## Datblygiad arfaethedig

Mae Pŵer Bio Môr Hafren yn cynnig adeiladu Cyfleuster Adfer Ynni ar Newlands Road, Caerdydd. Fferm Newlands yw'r eiddo preswyl agosaf ac mae wedi'i lleoli 140m o'r safle arfaethedig. Mae'r ystâd breswyl agosaf oddeutu 500m i ogledd ddwyrain y safle. Mae Eastern High School, Ysgol Gynradd Trowbridge ac Ysgol Gynradd St John Lloyd RC i gyd o fewn cilomedr i'r safle arfaethedig. Byddai'r cyfleuster wedi'i leoli yn Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig Lefelau Gwent - Tredelerch a Peterstone.

Mae'r cynigion ar gyfer cyfleuster ynni-o-wastraaff gwerth £150m fyddai'n llosgi 200,000 tonnelli o wastraaff masnachol a diwydiannol bob blwyddyn. Byddai hynny'n cynhyrchu 15 megawat o drydan, digon o ynni i bweru oddeutu 30,000 o gartrefi bob blwyddyn.

Pan fydd yn gweithredu, amcangyfrifir y byddai 116 o symudiadau cerbydau bob dydd rhwng 6 y bore a 6 yr hwyr, o ddydd Llun i ddydd Sadwrn (36 o geir ac 80 o lorïau). Byddai'r llosgydd ar waith 24 awr y dydd, saith diwrnod yr wythnos.

Disgwylir i'r cyfleuster 1.67 hectar bara rhwng 25 a 30 o flynyddoedd. Uchder yr adeilad ei hun fyddai 47 metr, gyda simnai'n cyrraedd uchder o 70 metr. Yn ôl y cynlluniau, byddai'n cymryd dwy flynedd i adeiladu'r prosiect, ac amcangyfrifir y byddai 40 o swyddi amser llawn yno pan fyddai'n barod.

## Y broses gynllunio

Mae'r cynigion yn y cam cyn ymgeisio ar hyn o bryd. Daeth y rownd gyntaf (PDF, 131KB) o ymgynghoriadau cyhoeddus i ben ar 29 Tachwedd 2019.

Gan y byddai'r cyfleuster arfaethedig yn cynhyrchu mwy na 10 megawat o drydan, mae wedi'i ddynodi'n Ddatblygiad o Arwyddocâd Cenedlaethol. O ganlyniad, Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am y penderfyniad cynllunio, yn hytrach na'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol, sef Cyngor Caerdydd.

Byddai'n rhaid i'r cyfleuster gael trwydded amgylcheddol gan Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC). Bydd angen cynnal Asesiad o'r Effaith Amgylcheddol a bydd angen i Ddatganiad Amgylcheddol gyd-fynd â'r cais cynllunio. Bydd y Datganiad Amgylcheddol yn cynnwys asesiad o effeithiau'r cyfleuster arfaethedig o ran meysydd a ganlyn: ansawdd aer; sŵn a dirgryniad; ecoleg; effaith ar y tirwedd ac effaith weledol; trafndiaeth; a chanlyniadau llifogydd.

Gellir dod o hyd i ragor o wybodaeth am y broses gynllunio ar gyfer Datblygiad o Arwyddocâd Cenedlaethol ym mhapur briffio'r Gwasanaeth Ymchwil, "Y Gyfres Cynllunio: 14 - Datblygiadau o Arwyddocâd Cenedlaethol". Mae Môr Hafren Bio Power yn bwriadu cyhoeddi ac ymgynghori (PDF, 131KB) ar y cais cynllunio drafft a'r Datganiad Amgylcheddol cysylltiedig yn ystod y misoedd nesaf

Y ddadl ynni-o-wastraff.

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Fel rheol, mae cyfleusterau ynni-o-wastraff yn llosgi gwastraff a fyddai fel arall yn mynd i safleoedd tirlenwi. Gall y broses losgi leihau cyfaint y gwastraff hyd at 90%. Gellir prosesu'r lludw gwaelodol a gynhyrchir yn y llosgydd a'i ddefnyddio yn y diwydiant adeiladu. Fodd bynnag, yn ôl adroddiad (PDF, 1.2MB) gallai lludw gwaelod fod yn wenwynig hyd yn oed ar ôl cael ei drin, a chael effaith negyddol ar yr amgylchedd.

Mae ymgyrchwyr wedi dweud bod yr allyriadau o losgyddion ynni-o-wastraff - gan gynnwys metelau trymion, deuocsinau a deunydd gronynnol - yn peryglu iechyd pobl. Mae Briff Technoleg Rheoli Gwastraff gan Defra (PDF, 1.2MB) yn nodi bod cyfleusterau modern yn gallu hidlo nwyon corn simnai cyn eu rhyddhau, gan gael gwared ar y llygryddion hyn. Mae'r broses hon yn arwain at weddillion Rheoli Llygredd Aer, sy'n cael eu hystyried fel bod yn ddeunydd peryglus.

Gwnaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus Lloegr gomisiynu cyfres o astudiaethau i effeithiau llosgyddion gwastraff bwrdeistrefol ar iechyd. Ni ddaeth yr astudiaeth o hyd i unrhyw dystiolaeth bod mwy o risg o farwolaethau babanod yn achos plant sy'n byw yn agos at losgyddion gwastraff bwrdeistrefol. Dyma safbwynt Iechyd Cyhoeddus Lloegr ar losgyddion gwastraff bwrdeistrefol:

... modern, well ran and regulated municipal waste incinerators are not a significant risk to public health. While it is not possible to rule out adverse health effects from these incinerators completely, any potential effect for people living close by is likely to be very small.

Mae dadansoddiad gan y grŵp ymgyrchu, UK Without Incineration Network (UKWIN), yn awgrymu bod faint o garbon deuocsid a gynhyrchir fesul kW yr awr o drydan a gynhyrchir mewn cyfleusterau ynni-o-wastraff yn fwy nag ydyw mewn gorsafoedd pŵer nwy naturiol, a dim ond ychydig yn llai nag ydyw mewn gorsafoedd pŵer glo.

Fodd bynnag, mae Ailgylchu dros Gymru yn nodi y gall ffatri gonfensiynol ynni-o-wastraff leihau allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr rhwng 32 y cant a 41 y cant o'i gymharu ag anfon gwastraff i safleoedd tirlenwi. Y rheswm dros hynny yw bod safleoedd tirlenwi yn rhyddhau methan yn ogystal â llygryddion amgylcheddol eraill fel trwytholch.

Mae ymgyrchwyr wedi awgrymu y gall llosgyddion gynnal cymhellion ar gyfer cynhyrch gwastraff gan fod angen cyflenwad parhaus o wastraff arnyn nhw trwy gydol eu hoes. Mae'r Almaen wedi dechrau mewnforio gwastraff er mwyn cynnal ei llosgyddion ar ôl profi cynnydd yn ei chyfradd ailgylchu.

## 2. Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

### Strategaeth Tuag at Ddyfodol Diwastraff

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Mae Tuag at Ddyfodol Diwastraff, a gyhoeddwyd yn 2010, yn nodi strategaeth gyfredol Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer rheoli gwastraff. Erbyn 2050, nod Cymru yw aildefnyddio neu ailgylchu pob gwastraff, heb yr angen am unrhyw safleoedd tirlenwi nac adfer ynni. O ganlyniad, yn ôl y strategaeth:

Golyga hyn y bydd llawer llai o angen am gyfleusterau trin gwastraff gweddilliol fel ffatrioedd ynni o wastraff a bydd y nifer a/neu'r cynhwysedd gofynnol yn gostwng yn gyson o 2025 i 2050.

Mae'r strategaeth yn ymgorffori'r hierarchaeth wastraff o Gyfarwyddeb Fframwaith Gwastraff yr UE. Yn yr hierarchaeth, mae adferiad ynni-o-wastraff yn uwch na thirlenwi fel opsiwn rheoli, er ei fod yn eistedd islaw atal, aildefnyddio ac ailgylchu gwastraff.

Mae'r strategaeth yn cydnabod rôl ynni-o-wastraff yn y cynlluniau tymor byr i'r tymor canolig ar gyfer rheoli gwastraff mewn modd cynaliadwy. Mae'n gosod targed ar gyfer ailgylchu 70 y cant o wastraff erbyn 2025, gyda'r 30 y cant sy'n weddill yn cael ei anfon i gyfleusterau ynni-o-wastraff effeithlonrwydd uchel.

### Ymgynghoriad economi gylchol

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Ar hyn o bryd mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymgynghori ar strategaeth economi gylchol newydd.

Mae'r ddogfen ymgynghori yn nodi y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn deddfu i sicrhau bod deunyddiau allweddol y gellir eu hailgylchu yn cael eu gwahardd rhag adfer ynni neu rhag cael eu hanfon i safleoedd tirlenwi. Dywed hefyd y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymgynghori â Llywodraeth y DU o ran a fyddai treth ar losgi yn ddymunol er mwyn cynyddu cyfraddau ailgylchu.

Bydd yr ymgynghoriad ar agor tan 3 Ebrill 2020.

### Llythyr y Gweinidog at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor

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Ysgrifennodd Julie James, y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol, at Gadeirydd Pwyllgor Deisebau'r Cynulliad ar 26 Chwefror.

Nododd y byddai'r cyfleuster arfaethedig yn Ddatblygiad o Arwyddocâd Cenedlaethol. O ganlyniad, byddai'r cais cynllunio yn cael ei wneud yn uniongyrchol iddi hi fel y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am benderfyniadau cynllunio. Yn wyneb hynny, gwrthododd wneud sylw ar y ddeiseb oherwydd gallai gwneud hynny ragfarnu unrhyw benderfyniad ar gynigion yn y dyfodol.

### 3. Camau gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Ym mis Mehefin 2019 galwodd Russell George AC ar Lywodraeth Cymru i osod moratoriwm ar bob llosgydd newydd tra cynhelir adolygiad cyn datblygu strategaeth wastraff genedlaethol newydd:

Ar ôl sylwi ar ddiffyg cynllun cenedlaethol fy hun, rwy'n sicr yn teimlo y dylid rhoi moratoriwm ar bob cais am losgyddion a chynnal adolygiad llawn a manwl cyn i gynllun gael ei ddatblygu.

Wrth ymateb, ni wnaeth Julie James, y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol, fynd i'r afael â'r cais am moratoriwm ond gwnaeth sylwadau ar strategaeth "Tuag at Ddyfodol Diwasttraff" Llywodraeth Cymru:

Mae fy nghyd-Aelod, Hannah Blythyn, yn cynnal adolygiad o'n strategaeth 'Tuag at Ddyfodol Diwasttraff', gyda'r bwriad o ailedrych ar yr economi gylchol yng Nghymru. [...] Yn sicr, bydd gwaredu unrhyw wastraff diwedd oes yn rhan o'r ailystyriaeth honno. Yn amlwg, ni fyddai gan economi gylchol unrhyw wastraff ynddi ac felly byddai llai a llai o angen gwaredu gwastraff terfynol o'r math hwnnw Felly, byddwn yn ailedrych ar ein polisi 'Tuag at Ddyfodol Diwasttraff', gyda'r bwriad o weithredu cymaint o economi gylchol yng Nghymru ag sy'n bosibl.

Gwnaeth Mike Hedges AC ddatganiad yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ym mis Mehefin 2019, gan alw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wahardd llosgyddion newydd ar gyfer gwastraff anfeddygol:

A wnaiff y Gweinidog, ar y cyd â'i chyd-Weinidogion, ystyried y canlynol: gwahardd llosgyddion newydd heblaw am losgyddion meddygol i ymdrin â phathogenau [...]

Ymatebodd Lesley Griffiths, Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig, drwy ddweud:

Fe fyddaf i'n bendant yn hapus iawn i gael y trafodaethau hynny gydag ystod o gyd-Weinidogion. Yn amlwg, mae ansawdd aer yn fater ar draws y Llywodraeth, ac yn sicr fe gaiff ei drafod yn y Cabinet. Ond byddaf i'n edrych ar yr holl faterion hynny ac yn ysgrifennu atoch chi ymhellach.

Gosododd Russel George AC gwestiwn ysgrifenedig ym mis Gorffennaf 2019, yn gofyn am rôl llosgyddion yng nghynlluniau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer economi "Diwasttraff".

Wrth ymateb dywedodd Hannah Blythyn, y Dirprwy Weinidog Tai a Chymunedau Lleol:

The Welsh Government's preferred solution for treating waste which cannot be recycled is to utilise high efficiency energy

from waste facilities, as this also prevents this material from becoming a problem elsewhere. [...]

Energy recovery from waste has a role to play for non-recyclable waste, provided the facilities meet development planning and environmental permitting requirements.

Gwneir pob ymdrech i sicrhau bod y wybodaeth yn y papur briffio hwn yn gywir ar 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.





Ein cyf/Our ref VG/00485/20

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

16 Mawrth 2020

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 10 Chwefror ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynghylch cynigion Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg i wneud newidiadau i wasanaethau iechyd yn y rhanbarth.

Yn 2014, cynhaliodd y bwrdd iechyd ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ffurfiol ar gynigion Rhaglen De Cymru i fynd i'r afael â'r heriau mawr a wynebir gan lawer o ysbytai o ran recriwtio a chadw staff medrus iawn mewn meysydd arbenigol penodol. Arweiniodd yr ymgynghoriad at gytundeb i wneud nifer o newidiadau sylweddol i'r ffordd y caiff gwasanaethau eu darparu, gan gynnwys newidiadau i wasanaethau yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg. Mae rhai o'r newidiadau hyn wedi'u cyflawni'n barod.

Lle na weithredwyd newidiadau, mae llawer o'r materion a ysgogodd yr ymgynghoriad gwreiddiol yn parhau neu wedi gwaethygu. Fodd bynnag, o ystyried yr amser sydd wedi mynd heibio ers 2014, mae'r bwrdd iechyd yn ystyried yn awr ai canlyniad Rhaglen De Cymru yw'r ffordd orau ymlaen o hyd. Trafodwyd pedwar opsiwn ar gyfer dyfodol gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys (A&E) yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg yng nghyfarfod y Bwrdd ar 30 Ionawr. Roedd y rhain yn cynnwys yr opsiwn i sefydlu uned mân anafiadau yn lle A&E, fel y cytunwyd yn Rhaglen De Cymru, ynghyd ag opsiynau eraill a fyddai'n golygu bod gwasanaeth A&E yn aros ar y safle.

Wrth benderfynu pa un o'r opsiynau hyn sy'n galluogi darparu gwasanaethau diogel a chynaliadwy i bobl Cwm Taf, rwy'n disgwyl i'r Bwrdd Iechyd weithio'n agos gyda'r staff, y cyhoedd a'r holl bartneriaid allweddol yn unol â'r canllawiau presennol ar newid gwasanaethau.

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay  
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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 62  
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r cynigion yn dal yn faterion i'r Bwrdd Iechyd benderfynu arnynt. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bosibl, yn unol â'r canllawiau, y caiff y penderfyniadau terfynol eu cyfeirio ataf i'w hystyried. Rwy'n gobeithio y byddwch yn gwerthfawrogi, felly, na allaf wneud sylwadau ar unrhyw rai o'r cynigion ar hyn o bryd, gan y gallai hynny amharu ar fy rôl yn y broses yn y dyfodol.

Rwy'n eich annog, fodd bynnag, i ymgysylltu â'r bwrdd iechyd a lleisio barn wrth helpu i lunio gwasanaethau yn y dyfodol. Gellir dod o hyd i ragor o wybodaeth am sut y gallwch gymryd rhan yma:

<https://cwmtafmorgannwg.wales/proposed-service-changes-at-royal-glamorgan-hospital/>

Diolch eto am roi o'ch amser i ysgrifennu atom am y mater hwn.

Yn gywir,

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

**Vaughan Gething AC/AM**

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

**P-05-908 CF3 against the Incinerator, Correspondence – Petitioners to Committee, 16.03.20**

Andrew (the original organiser of this petition) forwarded to myself to compose a response to you.

My name is James Alderman, one of the founding members of the "Residents against the CF3 Incinerator" group (with other 3000 members).

To say I am disappointed by the attached response from Mrs James would be an understatement.

I understand completely that she can't comment fully on the planning/DNS side of things but it would have been nice for her to recognise the sheer scale of the resistance from the community against this Incinerator.

We are working alongside Vaughan Gething who has come out publicly as opposing this Incinerator, and also Stephen Doughty.

We also worked with Cardiff Council who have also opposed this development.

Please pass on the link to the debate when it is held. I have over 3000 concerned residents who will want to see this debate.

Thanks

James Alderman

### **P-05-946 Achub adran Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Geraint Williams, ar ôl casglu 13,342 o lofnodion ar-lein a 1,222 ar bapur, sef cyfanswm o 14,564 o lofnodion.

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

Mae pryderon difrifol y bydd adran Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg yn cau, neu'n cau'n rhannol, cyn bo hir

Bydd hyn yn cael effaith sylweddol ar fynediad cleifion yn Rhondda Cynon Taf at adran Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys, a bydd hefyd yn rhoi pwysau ychwanegol ar adrannau Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys ym Merthyr Tudful, Caerdydd a Phen-y-bont ar Ogwr.

Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ymyrryd a gwneud popeth yn ei gallu i atal unrhyw ostyngiad yn y gwasanaeth o ran darpariaeth gwasanaethau Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg a gwneud popeth yn ei gallu i hwyluso'r broses o recriwtio a phenodi Ymgynghorwyr Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys ar y bwrdd iechyd.

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

- Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni
- Dwyrain De Cymru

# P-05-946 Achub adran Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys Brenhinol Morgannwg

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 12 Mai 2020  
Petitions Committee | 12 May 2020

**Cyfeirnod:** RS20/11947

## Cyflwyniad

**Rhif y ddeiseb:** P-05-946

**Teitl y ddeiseb:** Achub adran Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys  
Brenhinol Morgannwg

**Testun y ddeiseb:** Mae pryderon difrifol y bydd adran Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg yn cau, neu'n cau'n rhannol, cyn bo hir. Bydd hyn yn cael effaith sylweddol ar fynediad cleifion yn Rhondda Cynon Taf at adran Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys, a bydd hefyd yn rhoi pwysau ychwanegol ar adrannau Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys ym Merthyr Tudful, Caerdydd a Phen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ymyrryd a gwneud popeth yn ei gallu i atal unrhyw ostyngiad yn y gwasanaeth o ran darpariaeth gwasanaethau Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg a gwneud popeth yn ei gallu i hwyluso'r broses o recriwtio a phenodi ymgynghorwyr Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys ar y bwrdd iechyd.



## Cefndir

Yn 2014, gwnaed cytundeb i ganoli gofal damweiniau ac achosion brys mewn llai o ysbytai yn ne Cymru. Cytunodd Byrddau Iechyd fod cyfluniad cyfredol gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn fregus o ran eu gallu i ddarparu modelau gofal diogel a chynaliadwy ac o ran yr anawsterau recriwtio meddygol sy'n effeithio ar y gwasanaethau hyn. Prif argymhelliad **Rhaglen De Cymru** y GIG oedd y dylai gwasanaethau dan arweiniad meddygon ymgynghorol o fewn cwmpas y rhaglen gael eu cryfhau yn y dyfodol a'u darparu o bum ysbyty yn y rhanbarth:

- Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru, Caerdydd;
- Ysbyty Treforys, Abertawe;
- Ysbyty Prifysgol y Faenor, Cwmbrân;
- Ysbyty'r Tywysog Siarl, Merthyr Tudful; a
- Ysbyty Tywysoges Cymru, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr.

Canlyniad allweddol i hyn oedd gostyngiad yn y gwasanaethau a ddarperir dan arweiniad meddyg ymgynghorol yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg yn y dyfodol. Roedd yr argymhelliad i ddarparu gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys 24-awr dan arweiniad meddyg ymgynghorol mewn llai o ysbytai yn golygu troi'r gwasanaeth hwnnw yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg yn uned mân anafiadau dan arweiniad nyrs.

Fodd bynnag, mae'r argymhelliad heb gael ei weithredu eto. Mae'n chwe blynedd bellach ers cytuno ar yr argymhelliad, ac mae cyddestun yr argymhelliad penodol hwnnw, fel y'i gwnaed yn Rhaglen De Cymru, wedi newid. Mae'r newidiadau yn cynnwys ffiniau newydd Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg.

Yn dilyn argymhellion a wnaed mewn nifer o adroddiadau diweddar (gan gynnwys **Adroddiad Ymweliad wedi'i Dargedu** gan Addysg a Gwella Iechyd Cymru mis Tachwedd 2019 ac adolygiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru/Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru o **drefniadau llywodraethu ansawdd ym Mwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg**), penderfynodd y Bwrdd Iechyd ym mis Hydref 2019 fod angen iddo ailystyried yr argymhellion yn Rhaglen De Cymru a bwrw ymlaen â nhw.

Ym mis Tachwedd 2019, sefydlodd Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg brosiect i ystyried sut y gallai fwrw ymlaen â'r argymhellion a wnaed gan Raglen De Cymru - gyda'r nod o ddatblygu modelau gwasanaeth a chytuno arnynt erbyn Gwanwyn 2020, gan

ddechrau eu gweithredu ym mis Medi 2020. Llywiwyd gwaith cychwynnol y prosiect gan weithdy i arweinwyr clinigol ledled y Bwrdd Iechyd a gynhaliwyd ar 29 Tachwedd 2019.

## Y sefyllfa bresennol

Ar hyn o bryd, mae gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn parhau i gael eu darparu o dri safle yn ardal Bwrdd Iechyd Cwm Taf Morgannwg:

- Ysbyty Tywysoges Cymru, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr.
- Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg, Llantrisant; ac
- Ysbyty'r Tywysog Siarl, Merthyr Tudful.

Fodd bynnag, mae pwysau diweddar ar wasanaethau a staff wedi amlygu'r heriau sy'n wynebu gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg. Ym mhapur y Bwrdd ar gyfer ei gyfarfod ar 30 Ionawr 2020, mae Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg yn nodi "the situation is becoming increasingly unsustainable and safe services cannot be sustained beyond the immediate short term without unacceptable risks to patient safety" (t.104).

Mae papur y Bwrdd yn egluro y bu'n rhaid dargyfeirio ambiwlansys ym mis Rhagfyr 2019 o Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg i Ysbyty'r Tywysog Charles ym Merthyr Tudful oherwydd prinder meddygon graddfa ganol. Mae hefyd yn nodi bod lefelau staffio ym mhob un o dair uned damweiniau ac achosion brys Cwm Taf Morgannwg ymhell islaw safonau'r DU. Mae'n gwneud y pwynt bod Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg wedi bod yn ddibynnol ar feddygon adran achosion brys locwm. Ar ben hynny, mae'n nodi y bydd yr unig feddyg ymgynghorol damweiniau ac achosion brys amser llawn yn yr ysbyty yn ymddeol, sy'n golygu y bydd model staffio presennol Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg, sydd eisoes yn ddibynnol iawn ar staff asiantaeth, yn wynebu mwy o her o fis Ebrill 2020 (gweler tudalen 104). Ar hyn o bryd, mae gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys 24-awr dan arweiniad meddyg ymgynghorol yn cael eu darparu yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg, gyda meddygon ymgynghorol o Ysbyty Tywysoges Cymru yn darparu rhywfaint o gymorth llanw.

## Gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg: opsiynau ar gyfer dyfodol

Dywed y Bwrdd Iechyd fod pwysau diweddar yn amlygu'r ffaith bod y rhesymeg dros y newidiadau a argymhellir gan Raglen De Cymru yn parhau i fod yn ddilys (t.99) a'u bod wedi mynd yn fwy dybryd. Mae hefyd yn nodi ei fod yn ystyried ac yn asesu opsiynau eraill, yn ychwanegol at argymhellion penodol, gwreiddiol Rhaglen De Cymru.

Ym **Mhapur Bwrdd mis Ionawr** y Bwrdd Iechyd, nodir dau opsiwn a ffafrir ar gyfer dyfodol gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg (gweler tudalen 112). O dan yr opsiwn cyntaf, byddai'r gwasanaeth damweiniau ac achosion brys dan arweiniad meddyg ymgynghorol yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg yn cau, a byddai uned mân anafiadau 24-awr dan arweiniad nyrs yn ei le. O dan yr ail opsiwn, byddai adran damweiniau ac achosion brys yr ysbyty yn cau dros nos, gan gadw uned mân anafiadau ar agor. Byddai'r ddau opsiwn yn ystyried ffyrdd eraill o weithio er mwyn cynyddu mynediad at ofal sylfaenol a gwasanaethau cymunedol (y tu mewn i oriau a'r tu allan i oriau), a ffyrdd o dderbyn cleifion yn uniongyrchol i wardiau'r ysbyty yn absenoldeb gwasanaeth damweiniau ac achosion brys.

## Ymateb Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf i'r ddeiseb

Ar 11 Chwefror 2020, cyhoeddodd y Bwrdd Iechyd **Ddatganiad ar Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg** gan egluro na wnaethpwyd "unrhyw benderfyniadau ynglŷn â'r datrysiad a'r camau gweithredu gorau". Dywedodd hefyd: "rydym yn cynnal trafodaethau â'r staff a chymunedau, rydym yn gwrandao ar bryderon pobl".

Ar 27 Chwefror 2020, yn y cyfarfod gydag Aelodau'r **Pwyllgor Iechyd, Gofal Cymdeithasol a Chwaraeon**, ailadroddodd yr Athro Marcus Longley, Cadeirydd Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg, y câi pob carreg ei throi yn yr ymdrech i sicrhau bod y system bresennol yn ddiogel ac yn gynaliadwy. Byddai hyn yn golygu recriwtio digon o feddygon brys arbenigol i gynnal gwasanaeth 24-awr dan arweiniad meddyg ymgynghorol, er i'r Athro Longley egluro "we can't simply recruit our way out of this easily" (**paragraff 9**). Yn yr un cyfarfod, cyfaddefodd y Bwrdd Iechyd: "the focus at the Royal Glamorgan has been to appoint locum doctors, rather than substantive consultants" (**paragraff 71**).

Yn ei lythyr at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau ar 4 Mawrth 2020, mae Prif Weithredwr Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf yn ail-bwysleisio **nad oes penderfyniad wedi'i wneud** gan y Bwrdd Iechyd



ynghylch darpariaeth gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg yn y dyfodol. Mae'r Bwrdd Iechyd yn egluro: "we are not simply accepting that the original South Wales Programme recommendation in relation to the Royal Glamorgan Hospital emergency department remains valid".

Ym Mhapur y Bwrdd ar gyfer mis Chwefror 2020, , mae'r Bwrdd Iechyd yn rhoi manylion am waith y prosiect hyd yn hyn.

Yn ei lythyr, dywed y Prif Weithredwr:

We are following an appropriate and open process, subject to public and political scrutiny, that will result in defined options being brought to the Board for further consideration and, ultimately a formal Board decision on future service delivery. I do not think it would be appropriate for the Welsh Government to intervene in this process.

## Ymateb y Llywodraeth

Mewn ymateb i gwestiwn gan Leanne Wood AC yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 11 Chwefror 2020, nododd y Prif Weinidog, Mark Drakeford AC, ei farn mai mater i feddygon, nid gwleidyddion, yw penderfynu ar ddyfodol gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg (paragraff 55). Dywedodd y Prif Weinidog fod Rhaglen De Cymru yn cael ei harwain gan feddygon a chlinigwyr yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, ac mai nhw a ddylai benderfynu ynghylch dyfodol y gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys.

Yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 12 Chwefror 2020, gofynnodd Leanne Wood AC i Vaughan Gething AC, y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, a oedd yn cytuno â'r Prif Weinidog - sef mai meddygon a ddylai benderfynu ar ddyfodol yr adran damweiniau ac achosion brys yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg. Ymatebodd y Gweinidog drwy ddweud bod y penderfyniad yn fater i'r Bwrdd Iechyd ond ei fod yn disgwyl i'r Bwrdd Iechyd wrando ar y gweithlu meddygol a'r cyhoedd ac ymgysylltu â nhw. Esboniodd y Gweinidog yn ei ymateb fod "meddygaeth frys yn faes ymarfer sy'n brin o staff" (para 122), a thynnodd sylw at yr anawsterau o ran recriwtio digon feddygon ymgynghorol parhaol i ddarparu gwasanaeth diogel - ac nid ym Mwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg yn unig, ond ledled Cymru a'r DU.

Yn ystod Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymru a ddilynodd, galwodd sawl Aelod Cynulliad, gan gynnwys rhai ar feinciau cefn Llafur, ar i Lywodraeth Cymru ymyrryd 'er mwyn atal unrhyw achos o israddio neu gau adrannau achosion brys yng Nghymru'. Gofynnodd yr Aelodau a oedd y prinder staff yn adran damweiniau ac achosion brys Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg oherwydd yr ansicrwydd ynghylch ei dyfodol. Gofynasant a yw hi wedi bod yn anodd denu meddygon i weithio yn yr adran oherwydd aneglurder ynghylch ei dyfodol.

Ar 27 Chwefror 2020, mewn cyfarfod gydag Aelodau'r Pwyllgor Iechyd, Gofal Cymdeithasol a Chwaraeon, cydnabu Dr Nick Lyons , Cyfarwyddwr Meddygol Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg, fod Rhaglen De Cymru, pan gytunwyd arni yn 2014, wedi gwneud recriwtio yn anoddach (paragraff 66).

Ar 10 Mawrth 2020, mewn ymateb i gwestiwn gan Adam Price AC, nododd y Prif Weinidog na fyddai'n ymyrryd ym mhenderfyniad y Bwrdd Iechyd ar wasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys, gan egluro:

Ceir proses sydd wedi'i chyflwyno'n eglur iawn ac sy'n angenrheidiol yn gyfreithiol a ddilynir fel bod penderfyniad yn cyrraedd ar ddesg un o Weinidogion Cymru. Mae honno'n broses lle mai'r sefydliadau hynny sydd â hawl gyfreithiol i gyfeirio mater at ddesg y Gweinidog yw'r bobl sy'n gorfod gwneud hynny, os ydyn nhw'n dewis gwneud hynny. Dydyn ni ddim ar y pwynt hwnnw. Bydd yn rhaid i'r bwrdd iechyd wneud ei benderfyniad, ac yna byddai'n rhaid i sefydliad, fel cyngor iechyd cymuned, a all gyfeirio'r mater hwnnw at Weinidog i'w benderfynu, benderfynu gwneud hynny. Dyna sut mae'r broses yn gweithio. Dyna sut y mae'n rhaid i'r broses weithio i fod yn gyfreithiol anatebadwy. A dydyn ni ddim wedi cyrraedd y pwynt hwnnw. Efallai na fyddwn ni'n cyrraedd y pwynt hwnnw, oherwydd mae'n rhaid i'r penderfyniad gael ei atgyfeirio er mwyn i Weinidog wneud penderfyniad. Ond, os bydd yn digwydd, mae gan Weinidogion gyfrifoldebau cyfreithiol. A dyna pam mae wedi bod mor bwysig, yn hynny i gyd, nad yw Gweinidogion yn rhagfarnu sefyllfa lle byddai unrhyw benderfyniad y maen nhw'n ei wneud wedyn yn agored i her.

Yn ei lythyr at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau, mae'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn nodi "At this stage, the proposals remain a matter for the health board to determine."

However, it is possible that, in line with the guidance, the final decisions may be referred to me for consideration". Fe ddywed y Gweinidog hefyd:

I am currently unable to comment on any of the proposals, as it may compromise my future role in the process. I do, however, encourage you to engage with the health board and have your say in helping to shape future services. Further information on how you can get involved can be found here: <https://cwmtafmorgannwg.wales/proposed-service-changes-at-royal-glamorgan-hospital/>

**P-05-946 Save Royal Glamorgan A&E, Correspondence - Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board to Chair, 04.03.20**



GIG  
CYMRU  
NHS  
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol  
Cwm Taf Morgannwg  
University Health Board

Your ref/eich cyf:  
Our ref/ein cyf:  
Date/Dyddiad:  
Tel/ffôn:  
Fax/ffacs:  
Email/ebost:  
Dept/adran:

SH/TLT

4 March 2020

Chair and Chief Executive

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

Dear Ms Finch-Saunders

**Petition P-05-946 Save Royal Glamorgan A&E**

Thank you for your letter of 10 February 2020 and for inviting my views on the above petition and the issues it raises.

Firstly, I must stress that no decision has been made by the University Health Board in relation to the future provision of emergency medicine at the Royal Glamorgan Hospital (RGH). We have, however, established a project to address the outstanding recommendations of the South Wales Programme, which includes an extant decision, previously endorsed by the former Cwm Taf UHB, NHS Wales and Welsh Government, that a consultant led emergency medicine department (A&E) should no longer operate at the RGH and that it should be replaced by a nurse led minor injuries unit.

The background to, and rationale for, the current project are set out in the enclosed paper that was considered by our Board in January. This makes clear that we are not simply accepting that the original SWP recommendation in relation to the RGH emergency department remains valid.

At the January Board meeting, a decision was made to further develop two options for further assessment, whilst 'leaving no stone unturned' in attempts to seek to recruit sufficient specialist emergency medicine doctors to maintain a 24 hour consultant led service. The two options being developed further are described in the enclosed second paper, received by the Board at its February meeting.

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Cyfeiriad Dychwelyd/ Return Address:

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg, Pencadlys, Parc Navigation, Abercynon, CF45 4SN  
Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board, Headquarters, Navigation Park, Abercynon, CF45 4SN

Cadeirydd/Chair: Professor Marcus Longley Prif Weithredwr/Chief Executive : Dr Sharon Hopkins

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg ydy'r enw weithredol Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg  
Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board is the operational name of the Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Local Health Board

Tudalen y pecyn 73

The February Board paper also provided a briefing on the activity conducted within the project up to that point, with a particular emphasis on our extensive engagement with the public and staff and the messages we have received. We have ensured that Welsh Government officials and Ministers have been kept informed of progress.

In summary, we are following an appropriate and open process, subject to public and political scrutiny, that will result in defined options being brought to the Board for further consideration and, ultimately a formal Board decision on future service delivery. I do not think it would be appropriate for the Welsh Government to intervene in this process.

Kind regards.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sharon Hopkins', followed by a long horizontal line extending to the right.

**Dr Sharon Hopkins**  
**Prif Weithredwr/Chief Executive**



GIG  
CYMRU  
NHS  
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol  
Cwm Taf Morgannwg  
University Health Board

**AGENDA ITEM**

3.3

**CTM BOARD**

**SOUTH WALES PROGRAMME – PROGRESSING OUTSTANDING RECOMMENDATIONS**

<b>Date of meeting</b>	30/01/2020
<b>FOI Status</b>	Open/Public
<b>If closed please indicate reason</b>	Not Applicable - Public Report
<b>Prepared by</b>	██████████ Programme Director
<b>Presented by</b>	██████████ Executive Medical Director (SRO)
<b>Approving Executive Sponsor</b>	Executive Medical Director
<b>Report purpose</b>	FOR APPROVAL

**Engagement (internal/external) undertaken to date (including receipt/consideration at Committee/group)**

<b>Committee/Group/Individuals</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
PID and Resources Paper previously approved by Management Board	18/12/2018	ENDORSED FOR APPROVAL

**ACRONYMS**

A&E	Accident and Emergency (Emergency Medicine and Emergency Department are now the preferred terms)
CHC	Community Health Council
CRG	Clinical Reference Group
ED	Emergency Department
EM	Emergency Medicine

MIU	Minor Injuries Unit
PCH	Prince Charles Hospital
POW	Princess of Wales Hospital
RGH	Royal Glamorgan Hospital
SWP	South Wales Programme
UHB	University Health Board
UHW	University Hospital of Wales
WAST	Welsh Ambulance Service NHS Trust



## **1. SITUATION AND BACKGROUND**

### **1.1 Situation**

A number of recommendations of the South Wales Programme (SWP), agreed by all health boards in South Wales in 2014, remain unimplemented. Perhaps most importantly, consultant led 24 hour emergency medicine services continue to be delivered from three sites in the Health Board: Princess of Wales Hospital (POW), Bridgend, Royal Glamorgan Hospital (RGH), Llantrisant and Prince Charles Hospital (PCH), Merthyr Tydfil.

Inpatient paediatric services also continue to be delivered at RGH. The SWP recommendations included a transition to a nurse led minor injuries unit (MIU) and an end to inpatient paediatric services at RGH.

Other recommendations of the SWP, including in relation to maternity and neonatal services have been fully implemented.

Recent service and staffing pressures have highlighted that the rationale for the changes recommended by the SWP remain valid and have only become more pressing.

As a result, in November 2019, the Health Board established a project, within the regional context, to take forward the implementation of the remaining recommendations of the SWP. As a first step, and in recognition of relevant recent changes, the project is considering and assessing alternative options, in addition to the original specific SWP recommendations, as described below, in order to ensure the very best model of care.

### **1.2 Background: The South Wales Programme**

#### **Introduction to the South Wales Programme**

The South Wales Programme (SWP) within NHS Wales was set up in 2012 to look at the future of four **consultant-led** hospital services:

- maternity services
- neonatal care
- inpatient paediatrics
- emergency medicine (EM)

These services were selected for consideration due to their fragility, in terms of their ability to deliver safe and sustainable models of care, as then configured (see below for further information on the rationale).



The SWP was a partnership of the five health boards serving people living in South Wales and South Powys, working with the Welsh Ambulance Service NHS Trust (WAST). The then Cwm Taf UHB and Abertawe Bro Morgannwg UHB were partners in the SWP.

Extensive work was undertaken over a two year period to prepare plans for the future configuration of services, central to which was clinical leadership, engagement and professional advice, complemented by broader stakeholder engagement and formal periods of engagement and consultation. Much of the work was undertaken through the vehicle of specialty specific Clinical Reference Groups (CRGs), with multi-disciplinary clinical membership drawn from across the region.

Further extensive information continues to be available via the SWP website<sup>1</sup>.

## **Recommendations of the South Wales Programme**

Following extensive public consultation in 2013, the recommendations of the SWP were finalised. Decisions on the outcome of the programme were taken by health boards and WAST at Board meetings in February 2014 and the collective position of all partner organisations was confirmed in March 2014.

In headline terms, the primary recommendation of the SWP was that the consultant-led services within the scope of the programme should, in future, be strengthened and delivered from five hospitals within the region:

- University Hospital of Wales (UHW)
- Morriston Hospital
- Grange University Hospital (then referred to as the SCCC)
- Prince Charles Hospital (PCH) – within CTMUHB
- Princess of Wales Hospital (POW) – within CTMUHB (then ABMU)

A key consequence of this was a reduction in consultant led services to be delivered in future from the Royal Glamorgan Hospital (RGH) in maternity, neonatal, in-patient paediatric and emergency medicine services, but with a refocussing on the development of innovative new models of acute medicine at RGH, and an increased role in diagnostics, outpatient and ambulatory care across South Wales.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/SWP/home>

## Rationale for the South Wales Programme recommendations

The clinically-endorsed rationale for the changes recommended by the SWP was set out, in detail during the public consultation process<sup>2</sup> and is summarised below:

- NHS Wales was facing unprecedented challenges, as set out below, and there was a need for timely action to ensure the continued delivery of safe and sustainable services.
- Although most patients in South Wales and South Powys received very good treatment, and standards were improving, the highest quality of care was not delivered for everyone all of the time.
- There was a concern that NHS Wales would start to fall behind other countries in keeping people well and in treating illness and injuries.
- There was a desire to ensure that people did not have to come to hospital unless absolutely necessary, and so there was a need to strengthen primary care and community services.
- It was considered necessary for the sickest patients attending hospital to have rapid access to treatment from senior clinicians, whatever time of day or night.
- There was a desire to offer everyone the benefits of medical advances.
- It was recognised that modern, safe and effective medicine could only be delivered by teams of doctors, nurses and therapists with regularly used specialist skills. It was further recognised that this could not be provided in every hospital because there were not enough specialists, but even if there had been more, they would not have been able to keep up their skills because they would not have been seeing enough patients.
- Each specialist team had, and was supported by, doctors-in-training – the specialists of the future. There was an identified need for more of these doctors-in-training and training had become more complex, as medicine had become more specialised.
- Doctors-in-training needed to see large numbers of patients to ensure they had the necessary experience and skills to specialise.
- Because the service was trying to run services in too many places there were frequent shortages of doctors-in-training and consultants.
- Not only did this make providing safe services difficult, it made it harder to fill consultant posts and impacted on the quality of teaching for the doctors-in-training that did exist.
- It was concluded that the NHS in South Wales could not continue as before. Consultant-led services in the scope of the SWP needed to be provided together, in fewer hospitals as part of a wider integrated healthcare network.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/documents/1077/SWP%20consultation%20document%20FINAL.pdf>

- The evidence was deemed to be clear that doing this would improve the outcomes of care for patients even if they had to travel further for this treatment.
- It was also concluded that, if we did not take immediate action, there would be a very real risk that we would be forced to take emergency measures when one of these services failed.

The above rationale needs to be tested in its details, but remains valid. In some respects, the situation described by the SWP has since become more urgent (see below).

### Current status of the SWP recommendations in CTMUHB

Implementation of the recommendations was, and remains, primarily a health board responsibility, with regional planning mechanisms being put into place to ensure the ongoing coordination of implementation and additional work across health board boundaries.

The position agreed through the SWP, with a specific focus on services at RGH, together with the current status in CTMUHB, is set out in the table below:

Services	Agreed position at end of SWP in 2014	Current status
<b>Obstetric and Neonatal services</b>	Consultant-led obstetric and neonatal services should not be delivered from the RGH site in the future.	<b>Fully implemented</b> Consultant led obstetric and neonatal services now delivered from PCH and POW. There is a new midwifery led birth centre at RGH (the Tirion Centre) and a new neonatal unit opened at PCH in March 2019.
<b>Acute Medicine, Ambulatory Care and Diagnostics</b>	RGH should develop a significant role in diagnostics and ambulatory care, supporting the wider network of hospitals within a South Wales Central Alliance, and become a 'beacon site' for developing innovative models of care in	<b>Partially implemented</b> A new 50 bed Acute Medicine Unit, co-located with the RGH ED was opened in September 2015. The unit bolsters the ability to treat patients with complex comorbidities and minor injuries <sup>3</sup> .

<sup>3</sup> An audit by the Society for Acute Medicine (2015) showed there was an increase in the percentage of patients seen by a consultant within eight hours of admission by day and within 14 hours for overnight admissions, putting the consultant team in the top 5 of 82 participating acute medicine departments. A GMC Survey (2015) reported acute medicine in RGH as an "above outlier" for overall satisfaction and adequate

	acute medicine and diagnostic services.	A Diagnostic Hub at RGH, providing regional services, was opened in February 2018.
<b>Services</b>	<b>Agreed position at end of SWP in 2014</b>	<b>Current status</b>
<b>Inpatient Paediatric services</b>	Consultant-led inpatient paediatric services should not be delivered from the RGH site in the future.	<b>Not implemented, but planning has progressed</b> A consolidation of RGH and PCH inpatient paediatric services on the PCH site was originally scheduled to take place in June 2019 and was subsequently postponed several times. To ensure a safe and seamless transition, and allow time to consider and develop new models at RGH, this move is currently planned for late 2020.
<b>Emergency Medicine (EM)</b>	Twenty four hour consultant-led EM services should not be delivered from the RGH site in the future.  The RGH Emergency Department (ED) should, over time, move from a consultant-led service dealing with major cases to a nurse practitioner led service dealing with minor injuries (MIU), co-located with a GP out of hours service and enhanced selected 24 hour medical intake <sup>4</sup> .	<b>Not implemented</b> Consultant-led 24 hour emergency medicine services continue to be delivered from three sites in the UHB (POW, RGH and PCH) and there is no currently fully developed plan for an alternative service model.

experience. Since implementation there are higher zero day lengths of stay as the model includes capacity for rapid diagnostics and consultant review. The presence of a senior decision maker at the front door of an acute medical intake has reduced the overall bed occupancy.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/documents/1077/QAs%20-%20Programme%20Board%20Recommendations%20Final.pdf>

## 2. SPECIFIC MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THIS MEETING (ASSESSMENT)

### **2.1 Current issues with delivery of ED services in CTMUHB**

As stated above, CTMUHB has continued to deliver consultant-led 24 hour emergency medicine services from three sites. This situation is becoming increasingly unsustainable and safe services cannot be sustained beyond the immediate short term without unacceptable risks to patient safety.

A November 2019 *Targeted Visit Report* of a Health Education and Improvement Wales visit to the PCH ED recommended that “work regarding the amalgamation of the Royal Glamorgan and Prince Charles Hospitals in line with the South Wales plan continues”.

The recent Wales Audit Office/Healthcare Inspectorate Wales *Review of quality governance arrangements at Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board*<sup>5</sup> stressed that the UHB “needs to take a strategic and planned approach to improve risk management across the breadth of its services. This must ensure that all key strategies and frameworks are reviewed, updated and aligned to reflect the latest governance arrangements”.

Staffing levels, in relation to activity levels, at all three EDs are well below national workforce benchmark levels.

The following recent developments in the RGH ED significantly increased the risk of the need take urgent action to ensure service continuity:

- In the evenings of both 25 and 26 December 2019, due to sickness of middle grade ED doctors, the ED department at RGH was not able to maintain normal medical staffing levels.
- With support and agreement from WAST, ambulances were, therefore, diverted to PCH on both nights. The department remained open to minor injuries and any patient self-presenting.
- In the last week of December 2019, the Health Board received the resignation of the only substantive ED consultant at RGH from April 2020. In addition to the loss of middle grade locum doctors, this expected retirement means that the current staffing model at RGH, already heavily reliant on agency staff, becomes further challenged.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.audit.wales/publication/joint-review-cwm-taf-morgannwg-university-health-board>

## **2.2 Project to implement the remaining recommendations of the SWP in CTMUHB**

### **Purpose, aim and scope of the project**

Following engagement with clinicians and managers across the health board, the Health Board has formally established a project, within the South Wales regional context, to address the remaining implementation of the SWP recommendations within the health board, specifically including the development and implementation of:

- local service models for emergency medicine, across the Health Board footprint and within the regional context
- an appropriate paediatric service model at RGH
- completion of the acute medicine beacon site model at RGH
- the already planned transfer of consultant led inpatient paediatric services from RGH to PCH.

The aim of the project is to develop and agree service models by Spring 2020, with implementation commencing in September 2020 (noting the interrelationship and interdependencies with actions to ensure service continuity in the meantime).

Key work-streams within the project include:

- Communications and engagement
- Data analysis, modelling and evaluation
- Transport and patient access
- Workforce and OD
- Finance
- Capital and accommodation.

### **Establishment and governance of the project**

Informal discussions between the Medical Director and senior clinicians about the need to revisit and progress the recommendations of the SWP commenced in October 2019. Following these discussions, a Project Initiation Document (PID) was subsequently drafted and approved by the Health Board Management Board in October, with the identification of the Medical Director as Project Senior Responsible Officer (SRO).

To support the SRO, a project team including a Programme Director and a Quantitative Planner were identified during November and December 2019, to work alongside current Planning and Programme Management Office departments. A clinical lead is to be appointed.

Because of the regional dimension to the project, and in line with the agreement at the end of the SWP, the project has a dual line of accountability:

- within the Health Board, via an internal project board and the SRO, to the Board
- regionally, via a regional project board, to the Regional Planning and Delivery Forum

The internal Health Board project board has been established and met for the first time on 7 January 2020.

The establishment of the project has been reported formally to the South Central and East Wales Regional Planning and Implementation Group at its January meeting and this was well received, with a commitment from partner organisations to engage appropriately. The regional project board is planned to meet for the first time in February 2020.

### **Project ways of working**

As with the SWP, and in alignment with the Health Board values and behaviours, the project is being conducted with a focus on:

- safety, quality and patient experience
- clinical leadership and involvement
- open engagement and communication with internal and external stakeholders, including staff, the public, elected representatives and partner organisations

The initial work on the project has been informed by a Health Board-wide Clinical Leaders Workshop held on 29 November 2019.

Ongoing clinical leadership and engagement is being ensured through the role of the SRO, the membership of the internal and regional project boards, the planned appointment of a clinical lead and, importantly, through the re-establishment and operation of the following Clinical Reference Groups (CRGs), as used by the SWP:

- Emergency Medicine (chair briefing 14/1/20; first meeting 13/2/20)
- Acute Medicine (chair briefing 9/1/20; first meeting 12/2/20)
- Paediatrics (chair briefing 27/1/20); first meeting TBC)

In view of the relevant links and interdependencies, there will also need to be close working with, and consideration of the implications of changes for, surgery, anaesthetics, critical care, primary care and other services.

Key external stakeholders have been briefed informally by the Chair, Chief Executive and Executive Medical Director on the establishment of the project and the Programme Director has, together with the Assistant Director of Planning and Partnerships, briefed Community Health Council (CHC) officers on 17 January 2020. A further, formal, briefing is being provided at the CHC Service Planning Committee on 27 January 2020, following the publication of this Board paper.

A formal engagement and communications plan is being finalised and includes arrangements for:

- engagement and communication with staff across the Health Board and their union representatives
- ongoing formal engagement with the CHC (including at a planned additional Service Planning Committee on 14 February, at which it is intended to agree the wider programme of formal public engagement)
- both formal and informal engagement events with the public (including through already planned 'Let's Talk Healthcare' events)
- engagement and communication with other key stakeholders, including elected representatives, local government and Welsh Government.

### **2.3 Options for further consideration by the project**

Within the context of the newly established project, it is recognised that the overall rationale for the SWP recommendations (as summarised above) remains valid and the need for action has only become more urgent since the recommendations were made, consulted on and accepted. It is, however, recognised that, in the six intervening years, there have been specific changes that create a different context within which the specific SWP recommendations for emergency medicine in CTMUHB should be reconsidered. These changes include:

- the footprint of the new CTMUHB, which includes three emergency departments (RGH, POW and PCH) and which potentially facilitates service delivery and staffing options that may have been more difficult to implement across health board boundaries
- the development of emergency department service models elsewhere in the UK that may provide lessons for service delivery in CTMUHB and South Wales
- further development of the 'care closer to home' concept within the Health Board
- the implementation of a Major Trauma Network in South Wales from April 2020
- the planned opening of the Grange University Hospital, and subsequent changes to services delivered by Nevill Hall Hospital in Aneurin Bevan UHB



- further exacerbated staffing issues affecting the nursing, as well as the medical, workforce
- extensive new housing developments in the areas of the Health Board adjacent to Cardiff
- increasing experience of ambulatory care models.

As a result of the above, the project SRO, in discussion with relevant clinicians and managers across the Health Board and with input from the new project board, has, through a process of ongoing iteration, developed the following high level options for potential further consideration:

Option	Specific features	Common features
<b>Option 1</b>	<b>Implementation of the remaining SWP recommendations</b> Transition the RGH Emergency Department (ED) from a consultant-led service to a 24 hour nurse practitioner led Minor Injuries Unit (MIU).	Implementation of already planned move of inpatient paediatrics from RGH to PCH in September 2020
<b>Option 2</b>	<b>Implementation of the remaining SWP recommendations with additional service changes</b> Transition the RGH Emergency Department (ED) from a consultant-led service to a 24 hour nurse practitioner led Minor Injuries Unit (MIU). Increase access to 'care closer to home' across the Health Board for those not requiring ED services, through enhanced access to primary care and community services (in and out of hours), in line with the agreed transformation programmes of the Regional Partnership Board.	Development and implementation of an appropriate paediatric service model at RGH (tailored to interface appropriately with the selected ED service model) GP admissions and paramedic differentiated admissions (of appropriate acuity) direct to RGH wards 24 hours
<b>Option 3</b>	<b>No significant changes to the existing RGH ED service, beyond those required by the establishment of the Major Trauma Network and the transfer of paediatric inpatient services</b> Twenty four hour consultant-led EDs to continue at RGH, POW and PCH.	Ongoing development of RGH acute medicine, ambulatory care and diagnostic services, in line with the SWP
<b>Option 4</b>	<b>Overnight reduction in the hours of consultant led ED at RGH</b>	



	<p>Consultant-led EDs to continue at RGH, POW and PCH, but with an overnight reduction in the hours of the RGH ED (exact operational hours to be determined based on modelling of demand).</p> <p>Determine how best to deliver a nurse practitioner-led Minor Injuries Unit (MIU) on the RGH site during the hours when a consultant-led ED is not provided.</p>	
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Modelling work, informed by that done by the SWP, has commenced to assess the patient access and flow implications of the above options, and to help define more specific and detailed 'optimal' service models under each option, with clinical involvement through the emerging CRGs and using the most up to date data available.

Following discussion at the first project board, it is recommended that:

- in light of the Health Board's wider approach and commitment to the Regional Partnership Board transformation programmes, it would be inconceivable that Option 1 would be implemented without the types of additional service change that are described under Option 2. As such, Option 1 should be rejected at this stage
- Option 3, which was deemed to be unsustainable by the SWP, remains unsustainable and difficulties in mainlining services on a day to day basis have only increased. As such, Option 3 should be rejected at this stage.

It should be noted that members of the project board discussed potential alternative approaches, differing from the recommendations of the SWP, based on a focusing of ED services on a single site within the health board (either at an existing site or in a newly built hospital). This is incompatible with clinical pathways and sustainability of services.

As a result of the above considerations, it is recommended that the options set out in the Recommendations section of this paper (Section 5) should be prioritised for further, more detailed, development and assessment within the project structure, primarily through the work of the CRGs and the associated modelling.



## **2.4 Service continuity**

Until changes developed and recommended by the current project are implemented, there will need to be a parallel focus on ensuring safety and workforce sustainability relating to the ongoing delivery of EM services at all three EDs within CTMUHB. This work will be, primarily, an operational matter and will not be conducted under the auspices of the project. There will, however, be a need to ensure close ongoing liaison between the two processes, with an emphasis on ensuring that ongoing operational decisions remain compatible with the emerging direction of the project.

## **3. KEY RISKS/MATTERS FOR ESCALATION TO BOARD**

The following are key risks and issues relating to, and stemming from, the project:

- There is a need to ensure that operational action is taken to ensure safe service continuity of service provision prior to the implementation of future project recommendations. This will be particularly challenging from 1 April 2020, following staff resignations.
- Any service changes will be controversial and contested by relevant stakeholders.
- The need for urgent responses to changing circumstances, prioritising patient safety, may lead to decisions and changes needing to be made by the Health Board without as much analysis/engagement/consultation etc. as would be optimal.
- The regional nature of the project, with the need for involvement of other health boards in the development, assessment and implementation of solutions and the overall governance, may compromise rapid decision making.
- Resource constraints, including in relation to capital investment may compromise the ability to implement optimal service models.



#### 4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

<b>Quality/Safety/Patient Experience implications</b>	Yes (Please see detail below)
	To be considered within the scope of the project.
<b>Related Health and Care standard(s)</b>	Safe Care
	All standards applicable
<b>Equality impact assessment completed</b>	No (Include further detail below)
	To be addressed as part of the project.
<b>Legal implications / impact</b>	Yes (Include further detail below)
	To be considered within the scope of the project.
<b>Resource (Capital/Revenue £/Workforce) implications / Impact</b>	Yes (Include further detail below)
	To be considered within the scope of the project.
<b>Link to Main Strategic Objective</b>	To Improve Quality, Safety & Patient Experience
<b>Link to Main WCFG Act Objective</b>	Provide high quality care as locally as possible wherever it is safe and sustainable

#### 5. RECOMMENDATION

The Board is invited to **APPROVE** the continuation of the project and the further consideration of specified options, in ongoing engagement with internal and external stakeholders, with progress reports to be provided to each Board meeting.

Specifically, it is recommended that the project should focus on the further development, assessment and evaluation of the following options and the development of proposals for implementation, as shown in the table overleaf:



Option	Specific features	Common features
<p><b>Option A</b></p>	<p><b>Implementation of the remaining SWP recommendations with additional service changes</b></p> <p>Transition the RGH Emergency Department (ED) from a consultant-led service to a 24 hour nurse practitioner led Minor Injuries Unit (MIU).</p> <p>Increase access to 'care closer to home' across the Health Board for those not requiring ED services, through enhanced access to primary care and community services (in and out of hours), in line with the agreed transformation programmes of the Regional Partnership Board.</p>	<p>Implementation of already planned move of inpatient paediatrics from RGH to PCH in September 2020</p> <p>Development and implementation of an appropriate paediatric service model at RGH (tailored to interface appropriately with the selected ED service model)</p>
<p><b>Option B</b></p>	<p><b>Overnight reduction in the hours of consultant led ED at RGH</b></p> <p>Consultant-led EDs to continue at RGH, POW and PCH, but with an overnight reduction in the hours of the RGH ED (exact operational hours to be determined based on modelling of demand).</p> <p>Determine how best to deliver a nurse practitioner-led Minor Injuries Unit (MIU) on the RGH site during the hours when a consultant-led ED is not provided.</p>	<p>GP admissions and paramedic differentiated admissions (of appropriate acuity) direct to RGH wards 24 hours</p> <p>Ongoing development of RGH acute medicine, ambulatory care and diagnostic services, in line with the SWP</p>



GIG  
CYMRU  
NHS  
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol  
Cwm Taf Morgannwg  
University Health Board

**AGENDA ITEM**

2.1

**CTM BOARD**

**SOUTH WALES PROGRAMME – PROGRESSING OUTSTANDING RECOMMENDATIONS - UPDATE REPORT**

<b>Date of meeting</b>	27/02/2020
<b>FOI Status</b>	Open/Public
<b>If closed please indicate reason</b>	Not Applicable - Public Report
<b>Prepared by</b>	██████████ Programme Director
<b>Presented by</b>	██████████ Executive Medical Director (SRO)
<b>Approving Executive Sponsor</b>	Executive Medical Director
<b>Report purpose</b>	FOR DISCUSSION / REVIEW

**Engagement (internal/external) undertaken to date (including receipt/consideration at Committee/group)**

<b>Committee/Group/Individuals</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
This specific paper has not been considered by any other committee or group. Progress with the project has separately been reported to Management Board	20/02/2020	NOTED

**ACRONYMS**

CHC	Community Health Council
CRG	Clinical Reference Group
ED	Emergency Department



EM	Emergency Medicine
GP	General Practitioner/General Practice
MIU	Minor Injuries Unit
PCH	Prince Charles Hospital
POWH	Princess of Wales Hospital
RGH	Royal Glamorgan Hospital
SWP	South Wales Programme
UHB	University Health Board
WAST	Welsh Ambulance Service NHS Trust



## 1. SITUATION AND BACKGROUND

### 1.1 Situation

In September 2019 consideration of the future model for emergency services began in earnest again and in November 2019, the University Health Board established a formal project, within the regional context, to take forward the consideration of the implementation of outstanding recommendations of the South Wales Programme (SWP). As a first stage, the project is considering and assessing alternative options, focusing on emergency medicine at the Royal Glamorgan Hospital (RGH), in order to ensure safe, sustainable and effective care. The sustainability of safe services has become more acute since December requiring the pace of the work to be brought forward and requiring immediate attention to maintain safe services whilst a sustainable solution is being developed. The staff continue to be highly committed, doing everything they can to care for patients.

At its public meeting on 30 January 2020, the Board agreed that the following two options should be prioritised for further, more detailed, development and assessment within the project structure, primarily through the work of Clinical Reference Groups (CRGs):

Option	Specific features	Common features
<b>Option A</b>	<p><b>Implementation of the remaining SWP recommendations with additional service changes</b></p> <p>Transition the RGH Emergency Department (ED) from a consultant-led service to a 24 hour nurse practitioner led Minor Injuries Unit (MIU).</p>	<p>Increase access to 'care closer to home' across the University Health Board for those not requiring ED services, through enhanced access to primary care and community services (in and out of hours), in line with the agreed transformation programmes of the Regional Partnership Board.</p>
<b>Option B</b>	<p><b>Overnight reduction in the hours of consultant led ED at RGH</b></p> <p>Consultant-led EDs to continue at RGH, Princess of Wales Hospital (POWH) and Prince Charles Hospital (PCH), but with an overnight reduction in the hours of the RGH ED (exact operational hours to be determined based on modelling of demand).</p>	<p>Implementation of already planned move of inpatient paediatrics from RGH to PCH in September 2020</p> <p>Development and implementation of an appropriate paediatric service model at RGH (tailored to interface appropriately with the selected ED service model)</p>





	Determine how best to deliver a nurse practitioner-led MIU on the RGH site during the hours when a consultant-led ED is not provided.	GP admissions and paramedic differentiated admissions (of appropriate acuity) direct to RGH wards 24 hours  Ongoing development of RGH acute medicine, ambulatory care and diagnostic services, in line with the SWP
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In addition to further work on Options A and B, the Board tasked the project with continuing to test the viability of retaining a 24/7 consultant led ED at RGH, including through enhanced efforts to recruit medical staff.

This paper summarises the work that has been done within the scope of the project since the January Board meeting, including:

- Communication and engagement
- Work by the CRGs to develop and refine Options A and B
- Work to recruit medical staff and make more flexible use of existing staff

## **1.2 Background**

The background to the current project is set out in the paper *South Wales Programme – Progressing Outstanding Recommendations*, received by the Board on 30 January 2020.

## **2. SPECIFIC MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THIS MEETING (ASSESSMENT)**

### **2.1 Communication and Engagement**

#### **Overview and approach**

The project has had a high public and media profile since the publication of the paper for the January 2020 public Board. The January Board meeting was well attended by members of the public with a particular interest in the issues under consideration and a peaceful and well mannered demonstration took place outside the building.

Outward communications and receiving feedback through engagement with staff, the public, elected representatives and the Community Health Council (CHC) are vital elements in ensuring safe and sustainable services.

It is essential that concerns raised and ideas suggested by individuals, communities and organisations are considered and used to help shape the development and assessment of options for service change. The University Health Board has already learned a huge amount from listening to what has been said so far.

The project is working to a draft Communications and Engagement Strategy and Plan. Liaison continues with the CHC to ensure that these are formally approved by the CHC as a basis for the University Health Board's engagement activities. The Strategy and Plan were presented to the CHC's Strategic Planning Committee on 14 February 2020 prior to further development and scrutiny.

### **Key messages delivered by the University Health Board**

The University Health Board has focused its outward communications to date on explaining the rationale for the project and the nature of the high level options under consideration.

Key messages have included:

- The reason for the project is to make sure that services provided are safe for patients and communities and that staff can work in safe and supportive environments
- There are not enough medical staff, training opportunities are limited and the circumstances in which our staff are working pose risks that are too high
- The staffing challenges we face make the current way services are provided unrealistic in the long-term
- External independent reports have agreed that action must be taken for patients, for staff and for communities
- There is a need to take action in response to the recommendations contained in Regulation 28 notices issued by Her Majesty's Coroner
- The University Health Board recognises and understands that members of the public and members of staff have legitimate concerns about potential service changes and the impact such changes may have on them and their families, friends and colleagues
- The University Health Board recognises that many people have questions about potential service change, not all of which can currently be answered
- The University Health Board knows that its staff are hugely committed and are continuing to work exceptionally hard for patients and communities in difficult and stressful circumstances

- Conversations are taking place with staff and communities, listening to people's concerns and, most importantly, their suggestions about how emergency services can be delivered for our communities safely and sustainably, with the right numbers of staff, into the future
- No decisions about the best solution and actions have been made
- There will be no change to ITU, theatres and surgical services
- There will be no job losses
- RGH will not be closing
- Services at RGH have been developed recently, with the diagnostic hub, the acute medicine model and the Tirion Birth Centre
- Investment in RGH will continue to be made to deliver a wide range of services to patients
- As new ways of providing safe and sustainable services are developed, the University Health Board is committed to making sure that as many people as possible can still access their emergency needs at RGH. This will include increasing the number of people who can be admitted directly to RGH medical and surgical wards when referred by their GP or brought in by ambulance with medical or surgical conditions
- Work is under way with the transformation programme to identify where investment and resource are best placed to strengthen and develop services closer to home.

### **Engagement activity to date**

Specific engagement activity to date has included:

- attendance of the Chair, Interim Chief Executive and Medical Director and other relevant staff at well attended public meetings organised by Assembly Members and Members of Parliament
- discussion of the project with individuals attending public 'Let's Talk Healthcare' events organised by the University Health Board
- specifically convened staff meetings and 'drop in' sessions and existing 'Let's Talk' events at all three general hospitals, attended by the Interim Chief Executive, Medical Director and members of the project team. These have attracted a wide range of staff, including members of staff from the RGH ED
- attendance by Board members at the Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council Scrutiny Committee

A list including engagement events and key activities to date is included in Appendix 1.

## **Key messages received from staff, the public, and their representatives**

Concerns, ideas and other views put forward by the public, members of staff, politicians and CHC members are being listened to, considered and carefully factored into the ongoing work of the project.

The key themes from the engagement events, and correspondence received, to date include:

- Concerns about **transport and accessibility** (including journey times to other hospitals in a variety of circumstances)
  - The unique topography of the Valleys makes it impossible to rely entirely on maps for calculating distances or estimating travel times
  - Mountain roads are difficult to navigate in bad weather and are often closed
  - Other roads feature bottle necks and are heavily congested at busy times
  - Accidents can lead to the closure of the M4, the A470 and other trunk roads, greatly increasing travel times
  - Many people do not have their own transport and would not be able to easily travel to more distant hospitals
  - Ambulance response times are cited as a problem and this will be exacerbated by more ambulance journeys to and from more distant hospitals
- **Impact on other hospitals** of any changes to services at RGH (including staffing, facilities, parking etc.)
  - There will be an adverse impact on PCH and POWH, especially around ED waiting times and attendances, pressure on existing staffing levels and parking
- **Staff recruitment and retention** (including concerns that insufficient efforts have been made to recruit emergency medicine doctors and that uncertainty over future service provision is a barrier to recruitment and retention)
  - Efforts made to recruit ED medical staff to RGH in recent years have been inadequate
  - Uncertainty over the future of RGH and its services have hampered efforts to recruit and retain staff
  - Greater, more creative, efforts should be made urgently to recruit ED medical staff, highlighting the advantages of working in the University Health Board
  - The University Health Board should make use of community expertise and resources in attracting potential candidates to work in the area
  - Consideration should be given to a range of recruitment incentives

- The University Health Board should deploy existing staff more flexibly to support all three EDs
- **Impact on other RGH services** (including as a result of uncertainty over future emergency medicine service provision)
  - Any reduction in RGH ED services would impact on other services in the hospital and could lead to further reductions in services, including critical care
  - It would be difficult to ensure the safety of very ill patients attending the hospital at times when there was no consultant led ED provision
- The need for detailed **impact assessments** of any proposed changes
  - The University Health Board must undertake impact assessments on any proposed changes which take into account equality, access, disability, socioeconomic, environmental and population health issues
  - To fully understand the implications of any proposals, impact assessments need to be robust, using high quality and up to date information and modelling
- Doubts about the **continued relevance of the South Wales Programme**
  - Assumptions made by the SWP are outdated, given changes within the population, such as new housing developments, and other service changes
  - The current project must take into account changes in demographics and other developments and assumptions around travel times need to be tested
  - It has been queried why RGH is the hospital where changes have to be made and whether the outcome of the SWP can be reconsidered to look at alternative sites and options
- The need to improve **access to primary and community care services**, in particular the MIU service at Ysbyty Cwm Cynon and Ysbyty Cwm Rhondda
  - Access to primary and community care services must be improved to reduce unnecessary ED attendances
  - Existing MIUs, particularly at Ysbyty Cwm Rhondda, should allow walk-in access and be open for longer hours
  - There should be further investment in primary care services, particularly in more deprived areas, to improve access to appointments and supporting services that can help people in their communities
- Confusion about the **scope of minor injuries services**
  - There is a lack of understanding about the definitions of minor illness and minor injury and what conditions can be treated in an MIU

- There needs to be greater public awareness of what MIUs can be used for
- **A lack of trust and confidence** in the University Health Board and its senior leaders
  - The University Health Board is not trusted to listen to people, to take action in the public interest and, specifically, to make sufficient effort to recruit staff
  - It is widely believed that a decision has already been made to close, or significantly reduce, the ED service at RGH as part of an overall plan to reduce services

### **Advice from the Consultation Institute**

In parallel with the communications and engagement activities referred to above, the project has been taking advice from the Consultation Institute on best practice in planning and associated engagement and consultation, in the context of current legislation and case law. Key messages from the Consultation Institute have included the need to comply with the relevant requirements of:

- section 183 of the **NHS (Wales) Act 2006**
- the **Community Health Councils Regulations 2010**
- the **2011 Guidance for engagement and consultation on health service changes in Wales**
- the **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015**
- the three imperatives of the **Equality Act 2010**
- Section 149 of the **Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED)**
- the **Equality Act 2010**
- the **Gunning Principles** (derived from *R ex p Gunning v LB Brent* 1985)

### **2.2 Work through the Clinical Reference Groups (CRGs) to develop and refine Option A and Option B**

The following multi disciplinary Clinical Reference Groups have commenced work within the project:

- Emergency Medicine
- Acute Medicine
- Paediatrics

The CRGs are using iterative modelling work, to assess the patient access and flow implications of each option, and to help define more specific and detailed 'optimal' service models under each option, using the most up to date data available.

The CRG are working to fulfil the following **objectives**, set by the Project Board:

- Safe and high quality care for patients which matches the best elsewhere
- Deliverable by a sustainable workforce
- Optimise access by ensuring patients received the right care as quickly as possible

The outputs from the CRGs will be assessed against the following **Critical Success Factors**:

- Quality
- Safety
- Sustainability
- Access
- Equity
- Strategic Fit

The objectives are supported by a set of **design principles**, which are set out in Appendix 2.

Each CRG provides the professional leadership and advice to develop safe and effective service models and has responsibilities to:

- agree the clinical service planning principles to support the project to design the best possible healthcare system
- advise on the core clinical standards that should apply to the delivery of services
- advise on the core workforce standards, including training and supervision, that should apply to the delivery of services
- review examples of best practice models of care that have been developed in other areas to deliver services
- review and develop the clinical service model for services
- specify core clinical assumptions and dependencies underpinning service model e.g. clinical transfer requirements, workforce availability, and facilities requirements
- test the impact of the proposed service model and describe the level of service that would be deliverable under each option

- provide appropriate advice and clinical input to enable the development of supporting workforce and finance assessments

### **2.3 Work on the recruitment and deployment of Emergency Medicine doctors**

Active recruitment for permanent consultants and middle grade doctors to work across the University Health Board's emergency departments is underway. This has included:

- prominent job advertisements in the British Medical Journal (BMJ)
- postings on the NHS Jobs website
- commissioning of recruitment agency work
- discussions with existing agency staff
- promotion of the recruitment campaign through social media (with the University Health Board's posts being widely shared)

It is, however, important to note that there is a national shortage of emergency medicine doctors and the experience of others shows that recruitment is likely to be very challenging.

Consultants based at POWH are providing support to the RGH ED as an interim arrangement while a safe and sustainable way of providing emergency services is developed.

## **3. KEY RISKS/MATTERS FOR ESCALATION TO BOARD**

The following remain key risks and issues relating to the project:

- There is an ongoing need to take operational action to ensure safe service continuity of service provision prior to the implementation of future project recommendations. This will be particularly challenging from 1 April 2020, following staff resignations.
- Any service changes will be controversial and contested by relevant stakeholders.
- The need for urgent responses to changing circumstances, prioritising patient safety, may lead to decisions and changes needing to be made by the University Health Board without as much analysis/engagement/consultation etc. as would be optimal.
- The regional nature of the project, with the need for involvement of other health boards in the development, assessment and implementation of solutions and the overall governance, may compromise rapid decision making.
- Resource constraints, including in relation to capital investment may compromise the ability to implement optimal service models.





#### 4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

<b>Quality/Safety/Patient Experience implications</b>	Yes (Please see detail below)
	To be considered within the scope of the project.
<b>Related Health and Care standard(s)</b>	Safe Care
	All standards applicable
<b>Equality impact assessment completed</b>	No (Include further detail below)
	To be addressed as part of the project.
<b>Legal implications / impact</b>	Yes (Include further detail below)
	To be considered within the scope of the project.
<b>Resource (Capital/Revenue £/Workforce) implications / Impact</b>	Yes (Include further detail below)
	To be considered within the scope of the project.
<b>Link to Main Strategic Objective</b>	To Improve Quality, Safety & Patient Experience
<b>Link to Main WBFG Act Objective</b>	Provide high quality care as locally as possible wherever it is safe and sustainable

#### 5. RECOMMENDATION

The Board is invited to **NOTE** the content of this report and **APPROVE** the continuation of the project, including the following next steps:

- Completion of the first phase of the work of the Clinical Reference Groups to develop and assess more detailed service models under Options A and B
- Continuation of public and staff engagement under the Communications and Engagement Strategy and Plan
- Continuation of efforts to recruit ED medical staff
- The production of a further report for consideration at the March meeting of the Board

## Appendix 1 – COMMUNICATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES (to week ending 21 February)

Date	Project Governance	Staff Engagement	Public Engagement	Community Health Council	Partner Engagement
21/01	Acute Medicine Clinical Reference Group preliminary meeting at Royal Glamorgan Hospital				
22/01 Tudalen y pecyn 103		Programme briefing e-mailed to all staff regarding forthcoming Public Board paper		Programme briefing shared with CHC regarding forthcoming Board paper	Programme briefing shared with neighbouring health boards regarding forthcoming Board paper
		Publication of Cwm Taf Morgannwg Public Board paper			Chief Executive & Programme Director met with <b>Leader, Councillor and Director of Social Services for Bridgend CBC</b>
23/01		Let's Talk... event at the Ysbyty Cwm Cynon			



24/01		<b>Programme Director meeting with Pontypridd &amp; Rhondda</b> Integrated Locality management team	<b>Chief Executive statement</b> on Royal Glamorgan Hospital emergency department posted on social media	<b>CHC Chief Officer attended AM/MP/Local Authority Engagement Event</b> with Chairman, Chief Executive and Medical Director	<b>AM/MP/Local Authority Engagement Event</b> with Chairman, Chief Executive and Medical Director
27/01				Programme Director and AD Planning & Partnerships attended <b>CHC Strategic Planning Committee</b>	
28/01		<b>Programme briefing and FAQs</b> e-mailed to all staff and made available to public via social media and website			
29/01			<b>Programme briefing and Medical Director video</b> made available to public via social media		Programme Director gave briefing to <b>RCT GP Cluster meeting</b>
30/01		Medical Director and Programme Director discussion with <b>Children &amp; Young People Clinical Director</b>			

Tudalen y pae cyn 104



	<b>Cwm Taf Morgannwg Public Board Meeting</b>			
30/01	Acute Medicine Clinical Reference Group preliminary meeting at Prince Charles Hospital	Chairman, Chief Executive & Medical Director attended <b>Public Meeting in Tonypany</b> hosted by Chris Bryant MP		
		<b>Media Interviews</b> with Chief Executive		
31/01	Cwm Taf Morgannwg <b>Project Board</b> meeting with representation from across UHB, CHC and WAST	<b>Programme briefing</b> sent to all staff via e-mail regarding Board discussions	Cwm Taf Morgannwg <b>Project Board</b> meeting with representation from across UHB, CHC and WAST	
				Project meeting with Richard Bowen, Programme Director <b>111 Wales Service</b>

Tudalen y pecyn 108



Date	Project Governance	Staff Engagement	Public Engagement	Community Health Council	Partner Engagement
03/02 Tudalen y pecyn 106	Regional Project Board meeting with representations from neighbouring HBs and WAST	Emergency Medicine Clinical Reference Group preliminary meeting with Clinical Leads from across the UHB	Chairman, Chief Executive & Medical Director attended <b>Public Meeting in Porth</b> hosted by Leanne Wood AM		Regional Project Board meeting with representations from neighbouring HBs and WAST
		Medical Director and Programme Director Drop-In Session at Royal Glamorgan Hospital			
		Paediatric Clinical Reference Group Chair meeting at Prince Charles Hospital			
04/02		Programme briefing regarding proposals for the emergency department at the Royal Glamorgan Hospital sent to all staff via e-mail and made available to the public via social media		Programme briefing shared with Community Health Council	
05/02		Chief Executive Staff Drop-in Session at Royal Glamorgan Hospital			Chairman, Chief Executive and Medical Director attended the <b>RCT CBC Meeting</b>



06/02		<p><b>Paediatric Clinical Reference Group preliminary meeting</b> at Prince Charles Hospital</p>	<p><b>Let's Talk Your Healthcare at Rhondda Sports Centre</b> with Community Health Council present</p>		
07/02			<p>Chairman, Chief Executive &amp; Medical Director attended <b>Public Meeting in Llantrisant</b> hosted by Mick Antoniw AM and Alex Davies-Jones MP</p>		<p>Chairman, Chief Executive and Medical Director attended <b>meeting with Local AMs, MPs and Council Leader</b></p>
07/02			<p><b>Statement on the Campaign for Save Emergency Care</b> across Cwm Taf Morgannwg shared with public via Social Media</p>		
			07/02		<p><b>Chief Executive Staff Drop-in Session</b> at Royal Glamorgan Hospital</p>
		<p><b>Let's Talk...</b> event at Ynysmeurig House</p>	<p><b>Public Meeting in Ferndale</b> hosted by Leanne Wood AM</p>		

Tudalen y pecyn 107



11/02		<p><b>Programme briefing</b> regarding proposals for the emergency department at the Royal Glamorgan Hospital sent to all staff via e-mail and made available to the public via social media</p>			
		<p><b>Let's Talk Your Healthcare at Redhouse, Merthyr Tydfil</b> with Community Health Council present</p>			
12/02	<p><b>Acute Medicine Clinical Reference Group (CRG)</b> Meeting with clinical representation from across HB and WAST</p>				<p><b>Acute Medicine Clinical Reference Group (CRG)</b> Meeting with clinical representation from across HB and WAST</p>
13/02	<p><b>Emergency Medicine Clinical Reference Group (CRG)</b> Meeting with clinical representation from across HB and WAST</p>		<p>Chairman, Chief Executive &amp; Medical Director attended <b>Public Meeting in Llanharan</b> hosted by Huw Irranca-Davies AM and Chris Elmore MP</p>		<p><b>Emergency Medicine Clinical Reference Group (CRG)</b> Meeting with clinical representation from across HB and WAST</p>
					<p>Programme Director and AD Planning &amp; Partnerships attended <b>Stakeholder Reference Group</b></p>

Tudalen y pecyn 108



14/02	<b>Paediatrics Clinical Reference Group (CRG)</b> Meeting with clinical representation from across Health Board and WAST			Programme Director and AD Planning & Partnerships to attend <b>Extraordinary CHC Strategic Planning Committee</b>	<b>Paediatrics Clinical Reference Group (CRG)</b> Meeting with clinical representation from across Health Board and WAST
17/02		<b>Chief Executive Staff Drop-in Session</b> at Royal Glamorgan Hospital			
18/02			<b>Let's Talk Your Healthcare at Abercwmboi RFC</b> with Community Health Council present		
19/02		<b>Staff Drop In Session for Proposals for RGH Emergency Department</b> at the Princess of Wales Hospital, Bridgend	<b>Let's Talk Your Healthcare at Bridgend Life Centre</b> with Community Health Council present		

Tudalen y pecyn 109





Date	Project Governance	Staff Engagement	Public Engagement	Community Health Council	Partner Engagement
20/02		<p><b>Staff Drop In Session for Proposals for RGH Emergency Department</b> at the Prince Charles Hospital, Merthyr Tydfil</p> <p><b>Extraordinary Medical Staff Advisory Committee</b> meeting with Medical Director and HB Consultants</p>			
21/02		<p><b>Staff Drop In Session for Proposals for RGH Emergency Department</b> at the Royal Glamorgan Hospital, Llantrisant</p>			

Tudalen y 10

## **Appendix 2 – CLINICAL REFERENCE GROUP DESIGN PRINCIPLES**

- Safe services should be provided as locally as possible
- Service delivery should be evidence based and be consistent with national quality standards
- The workforce must be fit for purpose, sustainable and affordable
- Services should positively promote good health and prevent illness, disease and injury
- Services should be designed from the patient’s point of view
- Services should be delivered in the most appropriate care environment, as close to home as possible, and should ensure that acute hospital admissions are kept to a minimum
- Local services should be developed as part of a wider network to ensure that patients can be “escalated” to more specialist care where necessary
- There must be robust and effective transfer protocols for patients who require more specialist services
- Services should, as far as possible, provide a ‘one stop shop’ approach
- Services should provide optimum efficiency and be deliverable within the existing resource envelope using value-based healthcare principles
- The service model must be supported by patients, parents, the public, our partners and other key stakeholders
- Where there are opportunities to do so, the service model should optimize equity and minimize health inequality
- There is a need to ensure that the service model should minimize the number of secondary transfers where possible to avoid delays in the patient pathway
- Access to appropriate senior clinical decision maker and treatment should be available 24/7 for major emergencies
- Provision of sufficient ambulance resources to undertake inter-facility transfers in a timely manner
- Impacts on theatre workload and workforce will need to be considered in the redesign
- Services should be provided in comfortable, child-friendly environments
- Services should be planned to meet peaks and troughs in demand



Ein cyf/Our ref VG/00485/20

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

16 March 2020

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 10 February on behalf of the Petition Committee regarding Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health about Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board's proposals for changes to health services in the region.

In 2014, the health board held a formal public consultation on the South Wales Programme proposals to address major challenges faced by many hospitals in recruiting and retaining highly skilled staff in certain speciality areas. The consultation led to agreement to make a number of significant changes to how services are delivered including changes to services at the Royal Glamorgan Hospital. Some of these changes have already been delivered.

Where changes have not been implemented many of the issues which triggered the original consultation remain or have worsened. However, given the time that has elapsed since 2014 the health board is now considering whether the outcome of the South Wales Programme remains the best way forward. Four options for the future of A&E services at the Royal Glamorgan Hospital were discussed at its Board meeting held on 30 January. These included the option to replace A&E with a minor Injuries unit as agreed in the South Wales Programme along with other options that would see an A&E service remaining at the site.

In deciding which of these options best enables the provision of safe and sustainable services for the people of Cwm Taf I expect the health board to work closely with staff, the public and all key partners in line with extant service change guidance.

At this stage, the proposals remain a matter for the health board to determine. However, it is possible that, in line with the guidance, the final decisions may be referred to me for consideration. I hope you will therefore appreciate that I am currently unable to comment on any of the proposals, as it may compromise my future role in the process.

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay  
Caerdydd • Cardiff  
CF99 1NA

[Gohebiaeth.Vaughan.Gething@llyw.cymru](mailto:Gohebiaeth.Vaughan.Gething@llyw.cymru)  
[Correspondence.Vaughan.Gething@gov.wales](mailto: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 112**  
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

I do, however, encourage you to engage with the health board and have your say in helping to shape future services. Further information on how you can get involved can be found here:

<https://cwmtafmorgannwg.wales/proposed-service-changes-at-royal-glamorgan-hospital/>

Thank you again for taking the time to write to us on this matter.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Vaughan Gething". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'V' and a long, sweeping tail on the 'g'.

**Vaughan Gething AC/AM**

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

## Eitem 3.3

### **P-05-948 Achub y caeau gleision yng Nghefn yr Hendy, Meisgyn**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Sophie Seymour, ar ôl casglu 696 o lofnodion ar-lein a nifer i'w gadarnhau ar bapur.

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

Rydym yn galw ar i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru annog i Lywodraeth Cymru atal ei chynlluniau i werthu'r caeau gleision yng Nghefn yr Hendy, Meisgyn ar gyfer 460 o dai. Gofynnwn i Lywodraeth Cymru ddefnyddio ei phwerau i beidio â gwerthu'r tir ar gyfer codi tai a rhoi'r gorau i'w chynlluniau ar gyfer y datblygiad y cafwyd caniatâd cynllunio amlinellol ar ei gyfer yn 2018. Os na ellir atal y datblygiad yn llwyr, gofynnwn am i rai o'r caeau gael eu gadael yn eu cyflwr naturiol. Gweinidogion Cymru sy'n berchen ar y tir. Rydym yn annog i Weinidogion Cymru roi sylw i'r Argyfwng Hinsawdd a ddatganwyd ganddynt a chadw at egwyddorion Deddf Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol trwy dynnu yn ôl, neu leihau'n sylweddol, y cynlluniau ar gyfer adeiladu ar y caeau Cymreig hyfryd hyn.

Mae'r caeau'n ffinio ar Goed-yr-Hendy (coetir hynafol), Afon Clun a Chors y Pant, sy'n safle gwarchod natur. Mae gan y caeau ddwy dderwen fawr a chyfoeth o wrychoedd, ac yn rhannau gogleddol y caeau mae nifer dda o lasbrennau coed derw. Bydd gwaith codi tai yn niweidio'r gwrychoedd a'r glasbrennau. Mae Coed-yr-Hendy a'r caeau yn gartref i nifer fawr o adar, mamaliaid bach a phryfed; gwelir adar ac ystumod yn gyson yn hela eu bwyd uwchben y caeau – ni ddylem ni fynd â hyn oddi arnyn nhw. Bydd adeiladu ar y caeau hyn yn cael effaith drychinebus ar fywyd gwylt lleol a'r system ecolegol leol.

Yng ngoleuni Argyfwng Hinsawdd y wlad hon, mae cadw ein coed, ein gwrychoedd a'n mannau gwyrdd yn dod yn bwysicach fyth o gofio sut maen nhw'n amsugno ac yn hidlo carbon deuocsid a llygryddion aer eraill, ac maen nhw'n helpu gyda draenio dŵr glaw ac yn helpu i leihau erydiad y pridd. Byddai parhau â ffermio defaid ar y caeau hyn yn dod â buddion aruthrol i'n hamgylchedd ym Meisgyn a thu hwnt. Dyma gyfle i Weinidogion Cymru fod yn gall am yr hinsawdd ac achub y safle maes glas hwn.

#### **Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:**

Mae ffermwyr tenant wedi bod yn ffermio defaid ar y caeau hyn ers degawdau. Hefyd, ers dros 70 o flynyddoedd, mae teuluoedd lleol wedi bod yn defnyddio'r caeau hyn ar gyfer hamdden a mwynhau byd natur. Gwnaed cais Maes Pentref yn

2017, ac er ei fod yn bodloni llawer o'r meini prawf cyfreithiol, methodd y cais yn y pen draw. Fodd bynnag, fe nododd yr Arolygydd fod tystiolaeth glir bod y safle yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer chwaraeon a difyrion cyfreithlon.

Mae goblygiadau o ran traffig ac isadeiledd; mae ysgolion lleol a gwasanaethau iechyd yn debygol o ddioddef yn sgil datblygiad anghynladwy. Mae llygredd uchel iawn ar yr A4119, sy'n rhedeg yn ymyl rhai o'r caeau. Mae ardal rheoli ansawdd aer ar yr A4119 yn union gyfagos i'r safle hwn. Mae "Adroddiad Cynnydd o Ansawdd Aer 2019" Cyngor Rhondda Cynon Taf yn dangos bod darlleniadau o Nitrogen Deuocsid (NO<sub>2</sub>) ar gyfer yr ardal rheoli ansawdd aer hon wedi bod yn uwch na therfyn cyfreithiol yr UE a'r DU am 12 o'r 13 blynedd diwethaf. Mae miloedd o gartrefi yn cael eu hadeiladu lai na 10 munud i ffwrdd yn y car yng Nghreigiau, Plasdŵr a Llanilid. Rydym yn cwestiynu'r angen i adeiladu ar y caeau hyn. Nid yw ychwanegu tua 1000 o drigolion at boblogaeth Meisgyn yn gynaliadwy i'r pentref bach (dim siopau, dim gwasanaethau iechyd, ac un ysgol gynradd Gymraeg); bydd 460 o dai ychwanegol yn golygu nifer enfawr o deithiau car newydd i gyrraedd gwasanaethau ac ysgolion. Mae gan drigolion lleol bryderon bod y cynlluniau caniatâd cynllunio amlinellol a gyflwynwyd ar ran Gweinidogion Cymru yn 2017 hefyd wedi diystyru agweddau ar Gynllun Datblygu Lleol Rhondda Cynon Taf – yn benodol trwy beidio ag ymrwymo i ddarparu ysgol, gan fod mwy na'r 400 o dai a nodwyd, trwy beidio â chynnwys cyfnewidfa aml-lefel ar wahân i'r A4119, a thrwy geisio adeiladu ar dir yn union gyferbyn ag Ysgol Llantrisant (nad yw yn y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol). Bydd gwaith adeiladu yno gollwng mygdarth yn uniongyrchol i'r ysgol a'r maes chwarae am flynyddoedd, yn ogystal â'r cynnydd yn y traffig – gan greu mwy o lygredd a pheryglon traffig i blant.

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

- Pontypridd
- Canol De Cymru

# Teitl: P-05-948 Achub y caeau gleision yng Nghefn yr Hendy, Meisgyn

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 12 Mai 2020  
Petitions Committee | 12 May 2020

**Rhif y ddeiseb:** P-05-948

**Teitl y ddeiseb:** Achub y caeau gleision yng Nghefn yr Hendy, Meisgyn

**Testun y ddeiseb:** Rydym yn galw ar i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru annog i Lywodraeth Cymru atal ei chynlluniau i werthu'r caeau gleision yng Nghefn yr Hendy, Meisgyn ar gyfer 460 o dai. Gofynnwn i Lywodraeth Cymru ddefnyddio ei phwerau i beidio â gwerthu'r tir ar gyfer codi tai a rhoi'r gorau i'w chynlluniau ar gyfer y datblygiad y cafwyd caniatâd cynllunio amlinellol ar ei gyfer yn 2018. Os na ellir atal y datblygiad yn llwyr, gofynnwn am i rai o'r caeau gael eu gadael yn eu cyflwr naturiol. Gweinidogion Cymru sy'n berchen ar y tir. Rydym yn annog i Weinidogion Cymru roi sylw i'r Argyfwng Hinsawdd a ddatganwyd ganddynt a chadw at egwyddorion Deddf Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol trwy dynnu yn ôl, neu leihau'n sylweddol, y cynlluniau ar gyfer adeiladu ar y caeau Cymreig hyfryd hyn.

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Yng ngoleuni Argyfwng Hinsawdd y wlad hon, mae cadw ein coed, ein gwrychoedd a'n manau gwyrdd yn dod yn bwysicach fyth o gofio sut maen nhw'n amsugno ac yn hidlo carbon deuocsid a llygryddion aer eraill, ac maen nhw'n helpu gyda draenio dŵr glaw ac yn helpu i leihau erydiad y pridd. Byddai parhau â ffermio defaid ar y caeau hyn yn dod â buddion aruthrol i'n hamgylchedd ym Meisgyn a thu hwnt.



Dyma gyfle i Weinidogion Cymru fod yn gall am yr hinsawdd ac achub y safle maes glas hwn.

**Rhagor o wybodaeth:** Mae ffermwyr tenant wedi bod yn ffermio defaid ar y caeau hyn ers degawdau. Hefyd, ers dros 70 o flynyddoedd, mae teuluoedd lleol wedi bod yn defnyddio'r caeau hyn ar gyfer hamdden a mwynhau byd natur. Gwnaed cais Maes Pentref yn 2017, ac er ei fod yn bodloni llawer o'r meini prawf cyfreithiol, methodd y cais yn y pen draw. Fodd bynnag, fe nododd yr Arolygydd fod tystiolaeth glir bod y safle yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer chwaraeon a difyrion cyfreithlon.

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## Cefndir

**Ni all y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil wneud sylw ar achosion unigol ac ni all drafod rhinweddau ceisiadau cynllunio unigol.**

## Y datblygiad arfaethedig yng Nghefn yr Hendy, Meisgyn

Gellir gweld y ddogfennaeth sy'n ymwneud â'r cais cynllunio ar gyfer y datblygiad arfaethedig hwn ar wefan Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf yma: [Cefn yr hendy](#).



## Y broses gynllunio

Dylai Awdurdodau Cynllunio Lleol wneud penderfyniadau cynllunio yn unol â'r polisi cynllunio cenedlaethol a lleol ynghyd â materion perthnasol eraill, a elwir yn 'ystyriaethau perthnasol'.

Mae polisi cynllunio cenedlaethol Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i gyhoeddi ym **Mholisi Cynllunio Cymru (Argraffiad 10)**.

Caiff polisiâu cynllunio lleol eu cynnwys mewn Cynlluniau Datblygu Lleol. Mae Cynllun Datblygu Lleol yn cynnwys cynigion a pholisiâu ar gyfer defnyddio tir lleol yn y dyfodol. Dyma'r brif ddogfen a ddefnyddir wrth benderfynu ar geisiadau cynllunio, oni bai bod ystyriaethau perthnasol yn nodi fel arall.

Mewn egwyddor, gall unrhyw ystyriaeth sy'n ymwneud â defnyddio a datblygu tir fod yn ystyriaeth berthnasol. Yn y pen draw, y llysoedd sy'n penderfynu.

Ar ôl derbyn cais i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol ei ystyried, bydd cyfnod statudol yn dechrau pan fydd y cais yn cael cyhoeddusrwydd a bydd ymgynghoriad yn cael ei gynnal. Mae maint y cyhoeddusrwydd a'r ymgynghoriad yn dibynnu at natur y cais a gyflwynir a pholisi'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r gyfraith yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i roi cyhoeddusrwydd i gais mewn sawl ffordd. Mae hyn yn rhoi cyfle i'r rhai y byddai'r cais yn effeithio arnynt leisio'u barn.

Wrth benderfynu ar gais, rhaid ystyried yr holl sylwadau a ddaw i law. Ar ôl penderfynu ar gais, rhaid rhoi gwybod i bawb a roddodd sylwadau.

Caiff ymgeiswyr apelio naill yn erbyn penderfyniad i wrthod rhoi caniatâd cynllunio neu yn erbyn yr amodau a gaiff eu gosod gan yr Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol fel rhan o'r caniatâd. Fel arfer, Arolygiaeth Gynllunio Cymru sy'n ymdrin ag achosion apêl yn erbyn penderfyniadau cynllunio. Nid oes hawl i bartïon eraill sydd â diddordeb (a elwir yn drydydd partïon) apelio yn erbyn penderfyniad cynllunio.

## Camau a gymerwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru:

Ysgrifennodd Ken Skates AC, Gweinidog yr Economi, Trafnidiaeth a Gogledd Cymru, at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor ar 17 Mawrth 2020. Roedd ei lythyr yn nodi'r pwyntiau a ganlyn:

- Mae'r eiddo dan sylw yn destun cytundeb cyd-fenter rhwng Gweinidogion Cymru a Talbot Green Developments Limited ac mae rhwymedigaeth ar y partïon sy'n rhan o'r cyd-fenter i hyrwyddo'r eiddo ar y cyd ar gyfer datblygiad preswyl ac i waredu'r eiddo gyda buddiant caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer datblygiad preswyl.
- Mae'r cytundeb hwn wedi'i etifeddu o gytundebau a wnaed gan gyrff blaenorol, sef yr Is-adran Tir ac Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru.

- Cynhaliwyd ymchwiliad cyhoeddus ym mis Mawrth ym Mhont-y-clun i ystyried a ddylid cofrestru'r caeau fel Maes Tref a Phentref. Canfu'r arolygydd nad oedd y prawf statudol ar gyfer cofrestru wedi'i fodloni ac felly gwrthodwyd y cais.
- Rhoddwyd caniatâd cynllunio amlinellol ym mis Chwefror 2018 ar gyfer tua 460 o anheddau, ysgol gynradd, canolfan leol, man agored a gwaith draenio a thirweddu cysylltiedig. Ac eithrio mynediad, cadwyd pob mater yn ôl (h.y. i fod yn destun cais manwl pellach).
- Mae'r safle wedi'i neilltuo yng nghynllun datblygu lleol Rhondda Cynon Taf ar gyfer datblygiad preswyl fel rhan o ddyraniad safle strategol.
- Mae'r caniatâd yn destun 31 o amodau cynllunio gan gynnwys amodau sy'n gofyn am fesurau gwarchod coed, cynllun gwarchod bywyd gwyllt, cynllun rheoli cynefin a chynllun lliniaru ar gyfer rhywogaethau a warchodir.
- Mae rhwymedigaeth cynllunio cysylltiedig (cytundeb adran 106) yn sicrhau cynllun cyflogaeth a sgiliau, cyfraniad ariannol parcio a theithio, darparu'r ganolfan leol, rhoi cynllun rheoli tir cynefin 25 mlynedd ar waith ynghyd â chynllun rheoli llain glustogi o goetir, darparu man agored cyhoeddus a meysydd chwarae a'r trefniadau rheoli cysylltiedig ac 20 y cant o dai fforddiadwy.
- Mae gofyniad i dalu Ardoll Seilwaith Cymunedol hefyd a gaiff ei gyfrifo pan fydd y materion a gadwyd yn ôl yn cael eu cymeradwyo.
- Yn ôl yr uwchgynllun dangosol, bydd rhannau helaeth o'r safle na fyddant yn cael eu datblygu, a bydd mannau agored cyhoeddus yn rhan o gorff y safle hefyd. Bydd cyfanswm o 0.76 hectar o fannau agored cyhoeddus, 3.3 hectar o fannau agored anffurfiol a 0.65 hectar o goetir.
- Bydd y caeau agored ar gyrion ffin ogleddol y safle yn parhau'n agored ac yn cael eu rheoli at ddibenion ecoleg a mynediad i'r cyhoedd fel rhan o'r cynllun rheoli tir cynefin.
- Ni fynegodd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru na chynllun datblygu lleol Rhondda Cynon Taf unrhyw wrthwynebiad yn ddarostyngedig i'r amodau a'r cytundeb adran 106 y cyfeiriwyd atynt uchod.

Mae rhagor o fanylion yn llythyr y Gweinidog.

## Camau a gymerwyd gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Ym mis Hydref 2017, gofynnodd Andrew RT Davies AC gyfres o gwestiynau ysgrifenedig yn ymwneud 'r datblygiad arfaethedig. Ymatebodd Ken Skates AC, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet ar y pryd dros yr Economi a'r Seilwaith fel a ganlyn:

Regular meetings have taken place with the company which is now called Talbot Green Developments Limited to discuss and progress the proposed development. I am unable to confirm which companies were originally considered as development partners as it was a development agreement made between the former Welsh Development Agency and the company.

The Welsh Government has incurred professional fees for the completion of studies and the preparation and submission of a planning application, as has the company. In view of the fact that this is a joint venture with a private company the full financial details are considered to be commercially sensitive.

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.



Ein cyf/Our ref KS/00594/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AM

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

17<sup>th</sup> March 2020

Dear Janet,

**RE: Petition P-05-948 Save the Green Fields at Cefn Yr Hendy, Miskin**

I refer to your letter dated 11 February 2020 to Julie James, Minister for Housing and Local Government, I am responding to your letter as the subject site falls within my portfolio. The Property concerned is subject to a joint venture agreement between Welsh Ministers and Talbot Green Developments Limited where the joint venture parties are obligated to jointly promote the Property for residential development and to dispose of the Property with the benefit of planning consent for residential development. This land is a 'legacy' from agreements entered into by the former Land Division of the Welsh Development Agency.

A non-statutory inquiry was held on 12, 13, 14 and 15 March 2019 at Tyla Garw Community Centre, Pontyclun with Mr Michael Bedford QC acting as Inspector. The inquiry considered an application made by Ms Sophie Seymour that the fields be registered as Town and Village Green. In his report prepared following the inquiry, Mr Michael Bedford QC concluded that the statutory test for registration had not been met, namely that it had not been demonstrated on the balance of probabilities that "a significant number of the inhabitants of [the neighbourhood of Miskin village] have indulged as of right in lawful sports and pastimes on the land [subject to the application] for a period of at least 20 years." Following the recommendation of the inspector, on 19 December 2019 the Commons Registration Authority for the land in question rejected the application for registration of the land as a Town or Village Green under Section 15(2) Commons Act 2006.

Outline planning permission was granted on 8<sup>th</sup> February 2018 for "approximately 460 dwellings, primary school, local centre (up to 200 sq. net sales), open space and associated drainage and landscaping" with all matters reserved other than access. The permission remains extant. The site is allocated in the adopted Local Development Plan for residential development as part of a strategic site allocation.

The permission is subject to 31 planning conditions including (*inter alia*) conditions requiring tree protection measures, a wildlife protection plan, a habitat management plan and a scheme of mitigation for protected species. An accompanying planning obligation ("s106 agreement")

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[Correspondence.Ken.Skates@gov.wales](mailto: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.

secures an employment and skills plan, a park and ride financial contribution, provision of the local centre, implementation of a 25 year long habitat land management plan and woodland buffer zone management plan, provision of public open space and play areas (in line with the LPA's standards) and associated management, and 20% affordable housing. There is also a requirement for payment of a Community Infrastructure Levy which will be calculated at the time of the reserved matters approval, as per the Regulations.

While in outline, the illustrative masterplan shows significant parts of the site remaining undeveloped (principally along the northern boundary) as well as areas of public open space within the body of the site. In total there will be 0.76ha of public open space, 3.3ha of informal open space and 0.65ha of woodland. Furthermore, open fields adjoining the northern boundary of the site will be kept open and managed for ecology and public access purposes as part of the 'habitat land management plan' referred to above. It should also be noted that NRW and the Council's Ecologist each raised no objection subject to the conditions and s106 agreement referred to above.

In conclusion, the relevant Council committee report notes "In the final analysis, the application is considered to be in accordance with the relevant policies of the Local Development Plan and in Planning Policy Wales with regard to the provision of new residential development. Furthermore, the proposal, subject to conditions and a legal agreement, has been shown to be acceptable in terms of all other material considerations, particularly in this case, highway impacts, amenity, impact on the character and appearance of the area, ecology, infrastructure provision, and health impacts when the key issues involved are balanced."

Yours Ever,

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

**Ken Skates AC/AM**

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

### **P-05-949 ARBED YR HEN YSGOL GANOLRADD I FERCHED Y BONTFAEN RHAG EI DYMCHWEL**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Sara Pedersen, ar ôl casglu 2,080 o lofnodion ar-lein a 3,442 ar bapur (dim yn derfynol), sef cyfanswm o 5,522 o lofnodion.

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

Galwn ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i amddiffyn yr hen 'Ysgol Ganolradd i Ferched' y Bontfaen, Bro Morgannwg. Hon oedd yr ysgol ganolradd gyntaf i gael ei hadeiladu yn benodol ar gyfer addysgu merched yng Nghymru (a Lloegr), ac mae cais cynllunio wedi ei gyflwyno i'w ddymchwel. Byddai methu ei gwarchod yn arwain at golli adeilad hanesyddol o bwysigrwydd cenedlaethol.

Wedi'i hagor ym 1896, ysgol ganolradd merched y Bontfaen oedd yr ysgol ganolradd gyntaf i ferched gael ei hadeiladu yng Nghymru (a Lloegr) o ganlyniad i Ddeddf Addysg Ganolradd Cymru 1889, a oedd ynddo'i hun yn foment bwysig yn Hanes Cymru. Ymysg ei gyfoeswyr, roedd ysgol y Bontfaen yn hynod anghyffredin o ran cynnwys llety i rai o'r disgyblion o'r cychwyn ac am gael ei ariannu i raddau helaeth gan ddyngarwr lleol.

Mae cymeriad gwreiddiol yr ysgol wedi goroesi i radd uchel iawn, yn allanol a thŷ mewn, gan gynnwys y neuadd a grisiau gwreiddiol. Dim ond 5 ysgol gymharol (o 95) sydd wedi'u rhestru ledled Cymru. Mae arolwg ohonynt i gyd yn cadarnhau fod ysgol y Bontfaen wedi goroesi i raddau cyfatebol i rai a gwell nag eraill.

Roedd y pensaer, Robert Williams, yn arloeswr ei gyfnod ac yn enwog am fod yn un radical. Roedd yn flaengar wrth annog cadwraeth adeiladau, yn arloeswr cenedlaethol o ran tai cymdeithasol, hybodd Ysgol Pensaernïaeth Cymru a hyrwyddodd cyhoeddi yn yr iaith Gymraeg. Yn ddiweddarach yn ei yrfa aeth i weithio i deulu Davies Bryan yn Llundain ac yna'r Aifft, lle mae llawer o'i adeiladau yn dal i sefyll ac wedi'u gwarchod yn genedlaethol.

Mae cyn 'Ysgol Ganolradd i Ferched y Bontfaen' wedi goroesi fel tystiolaeth amlwg a deniadol o gyfnod pwysig yn hanes Cymru pan ddarparwyd cyfleoedd cyfartal i ferched difreintiedig yr oes. Rydym yn annog

Llywodraeth Cymru, fel ceidwaid ein treftadaeth, i amddiffyn yr adeilad hwn, unai drwy ei restru neu ddarparu cyllid tai cymdeithasol ychwanegol i alluogi ei drawsnewid.

**Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:**

Cyfeiriad: Scourfield (2019). FORMER COWBRIDGE COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL, ABERTHIN ROAD, COWBRIDGE – AN HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL APPRAISAL.

**Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Bro Morgannwg
- Canol De Cymru

# Save Cowbridge Old Girls' School from demolition

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 12 Mai 2020  
Petitions Committee | 12 May 2020

**Reference:** RS20/11947

**Petition Number P-05-949**

**Petition title: SAVE COWBRIDGE OLD GIRLS' SCHOOL FROM DEMOLITION**

Text of petition: We call on the National Assembly for Wales to urge the Welsh Government to protect the former Intermediate School for Girls' in Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan. This was the first intermediate school to be built specifically for the education of girls in Wales (and England) and is the subject of a planning application for demolition. Failure to protect it will lead to the loss of a nationally important historic asset.

Opened in 1896, Cowbridge was the first girls' intermediate school to be built in Wales (and England) as a result of the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889, a pivotal moment in Welsh History. Amid its contemporaries, Cowbridge was highly unusual in including accommodation for boarders from the outset and largely funded by a local philanthropist.

The original character of the school survives to a very high degree, both internally and externally, including the original hall and staircase. Only 5 comparable (of 95) schools are listed across Wales. A survey of them all confirms that Cowbridge survives to an equivalent degree to some and a better degree than others.

The architect, Robert Williams, was a pioneer of his time and renowned for being a radical, prominent advocate of building





conservation, national pioneer of social housing, promoter of the Welsh School of Architecture and proponent for the publication of building literature in the Welsh language. He later went on to work in London and then Egypt for the Davies Bryan family, where many of his buildings still stand and are nationally protected.

In summary, the former Cowbridge Intermediate School for Girls' survives as a prominent and attractive testimony to a pivotal moment in Welsh history and the equal opportunities afforded to underprivileged girls of the time. We urge the Welsh Government, as custodians of our heritage, to protect this building either through listing or the provision of additional social housing funding to allow its conversion.

## 1. Background

The petition calls on the Welsh Government to use the listing system to protect this building. Listing is the way that a building or structure of special architectural or historic interest is recognised by law. Changes to listed buildings are managed through listed building consent, which is part of the planning system. Listing is intended to help manage change and protect the building, its setting and its features from unsympathetic works that could damage its special interest.

Many buildings are of interest architecturally or historically, but for buildings to be listed, this interest must be special. The Welsh Government uses Technical Advice Note 24: the historic environment, which provides the criteria used for listing. In summary, the main criteria are:

- Architectural interest.
- Historic interest
- Close historical associations
- Group value
- Age and rarity.

Anyone can request that the Welsh Government considers a building for listing. As the response from the Welsh Government to the petitioner points out, however, there is no right of appeal against a decision not to list a building, though an individual could look to pursue a judicial review if they felt the Welsh Government had not followed the correct process.

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 modernised the legislation that underpins the listed building regime. The Act introduced a right of review a decision by the Welsh Government to list a building, but not an equivalent right to review a decision **not** to list a building. You can

Title:

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read more about legislation relating to listed buildings - including changes introduced by the Historic Environment Act - [here](#).

In addition to the national list, local listing can be a way of protecting historic buildings of special local interest which do not meet national criteria for listing but have a vital role in maintaining local character and a sense of place. Local planning authorities are able to draw up lists of historic assets of special local interest. Cadw has published [Managing lists of historic assets of special local interest](#).

This document sets out general principles and good practice for preparing and managing lists of local historic assets and provides guidance on their use in the planning system. This guidance is aimed primarily at local planning authorities, but also at third sector organisations and the owners of historic assets. Compiling a list of historic assets of special local interest is voluntary, but where a local planning authority chooses to identify these assets, it must include policies for their conservation and enhancement in its development plan.

## 2. National Assembly for Wales action

In 2017 the Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee conducted an inquiry into the [historic environment](#). It did not recommend any changes to the listing system.

Every effort is made to ensure that the information contained in this briefing is correct at the time of publication. Readers should be aware that these briefings are not necessarily updated or otherwise amended to reflect subsequent changes.

# Arbed yr hen Ysgol Ganolradd i Ferched y Bont-faen rhag ei Dymchwel

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 24 Mawrth 2020  
Petitions Committee | 24 March 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS20/11947

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-949

Teitl y ddeiseb: ARBED YR HEN YSGOL GANOLRADD I FERCHED Y BONT-FAEN RHAG EI DYMCHWEL

Cynnwys y ddeiseb: Galwn ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i amddiffyn yr hen 'Ysgol Ganolradd i Ferched' y Bont-faen, Bro Morgannwg. Hon oedd yr ysgol ganolradd gyntaf i gael ei hadeiladu yn benodol ar gyfer addysgu merched yng Nghymru (a Lloegr), ac mae cais cynllunio wedi ei gyflwyno i'w ddymchwel. Byddai methu ei gwarchod yn arwain at golli adeilad hanesyddol o bwysigrwydd cenedlaethol.

Wedi'i hagar ym 1896, ysgol ganolradd merched y Bont-faen oedd yr ysgol ganolradd gyntaf i ferched gael ei hadeiladu yng Nghymru (a Lloegr) o ganlyniad i Ddeddf Addysg Ganolradd Cymru 1889, a oedd ynddo'i hun yn foment bwysig yn Hanes Cymru. Ymysg ei gyfoeswyr, roedd ysgol y Bont-faen yn hynod anghyffredin o ran cynnwys llety i rai o'r disgyblion o'r cychwyn ac am gael ei ariannu i raddau helaeth gan ddyngarwr lleol.

Mae cymeriad gwreiddiol yr ysgol wedi goroesi i radd uchel iawn, yn allanol a thŷ mewn, gan gynnwys y neuadd a grisiau gwreiddiol. Dim ond 5 ysgol gymharol (o 95) sydd wedi'u rhestru ledled Cymru. Mae arolwg ohonynt i gyd yn cadarnhau fod ysgol y Bont-faen wedi goroesi i raddau cyfatebol i rai a gwell nag eraill.

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aeth i weithio i deulu Davies Bryan yn Llundain ac yna'r Aifft, lle mae llawer o'i adeiladau yn dal i sefyll ac wedi'u gwarchod yn genedlaethol.

Mae cyn 'Ysgol Ganolradd i Ferched y Bont-faen' wedi goroesi fel tystiolaeth amlwg a deniadol o gyfnod pwysig yn hanes Cymru pan ddarparwyd cyfleoedd cyfartal i ferched difreintiedig yr oes. Rydym yn annog Llywodraeth Cymru, fel ceidwaid ein treftadaeth, i amddiffyn yr adeilad hwn, unai drwy ei restru neu ddarparu cyllid tai cymdeithasol ychwanegol i alluogi ei drawsnewid.

## 1. Y cefndir

Mae'r ddeiseb yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddefnyddio'r system restru i warchod yr adeilad hwn. Rhestru yw'r ffordd y caiff adeilad neu strwythur o ddiddordeb pensaernïol neu hanesyddol arbennig ei gydnabod gan y gyfraith. Mae newidiadau i adeiladau rhestredig yn cael eu rheoli drwy weithdrefn caniatâd adeiladau rhestredig, sy'n rhan o'r system gynllunio. Bwriad rhestru yw helpu i reoli newid a gwarchod yr adeilad, ei leoliad a'i nodweddion rhag gwaith anghydnaws a allai niweidio ei ddiddordeb arbennig.

Mae llawer o adeiladau sydd o ddiddordeb o safbwynt pensaernïol neu'n hanesyddol, ond er mwyn i adeiladau gael eu rhestru, rhaid i'r diddordeb hwn fod yn arbennig. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn defnyddio **Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 24: yr amgylchedd hanesyddol**, sy'n darparu'r meini prawf a ddefnyddir ar gyfer rhestru. Yn gryno, y prif feini prawf yw:

- Diddordeb pensaernïol.
- Diddordeb hanesyddol.
- Cysylltiadau hanesyddol agos.
- Gwerth fel grŵp.
- Oedran a phrinder.

Gall unrhyw un ofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru ystyried adeilad ar gyfer statws rhestredig. Fodd bynnag, fel y mae'r ymateb gan Lywodraeth Cymru i'r deisebydd yn nodi, nid oes hawl i apelio yn erbyn penderfyniad i beidio â rhestru adeilad, er y gallai unigolyn wneud cais am adolygiad barnwrol pe bai'n teimlo nad oedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dilyn y broses gywir.

Moderneiddiwyd y ddeddfwriaeth sy'n sail i'r drefn adeiladau rhestredig gan Ddeddf yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (Cymru) 2016. Cyflwynodd y Ddeddf hawl i gael adolygiad o benderfyniad gan Lywodraeth Cymru i restru adeilad, ond ni chyflwynwyd hawl gyfatebol i gael adolygiad o benderfyniad i **beidio** â rhestru adeilad. Gallwch ddarllen mwy am ddeddfwriaeth sy'n ymwneud ag adeiladau rhestredig – gan gynnwys newidiadau a gyflwynwyd gan Ddeddf yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol – [yma](#).

Yn ogystal â'r rhestr genedlaethol, gall rhestru lleol fod yn ffordd o warchod adeiladau hanesyddol o ddiddordeb lleol arbennig nad ydynt yn bodloni'r meini prawf cenedlaethol ar gyfer statws rhestredig ond sy'n chwarae rôl hollbwysig o ran cynnal cymeriad lleol ac ymdeimlad o le. Gall awdurdodau cynllunio lleol lunio rhestrau o asedau hanesyddol o ddiddordeb lleol arbennig. Mae Cadw wedi cyhoeddi **Rheoli rhestrau o asedau hanesyddol o ddiddordeb lleol arbennig**.

Mae'r ddogfen hon yn nodi egwyddorion cyffredinol ac arferion da ar gyfer paratoi a rheoli rhestrau o asedau hanesyddol lleol ac mae'n rhoi canllawiau ar sut i'w defnyddio yn y system gynllunio. Mae'r

canllawiau hyn wedi'u hanelu'n bennaf at awdurdodau cynllunio lleol, ond hefyd at sefydliadau'r trydydd sector a pherchnogion asedau hanesyddol. Mae llunio rhestr o asedau hanesyddol o ddiddordeb lleol arbennig yn wirfoddol, ond pan fydd awdurdod cynllunio lleol yn dewis nodi'r asedau hyn, rhaid iddo gynnwys polisïau ar gyfer eu gwarchod a'u gwella yn ei gynllun datblygu.

## 2. Camau gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Yn 2017 cynhaliodd Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu ymchwiliad i'r amgylchedd hanesyddol. Ni wnaeth unrhyw argymhellion i newid y system restru.

Gwneir pob ymdrech i sicrhau bod y wybodaeth yn y papur briffio hwn yn gywir ar 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.



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

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Sara Pedersen

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Eich cyfeirnod  
Your reference

Ein cyfeirnod  
Our reference

Dyddiad  
Date

Llinell uniongyrchol  
Direct line

Ebost  
Email:

qA1134323

13 August 2019

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Dear Sara,

Thank you for your email of 10 July enclosing a report from Mr Robert Scourfield in support of listing the Former Intermediate School for Girls, Cowbridge and asking for a decision not to list the school to be reconsidered.

In the light of Mr Scourfield's report I asked Cadw's Head of Regeneration and Conservation, Ms Judith Alfrey, to carefully consider the arguments that he has put forward against the criteria for listing, which I understand has previously been sent to you by Mr Rhodri Kelly. I attach a copy of her analysis.

On balance, I have no reason to disagree with Ms Alfrey's advice and, for the reasons explained in her analysis, I do not consider that the building meets the criteria for listing. I should explain that there is no right of appeal against the decision but it is open to you to seek legal advice on the merits of seeking permission to begin an action for judicial review. Further guidance is available [here](#).

I appreciate that my reply will be disappointing but there is a very high standard that needs to be met in order for any building to be listed on account of its special architectural or historic interest at the national level. That is not to say that this building should merely be dismissed because as Ms Alfrey points out in her analysis, the building has local importance. Therefore, the Vale of Glamorgan Council could consider taking the necessary steps so that this 'local importance' is taken into account when development is proposed. Further advice on this issue is available [here](#) and I would recommend that you approach the Council about the possibility of the former school being included on its list of County Treasures.

Yours sincerely,

Gwilym Hughes  
Head of Cadw

Gwasanaeth amgylchedd hanesyddol Llywodraeth Cymru yw Cadw, sy'n gweithio i sicrhau bod amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru yn hygyrch ac yn cael ei ddiogelu'n dda.

Cadw is the Welsh Government's historic environment service working for an accessible and well-protected historic environment for Wales.

Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg ac yn Saesneg.  
We welcome correspondence in both English and Welsh.

Tudalen y pecyn 131



BUDDSODDWR MEWN POBL  
INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



## **Asesiad o Hen Ysgol Ganolradd i Ferched y Bont-faen**

### **Cefndir**

Ym mis Chwefror 2019, fe wnaethom ni ymateb i gais i restru'r adeilad hwn, sef yr hen ysgol ganolradd i ferched. Er ei fod o ddiddordeb lleol, daethom i'r casgliad nad oedd yn bodloni'r meini prawf ar gyfer rhestru ac nad oedd yn cymharu'n ffafriol wrth ei feincnodi yn erbyn enghreifftiau eraill o'r math pwysig hwn o adeilad, sydd eisoes wedi'u rhestru. Mae ein rhesymau dros ein penderfyniad yn cyfeirio at newidiadau a wnaed i'r adeilad, yn cynnwys gosod ffenestri UPVC newydd yn lle'r rhan fwyaf o'r ffenestri gwreiddiol, a nodir hefyd y ffaith fod yr adeilad gwreiddiol wedi cael ei ymestyn yn ddi-oed ac yn helaeth iawn.

Gofynnwyd inni ailystyried yr argymhelliad hwn yng ngoleuni gwybodaeth newydd a gyflwynir mewn asesiad manwl a gafodd ei baratoi gan Robert Scourfield ar gyfer grŵp preswylwyr lleol.

Rwyf wedi ystyried yr adroddiad hwn yn ofalus, ond rwyf wedi dod i'r casgliad nad yw'r wybodaeth newydd a gyflwynir yn creu achos digon cryf i wrthdroi ein penderfyniad blaenorol.

### **Asesiad**

Dyma'r pwyntiau pwysicaf yn adroddiad Mr Scourfield

1. *Hon oedd yr ysgol ganolradd gyntaf i ferched a adeiladwyd yng Nghymru (1895-6) dan Ddeddf seneddol o bwysigrwydd arloesol.*

Roedd Deddf Addysg Ganolradd Cymru (1889) yn ddeddfwriaeth arloesol o ran darparu addysg i ferched a bechgyn y tu hwnt i oed cynradd gan gynghorau sir a chynghorau bwrdeistref sirol. Gwelwyd ysgolion ar wahân ar gyfer merched a bechgyn mewn rhai ardaloedd, ond mewn ardaloedd eraill cafodd ysgolion deuil neu ysgolion cymysg eu sefydlu. Caiff pwysigrwydd y Ddeddf ei gydnabod mewn sawl enghraifft arall o restru, yn cynnwys yn fwyaf diweddf Ysgol Maesydre yn y Trallwng. Mae enghreifftiau sydd wedi'u rhestru yn cynnwys ysgolion cymysg ac ysgolion un rhyw.

Yn fy nhyb i, nid oes unrhyw arwyddocâd arbennig ynghlwm wrth y ffaith fod ysgol y Bont-faen wedi'i hadeiladu fel ysgol i ferched, gan fod addysg i ferched wedi'i chynnwys yn y Ddeddf, a rhywbeth lleol oedd dewis sut y câi'r addysg honno ei chyflwyno. Beth bynnag am hynny, fel ysgol, cafodd ysgol y Bont-faen ei dilyn yn ddi-oed gan yr hyn sydd bellach yn Ysgol Plant Iau Heol Harold yn y Fenni, a adeiladwyd fel Ysgol Ganolradd i Ferched yn 1897, ac a rhestrwyd felly ym 1998.

2. *Roedd sefydlu'r ysgol (ac addysg ganolradd ym Mro Morgannwg yn fwy cyffredinol) yn bwnc llosg yn lleol yn sgil y ffaith fod Ysgol Ramadeg y Bont-faen wedi gwrthod ymuno â chynllun y sir.*

Er bod hyn yn ddiddorol, nid dyma'r unig enghraifft o bwnc llosg o'r fath: er enghraifft, dim ond oherwydd cefnogaeth y cyhoedd y sefydlwyd Ysgol Ganolradd Sirol Llanfyllin, sydd wedi'i rhestru.

3. *Mae'r ysgol yn anarferol oherwydd bod ganddi le i ddisgyblion preswyl, ac mae'r bloc preswyl yn elfen arbennig ym mhensaernïaeth yr ysgol.*

Yn sicr, mae hyn yn anarferol, ond nid wyf wedi fy mherswadio bod 'anarferol' o angenrheidrwydd yn gyfystyr ag 'arwyddocaol'. Er bod nodweddion pensaernïol arbennig i'w cael yn y bloc preswyl, nid ydynt yn ddigon, yn fy nhyb i, i droi'r fantol o blaid rhestru. Roedd Ysgol Friars ym Mangor, sydd wedi'i rhestru, yn cynnwys bloc cysgu a chanddo gynllun arbennig iawn.

4. *Mae cymeriad gwreiddiol yr ysgol wedi goroesi'n gyflawn i raddau helaeth, oddi mewn ac oddi allan, ac mae cynllun gwreiddiol yr ysgol wedi'i gadw. Mae ansawdd ei chynllun yn well na mwyafrif yr ysgolion canolradd eraill, wedi'i gynllunio gan bensaer diddorol na chaiff ei werthfawrogi'n ddigonol.*

Mae'r graddau y mae cymeriad gwreiddiol yr ysgol wedi goroesi yn bwnc dadleuol. Cafodd yr adeilad ei ymestyn yn helaeth iawn yn fuan ar ôl iddo agor am y tro cyntaf (ym 1909). Er bod yr estyniadau hanesyddol hyn yn cyd-fynd â chymeriad yr adeilad gwreiddiol, maent yn llethu'r gwreiddiol o ran eu maint. Mae rhywfaint o fanylion yr adeilad gwreiddiol wedi goroesi (a chydabyddir hyn yn ein hasesiad gwreiddiol), ond yn fy nhyb i, mae cymeriad amlycaf yr ysgol yn deillio o'r adeilad a adeiladwyd ym 1909.

Nid yw ysgol y Bont-faen yn cymharu'n ffafriol ag enghreifftiau eraill sydd wedi'u rhestru. Mae ysgolion Llanfyllin a'r Trallwng, er enghraifft, wedi cadw'u ffurf wreiddiol ac nid ydynt wedi cael eu newid yn sylweddol, ac mae'r ddwy'n enghreifftiau da o arddull cyfnod y Frenhines Ann ac arddull yr adfywiad baróc a oedd mor boblogaidd ar droad y ganrif. Yn fy nhyb i, mae eu nodweddion pensaernïol yn rhagori ar nodweddion ysgol y Bont-faen.

Fel ysgol y Bont-faen, fe adeiladwyd ysgol Heol Harold yn y Fenni (sydd wedi'i rhestru) mewn dau brif gam, ond mae hon hefyd yn rhagori ar ysgol y Bont-faen o safbwynt nodweddion pensaernïol: ymddengys na chafodd yr adeilad gwreiddiol ei lethu i'r un graddau gan ail gam y gwaith adeiladu.

Rhywbeth mwy problemus yw'r ffaith fod manylion wedi'u colli wrth osod y ffenestri uPVC newydd. Ni sonnir am hyn yn adroddiad Mr Scourfield, ond cafodd ei nodi gan yr Arolygydd Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cynorthwyol ar y pryd pan ymwelodd â'r ysgol ym mis Chwefror.

## **Casgliad.**

Yn ôl adroddiad Mr Scourfield, hyd yn oed os oes enghreifftiau gwell eisoes wedi'u rhestru, nid yw hyn ynddo'i hun yn rheswm digonol dros wrthod rhestru ysgol y Bont-faen. Mae'n honni ei bod ymhlith yr ysgolion canolradd gorau eu cyflwr yng Nghymru, a bod ei chynllun a'i ffitiadau mor gyflawn a phwysig ag enghreifftiau sydd eisoes wedi'u rhestru.



Ni allaf gytuno gyda'i asesiad, sy'n anwybyddu'r ffenestri newydd ac yn niwlio'r gwahaniaeth rhwng adeilad 1895-6 ac estyniadau 1909. Mae'n rhesymol inni ddefnyddio adeiladau sydd eisoes wedi'u rhestru fel meincnod ar gyfer asesu'r enghraifft hon o Ysgol Ganolradd, ac rwy'n fodlon nad yw'n cyrraedd y safon o safbwynt ei phensaernïaeth. O ran y prif bwynt sy'n ymwneud â'i diddordeb hanesyddol – mai hi oedd yr ysgol ganolradd gyntaf i ferched yng Nghymru – nid wyf o'r farn fod y ddadl hon yn dwyn digon o berswâd o blaid rhestru, gan fod yr egwyddor o roi addysg i ferched wedi'i chynnwys yn Neddf 1889, ac mae enghreifftiau rhestredig eraill yn adlewyrchu amrywiaeth y trefniadau ar gyfer darparu addysg i ferched a bechgyn fel ei gilydd yn unol â thelerau'r Ddeddf.

Er nad yw'r adeilad yn bodloni'r meini prawf ar gyfer rhestru, fel y nodir yn ein hasesiad blaenorol, yn amlwg mae o bwysigrwydd lleol ac efallai y gellir ei gynnwys ar restr Trysorau Sirol Bro Morgannwg.

Judith Alfrey

1 Awst 2019

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

22<sup>nd</sup> March 2020

Dear Members of the Petitions Committee,

**RE: Petition P-05-949. Save Cowbridge Old Girls' School from Demolition**

Thank you for considering our petition which calls on the Welsh Assembly to urge the Welsh Government to protect the former Intermediate School for Girls, Cowbridge, from demolition. The school was the first intermediate school throughout Wales and England to be built specifically for the education of girls as a result of the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889. It stands as an attractive testament to a pivotal moment in Welsh history about which we should be quite rightly proud. The building is under threat of demolition and the petition calls on the Welsh Government to protect it through either listing or the provision of additional social housing grant to allow the developers (Hafod Housing Association) to convert the building.

As outlined in the Minister's response of 6<sup>th</sup> March 2020, our campaign group has previously requested that Cadw consider the former Cowbridge Girls' School for listing. In order to provide new information in support of listing, we commissioned Robert Scourfield MA IHBC FSA to undertake a detailed historical and architectural appraisal of the school in June 2019. Mr Scourfield is a full member of the Institute of Historic Building Conservation and has served as a local authority buildings conservation officer for over 24 years. He also worked on the Cadw Resurvey of Wales from 1993-1995 and was a Cadw Inspector of historic buildings from 1999-2000. His full report, which was submitted to Cadw in July 2019, is enclosed for your information so that it can be considered alongside the petition and Ms Alfrey's response of the 1<sup>st</sup> August 2019.

Whilst it is respected that the Minister is obliged to concur with the opinion of Ms Alfrey, we would like to respectfully point out that her conclusion is very much based on her own highly subjective opinion rather than the clearly laid out guidelines for assessing suitability for listing. Enclosed is the rebuttal to Ms Alfrey's report which was sent to Cadw in August 2019. Cadw declined to respond to this rebuttal stating that it did not include any additional new information in support of listing, however, since it provided evidence to counter Ms Alfrey's view not to list, we feel this deserves consideration and an appropriate response.

More specifically, one of the reasons put forward for not listing the school buildings is that it would have been considered and rejected for listing in 1999 when Cadw undertook a community resurvey to identify historic buildings. No evidence has been presented to demonstrate that this was the case and there is the possibility that it was simply 'missed' due to the high density of listed buildings within Cowbridge. Furthermore, in the twenty years since the resurvey, knowledge surrounding Victorian buildings has increased substantially along with our appreciation of such buildings.

Another concern, as highlighted in Mr Scourfield's rebuttal, is that Ms Alfrey's report does not consider the merits of the architects. Mr Scourfield's report has led to the unearthing of a significant amount of information regarding the importance of Robert Williams, the architect of the original school buildings. As a result, Professor Dafydd Johnston has recognised that Robert Williams has provided a significant contribution to Welsh culture and an entry is currently being written for inclusion in the Dictionary of Welsh Biography and will be published shortly. This development in itself warrants further consideration by Cadw.

Following Cadw's response to Mr Scourfield's report and the widely differing views of Ms Alfrey and Mr Scourfield, a request for a peer review of the listing decision was made via Jane Hutt AM. We enclose both the letter sent to Jane Hutt AM (including a table detailing instances where historic buildings have been converted into social housing) and also the response received from the Minister on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2019 declining a peer review.

In September 2019 the Victorian Society listed the school buildings in their 'Top 10 Endangered Buildings List' – the only building in Wales included in the listing. Christopher Costelloe, Director of the Victorian Society, said *'Cowbridge School is a beautifully crafted building, solid, handsome and capable of being reused. Its thoughtless demolition would be a huge blow to the town. Many other Victorian school buildings are in a similar position – these buildings can and should be reused.'*

As a result of the listing decision by Cadw, the recognition of the importance of the building by the Victorian Society and the continuing feeling within the heritage profession that the building should be protected, in November 2019 we met with the developers (Hafod Housing Association) at a meeting chaired by Jane Hutt AM. During the meeting we discussed options for retention of the building for social housing and that it was felt it would be a fitting tribute to the architect who was an early pioneer for social reform. Due to the reasons cited for demolition being purely financial, we discussed options for community funding raising schemes to bridge the gap and also opportunities for heritage funding. Hafod Housing Association's recent conversion of Aberdare Intermediate School for Girls was discussed and how this demonstrated that historic buildings could be repurposed for social housing in line with current building standards (article enclosed). Unfortunately, all options for retention of the building were declined, and the building once again is subject to a planning application for demolition (due before the Vale of Glamorgan Planning Committee on 28<sup>th</sup> April 2020). The sale of the site to Hafod Housing Association by the Sir Thomas Mansel Franklen Trust is subject to planning permission for the scheme being approved.

As a result of the real threat of loss of this important historic asset, the petition was launched on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2020. Due to the imminent planning decision, there has been only a short time in which to collect signatures, however, the number collected demonstrates the overwhelming objection to loss of this building and that this resonates further afield than the immediate locality. Therefore, given the national level of support to save the building, the communal value (which forms part of the listing criteria) should be considered as high.

In order to demonstrate that Cadw's decision is widely disputed, we enclose a letter to the Deputy Minister for Culture Sport and Tourism which has been signed by a number of highly esteemed experts across the heritage profession. Also included with this letter is a report from Dr Sian Williams, former senior lecturer in educational history at Cardiff Metropolitan University, who states that the school 'was a building of note in both Wales and England'. The signatories of the group letter include several Fellows of the Learned Society of Wales, British Academy Fellows, the Director of the Victorian Society, the President of the Post-medieval Archaeological Society, the President of the Royal Historical Society, the President of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, the former President of the British Academy and former member of Cadw's Historic Building Council. Given the aforementioned subjective nature of Cadw's rejection to list the building by a single specialist in comparison with the number of highly respected specialists and academics who oppose this decision, we feel that this calls into question Cadw's assessment of the building and calls for greater scrutiny of their decision not to list.

In summary, we ask that you consider all of the concerns raised in this letter and enclosed documents regarding the decision not to list this important building. We feel that the extreme views of Cadw and the Minister in comparison to those who have signed the group letter demonstrates that at the very least a peer review is warranted, if not their decision overruled and the building protected through listing.

During our research we came across a quote from Maud Gunter, one of the first pupils who attended the school and later returned as headmistress. In 1971 when the girls' school was about to close and amalgamate with the local boys' school, she gave this message to the pupils:

*'You can be proud of the history of your school. See to it that you uphold its record in your own day and generation.'*

We now call on the custodians of our heritage to ensure that this building is preserved for generations to come and that it is protected so that it can continue to stand proudly as a reminder to the role that it played in ensuring equal opportunities in the education of women and that Wales, as a nation, was pivotal in creating these opportunities.

Yours sincerely,

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

Sara Pedersen  
SAVE Cowbridge Girls' School Campaign Group

# FORMER COWBRIDGE COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL, ABERTHIN ROAD, COWBRIDGE - AN HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL APPRAISAL



Prepared by Rob Scourfield M.A. I.H.B.C. F.S.A.

*scourfieldconsultancy.co.uk*

June 2019

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This appraisal of the heritage interest of the former comprehensive school at Aberthin Road, Cowbridge reassesses reports from various parties including the planning applicant, Cadw, the Vale of Glamorgan Council and the Victorian Society. Extensive research has produced a fascinating wealth of new information which underpins the very high architectural and historical importance of the school not just in a local context, but critically, in a national one. Whilst the building is undoubtedly a candidate for inclusion within the register of 'county treasures', it is also an obvious candidate for statutory listing.

The importance of the school may be summarised thus:-

### Historical Importance.

- Cowbridge was the first girls' intermediate school to be built (1895-6) in Wales and England, under an Act of Parliament that was of seminal Welsh importance.
- The school was built amid notorious local acrimony, which resonated at a national scale, Glamorgan being the last county in Wales to adopt the county schools scheme as a result.
- Amid its contemporaries, Cowbridge was highly unusual in including accommodation for boarders at the outset and for being funded to a great part, by private patronage (not strictly in the spirit of council-provided education).

### Architectural Importance

- The original character of Cowbridge School survives intact to a very high degree, externally and internally. It retains its original plan-form and was extended in 1909 in a remarkably sensitive manner.
- Only 5 comparable (of some 95 in total) schools are listed across Wales. A survey of them all confirms that Cowbridge survives to an equivalent degree to some and to a better degree than others.
- The architectural style of Cowbridge School is of greater quality than the majority of intermediate schools built across Wales, constructed of carefully-dressed limestone and designed with some flair as a picturesque and striking group. Certain details such as the unusual dormers, 'baronial' hostel range (with crow-stepped detail and pretty oriel window) and prominent corner chimneys, are atypical of the standard 'county' school vocabulary. Its immediate setting within its original railed forecourt survives intact.
- The sensitive design and siting of the school was no accident. The architect of the original school, Robert Williams, is a figure urgently deserving of greater recognition. He was a renowned radical, prominent (and rather early) advocate of building conservation, a national pioneer in terms of social housing (in Wales and England), archaeologist and early promoter of the Welsh School of Architecture (and in tandem, a noted critic of contemporary building design and practice in South Wales). He was also a proponent of the

Welsh language in building literature, and designed some prominent buildings in South Wales. In his later years, he was central to the Welsh community in Egypt, designing buildings for the Davies Bryan family, who were prominent in the promotion of Aberystwyth University. Rhys S Griffiths, architect of the extensions was a prolific and talented architect in South Wales, who eschewed his typical classical manner in response to his predecessor's work at Cowbridge. Robert Williams especially emerges from the shadows of history as a key figure in the history of late Victorian industrial Wales - he urgently deserves a biography.

### **Historical, evidential, aesthetic and communal values**

- The schools survive as a prominent and attractive testimony to a specially Welsh education Act of Parliament. Its exterior character and interior plan-form and fixtures intact to a very high degree, as recognised by the Victorian Society. The school is central to the history of Cowbridge and plays a significant part of the educational history of Wales. Its communal importance is evidenced by the level of objection raised at the proposed demolition of the school.

### **The setting of Cowbridge Conservation Area**

- A separate study by Dr Tudur Davies demonstrates that there is inter-visibility between the school and the nearby conservation area, and as such, the demolition of the schools would affect the setting of the conservation area.
- In terms of relevant Welsh policy guidance, the 'sensory' implications of demolishing the schools on the setting of the conservation area are also relevant. The history of the school is intrinsically linked to that of the town in educational and social terms, and was clearly designed as an 'eye-catcher' building prominently set along one of the main routes into Cowbridge. Its loss would be of great detriment to the setting of the conservation area - and indeed, there is good argument for the inclusion of the school within the conservation area itself, notwithstanding modern infill between it and the historic town.

### **Condition and viability**

- The structure, layout and construction of the schools would confirm that any structural problems would be localised and largely associated with post-closure neglect (typically blocked gutters and gullies, failing flashings etc). The buildings appear to be in sound structural condition and readily capable of conversion to a new use.

All of these aspects are considered in greater detail within the body of the report.

Lord Dafydd Elis-Thomas AM  
Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism  
National Assembly for Wales  
Cardiff Bay  
Cardiff  
CF99 1NA

18<sup>th</sup> March 2020

Dear Lord Elis-Thomas,

**Old Girls School, Aberthin Road, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan**

We, the undersigned, write to demonstrate our objection to the decision not to list the former intermediate School for Girls on Aberthin Road, Cowbridge which we consider to be of high architectural and historical importance on a national level. The school is currently under threat of demolition as part of a proposed housing development on the site.

Concerned local residents have sought our support for the case to list the building by Cadw. With all due respect to Cadw, we find their rationale for rejecting to list the building to be lacking in this case, given the surviving architectural attributes of the building, the significance of the building in relation to the history of Welsh education, the history of equality in women's education and the output of Robert Williams, the school's architect, a figure of outstanding importance, hitherto rather in the shadows.

The Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889 was a specifically Welsh experiment, where, for the first time in British history, intermediate education was to be offered to all children, regardless of their economic status or ability. The Welsh Intermediate Education Act pre-dated similar legislation in England by 12 years, which is a fact about which Wales should be proud. The schools built in response to the act were an educational experiment of national importance, putting Wales at the forefront. Cowbridge has the accolade of being the first purpose built Intermediate Girls' School in Wales, constructed in 1895-6 and skilfully extended in 1909.

Some 95 Intermediate schools were built in Wales. Of these, only five are listed, that at Pontypridd now sadly derelict. The intact nature of the Cowbridge School - externally and internally - compares very favourably with the listed schools. Typically, many schools were modernised across Wales, but Cowbridge retains many splendid features including the original staircase, open timbered roofs, doors, partitions, fireplaces etc.

It is a national tragedy that Cadw refuses to list the building, their decision based on ignoring it during the resurvey of Cowbridge in 1999, at a time when our understanding of Victorian buildings and their architects in Wales was somewhat lower than at present. We contest Cadw's conclusion that the school has been too heavily altered to retain its original character, given the sympathetic manner in which it was extended in 1909. Cadw's claim that the school has lost its character following the replacement of some of its original windows with UPVC is also perplexing, given that this has not altered the main fabric of the building and that there are numerous examples of buildings listed in Wales without their original fenestration.



Of the 95 Intermediate Schools to be built, Cowbridge is highly original in its style, the nods towards Scots Baronial and the striking array of chimneys of special note. The construction of local limestone (eschewing the typical brick trim) reveals the ideals of the original architect, Robert Williams, a renowned radical, prominent (and rather early) advocate of building conservation, a national pioneer in terms of social housing (in Wales and England), archaeologist and early promoter of the Welsh School of Architecture (and in tandem, a noted critic of contemporary building design and practice in South Wales). He was also a proponent of the Welsh language in building literature, and designed some prominent buildings in South Wales. He has emerged from the shadows as an important and highly influential figure and a talented designer. His practice extended to London, and later, Egypt. He is one of a very few Welsh 'exports' in terms of architects and was at the very centre of national debate on social issues including welfare, architectural design and conservation. Robert Williams has also been recognised by the Dictionary of Welsh Biography as providing a significant contribution to Welsh culture.

In terms of local politics, so strong was the opposition of Cowbridge grammar school to adopting the county scheme, that this resulted in Glamorgan being the last county to adopt the provisions of the 1889 Act. This controversy propitiated the foundation of the new girls' school, aided by a local benefactor.

In short, the school stands as testimony to the remarkably early provision of free school education in Wales and is a pioneer in being the first girls' Intermediate School to be completed within the country. In terms of education for girls, the school at Cowbridge is a very important aspect of Welsh history, surely resonating strongly with the aspirations of the Welsh Government with regards to gender equality. Put simply, it is a monument of Welsh history to be proud of.

**We ask the heritage minister to reconsider the listing of the old girls school in Cowbridge and undertake an independent peer review of the decision not to list the building. To allow the demolition of a building of such demonstrable architectural and historical importance would be a national disgrace and would run counter to the spirit of a devolved Wales, as so well enshrined within the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.**

Yours sincerely

**Dr Lloyd Bowen** BA MA PhD FRHS. Senior Lecturer in Early Modern and Welsh History, Cardiff University.

**Alan Brooks** BA. Architectural Historian; Specialist in Historic School Buildings, Author of several Pevsner buildings of England volumes.

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**Chris Costello** Director of the Victorian Society.

**Dr Jonathan Durrant** BA (Hons) MA PhD FHEA. Principal Lecturer in History, University of South Wales.

**Professor Robert Evans** FBA FLSW (Founding Fellow and member of its inaugural Council). Regius Professor of History Emeritus at the University of Oxford.

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**Professor Margot Finn** PhD FBA Professor of Modern British History, UCL, President of the Royal Historical Society

**Professor Angela V. John** BA MA PhD FRist.S FLSW Honorary Professor of History, Swansea University; historian and biographer.

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**Professor Dafydd Johnston** BA PhD FLSW. Director of the University of Wales Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies; Editor of the Dictionary of Welsh Biography.

**Dr Kate Giles** BA MA PhD. Buildings Archaeologist (specialising in Medieval and Post Medieval Buildings); Senior Lecturer and Director of the MA in Archaeology of Buildings, University of York.

**Dr Marion Löffler** Dipl Päd DPhil FRHS. Reader in Welsh History, Cardiff University; Assistant Editor of the Dictionary of Welsh Biography.

**Professor Lord (Kenneth Owen) Morgan of Aberdyfi** DLitt (Oxon.) FBA FLSW (Founding Fellow). Fellow in Modern History, the Queen's College, Oxford; Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Aberystwyth; Senior Vice-Chancellor, University of Wales; Editor of Welsh History Review/Cylchgrawn Hanes Cymru, 1971 - 2002; author of 35 works on Welsh and British history.

**Professor Prys Morgan** DL DPhill FSA FLSW (Founding Fellow). Emeritus Professor of History, Swansea University; President of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion; Former member of Cadw's Historic Building Council. Cwrt Herbert, Bishopston, Seasea, SA3 3DW

**Jacqui Pearce** BA (Hons) FSA MCIfA. Senior Ceramics Specialist, MOLA, London. President of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology.

**Dr Oriol Prizeman** MA (Cantab) AADip PhD (Cantab) RIBA SCA. Chartered Specialist Conservation Architect; Reader and Course Director MSc Sustainable Building Conservation, Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff University.

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**Rob Scourfield** BA MA IHBC FSA. Pembrokeshire coast conservation officer, former Cadw inspector; Author of a number of 'Pevsner' Buildings of Wales volumes.

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**Professor Patricia M. Thane** MA (Oxon) PhD (LSE) FBA. Professor in History, Birkbeck College, London; author of several publications on modern gender and political history.

**Professor Sir Keith Thomas** CH FBA FLSW (Founding Fellow). Honorary Fellow of All Souls College, former Professor of Modern History, University of Oxford; Past President of the British Academy.

**Dr Christopher J. Whitman** B.Arch (Hons), Dip.Arch, Architect, FHEA, PhD. Lecturer and Course Leader MSc in Sustainable Building Conservation, Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff University.

**Esther Robinson Wild** BA PgDip MA ACIfA. Historic Environment Consultant; Honorary Research Associate, Department of Archaeology, University of York.

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**Dr Sian Rhiannon Williams** BA (Hons) PhD. Historian; Former Senior Lecturer in History Education, Cardiff Metropolitan University.

Dear Members of the Petitions Committee,

4<sup>th</sup> May 2020

**RE: Petition P-05-949. Save Cowbridge Old Girls' School from Demolition**

Further to my previous letter dated 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2020 I enclose further correspondence that our group has had from the Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism. Following submission of the group letter (Encl. 6 in my previous correspondence), the Minister responded on 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2020 to inform us that he had requested an independent assessment of the listing decision and this was undertaken by Richard Hayman, an independent heritage consultant. I enclose the response from the Minister (Enc. A) alongside further reports from Ms Alfrey on behalf of Cadw (Enc B, dated 26<sup>th</sup> March, 2020) and the report compiled by Richard Hayman (Enc. C, dated 7<sup>th</sup> April, 2020).

In my previous letter I laid out the reasons for our request of an independent peer review and feel that the response from the Minister does not satisfy this and indeed raises many concerns about their selection criteria for independent assessments. As previously discussed, there are clearly laid out procedures in place for an independent peer review of listing decisions through Historic England or Historic Scotland. It is unclear why this course of action has not been undertaken in this case and how and why the Minister has instead selected his own assessor in the absence of any transparent selection criteria.

I also enclose a rebuttal prepared by Dr Tudur Davies and Robert Scourfield to the latest reports from the Minister, which was submitted today (Enc D 4<sup>th</sup> May 2020). As outlined in their email response (Enc E), there are serious questions regarding the selection criteria of Richard Hayman as an independent consultant in this case in addition to concerns over the subjective and bias nature of his report. I would particularly like to draw to your attention to the fact that Richard Hayman is currently contracted by Cadw as a self-employed consultant to assist in clearing the backlog of spot-listing requests. In addition, a member of his immediate family is currently working in partnership with Hafod Housing Association, who are the developers seeking demolition of the school. **These are two very clear conflicts of interest which have not been disclosed.**

The lack of transparency in due process and procedure, lack of consistency in decision making, failure to address concerns repeatedly raised, failure to acknowledge the viewpoint of leading specialists as outlined in the group letter and failure to demonstrate an ability to select an independent reviewer raises serious questions over the handling of the listing decision. An independent peer review by Historic England or Historic Scotland is urgently required to ensure that no biases or conflict of interests can be inferred.

We therefore ask you to ensure that the correct due processes are put in place, and adhered to, to ensure that an important part of our history is not lost. The evidential historical, aesthetical and communal values of the former Cowbridge Intermediate School for Girls have been clearly demonstrated and a group of the county's leading specialists in this area are all in agreement that this is an historically important building and should be protected for generations to come.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sara Pedersen". The signature is written in a cursive style and is centered within a light pink rectangular background.

Sara Pedersen  
SAVE Cowbridge Girls' School Campaign Group



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

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

Ein cyf/Our ref DET/00276/20

Dr Tudur Davies  
[REDACTED]

29 April 2020

Dear Dr Tudur Davies,

Thank you for your email of 18 March and the additional information opposing Cadw's decision not to list the former Girls School, Aberthin Road, Cowbridge as a nationally important building of special architectural or historic interest.

I have received a considerable amount of correspondence about this matter and I know that there is a great deal of support for the retention of the School. I am grateful for the additional information that you have provided which I sent to Cadw for formal consideration. The new information has been assessed by Ms Judith Alfrey, Cadw's Head of Regeneration. In addition, I asked for all the information received by Cadw relating to the school to be considered against the listing criteria by Richard Hayman, an independent building historian and archaeologist <https://www.richard-hayman.co.uk/index.html>.

Ms Alfrey and Mr Hayman have considered the information separately and impartially. Both have concluded that the original decision not to list is in line with the criteria for listing and that the additional material provided does not alter that position. I have attached a copy of their assessments and have no reason to disagree with their conclusion.

I appreciate that campaigners are passionate about saving the building but my position is that I remain in agreement with the decision not to list the building.

I appreciate that my reply will be disappointing but as there is no real prospect of the building being listed, and if campaigners have not already done so, may I recommend that they submit representations to the Vale of Glamorgan Council so that their concerns can be taken into account in the context of local listing and in deciding the planning application.

Yours sincerely,

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay  
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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.

**Former Cowbridge Intermediate School for Girls: Assessment of Additional Information, March 26<sup>th</sup> 2020**

**Background**

Dr Tudur Davies has written to the Deputy Minister raising a series of points in respect of the assessment of the former Girls School in Cowbridge, and enclosing a letter from the local campaign group, and additional information supplied by Dr Sian Williams. Having carefully considered the points in these three submissions, I have concluded that the information presented does not seriously challenge the basis of our previous assessments.

**Assessment**

I will address each of the points raised in turn:

1. That the building was not assessed against the criteria for listing.

We have carefully considered the case for special architectural and historic interest and addressed both aspects already.

In brief, for post-1840 buildings, the selection criteria point to the necessity to identify the best examples of particular building types, listing only buildings of definite quality and character. We recognise the intermediate school as an important building type, and the benchmark for listing is set by other examples previously cited. At Cowbridge, the original building does not wholly survive, as large-scale additions were made in 1909. We concluded that the building as it survives cannot be described as a good surviving example of a late C19 intermediate school, and that its overall architectural character (as a multi-phase building) has also been seriously compromised, most notably by the insertion of UPVC windows. This may seem like a minor incident, but the impact of refenestration on the architectural interest of buildings is very serious, undermining any claim to definite quality and character. Our assessment acknowledges the retention of some features (including roof structures and staircase), but we have concluded that overall, it is not an especially good or well-preserved exemplar of its type.

As regards historic interest, the case in favour rests on this building being the first intermediate school for girls in Wales. The criterion of historic interest focuses on buildings that illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history. We are in no doubt whatsoever that the Welsh Intermediate Education Act is of seminal importance, and we have listed the best examples of schools built according to its provisions, including an early Girls School (Harold Road Junior School, Abergavenny). I am satisfied that the statutory list already includes buildings that illustrate this important aspect of national cultural/social history (both in respect of education generally, and education for girls more specifically). The ability of this particular building to illustrate that history is compromised by the points addressed in consideration of its architectural merits, principally the fact that it does not survive as built.

2. That the building is historically significant

We have addressed this in our consideration against the criteria; it is the Welsh Intermediate Education Act that is of historical significance, and we have already identified those buildings that best exemplify its provisions. We have also previously addressed the controversy that surrounded its establishment.

3. That the building is a C19 building of note

We have addressed this in our consideration against the criteria: as surviving, the building has a late C19 phase, but was considerably extended in the early years of the C20; although these alterations were carried out in a manner that respected the general style of the original building, they were on a very considerable scale, marking extensive change, particularly in overall form. The building has also been altered since, notably by the replacement of the windows with UPVC.

4. The contribution of the architect of the original building to Welsh culture

I am in no doubt that the architect (Robert Williams) is a highly interesting figure, but I am not persuaded that in itself this provides grounds to list this building, as his original design does not survive intact, and cannot be said to be a clear expression of his ideals. Any case for listing based on historical association is undermined for the same reason: the criteria direct us to consider the extent to which elements of a building's original contemporary character have been retained. As already set out, in this case, the original contemporary character has not been well retained.

## **Conclusion**

Our evaluation necessarily refers back again and again to the architectural merits of the building; the criteria for listing are partly focused on special architectural interest, both in terms of design, decoration and craftsmanship, and also in terms of important examples of particular types; they are also partly focused on special historic interest: the illustration of important aspects of the nation's history. The illustrative capacity of a building is dependent on the quality and integrity of its historic fabric – the better preserved a building is architecturally, the better it is able to illustrate an aspect of history. On all these counts, the fact that the building does not survive as built, and that its final form has also been compromised by alteration, undermines any case for listing against the criteria of architectural interest, historic interest, or historical association.

Judith Alfrey  
26<sup>th</sup> March 2020



### **Cowbridge Intermediate School for Girls**

A request that this building should be considered for listing was made in December 2018, in response to a proposal to demolish the building and redevelop the site. An independent visual impact assessment was undertaken by Dr Tudur Davies in January 2019, which was chiefly concerned with demonstrating the building's contribution to the historic character of Cowbridge. Although it only suggested that the building be considered for listed status, the assessment nevertheless recommended that the building should be included in the list of County Treasures. The building was inspected by Cadw in February 2019 and was rejected for listing. The reasons for rejection included substantial extension that overwhelmed the character of the original school and unsympathetic alterations to a building that compared unfavourably with other listed examples of this building type. Subsequently, in June 2019 a report advocating its listing was commissioned by a local campaign group from Scourfield Associates. While this provided much background information, the content and the argument therein was considered insufficient to alter the original decision, as set out in a report by Cadw dated August 2019. Scourfield Associates subsequently submitted a Rebuttal and, in March 2020, a letter of protest was submitted to Cadw, signed by numerous academics and heritage professionals. The content of the letter, however, is largely a paraphrase of the Scourfield Rebuttal, with some escalation of language – Cadw is accused of 'ignoring' the building during Resurvey, while the hitherto largely obscure architect Robert Williams is now described as a man of 'outstanding importance'.

This report comments on the content of the Scourfield Rebuttal, the initial Scourfield Associates Report, and the letter of protest sent in March 2020.

The main points that have been made and reiterated are:

#### **The significance of Robert Williams**

Little of the biographical detail that has been provided is germane to his quality as an architect. The statement that Williams has 'emerged from the shadows' is not substantiated. It would be useful to know who is now interested in his architecture and which of his buildings are now attracting attention. As Robert Scourfield stated in his original report, Williams is rarely mentioned in the volumes of the Buildings of Wales (or England) and it is not clear how his qualities as an architect have previously been misjudged. For example, are there other buildings by him that have hitherto been unattributed, or have his known works been underestimated? The market hall at Pontypool is the only example of his work listed in Wales. It was listed principally as a surviving intact example of a Victorian market hall, rather than for its special architectural interest. John Newman described it as 'utilitarian'.

#### **Cowbridge Intermediate School for Girls was the first example of its kind**

The 1889 Intermediate Education Act made provision for boys' and girls' education, but whether this occurred in a mixed school (with separate entrances for boys and girls) or in separate schools was governed by practical considerations. The date of completion of schools under the Act reflected these considerations. In my opinion, therefore, the

landmark event was the passing of the Act rather than the completion of the first all-girl school built under its terms. In any case, Cowbridge was not the first Intermediate School to offer education for girls. It could be argued that mixed schools were a greater symbol of gender equality in education than single-sex schools. Of the five Intermediate schools that have been listed, two were girls' schools. The County School for Girls in Abergavenny (listed as Harold Road Junior School) was opened in 1897 and the Cardiff Intermediate School for Girls was completed in 1900 (and listed as Coleg Glan Hafren). I do not think they are of lesser historical significance because they happened to be finished later than Cowbridge. They are certainly of superior architectural quality.

### **Provision for boarders**

Provision for boarders is described in the Rebuttal as rare, although no other examples are cited for Intermediate Schools (Bangor had boarders before it became an Intermediate school). Perhaps 'rare' is used as a cautious alternative to 'unique' in this context. However, other types of schools accepted boarders and, given the short lifespan of Intermediate Schools before the 1902 Education Act, this aspect of its history is ancillary to the debate about its historic importance. The state of preservation of its dormitories is not described in the Rebuttal or the previous Report, so the contribution they make to the evidential value of the building is uncertain. Their significance nevertheless seems to be limited and could therefore be used only to support the main argument for listing.

### **Local controversy**

The rebuttal adds nothing new to counter the criticism made in Cadw's initial response. The Scourfield report compared Cowbridge with other listed Intermediate schools but, where it only considered the architecture of the other schools, it included the historical interest of Cowbridge. This unbalanced comparison has not been remedied.

### **Loss of architectural character**

Cadw's main criticism of Scourfield's original Report was that it blurs the distinction between the original school of 1895-6 and the extension of 1909. This was not addressed in the Rebuttal. The interior description in the first Report is vague and relies, in the case of the assembly hall and classroom corridor, on photographs taken in 2017. Furthermore, it is not made clear whether the classroom and corridor belong to the 1895-6 or 1909 phase. Email correspondence with Cadw in 2019 has suggested that the fireplace surrounds in the building have been removed, but the Report specifically cites the fireplaces as part of the surviving fabric. Little detail is provided regarding the plan of the original school, which would be necessary to substantiate the claim that it retains its original plan 'to a very good degree' (although the word 'original' is applied in the Report and Rebuttal to both phases of work). There is evidence that the original plan was changed. A 1907 photograph of the original building shows a projecting gabled bay on the left side of the assembly hall, balancing the classroom wing on the right-hand side. This was replaced by a new two-storey range in the extension of the school in 1909. This is important because it shows that the original

balanced front (it was symmetrical in its mass but not in its fenestration) was lost in the 1909 extension.



this part was taken down in 1909

The most important exterior view of the school is the east front facing Aberthin Road. From here the original school is sandwiched between extensions, the result of which is that the building has more the character of 1909 than 1895-6. The original school comprises a 4-bay range (presumably the assembly hall) and a gabled classroom wing on its right-hand side. The school was extended by three additional gabled bays on the right side, larger in scale than the original work and including a new assembly hall at the right end. On the left side the original gabled wing was replaced by a two-storey block incorporating a shaped gable to the central bay (and which might have incorporated the extra dormitory added in 1909, although Scourfield describes it as a classroom block). This largely obscures the original entrance/dormitory range of the school, which is set further behind and is no longer visible from the road to its best advantage.

The Rebuttal's argument that many listed buildings have been extended, restored or re-fashioned in other ways over time is employed in a misleading way. The important point is whether later work has intrinsic merit and whether it adds to or detracts from the architectural interest of the original work. In the case of the Cowbridge Intermediate School the later work does not have special architectural interest for its date, and by its scale it dominates a view of the school from the road, subsuming the 1895-6 work. This is inadvertently recognised in the Rebuttal where it states that the aesthetic value of the building relies to a significant extent on its dramatic roofline, a clear reference to the triple-gabled 1909 work.

A comparison of the Cowbridge school with other listed intermediate schools was covered in Cadw's previous response and the Rebuttal offers no counter arguments.

### **Replacement of windows**

The Rebuttal rejects Cadw's opinion that loss of original windows is a negative factor in considering the building for listing. To counter it, some examples are quoted of buildings that have been listed in spite of having plastic windows, giving the impression that window alteration is not an important factor. This is clearly wrong. In considering a building for listing the window detail is of varying importance, depending on its contribution to overall character and architectural merit. In a building which has large windows, which the assembly hall and the original classroom wing, as well as the 1909 extensions all do, the original window detail is important to the overall historic character. The Rebuttal plays down the importance of the windows, but Cadw's original site inspection correctly noted that the loss of the original window detail and its replacement using unsympathetic materials is a significant negative factor.

### **Conclusion**

Neither the Rebuttal nor the more strongly worded letter of protest offers any new insights or arguments that make a convincing case for overturning the decision not to list. The Rebuttal does not make a full assessment of the building, as it overlooks or plays down the importance of any negative factors. In my opinion the historical argument that the building represents a significant 'first' is also overplayed.

Richard Hayman

7 April 2020

## Former Girls School, Aberthin Road, Cowbridge – Response to Listing Assessment of March/April 2020

By Tudur Davies BA Hons, MA, PhD

Robert Scourfield MA, IHBC, FSA.

### **Executive summary**

This report has been compiled in response to assessments by Judith Alfrey (Cadw) and Richard Hayman (independent consultant) which were commissioned by the Deputy Minister of Culture Sport and Tourism in March 2020. Both Alfrey and Hayman advise that the former Intermediate School for Girls does not meet the criteria for listing. Their assessments do not recognise the extent to which the original 1895-6 school building survives and overlook the historic value of the school despite the fact it was the first purpose built intermediate girls school across both England and Wales. These views are contested as being inaccurate and highly subjective in nature. Our rationale for objecting to these assessments are described according to the four forms of heritage value outlined in Cadw's Conservation Principals (2011).

### ***Evidential value***

Alfrey and Hayman claim that the school does not survive as originally built and that it has been excessively altered such that it no longer retains the character of the original 1895-6 building. However, new research undertaken in preparation of this report demonstrates that to the contrary, the original girls' school in Cowbridge survives to a very high degree retaining more than 72% of the façade around its original perimeter and more than 84% (possibly even 100%) of the original footprint of the building. Internally, changes to its original layout have been minimal, consisting only of the removal of one partition wall and the removal of part of an external wall from the 'professor's room' to create a corridor leading to the classrooms and hall of the 1909 extension. Numerous original features still survive within the building, including original fireplaces, staircase, roof-beams and the original 1895-6 water cistern located above the servants' bedroom.

The claim that the school has lost its original character as a result of the 1909 extension is contested, given that the majority of that building work was undertaken in identical style to the original school. The old entrance wing was partially demolished as part of the 1909 works, but new evidence suggests the retention of the internal walls, the majority of the external ground floor walls, windows and doorway, demonstrating a continuity in style between the two phases of building. Indeed, from both an internal and external perspective, it is very difficult to differentiate the two phases of building. Given the skilful manner in which the 1909 extension blends with the original structure, it is argued that the unfair criticism of the 1909 work as being without 'special architectural interest' is entirely misleading, as is the claim that it has lost its original character. It also is noted that several buildings across Wales have been listed despite more extensive modification (including replacement of fenestration).

### ***Historical value***

Both Alfrey and Hayman contest that there is any significance to the fact Cowbridge was the first purposely built intermediate girls' school across both England and Wales. They claim that other schools built at the same time are better preserved (without substantiation) and suggest that schools such as

Abergavenny and Cardiff girls' intermediates 'illustrate this important aspect of cultural history'. However, the current examination of the historical contexts of these schools suggests that Cowbridge is as well preserved if not better than the examples given by Alfrey and Hayman and have very different social contexts that contributes to its genuine significance. Hayman also subjectively contests that mixed schools were symbols of greater equality, yet historical sources also suggest that mixed schools were often prejudicial in the implementation of the curriculum. From an architectural perspective this is also immaterial given that Hayman himself notes differences between the designs of mixed and single sex schools. Early schools built specifically for girls are also very rare, especially one like Cowbridge which had purpose built science facilities built from their onset.

Richard Hayman's assessment questions the extent to which Robert Williams, the school's architect should be recognised for his design skills. Although the extent of Williams' surviving work is uncertain, this report provides prominent examples of his work across the world that survive because of the use of quality materials and his prizewinning designs.

### ***Aesthetic Value***

Although the old girls school in Cowbridge is an architecturally attractive building, Alfrey and Hayman claim that the loss of original fenestration has resulted in a loss of architectural character. This is both subjective and inaccurate as there are in fact original stained glass windows retained within the school's hostel range. Furthermore, the replacement of other original windows by UPVC frames does not negate the character of its standing masonry and original internal features. Such UPVC windows are easily replaced to restore the character of the building and there are many examples of buildings that have been listed throughout Wales despite replacement of some or all of the original windows.

### ***Communal Value***

Even if Alfrey and Hayman think the school is unworthy of listing based on its architectural and historical merits, their opinions are contrasted by more than 20 senior academics and specialists with more specific experience in the history of education in Britain. The communal value of the building is also demonstrated by over 5,500 signatures calling on the Welsh Assembly to urge the Welsh Government to intervene to save the building. Their views are as valid, if not more so than Alfrey and Hayman, and should not be brushed aside.

This evidence is discussed in greater detail within the report to support the conclusion that the school should be considered as having a high national significance and should be reconsidered for listed status.

## Eitem 3.5

### **P-05-955 Gwrthwynebu cynnig Costain i weithredu Opsiwn B ar gyfer dargyfeirio'r A465 ym Mryn-mawr**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Heads Of the Valley Petition Group, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 1,128 lofnodion.

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

Am y rhesymau a roddir isod, rydym ni sydd wedi llofnodi isod yn gwrthwynebu cynnig Costain i weithredu Opsiwn B ar gyfer dargyfeirio'r A465 ym Mryn-mawr. Mae Costain yn ffafrio opsiwn B a'r bwriad yw iddi gael ei gweithredu ym mis Ebrill 2020.

Ni fydd mynedfa i Fryn-mawr nac allanfa ohoni o'r cwm gorllewinol.

Bydd Opsiwn B yn peri cynnydd dramatig yn y traffig mawr sydd eisoes yn mynd trwy Gendl a Bryn-mawr gan na fydd gan yrwyr sy'n teithio tua'r gorllewin ffordd o ddefnyddio'r A465 o ardaloedd y cwm gorllewinol, e.e. Nant-y-glo, y Blaenau, Abertyleri, Aber-big, Llanhilledd, Blaenafon ac ati.

Bydd goblygiadau i fasnachwyr yn nhrefi Cendl a Bryn-mawr, sydd eisoes yn ei chael yn anodd, gan y bydd traffig sy'n teithio o'r dwyrain yn osgoi'r trefi hyn.

Hefyd, bydd yr effaith amgylcheddol ar y ddwy dref yn annerbyniol oherwydd y cynnydd mewn allyriadau carbon o draffig araf sydd, yn ystod yr oriau brig, yn sefyll yn stond.

Mae cyfyngiad pwysau o 7.5 tonnall ar y ffordd trwy Gendl; fodd bynnag, ni fydd traffig trwm dros 7.5 tonnall yn gallu cyrraedd A465 heb deithio trwy Gendl a Bryn-mawr.

Bydd trafndiaeth gyhoeddus yn wynebu gwyrriad o hyd at chwe milltir i ddefnyddio'r A465.

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

- Blaenau Gwent
- Dwyrain De Cymru

# P-05-955–Gwrthwynebu cynnig Costain i weithredu Opsiwn B ar gyfer dargyfeirio'r A465 ym Mryn-mawr

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 11 Mai 2020  
Petitions Committee | 11 May 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS20/12394-1

## Cyflwyniad

**Rhif y ddeiseb:** P-05-955

**Teitl y ddeiseb:** Gwrthwynebu cynnig Costain i weithredu Opsiwn B ar gyfer dargyfeirio'r A465 ym Mryn-mawr

**Testun y ddeiseb:** Am y rhesymau a roddir isod, rydym ni sydd wedi llofnodi isod yn gwrthwynebu cynnig Costain i weithredu Opsiwn B ar gyfer dargyfeirio'r A465 ym Mryn-mawr. Mae Costain yn ffafrio opsiwn B a'r bwriad yw iddi gael ei gweithredu ym mis Ebrill 2020. Ni fydd mynedfa i Fryn-mawr nac allanfa ohoni o'r Cwm Gorllewinol. Bydd Opsiwn B yn peri cynnydd dramatig yn y traffig mawr sydd eisoes yn mynd trwy Gendl a Bryn-mawr gan na fydd gan yrwyr sy'n teithio tua'r gorllewin ffordd o ddefnyddio'r A465 o ardaloedd y cwm gorllewinol, e.e. Nant-y-glo, y Blaenau, Abertyleri, Aber-big, Llanhiledd, Blaenafon ac ati. Bydd goblygiadau i fasnachwyr yn nhrefi Cendl a Bryn-mawr, sydd eisoes yn ei chael yn anodd, gan y bydd traffig sy'n teithio o'r dwyrain yn osgoi'r trefi hyn. Hefyd, bydd yr effaith amgylcheddol ar y ddwy dref yn annerbyniol oherwydd y cynnydd mewn allyriadau carbon o draffig araf sydd, yn ystod yr oriau brig, yn sefyll yn stond. Mae cyfyngiad pwysau o 7.5 tonnall ar y ffordd trwy Gendl; fodd bynnag, ni fydd traffig trwm dros 7.5 tonnall yn gallu cyrraedd A465 heb deithio trwy





Gendl a Bryn-mawr. Bydd trafndiaeth gyhoeddus yn wynebu gwyrriad o hyd at chwe milltir i ddefnyddio'r A465.

## 1. Y cefndir

O dan Ddeddf Priffyrdd 1980, Llywodraeth Cymru yw'r awdurdod priffyrdd ar gyfer rhwydwaith cefnffyrdd a thraffyrdd Cymru. Mae rhwydwaith hwn yn cynnwys yr A465, sef 'Ffordd Blaenau'r Cymoedd', sy'n rhedeg o'r Fenni i Gastell-nedd.

### Ffordd yr A465 - Rhan 2

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymgymryd â phrosiect i ddeuoli 40km o'r ffordd rhwng y Fenni a Hirwaun. Cafodd y prosiect ei rannu yn chwe rhan er mwyn hwyluso'r broses o'i roi ar waith fesul cam. Mae'r prosiect yn cynnwys cynllun i ledi'r ffordd rhwng Gilwern a Brynmawr, sef Rhan 2 o'r prosiect. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi trosolwg o'r cynllun a nifer o ddogfennau yn ymwneud ag ef.

Mae'r rhan hon o'r prosiect yn cynnwys creu dwy lôn ar ddarn 8km o'r ffordd, a hynny i'r ddau gyfeiriad. Dyfarnwyd y prosiect i gwmni Costain gan Lywodraeth Cymru ym mis Mehefin 2011.

Cynhaliwyd ymchwiliad cyhoeddus ym mis Mawrth 2014, ac ym mis Hydref 2014, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru lythyr penderfyniad yn cadarnhau'r Gorchmynion ar gyfer y cynllun.

Yn wreiddiol, roedd disgwyl i'r cynllun gael ei gwblhau yn 2018. Mae gwefan Llywodraeth Cymru bellach yn nodi y bydd y cynllun yn cael ei gwblhau yn nhymor y gwanwyn 2021.

Ym mis Chwefror 2020, cyhoeddodd Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru adroddiad ar y cynllun. Mae'r adroddiad yn nodi y bydd y cynllun:

...yn costio tua £100 miliwn yn fwy i bwrs y wlad nag a amcangyfrifwyd ar ddechrau'r gwaith adeiladu ac yn cymryd mwy na dwy flynedd yn hwy na'r disgwyl i'w gwblhau.

Bu anghydfod cyfreithiol hefyd rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a Costain, sydd wedi bod yn destun adroddiadau yn y cyfryngau.

### Opsiynau ar gyfer trefn ffyrdd dros dro

Mae'r ddeiseb hon yn ymwneud â newidiadau i'r drefn ffyrdd dros dro sydd eisoes ar waith o amgylch cylchdro Brynmawr a fydd yn hwyluso rhai agweddau ar y gwaith. Yn ei lythyr at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor, mae Gweinidog yr Economi, Trafnidiaeth a Gogledd Cymru yn disgrifio'r cynnig fel:

...newid sylweddol i'r drefn ffyrdd dros dro...sy'n angenrheidiol er mwyn cwblhau'r prosiect

Mae llythyr y Gweinidog yn nodi bod dau opsiwn wedi'u hystyried ar gyfer y drefn ffyrdd dros dro. Dywed y Gweinidog:

...mae'r gwaith o ystyried yr opsiynau wedi dangos nad oes opsiwn na fydd yn amharu ar yr ardal...nodwyd dau brif opsiwn fel y rhai a oedd fwyaf tebygol o fodloni gofynion y prosiect, sef Opsiwn A ac Opsiwn B.

Mae'r Gweinidog o'r farn "mai Opsiwn B yw'r opsiwn gorau at ei gilydd."

Mae'r deisebwyr yn codi pryderon ynghylch yr effaith y byddai opsiwn B yn ei chael. Mae llythyr y Gweinidog at y Cadeirydd yn nodi y byddai'r ffordd ymadael tua'r gorllewin i Frynmawr ar gau nes bod y prosiect bron wedi cael ei gwblhau, ac y byddai'r ffordd ymuno tua'r gorllewin ar gau am dri mis. Mae'r deisebwyr yn pryderu ynghylch yr effaith y byddai hyn yn ei chael ar fasnach ym Mryn-mawr, ynghylch y posibilrwydd y byddai cerbydau trwm yn teithio drwy Gendl, ac ynghylch yr oedi a'r tagfeydd y byddai'r gwyrriad yn eu hachosi.

Mae effeithiau'r cynnig hefyd wedi bod yn destun **adroddiadau yn y cyfryngau.**

Yn ei lythyr at y Cadeirydd, mae'r Gweinidog yn nodi:

... bod y modelu traffig a gynhaliwyd yn nodi y byddai teithwyr yn cyrraedd Brynmawr yn gyflymach o dan Opsiwn B...Disgwylir i Opsiwn B wella amseroedd teithio yn gyffredinol, a lleihau'r temtasiwn i ddefnyddio ffyrdd lleol, wrth i ddibynadwyedd wella. Dylai'r dargyfeiriad gymryd tua saith munud.

Mae'r Gweinidog hefyd yn nodi bod terfyn pwysau o 7.5 tonnell ar gyfer cerbydau sy'n teithio drwy Gendl, a bod arwyddion sy'n hysbysu gyrwyr am y terfyn pwysau ymlaen llaw wedi'u hatgyfnerthu.

## Ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus

Roedd disgwyl i arddangosfeydd cyhoeddus gael eu cynnal ym mis Mawrth 2020 er mwyn amlinellu effeithiau'r ddau opsiwn. Yn dilyn hynny, byddai Llywodraeth Cymru:

... [yn gobeithio] y bydd nifer o'r rheini sydd wedi llofnodi'r ddeiseb yn deall pam mai Opsiwn B yw'r opsiwn gorau at ei gilydd.

Yn sgil pandemig y coronafeirws, mae'r digwyddiadau hyn wedi'u gohirio. Fodd bynnag, yn ei lythyr at y Cadeirydd, dywed y Gweinidog na fydd newidiadau yn digwydd nes bod y gwaith ymgysylltu hwn wedi cael ei gynnal.

Ym mis Mawrth 2020, cyhoeddwyd datganiad **ar gyfrif Twitter swyddogol** y prosiect ynghylch y digwyddiadau ymgynghori cyhoeddus a oedd wedi'u gohirio. Roedd y datganiad yn dweud:

We are currently exploring alternative methods to communicate the options and we will publicise these as soon as is possible in the current circumstances and at the latest by mid-April.

Ar 29 Ebrill, ar adeg ysgrifennu'r briff hwn, nid oedd unrhyw wybodaeth bellach ar gael am y digwyddiadau dan sylw.

## 2. Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru a Senedd Cymru

Ar 19 Chwefror 2020, cyhoeddodd Weinidog yr Economi, Trafnidiaeth a Gogledd Cymru **ddatganiad ysgrifenedig** yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am Ran 2 o'r cynllun.

Er na chafwyd trafodaeth yn y Senedd ar yr opsiynau ar gyfer y drefn ffyrdd dros dro mewn perthynas â'r agwedd hon ar y gwaith, codwyd **nifer o gwestiynau** eisoes ynghylch y cynllun cyffredinol. Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus hefyd **yn bwriadu cynnal ymchwiliad** i'r cynllun yn sgil y ffaith bod gwariant ar y prosiect yn uwch na'r gyllideb a'r ffaith ei fod yn destun oedi sylweddol.

Yn fwyaf diweddar, roedd effaith pandemig y coronafeirws ar waith adeiladu, a'r oedi pellach a welwyd mewn perthynas â phrosiectau o ganlyniad i hynny, yn un o'r materion **a godwyd yn y Cyfarfod Llawn**. Dywedodd y Gweinidog:

...rwy'n credu ein bod wedi gweld adeiladu mewn nifer o ardaloedd yn cael ei gynnal er mwyn cefnogi'r ymdrech iechyd a'r economi sydd ar waith ar hyn o bryd...yr A465 hefyd—darn hanfodol o seilwaith economaidd a fydd yn ganolog i'r economi ranbarthol a'r broses o ymadfer wedi'r coronafeirws yn y blynyddoedd i ddod.





Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-955  
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/00903/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AC  
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

17 Ebrill 2020

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 16 Mawrth ynglŷn â Deiseb P-05-955 'Gwrthwynebu cynnig Costain i weithredu Opsiwn B ar gyfer dargyfeirio'r A465 ym Mryn-mawr'

Mae Costain yn gwneud newid sylweddol i'r drefn ffyrdd dros dro wrth adeiladu Rhan 2 o brosiect yr A465, sy'n angenrheidiol er mwyn cwblhau'r prosiect. Mae'r cynnig yn cynnwys symud y ddwy lon draffig i'r A465 uchel, dwy lefel newydd ar gyfer 2km mwyaf gorllewinol y cynllun. Mae symud y traffig yn galluogi dechrau gwaith ar yr A465 lefel isel bresennol y mae traffig wedi bod yn ei defnyddio hyd yn hyn.

Mae nifer o opsiynau wedi cael eu hystyried ar gyfer rheoli traffig wrth i'r gwaith hwn gael ei gwblhau. Wrth ddewis opsiwn mae tîm y prosiect wedi cydbwysu nifer o ffactorau sy'n cystadlu, gan ystyried:

- Diogelwch y cyhoedd sy'n teithio a'r gweithlu
- Amseroedd teithio a dibynadwyedd yr A465 a'r rhwydwaith ffyrdd lleol
- Lefel yr amharu ar gymunedau lleol ar hyd y llwybr.

Fodd bynnag, mae'r gwaith o ystyried yr opsiynau wedi dangos nad oes opsiwn na fydd yn amharu ar yr ardal, a blaenoriaeth y tîm oedd lleihau lefel yr amharu hwnnw cymaint ag y bo modd. O ganlyniad i'r gwaith a wnaed hyd yn hyn, nodwyd dau brif opsiwn fel y rhai a oedd fwyaf tebygol o fodloni gofynion y prosiect, sef Opsiwn A ac Opsiwn B.

Nododd asesiad o'r drefn ffyrdd yn Opsiwn A y byddai ciwiau hir, a bod angen edrych ar opsiynau eraill. Mae datblygu Opsiwn B wedi cynnwys ymgynghori helaeth â rhanddeiliaid. Mae Costain wedi datblygu eu cynigion mewn cydweithrediad â'r Grŵp Cysylltu Rheoli Traffig, sy'n cynnwys swyddogion o'r awdurdodau lleol, Asiantaeth Cefnffyrdd De Cymru a'r Gwasanaethau Brys. Mae tîm y prosiect wedi ymgynghori ag aelodau etholedig lleol a Fforwm Busnes Bryn-mawr.

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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 162**  
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Mae sesiwn frifio lawn wedi cael ei chynnal gyda Fforwm Busnes Bryn-mawr i egluro'r oedi traffig a ragwelir o dan Opsiwn A, ac i egluro bod y modelu traffig a gynhaliwyd yn nodi y byddai teithwyr yn cyrraedd Bryn-mawr yn gyflymach o dan Opsiwn B. Mae'r trefniadau rheoli traffig wedi eu cynllunio i hwyluso traffig i symud yn rhydd ar yr A465, er ei fod yn parhau i gael ei gyfyngu i 40mya. Disgwylir i Opsiwn B wella amseroedd teithio yn gyffredinol, a lleihau'r temtasiwn i ddefnyddio ffyrdd lleol, wrth i ddibynadwyedd wella. Dylai'r dargyfeiriad gymryd tua saith munud.

Cydnabyddir y bu traffig ychwanegol yng Nghendl wrth i yrwyr osgoi ciwiau ar yr A465 o dan y drefn bresennol. Rydym hefyd yn cydnabod bod dargyfeiriad Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent, yn dilyn cau'r A4046, wedi cynyddu'r traffig ar yr A4047 rhwng Cendl a Chylchfan Bryn-mawr, lle mae'r drefn bresennol yn gweld ciwiau ar yr A465.

Yn ystod y tri mis pan fydd y ffordd ymuno tua'r gorllewin yn cael ei hadeiladu, bydd arwyddion ymlaen llaw a dargyfeiriadau'n lleihau'r traffig o'r A467 sy'n teithio drwy Cendl, a bydd traffig yr A465 yn aros ar y ffordd honno os yw'n symud yn rhydd. Ar ôl i'r ffordd ymuno tua'r gorllewin gael ei chwblhau, disgwylir y bydd traffig o'r A467 tua'r gorllewin yn defnyddio'r A465, a fydd yn symud yn rhydd. Nid ydym yn disgwyl i'r traffig na'r ciwiau gynyddu'n sylweddol, felly, nid ydym yn disgwyl i allyriadau gynyddu. Yn ogystal mae terfyn pwysau o 7.5 tonnell ar gyfer cerbydau sy'n teithio drwy Gendl, ac rydym wedi atgyfnerthu'r arwyddion ymlaen llaw sy'n hysbysu am y terfyn pwysau.

Er bod Opsiwn A yn gweithredu mewn ffordd debyg i'r drefn bresennol, yn ôl pob golwg, a gallai ddarparu rhai manteision yn ystod adegau tawel, bydd yn cyflwyno tagfeydd sylweddol ar yr A465 a'r rhwydwaith ffyrdd lleol yn y bore ac yn y gyda'r nos, ac yn annog defnyddio ffyrdd lleol. Nid yw'r drefn yn addas ar gyfer cerbydau mwy chwaith.

Gydag Opsiwn B, byddai'r ffordd ymadael tua'r gorllewin i Fryn-mawr ar gau nes bod y prosiect bron wedi cael ei gwblhau. Byddai'r ffordd ymuno tua'r gorllewin ar gau am dri mis. Mae swyddogion yn parhau i herio Costain i chwilio am gyfleoedd i gwblhau'r gwaith mor gyflym ac mor ddiogel ag y bo modd. Yn ogystal, pan fydd y cynllun wedi'i gwblhau, bydd mynediad i Gendl a Bryn-mawr o'r A465 drwy Gylchfan Bryn-mawr, yn debyg i'r trefniadau a oedd ar waith cyn i'r gwaith adeiladu ddechrau.

Mae rhagor o ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid wedi cael ei gynllunio i amlinellu effeithiau'r ddau opsiwn ar gyfer y cyhoedd, ac ar ôl hynny, gobeithir y bydd nifer o'r rheini sydd wedi llofnodi'r ddeiseb yn deall pam mai Opsiwn B yw'r opsiwn gorau at ei gilydd. Y bwriad oedd gwneud hyn drwy gyfres o arddangosfeydd cyhoeddus, ond oherwydd y cyfyngiadau yn sgil COVID-19, mae tîm y prosiect yn datblygu ffyrdd amgen o gynnal yr ymarfer rhannu gwybodaeth hwn. Ni fydd y lonydd yn cael eu symud nes bod y gwaith ymgysylltu wedi cael ei gynnal.

Yn olaf, hoffwn i roi sicrwydd ichi fod swyddogion yn gwneud popeth yn eu gallu i liniau unrhyw effeithiau negyddol posibl o ganlyniad i'r trefniadau rheoli traffig newydd. Mae pawb sy'n gysylltiedig â'r prosiect yn parhau i fod yn ddiolchgar i'r rheini sy'n byw ac yn gweithio yn yr ardal am eu hamynedd wrth i'r gwaith i gwblhau'r prosiect hwn gael ei wneud.

Yn gywir



**Ken Skates AC/AM**

Gweinidog yr Economi, Trafnidiaeth a Gogledd Cymru

Ken Skates AC/AM  
Gweinidog yr Economi, Trafnidiaeth a Gogledd Cymru  
Minister for Economy, Transport and North Wales



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Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

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**Tudalen y pecyn 164**  
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### **P-05-956 ACHUBWCH FEDDYGFEYDD ANGENRHEIDIOL**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Anthony Diblasi, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 69 lofnodion.

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

Rydym yn galw ar i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ailystyried cau meddygfeydd

Troed-y-Bryn ym Mhenyrheol a  
Lansbury yng Nghaerffili.

Mae gan y ddwy feddygfa gyfanswm o 3,962 o gleifion cofrestredig rhyngddyn nhw.

#### **Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol**

Byddai cau'r rhain yn creu sgil-ffaith wrth i'r cleifion orfod mynd i feddygfeydd eraill.

Byddai amserau aros hirach am apwyntiadau a/neu fynediad cyfyngedig oherwydd y niferoedd.

Mae gwaith codi tai wedi'i gynllunio ym Mwrdeistref Caerffili, gan gynnwys Caerffili a'r cyffiniau, a bydd hynny'n creu cynnydd yn nifer y cleifion cofrestredig y soniwyd amdanynt.

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

- Caerffili
- Dwyrain De Cymru



# Achubwch feddygfeydd angenrheidiol

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 12 Mai 2020  
Petitions Committee | 12 May 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS20/12511

**Rhif y ddeiseb:**

**Teitl y ddeiseb:** Achubwch feddygfeydd angenrheidiol

**Geiriad y ddeiseb:**

Rydym yn galw ar i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ailystyried cau meddygfeydd

Troed y Bryn ym Mhenyrheol  
Lansbury yng Nghaerffili

Mae gan y ddwy feddygfa gyfanswm o 3,962 o gleifion cofrestredig rhyngddyn nhw.

Byddai cau'r rhain yn creu sgil-ffaith wrth i'r cleifion orfod mynd i feddygfeydd eraill. Byddai amserau aros hirach am apwyntiadau a/neu fynediad cyfyngedig oherwydd y niferoedd.

Mae gwaith codi tai wedi'i gynllunio ym Mwrdeistref Caerffili, gan gynnwys Caerffili a'r cyffiniau, a bydd hynny'n creu cynnydd yn nifer y cleifion cofrestredig y soniwyd amdanynt.



# 1. Cefndir

Mae meddygfeydd Lansbury Park a Throed y Bryn (Penyrheol) yng Nghaerffili wedi cau ers 1 Mai 2020.

Yn ôl gwybodaeth ar ~~wefan~~ Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Aneurin Bevan (ABUHB), roedd cleifion Meddygfa Lansbury wedi cael gwybod y byddai Dr Fakande yn ymddiswyddo ac yn dod â'i Gontract Gwasanaethau Meddygol Cyffredinol i ben ar 30 Ebrill 2020 ymlaen. Fel meddyg teulu a oedd yn gweithio ar ei ben ei hun, roedd yn ofynnol i Dr Fakande roi tri mis o rybudd. Mae Meddygfa Troed y Bryn yn gangen o Feddygfa Lansbury a Dr Fakande hefyd oedd yr unig feddyg teulu yn y feddygfa hon.

Dywedodd y Bwrdd Iechyd y byddai'n sicrhau y byddai pob claf a oedd wedi'i gofrestru â Meddygfa Lansbury yn gallu cofrestru â meddyg teulu arall o 1 Mai 2020 ymlaen ac y byddai Dr Fakande yn parhau i ddarparu Gwasanaethau Meddygol Cyffredinol i gleifion fel arfer nes i'r contract ddod i ben ar 30 Ebrill 2020.

Trefnwyd i Banel Meddygfeydd Gwag y Bwrdd Iechyd gyfarfod ar 24 Ionawr 2020 i drafod y dewisiadau posibl. Cytunwyd y byddai'r feddygfa'n cael ei hysbysebu'n genedlaethol, gyda'r nod o recriwtio contractwr meddyg teulu newydd i barhau i ddarparu gwasanaethau meddyg teulu i'r cleifion sydd wedi'u cofrestru â Meddygfa Lansbury. Anfonwyd llythyr at y cleifion yn egluro hyn. Trefnwyd sesiynau galw heibio ym Meddygfa Lansbury i gleifion drafod unrhyw bryderon a oedd ganddynt gyda chynrychiolydd y Bwrdd Iechyd.

Er yr ymgyrch hysbysebu genedlaethol, ni lwyddodd ABUHB i ddod o hyd i neb i gymryd lle'r meddyg a oedd yn ymddeol ac felly, mae'r 3,962 o gleifion a gofrestrwyd yn y feddygfa wedi'u symud i feddygfeydd cyfagos. Mewn ~~erthygl~~ ar Wales Online ym mis Mawrth 2020, nodwyd y bydd cleifion ym Meddygfa Lansbury yn cael eu cofrestru â Chanolfan Feddygol Courthouse a Meddygfa Ton-y-Felin, tra bydd cleifion Penyrheol yn gallu cael gofal iechyd ym meddygfeydd Nantgarw, Abertridwr a Llanbradach. Mae'r erthygl yn nodi bod llawer o'r meddygfeydd hyn eisoes yn orlawn.

**Y weithdrefn sydd ar waith pan fydd meddyg teulu'n dod â'i gontract i ben**

Mae gwefan ABUHB yn cynnwys dolen i **ddogfen** sy'n rhoi gwybodaeth am y trefniadau sydd ar waith i feddyg teulu ddod â'i contract i ben. Mae'r wybodaeth berthnasol o'r ddogfen hon i'w gweld isod.

Mae meddygfeydd yn contractwyr annibynnol sy'n cael eu comisiynu gan y Bwrdd Iechyd i ddarparu gofal trwy'r Contract Gwasanaethau Meddygol Cyffredinol Gall Meddygon Teulu ddewis terfynu (ymddiswyddo) eu trefniant contract gyda'r Bwrdd Iechyd. Os yw'r practis yn Feddyg Teulu ar ei ben ei hun, mae angen 3 mis o rybudd.

Pan fydd practis yn ymddiswyddo o'u contract, cyfrifoldeb y Byrddau Iechyd yw sicrhau bod gan bob claf fynediad at Wasanaethau Meddygol Cyffredinol o'r dyddiad y bydd y contract yn dod i ben.

Mae'r Bwrdd Iechyd yn dilyn proses o'r enw'r Broses Ymarfer Gwag, lle mae panel yn cwrdd i drafod yr opsiynau sydd ar gael: Mae'r Panel Ymarfer Gwag yn cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o Gyngor Iechyd Cymunedol a Phwyllgor Meddygol Lleol Aneurin Bevan. Mae sawl ffactor yn cael eu hystyried gan gynnwys maint y Practis, yr adeilad presennol, ac anghenion Iechyd y boblogaeth leol. Mae'r broses hon yn manylu ar nifer o opsiynau y gellir eu hystyried, mae enghreifftiau'n cynnwys:

- Hysbysebu'r practis, gyda'r nod o sicrhau partneriaeth Meddygon Teulu newydd i gymryd yr awenau.
- Gan ddyrannu cleifion i feddygfeydd teulu lleol, bydd cleifion yn cael eu cofrestru gyda meddyg teulu amgen yn agos at eu cartref.
- Rheolaeth y Bwrdd Iechyd- mae'r Bwrdd Iechyd yn cymryd cyfrifoldeb y practis.

Dylai'r Bwrdd Iechyd anfon llythyr at y cleifion yn dweud sut y byddant yn cael gwasanaethau pan ddaw'r contract i ben a dylai geisio sicrhau bod cleifion yn dal yn cael dewis pa feddygfa y byddant yn cofrestru â hi.

Mae ABUHB yn nodi bod digon o arian i sicrhau bod digon o feddygon teulu yn gwasanaethu'r boblogaeth ond gall problemau godi gan ei bod yn anodd denu meddygon teulu i weithio mewn ardal benodol.

## 2. Camau a gymerwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Mae gohebiaeth gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol at y Pwyllgor ar 20 Ebrill 2020 yn egluro, unwaith eto, beth yw'r sefyllfa pan fydd contractwr meddyg teulu annibynnol yn penderfynu dod â'i contract gyda Bwrdd Iechyd i ben. Bryd hynny, mae gan y Bwrdd Iechyd dan sylw gyfrifoldeb i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol o safon yn parhau i gael eu darparu i'r cleifion hynny a oedd wedi'u cofrestru â'r meddyg teulu sydd wedi ymddiswyddo. Mae'n cadarnhau bod ABUHB wedi anfon llythyr at y cleifion yn dweud y byddent yn cael eu symud i feddygfeydd cyfagos ac y byddai'r trefniadau newydd ar waith erbyn 1 Mai 2020.

Mae'r Gweinidog yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith bod angen i Gymru, ynghyd â rhannau eraill o'r DU, fynd i'r afael â'r broblem o recriwtio meddygon teulu. Yn 2016, lanswyd ymgyrch genedlaethol i hyrwyddo gyrfaedd meddygol yng Nghymru; "Gwlad, Gwlad: Hyfforddi, Gweithio, Byw". Mae'r ymgyrch yn cefnogi gweithgareddau recriwtio'r byrddau a'r ymddiriedolaethau iechyd a meddygfeydd.

Fel rhan o'r ymgyrch, cynigir dau gymhelliant ariannol. Y cymhelliant cyntaf yw swm o £20,000 a gynigir i feddygon teulu dan hyfforddiant mewn ardal benodol lle mae'n anodd recriwtio. Telir y swm hwn os yw'r meddyg teulu dan hyfforddiant yn ymrwymo i aros yn un o'r ardaloedd hyn i weithio am flwyddyn ar ôl cymhwyso. Yr ail gymhelliant, sydd ar gael i bob meddyg teulu dan hyfforddiant, yw un taliad o £2,000 i dalu costau eu harholiadau terfynol.

Mae'r Gweinidog yn dweud hefyd fod yr ymgyrch, ynghyd â'r cymhellion ariannol, yn helpu i gynyddu nifer y meddygon sy'n dewis cwblhau eu hyfforddiant fel meddygon teulu yng Nghymru.

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.



Ein cyf/Our ref VG/01687/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AC  
Aelod Cynulliad  
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru  
Tŷ Hywel  
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20 Ebrill 2020

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 30 Mawrth ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynghylch cau meddygfeydd teulu Troed-y-Bryn a Lansbury.

Er na allaf i na fy swyddogion ymyrryd yn uniongyrchol yn y mater hwn, rydym yn gwerthfawrogi fod hwn yn gyfnod ansefydlog i'r cleifion y mae cau'r meddygfeydd hyn yn effeithio arnynt. Pan fydd meddyg teulu annibynnol yn penderfynu terfynu ei gontract gyda bwrdd iechyd, mae cyfrifoldeb ar y bwrdd iechyd hwnnw i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol o ansawdd uchel yn parhau i gael eu darparu i'r cleifion hynny sydd wedi'u heffeithio yn sgil cau'r feddygfa.

Mae gan Fwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Aneurin Bevan gynlluniau i symud cleifion i bractisau cyfagos. Mae llythyr wedi'i gyhoeddi gan y Bwrdd Iechyd a bydd y newidiadau'n dod i rym erbyn 1 Mai 2020.

Mae Cymru, ynghyd â rhannau eraill o'r DU, wedi gorfod ymdrin â materion yn ymwneud â recriwtio meddygon teulu. Yn 2016, lansiâs ymgyrch genedlaethol, "Gwlad, Gwlad: Hyfforddi Gweithio Byw", i hyrwyddo gyrfaoedd ym maes meddygaeth yng Nghymru. Mae'r ymgyrch yn cefnogi'r gweithgareddau recriwtio a gynhelir gan fyrddau iechyd, ymddiriedolaethau a phractisau meddygon teulu.

Fel rhan o'r ymgyrch, mae dau gymhelliad wedi bod ar gael. Mae'r cymhelliad cyntaf o £20,000 yn cael ei gynnig i feddygon teulu dan hyfforddiant sy'n dewis hyfforddi mewn maes y mae'n anodd recriwtio iddo. Telir y cymhelliad os yw'r meddyg teulu dan hyfforddiant yn ymrwymo i aros mewn maes sydd wedi'i dargedu am flwyddyn ar ôl cymhwyso. Taliad untro o £2,000 yw'r ail gymhelliad. Mae hwn ar gael i bob meddyg teulu dan hyfforddiant i dalu costau'r arholiad terfynol.

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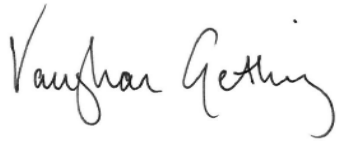
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[Correspondence.Vaughan.Gething@gov.wales](mailto:Correspondence.Vaughan.Gething@gov.wales)

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.

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

Mae'r ymgyrch, ynghyd â'r cymhellion ariannol, yn helpu i gynyddu nifer y meddygon sy'n dewis cwblhau eu hyfforddiant i fod yn feddygon teulu yng Nghymru.

Yn gywir,

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

**Vaughan Gething AC/AM**

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