

Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Lleoliad: I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 4 – Tŷ Hywel Graeme Francis – Clerc y Pwyllgor
Dyddiad: Dydd Mawrth, 29 Medi 2020 Kayleigh Imperato – Dipwrwy Glerc
Amser: 09.00 0300 200 6565
Deisebau@senedd.cymru

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

- 1 **Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant**
(Tudalennau 1 – 51)
- 2 **Deisebau COVID-19**
 - 2.1 P-05-1006 Rhyddhau'r £59 miliwn o bunnoedd i'r celfyddydau er mwyn atal lleoliadau cerddoriaeth lleol ar lawr gwlad rhag cau
(Tudalennau 52 – 55)
 - 2.2 P-05-1013 Rhowch gymorth ariannol i unigolion hunangyflogedig yn niwydiant cerddoriaeth fyw Cymru
(Tudalennau 56 – 59)
 - 2.3 P-05-1011 Gwersi rhithwir ar-lein dan arweiniad athrawon ar gyfer pob plentyn ysgol
(Tudalennau 60 – 71)
 - 2.4 P-05-1015 Dylid categoreiddio ysgolion fel seilwaith hanfodol
(Tudalennau 72 – 82)
 - 2.5 P-05-1017 Caniatáu i ddisgyblion wisgo mygydau ym mhob rhan o safle'r ysgol
(Tudalennau 83 – 92)



2.6 P-05-1020 Cyflwyno proses apelïadau yng Nghymru mewn perthynas â'r holl Raddau Asesu Canolfannau

(Tudalennau 93 – 101)

3 Deisebau newydd

3.1 P-05-995 Rhyddid i Roi Gwaed

(Tudalennau 102 – 111)

3.2 P-05-1007 Uno Yr Hôb a Chaergwrle i greu ward dau aelod yn Sir y Fflint

(Tudalennau 112 – 121)

3.3 P-05-1008 Dysgu cymorth cyntaf iechyd meddwl yn ysgolion Cymru

(Tudalennau 122 – 128)

3.4 P-05-1009 Gorchmynnwch Gynghorau Cymru i gymhwyso gordal o 100 y cant o leiaf i'r Dreth Gyngor ar ail gartrefi

(Tudalennau 129 – 138)

3.5 P-05-1010 Ymchwiliad annibynnol i'r llifogydd yn Rhondda Cynon Taf yn 2020 fel bod gwersi yn cael eu dysgu

(Tudalennau 139 – 159)

3.6 P-05-1012 Triniaeth mewn siambr ocsigen i gleifion ffibromyalgia wedi'i hariannu drwy'r GIG

(Tudalennau 160 – 168)

3.7 P-05-1016 Dylid ymestyn y Grant Cartrefi Gwyrdd newydd i Gymru

(Tudalennau 169 – 175)

4 Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol

COVID-19

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

(Tudalennau 176 – 178)

Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig

- 4.2 P-05-868 Diogelwch Dwr, Atal Boddi ac effeithiau Sioc Dwr Oer i'w haddysgu ym mhob Ysgol yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 179 – 182)
- 4.3 P-05-933 Gwahardd pysgod aur rhag cael eu rhoi i ffwrdd mewn ffair.
#OperationGoldfish
(Tudalennau 183 – 185)
- 4.4 P-05-941 Cylch gwaith bioamrywiaeth ar gyfer Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
(Tudalennau 186 – 195)
- 4.5 P-05-951 Gosodwch derfyn ar uchafswm y geist bridio mewn sefydliadau bridio cwn trwyddedig yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 196 – 198)
- 4.6 P-05-953 Gwahardd poteli llaeth plastig defnydd untro mewn ysgolion
(Tudalennau 199 – 201)

Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

- 4.7 P-05-965 Annog y Llywodraeth i gyflwyno ward ar wahân, ar gyfer teuluoedd sy'n colli plentyn drwy gamesgoriad
(Tudalennau 202 – 204)
- 4.8 P-05-940 Gostwng nifer y llawdriniaethau a gaiff eu canslo
(Tudalennau 205 – 206)

Cydraddoldeb

- 4.9 P-05-798 Gwasanaethau cymorth i ddynion sy'n ddiodefswyr trais yn y cartref i gael eu rhedeg a'u cyllido'n annibynnol
(Tudalennau 207 – 210)

Tai a Llywodraeth Leol

4.10 P-05-898 Dylid gwahardd defnyddio byrddau A yng Nghymru

(Tudalennau 211 - 213)

Economi a Thrafnidiaeth

4.11 P-05-913 Creu Llwybr Amldefnydd Lôn Las Môn

(Tudalennau 214 - 245)

Addysg

4.12 P-05-932 Addysg ar alergeddau bwyd mewn ysgolion a hyfforddiant EPI-PEN
gorfodol

(Tudalennau 246 - 259)

4.13 P-05-950 Dysgu Amaethyddiaeth ac Addysg Cefn Gwlad o oed 4 i 16 yn ein
Hysgolion

(Tudalennau 260 - 262)

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 2.1

P-05-1006 Rhyddhau'r £59 miliwn o bunnoedd i'r celfyddydau er mwyn atal lleoliadau cerddoriaeth lleol ar lawr gwlad rhag cau

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Neil Bates, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 100 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae llawer o'r lleoliadau celfyddydol ac adloniant yn wynebu cael eu cau yn fuan. Oni bai fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn dechrau trefnu cymorth yn syth drwy ddyrannu'r £59 miliwn o bunnoedd sydd ganddi ar gyfer y diwydiant bydd llawer o leoliadau yn cau.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Yn anffodus, mae adloniant a'r celfyddydau fel petaent ar waelod blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru. Ychydig iawn o drafod sy'n digwydd ac mae diffyg gwybodaeth dim ond yn ychwanegu at y broblem.

Cefnogwch y diwydiant adloniant drwy arwyddo'r ddeiseb hon cyn i ddiwydiant hanfodol arall gael ei golli yn eich ardal chi a mwy o bobl wynebu diweithdra. Mae'n bryd i Lywodraeth Cymru ddangos cefnogaeth.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

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



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1006
Ein cyf/Our ref DET/02020/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
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02 Medi 2020

Annwyl Janet Finch-Saunders AS,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 11 Awst ynghylch yr ohebiaeth a gafodd y Pwyllgor Deisebau gan Neil Bates, sydd ar hyn o bryd yn casglu llofnodion am ddeiseb i ryddhau cyllid i'r sector diwylliant i atal lleoliadau cerddoriaeth ar lawr gwlad rhag cau.

Cafodd Cymru Greadigol ei lansio'n swyddogol ym mis Ionawr gyda cronfa fechan o £20,000 ar gyfer lleoliadau cerddoriaeth ar lawr gwlad yn cael ei chyhoeddi yr un noson. Cafodd pedwar lleoliad (dau yng Ngogledd Cymru a dau yn y De) £5,000 yr un ddiwedd Chwefror drwy'r gronfa hon.

Cafodd 22 o fusnesau cerddoriaeth gyfanswm o £402 mil drwy'r gronfa cymorth i gerddoriaeth ar lawr gwlad, a gafodd eu canmol am eu cyflymder a'u heffeithiolrwydd gan y diwydiant a rhanddeiliaid, megis yr Ymddiriedolaeth Lleoliadau Cerddoriaeth, a siaradodd yn bositif yn ystod y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu am effaith COVID-19 ar y diwydiannau creadigol. Mae manylion llawn y rhai dderbyniodd gyllid ar gael ar <https://llyw.cymru/cefnogaeth-i-leoliadau-lleol-cerddoriaeth-yng-nghymru>

Cafodd cyfres o sylwadau gan y rhai dderbyniodd gyllid ei gyhoeddi'n ddiweddar ac mae ar gael ar <https://www.wales.com/cy/cymru-greadigol/cronfa-gymorth-ar-gyfer-cerddoriaeth>

Cronfa Cymru Greadigol oedd y cymorth ariannol cyntaf oedd ar gael i fusnesau cerddoriaeth mewn unrhyw fan yn y DU, gyda'r cyfnod rhwng gwneud cais a derbyn yr arian ar gyfartaledd yn llai nag wythnos.

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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.

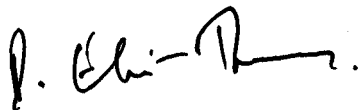
Dyma dystiolaeth bod cefnogi'r diwydiant cerddoriaeth yn flaenoriaeth i Cymru Greadigol. Rydym yn cydnabod yr amgylchiadau anodd ac ansicr iawn sy'n cael eu hwynebu gan fusnesau yn y sector ledled Cymru, ac rydym wedi ymrwmo i gynnig cymorth i'r diwydiant. Rydym wedi sefydlu grŵp cymorth COVID-19 i randdeiliaid cerddoriaeth i gasglu gwybodaeth am effaith y pandemig, ac i weithio gyda'n partneriaid i weld y ffordd orau o gynnig cymorth mewn ymateb i hyn.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn buddsoddi £53 miliwn arall i helpu sector diwylliant amrywiol Cymru i ddelio gydag effaith y pandemig. Bwriad y Gronfa Adferiad Diwylliannol yw rhoi cymorth hanfodol pellach i theatrau, orielau, lleoliadau cerddoriaeth, safleoedd treftadaeth, amgueddfeydd, gwasanaethau archif, llyfrgelloedd, digwyddiadau a gwyliau, a sinemâu annibynnol sydd wedi gweld colled enfawr o ran referniw oherwydd y pandemig. Bydd y cyllid yn cefnogi'r sefydliadau a'r unigolion yn y sector.

Er mwyn targedu is-sectorau penodol yn uniongyrchol, caiff y Gronfa Adfer Diwylliannol ei darparu ar y cyd rhwng Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a Llywodraeth Cymru. Agorodd Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru eu cronfa ar gyfer ceisiadau ar 17 Awst ac mae fy swyddogion yn gweithio i gwblhau manylion y cynllun ar gyfer cronfa Llywodraeth Cymru fydd yn cynnwys cefnogaeth i leoliadau cerddoriaeth ar lawr gwlad. Rydym yn disgwyl derbyn manylion llawn sut y bydd y broses ymgeisio yn gweithio yn fuan.

Byddwn yn parhau i gysylltu â'r sector cerddoriaeth drwy ein grŵp cymorth rhanddeiliaid COVID i helpu i sicrhau bod ein lleoliadau cerddoriaeth yn ail-agor yn ddiogel cyn gynted â phosibl.

Yn gywir,



Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas AS/MS

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

P-05-1006 Release the £59 million to the arts to prevent local grassroots music venues from closure, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 22.09.20

Many venues are closing and they will never reopen the funds issued so far have been paltry and unless support is given by the Welsh Government we will lose a valuable commodity to many villages and towns in the area

Without these venues hotels and many other businesses will also suffer due to the decrease in visitors.

I'm fully aware of the current situation regarding the pandemic and the guidelines of social distancing but have to say its rather hypocritical when you run a campaign to entice people back to restaurants and such increasing the risk of social gatherings.

All I ask is that the committee take another look at the current plight and put together a plan of assisting theatres and venues time is of the essence it's no use having £53 million pounds sitting there whilst venues and people face financial ruin

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Eitem 2.2

P-05-1013 Rhowch gymorth ariannol i unigolion hunangyflogedig yn niwydiant cerddoriaeth fyw Cymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Peter Phillips, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 189 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi nodi pryd y bydd perfformiadau cerddoriaeth fyw yn gallu ailddechrau ar ôl i'r cyfnod cloi ddod i ben. O ganlyniad, ni all unrhyw un sy'n gweithio yn y diwydiant cerddoriaeth fyw yng Nghymru ennill bywoliaeth. Mae'r Cynllun Cymhorthdal Incwm Hunangyflogaeth yn dod i ben ar 17 Awst. Ar ôl y dyddiad hwnnw, os bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i wahardd perfformiadau cerddoriaeth fyw, dylai fod yn orfodol i'r Llywodraeth ddarparu cymorth ariannol uniongyrchol i unigolion hunangyflogedig yng Nghymru sy'n ennill bywoliaeth yn y diwydiant hwn.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

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



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1013
Ein cyf/Our ref DET/02042/20

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02 Medi 2020

Annwyl Janet Finch-Saunders AS,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 13 Awst ynghylch yr ohebiaeth a gafodd y Pwyllgor Deisebau gan Peter Phillips, sydd ar hyn o bryd yn casglu llofnodion am ddeiseb i ryddhau cyllid i unigolion hunan-gyflogedig o fewn y diwydiant cerddoriaeth byw yng Nghymru.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn buddsoddi £53 miliwn i helpu sector diwylliant amrywiol Cymru i ddelio gydag effaith y pandemig. Bwriad y Gronfa Adferiad Diwylliannol yw rhoi cymorth hanfodol pellach i theatrau, orielau, lleoliadau cerddoriaeth, safleoedd treftadaeth, amgueddfeydd, gwasanaethau archif, llyfrgelloedd, digwyddiadau a gwyliau, a sinemâu annibynnol sydd wedi gweld colled enfawr o ran referniw oherwydd y pandemig. Bydd y cyllid yn cefnogi'r sefydliadau a'r unigolion yn y sector.

Er mwyn targedu is-sectorau penodol yn uniongyrchol, caiff y Gronfa Adfer Diwylliannol ei darparu ar y cyd rhwng Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a Llywodraeth Cymru. Agorodd Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru eu cronfa ar gyfer ceisiadau ar 17 Awst ac mae fy swyddogion yn gweithio i gwblhau manylion y cynllun ar gyfer cronfa Llywodraeth Cymru fydd yn cynnwys cefnogaeth i weithwyr creadigol llawrydd proffesiynol a lleoliadau cerddoriaeth ar lawr gwlad. Rydym yn disgwyl derbyn manylion llawn sut y bydd y broses ymgeisio yn gweithio yn fuan.

Mae hyn yn dilyn cronfa fechan o £20,000 i bedwar o leoliadau cerddoriaeth ar lawr gwlad, ddaeth ar yr un pryd â lansio Cymru Greadigol ym mis Ionawr, a 22 o fusnesau cerddoriaeth ac ariannwyd at gyfanswm o £402 mil drwy'r gronfa cymorth i gerddoriaeth ar lawr gwlad, gafodd eu canmol am eu cyflymder a'u heffeithiolrwydd gan y diwydiant a rhanddeiliaid megis

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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.


yr Ymddiriedolaeth Lleoliadau Cerddoriaeth, a siaradodd yn bositif yn ystod y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu am effaith COVID-19 ar y diwydiannau creadigol.

Cronfa Cymru Greadigol oedd y cymorth ariannol cyntaf oedd ar gael i fusnesau cerddoriaeth mewn unrhyw fan yn y DU, gyda'r cyfnod rhwng gwneud cais a derbyn yr arian ar gyfartaledd yn llai nag wythnos.

Dyma dystiolaeth bod cefnogi'r diwydiant cerddoriaeth yn flaenoriaeth i Cymru Greadigol. Rydym yn cydnabod yr amgylchiadau anodd ac ansicr iawn sy'n cael eu hwynebu gan unigolion a busnesau yn y sector ledled Cymru, ac rydym wedi ymrwymo i gynnig cymorth i'r diwydiant. Rydym wedi sefydlu grŵp cymorth COVID-19 i randdeiliaid cerddoriaeth i gasglu gwybodaeth am effaith y pandemig, ac i weithio gyda'n partneriaid i weld y ffordd orau o gynnig cymorth mewn ymateb i hyn.

Byddwn yn parhau i gysylltu â'r sector cerddoriaeth drwy ein grŵp cymorth rhanddeiliaid COVID i helpu i sicrhau bod ein lleoliadau cerddoriaeth yn ail-agor yn ddiogel cyn gynted â phosibl.

Yn gywir,



Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas AS/MS

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

P-05-1013 Provide financial support for self-employed individuals within the Welsh live music industry - Correspondence from the petitioner to Committee, 21.09.20

I would like to add that it does not appear that any of the arts funding is getting to individual self-employed people in the music sector.

Eitem 2.3

P-05-1011 Gwersi rhithwir ar-lein dan arweiniad athrawon ar gyfer pob plentyn ysgol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Elfed Williams, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 2,772 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae posibilrwydd cryf y bydd yn rhaid parhau i gadw pellter cymdeithasol ar ôl mis Medi pan fydd y flwyddyn ysgol newydd yn dechrau. Ni fydd digon o le yn yr ysgolion i'r holl ddisgyblion ddychwelyd. Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i weithio gydag awdurdodau lleol ac undebau athrawon i ddod o hyd i ffyrdd o sicrhau bod pob plentyn yn cael yr addysg sydd ei hangen arnynt i wneud cynnydd addysgol. At y diben hwn, bydd angen cyfuniad o wersi yn yr ysgol a gwersi gartref a gaiff eu cyflwyno drwy ddsbarthiadau rhithwir.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Os bydd angen parhau i gadw pellter cymdeithasol ar ôl mis Medi, mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru ddechrau datblygu strategaeth genedlaethol i addysgu ein plant ac i gynorthwyo'r plant hynny sy'n dilyn y mesurau gwarchod. Mae'n debygol mai dim ond traean o'r plant fydd yn gallu bod yn yr ysgol ar unrhyw un adeg, felly bydd angen cyfuniad o wersi i'w cyflwyno yn yr ysgol a gwersi rhithwir ar-lein i'w cyflwyno drwy Systemau Rheoli Dysgu shorturl.at/boB24

Bydd angen cynorthwyo athrawon, ysgolion ac awdurdodau lleol, a darparu cyllid i dalu am y gost o sefydlu platfformau dysgu, ymdrin â materion diogelu a hefyd i gyflwyno gwersi ar-lein a fydd yn galw am set sgiliau gwahanol i'r arfer. Ni all Llywodraeth Cymru ddiystyru'r broblem hon. Mae gwledydd fel Singapôr a Tsieina yn croesawu'r technolegau hyn oherwydd cyfyngiadau Covid ar ysgolion. Mae angen i Gymru fod ar flaen y gad yn y cyswllt hwn ac arwain y ffordd i sicrhau bod ein plant yn cael yr addysg orau yn ystod y cyfnod anodd hwn.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Clwyd

- Gogledd Cymru

Parhad addysg yn ystod pandemig COVID-19

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 29 Medi 2020
Petitions Committee | 29 September 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS20/13467-1

Mae'r papur briffio hwn yn rhoi gwybodaeth ar gyfer trafodaethau'r Pwyllgor am ddwy ddeiseb: P-05-1011 a P-05-1015

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-1011

Teitl y ddeiseb: Gwersi rhithwir ar-lein dan arweiniad athrawon ar gyfer pob plentyn ysgol

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Mae posibilrwydd cryf y bydd yn rhaid parhau i gadw pellter cymdeithasol ar ôl mis Medi pan fydd y flwyddyn ysgol newydd yn dechrau. Ni fydd digon o le yn yr ysgolion i'r holl ddisgyblion ddychwelyd. Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i weithio gydag awdurdodau lleol ac undebau athrawon i ddod o hyd i ffyrdd o sicrhau bod pob plentyn yn cael yr addysg sydd ei hangen arnynt i wneud cynnydd addysgol. At y diben hwn, bydd angen cyfuniad o wersi yn yr ysgol a gwersi gartref a gaiff eu cyflwyno drwy ddsbarthiadau rhithwir.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol: Os bydd angen parhau i gadw pellter cymdeithasol ar ôl mis Medi, mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru ddechrau datblygu strategaeth genedlaethol i addysgu ein plant ac i gynorthwyo'r plant hynny sy'n dilyn y mesurau gwarchod.

Mae'n debygol mai dim ond traean o'r plant fydd yn gallu bod yn yr ysgol ar unrhyw un adeg, felly bydd angen cyfuniad o wersi i'w cyflwyno yn yr ysgol a gwersi rhithwir ar-lein i'w cyflwyno drwy Systemau Rheoli Dysgu.

Bydd angen cynorthwyo athrawon, ysgolion ac awdurdodau lleol, a darparu cyllid i dalu am y gost o sefydlu platfformau dysgu, ymdrin â materion diogelu a hefyd i gyflwyno gwersi ar-lein a fydd yn galw am set sgiliau gwahanol i'r arfer.



Ni all Llywodraeth Cymru ddiystyru'r broblem hon. Mae gwledydd fel Singapôr a Tsieina yn croesawu'r technolegau hyn oherwydd cyfyngiadau Covid ar ysgolion. Mae angen i Gymru fod ar flaen y gad yn y cyswllt hwn ac arwain y ffordd i sicrhau bod ein plant yn cael yr addysg orau yn ystod y cyfnod anodd hwn.

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-1015

Teitl y ddeiseb: Dylid categoreiddio ysgolion fel seilwaith hanfodol

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Gyda'r system profi, tracio ac olrhain ar waith a halogi cymunedol yn isel iawn ledled Cymru, ni ddylid cau ysgolion eto yng Nghymru.

Mae hyn yn hanfodol ar gyfer lles meddwl ac addysg plant, yn ogystal â sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu diogelu.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol: Os yw unrhyw ysgol yn gorfod cau oherwydd ymlediad coronafeirws sylweddol, rhaid iddynt allu cynnal pob gwers ar-lein yn fyw drwy gynllun addysg wrth gefn. At hynny, rhaid iddynt hefyd sicrhau bod pob plentyn yn bresennol yn y sesiwn gofrestru a'r gwersi, gan fynd ar drywydd unrhyw absenoldeb yn yr un ffordd ag y gwneir hynny yn yr ysgol er mwyn sicrhau diogelwch plant a pharhad addysg.

*Rhaid i'r dull addysgu hwn ond parhau am gyfnod mor fyr â phosibl cyn i bob plentyn orfod mynychu'r ysgol yn ôl yr arfer.

Dylai ysgolion arbennig ar gyfer plant ADY yn cynnwys plant anabl beidio â chau, a dylent fod â chynllun wrth gefn i allu parhau ar agor hyd yn oed yn ystod cyfnodau clo lleol.

1. Crynodeb

- Ailagorodd ysgolion ledled Cymru i bob disgybl yn llawn amser ddechrau mis Medi 2020. Daeth Llywodraeth Cymru i'r penderfyniad hwn ar 9 Gorffennaf 2020 yn dilyn cyngor gan ei Chell Cyngor Technegol.
- Blaenoriaeth Llywodraeth Cymru yw cadw ysgolion ar agor lle y bo hynny'n bosibl. Os bydd amhariad ar ysgolion yn lleol yn y dyfodol, dywed Llywodraeth Cymru y bydd yn 'datgan yn glir e[i] bod yn disgwyl i ysgolion wneud popeth o fewn eu gallu i sicrhau parhau dysgu'.
- Dywed Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd ei bod wedi bod yn gweithio gyda rhanddeiliaid o bob rhan o'r sector i ddatblygu canllawiau ar ddefnyddio modelau dysgu cyfunol a allai gynnwys addysg wyneb yn wyneb a darpariaeth ar-lein.
- Mae'r papur briffio hwn yn nodi rhywfaint o wybodaeth gefndirol berthnasol a lincs i ffynonellau a chyhoeddiadau allweddol.

2. Cyfnodau blaenorol pan gaewyd ysgolion a lleihawyd gweithrediadau: Rhwng mis Mawrth a mis Gorffennaf 2020

2.1. Dysgu o bell gartref

Caewyd ysgolion ar gyfer darparu addysg statudol ddydd Gwener 20 Mawrth 2020 ar sail iechyd cyhoeddus oherwydd COVID-19. Arhosodd ysgolion ar agor i blant sy'n agored i niwed a phlant gweithwyr allweddol nad oedd gofal plant diogel arall ar gael ar eu cyfer, fel rhan o 'ddiben newydd' i ysgolion, gan alluogi'r ymateb i COVID-19. Ar ôl iddynt gau i'r mwyafrif helaeth o ddisgyblion, roedd disgwyl i ysgolion gefnogi addysg disgyblion gartref, drwy ddefnyddio adnoddau ar-lein fel Hwb.

Cyhoeddodd Ymchwil y Senedd erthygl blog ar 8 Ebrill sy'n rhoi mwy o wybodaeth am y cam hwn.

2.2. 'Dysgu cyfunol'

Ddydd Llun 29 Mehefin, dechreuwyd proses raddol, fesul cam, o ddychwelyd i'r ysgol. Diben hyn oedd i ddisgyblion 'Ailgydio, Dal i Fyny a Pharatoi' ar gyfer yr hyn y mae Kirsty Williams AS, y Gweinidog Addysg, wedi rhybuddio y bydd 'yn debygol o fod yn dymor hydref hir a heriol iawn'.

Oherwydd yr angen i gadw pellter cymdeithasol, wrth ddychwelyd yn raddol i'r ysgol roedd tua thraean o'r disgyblion yn bresennol yn yr ysgol ar unrhyw adeg benodol, ac roedd disgyblion yn cael cyfle i fynd i'r ysgol ar o leiaf dri achlysur cyn gwyliau'r haf. Roedd y rhan fwyaf o'r addysgu a'r dysgu'n parhau i fod ar-lein fel rhan o fodel 'dysgu cyfunol'.

Cyhoeddodd Ymchwil y Senedd erthygl blog ar 16 Mehefin sy'n rhoi rhagor o wybodaeth am y cam hwn.

3. Dychwelyd i'r ysgol: mis Medi 2020

Cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog Addysg ar 9 Gorffennaf y byddai'r holl ddisgyblion yn dychwelyd i ysgolion ar amserlen amser llawn o ddechrau'r tymor newydd ar 1 Medi 2020, yn ddibynnol ar yr amodau o ran ymlediad y coronafeirws. Daeth Llywodraeth Cymru i'r penderfyniad hwn yn dilyn cyngor gan ei Chell Cyngor Technegol, a argymhellodd:

y dylai ysgolion yng Nghymru gynllunio i agor ym mis Medi, gyda 100% o ddisgyblion yn gorfforol bresennol ar safleoedd ysgolion, cyn belled â bod lefelau COVID-19 yn parhau

i ostwng yn gyson yn y gymuned, a bod mesurau priodol ar waith i ddiogelu staff a phlant.

Nododd y cyngor gwyddonol bwysigrwydd y **cynllun Profi, Orlhain, Diogelu** ac argymhellodd y dylai'r rhaglen olrhain cysylltiadau anelu at olrhain tuag 80 y cant o gysylltiadau, ac y dylid olrhain o leiaf 35 y cant ohonynt o fewn 24 awr.

Argymhellodd hefyd y dylai 'paratodau ar gyfer gallu addysgu hyd at 100 y cant o'r plant o bell fod yn eu lle bob amser, rhag ofn bydd angen gwneud hynny'. Mae llythyr y Gweinidog at y Pwyllgor ynghylch deiseb P-05-1015 yn cyfeirio at y **posibilrwydd o amharu ymhellach ar addysgu yn lleol** pe bai'r amodau'n dirywio. **Mae dysgu cyfunol, felly, yn cael ei gadw i raddau helaeth fel cynllun wrth gefn posibl os oes angen.** Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog yn y **Cyfarfod Llawn ar 26 Awst** (paragraffau 13-20), mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn blaenoriaethu ailagor ysgolion yn ôl y capasiti sydd ar gael i lacio'r cyfyngiadau:

...penderfynodd y Cabinet yr wythnos diwethaf i gadw'r rhan fwyaf o'r hyblygrwydd sydd ar gael i ni i helpu i ailagor ysgolion yng Nghymru yn ddiogel ac yn llwyddiannus o 1 Medi ymlaen....

3.1. Materion ymarferol

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi **canllawiau gweithredol** i ysgolion ynglŷn â rheoli'r broses o ddisgyblion yn dychwelyd, ynghyd â **chanllawiau ar ddysgu**. Mae **adran Cwestiynau Cyffredin** ar ei gwefan hefyd.

Caniataodd Llywodraeth Cymru gyfnod o hyblygrwydd, gan gydnabod y bydd ysgolion o bosibl am ganolbwyntio ar grwpiau mewn blynyddoedd â blaenoriaeth, fel y rhai sy'n dechrau mewn ysgolion uwchradd, y rhai sy'n sefyll arholiadau yr haf nesaf neu'r rhai sydd yn y dosbarth derbyn. Roedd hyn yn rhoi amser, sef pythefnos cyntaf y tymor newydd, ar gyfer unrhyw waith cynllunio ac ad-drefnu, gyda disgyblion yn dychwelyd ar ddyddiadau gwahanol.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd wedi **addasu gofynion y cwricwlwm statudol** ac erbyn hyn mae gofyn i ysgolion wneud ymdrech resymol yn unig i addysgu'r cwricwlwm llawn. Mae'r addasiad hwn, a gyhoeddwyd o dan Ddeddf y Coronafeirws 2020, yn para hyd at 30 Medi 2020, a bydd y Gweinidog yn ei adolygu'n barhaus.

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ar 31 Gorffennaf ei bod yn llacio'r gofyniad i gadw pellter cymdeithasol ymhlith plant o dan 11 oed. **Dywedodd** fod hyn 'yn cyd-fynd â'r dystiolaeth wyddonol sy'n dangos bod y risg o drosglwyddo'r haint yn is yn y grŵp oedran hwn'. Fodd bynnag, ychwanegodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei bod yn bwysig iawn bod plant hŷn ac oedolion ifanc yn parhau i gadw pellter cymdeithasol gan fod lefel y risg yn wahanol yn y grwpiau oedran hyn.

Ar 26 Awst, gwnaeth Llywodraeth Cymru **ddiweddaru ei safbwynt ynglŷn â gorchuddion wyneb mewn ysgolion**. Argymhellir y dylid defnyddio gorchuddion wyneb mewn ysgolion uwchradd ond nid mewn ysgolion cynradd. Er bod **cyngor gwyddonol** yn nodi nad yw gorchuddion wyneb yn debygol o wneud fawr o wahaniaeth mewn plant o dan 11 oed, fe'u hargymhellir ar gyfer holl aelodau'r cyhoedd dros 11 oed mewn lleoliadau dan do lle na ellir cadw pellter cymdeithasol, gan gynnwys ysgolion uwchradd. O **14 Medi**, rhaid gwisgo gorchuddion wyneb mewn siopau ac adeiladau dan do eraill.

4. Pwyso a mesur y risg o drosglwyddo'r feirws mewn ysgolion yn erbyn y niwed i blant a phobl ifanc o ganlyniad i beidio â mynd i'r ysgol

4.1. Cadw ysgolion ar agor lle y bo hynny'n bosibl

Fel y mae **llythyr blaenorol gan y Gweinidog** yn amlinellu, mae'n 'rhaid cael cydbwysedd gofalus rhwng y risgiau hyn a'r effeithiau negyddol ar iechyd wrth beidio â mynd i'r ysgol. Mae canllawiau gweithredol Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi:

Gan fod y sefyllfa wedi gwella erbyn hyn, mae'r cydbwysedd risg bellach yn gadarn o blaid bod plant yn dychwelyd i'r ysgol. Mae peidio â mynd i'r ysgol yn niweidiol i ddatblygiad gwybyddol ac academaidd plant, ac i'w hiechyd a'u lles, yn enwedig ymysg plant difreintiedig; a, gall hyn gael effaith yn y tymor byr a'r tymor hwy. Gwyddom fod cyflawniad academaidd is hefyd yn troi'n gostau economaidd tymor hir. Gwyddom hefyd fod cau ysgolion wedi effeithio ar allu rhai teuluoedd i weithio. Bydd anfon dysgwyr yn ôl i'r ysgol mor gyflym ac mor ddiogel â phosibl yn arwain at fanteision cadarnhaol ar sawl agwedd, yn enwedig eu lles meddyliol ac emosiynol.

Ar 23 Awst, **cyhoeddodd y pedwar Prif Swyddog Meddygol ledled y DU ddatganiad ar y cyd** ynglŷn â'r dystiolaeth o risgiau a buddion i iechyd o ganlyniad i ailagor ysgolion a lleoliadau gofal plant. Dehonglwyd hyn fel rhywbeth sy'n ategu'r penderfyniad i ailagor ysgolion.

Mae llythyr y Gweinidog ynghylch deiseb P-05-1015 'Dylid categoreiddio ysgolion fel seilwaith hanfodol' yn ailadrodd **blaenoriaeth y Prif Weinidog i gadw ysgolion ar agor lle bo hynny'n bosibl**. Mae hefyd yn cydnabod y posibilrwydd o amharu ar addysgu yn lleol yn y dyfodol.

Ar adeg ysgrifennu'r papur, mae ysgolion wedi aros ar agor ym Mwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili er gwaethaf y **cyfyngiadau lleol** gyda Llywodraeth Cymru yn dweud mai 'cadw ysgolion/colegau ar agor os yw'n bosibl yw ein prif flaenoriaeth o hyd.'

4.2. Dysgu cyfunol wrth gefn

Mae llythyr y Gweinidog ynghylch deiseb P-05-1011 'Gwersi rhithwir ar-lein dan arweiniad athrawon ar gyfer pob plentyn ysgol' yn ailadrodd y byddai ysgolion yn agor yn llawn i bob disgybl ym mis Medi. Mae'n cyfeirio at y canllawiau ar ddysgu yn nhymor yr hydref ac mae hefyd yn nodi:

Yn ychwanegol at hynny, mae **gwaith cynllunio'n cael ei gynnal i ymdopi ag amrediad o senarios a fyddai'n cynnwys cau ysgolion yn rhannol neu'n llwyr, os bydd angen inni wneud hynny o dan yr amgylchiadau penodol**. Mae swyddogion wedi bod yn cydweithio â rhanddeiliaid o bob rhan o'r sector i ddatblygu canllawiau ar ddefnyddio modelau dysgu cyfunol **a allai gynnwys addysg wyneb yn wyneb a darpariaeth ar-lein**.

Mae'r Consortia Rhanbarthol wedi datblygu **modelau ac enghreifftiau ar ddarparu dysgu cyfunol** hefyd. Mae'r rheini ar gael i'r holl Awdurdodau Lleol ac i bob ysgol i'w cefnogi i barhau i ddarparu dysgu cyson ac o safon i bob dysgwr yng Nghymru, pe byddai angen defnyddio'r llwybrau hynny. [ychwanegwyd y print trwm gan Wasanaeth Ymchwil y Senedd i roi pwyslais]

Hefyd, mae llythyr y Gweinidog yn dweud mai awdurdodau lleol ac ysgolion sy'n gyfrifol o hyd am ddarparu dysgu a'u cyfrifoldeb hwy yw sicrhau bod y ddarpariaeth yn bodloni anghenion eu dysgwyr.

5. Camau gweithredu Senedd Cymru

Mae'r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg wedi cynnal sawl sesiwn graffu gyda'r Gweinidog Addysg ynghylch yr amhariad ar addysg a pharhad addysg fel rhan o'i **ymchwiliad i effaith argyfwng COVID-19 ar blant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru**.

Cynhaliwyd y sesiynau hyn ar **19 Mawrth, 28 Ebrill a 7 Gorffennaf**.

Hefyd, mae'r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg wedi comisiynu **ymchwil ar ddulliau addysgu a dysgu o bell** gan Dr Sofya Lyakhova ym Mhrifysgol Abertawe dan **gynllun Cofrestr Arbenigwyr COVID-19 Gwasanaeth Ymchwil y Senedd**.

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



Eich cyf/Your ref Petition P-05-1011
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/04526/20
Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Aelod o'r Senedd
Tŷ Hywel
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA
Government.Committee.Business@llyw.cymru

19 Awst 2020

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 12 Awst ynghylch Deiseb P-05-1011 Gwersi rhithwir ar-lein dan arweiniad athrawon ar gyfer pob plentyn ysgol.

Ar 9 Gorffennaf cyhoeddais ein bwriad i sicrhau y bydd yr ysgolion ar agor i bob disgybl ym mis Medi. Mae'r bwriad hwnnw'n unol â'r cyngor a gafwyd gan Grŵp Cynghori Technegol Cymru, ac mae'n amodol ar weld gostyngiad cyson parhaus yn y nifer o achosion o COVID-19 yn y gymuned.

I helpu ysgolion i baratoi ar gyfer y senario honno ym mis Medi, mae canllawiau manwl wedi'u cyhoeddi:

<https://llyw.cymru/canllawiau-gweithredol-ar-gyfer-ysgolion-lleoliadau-o-dymor-yr-hydref-covid-19>

<https://llyw.cymru/canllawiau-ar-ddysgu-mewn-ysgolion-lleoliadau-o-dymor-yr-hydref-covid-19>

Yn ychwanegol at hynny, mae gwaith cynllunio'n cael ei gynnal i ymdopi ag amrediad o senarios a fyddai'n cynnwys cau ysgolion yn rhannol neu'n llwyr, os bydd angen inni wneud hynny o dan yr amgylchiadau penodol. Mae swyddogion wedi bod yn cydweithio â rhanddeiliaid o bob rhan o'r sector i ddatblygu canllawiau ar ddefnyddio modelau dysgu cyfunol a allai gynnwys addysg wyneb yn wyneb a darpariaeth ar-lein

<https://hwb.gov.wales/dysgu-o-bell/datblygu-dulliau-i-geflogi-dysgu-o-bell/>

Mae'r Consortia Rhanbarthol wedi datblygu modelau ac enghreifftiau ar ddarparu dysgu cyfunol hefyd. Mae'r rheini ar gael i'r holl Awdurdodau Lleol ac i bob ysgol i'w cefnogi i

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN


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

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

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

barhau i ddarparu dysgu cyson ac o safon i bob dysgwr yng Nghymru, pe byddai angen defnyddio'r llwybrau hynny. Yr Awdurdodau Lleol a'r ysgolion sy'n parhau i fod yn gyfrifol am y ddarpariaeth dysgu, ac felly eu swyddogaeth nhw yw sicrhau bod y ddarpariaeth honno'n ateb anghenion eu dysgwyr.

Yn gywir

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

Kirsty Williams AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

P-05-1011 Virtual On-line teacher-led lessons to be provided for all school children, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 21.09.20

I welcome the fact that all children are now back in school receiving full-time education.

This petition was started in response to the lack of education provided to our children especially in the early stages of the lockdown period.

Many children, whilst at home during this period, were sent work by their teachers to be completed. Quite often, but not in all cases, it appeared that very little supervision of this work was carried out with only limited feedback from teachers to children. There appeared to be a postcode lottery as to what support schools provided with some limited number of schools providing online classes to many schools refusing to provide any online classes whatsoever.

In many instances, safeguarding reasons were given as to why online lessons could not be provided but this did not appear to hamper private schools and schools in other countries being able to provide online lessons with their teacher within a few weeks of the lockdown being announced.

With the second wave of Covid 19 I welcome the fact that schools will be the last place to be locked down. But this does not mean that some year bubbles or probably even whole schools might have to be closed if Covid increases dramatically in some areas. Our children have already lost nearly six months of their education with, as yet, unknown implications as to their future career. It is therefore imperative that every effort is made to ensure that each child receives the education they deserve even if they have to self isolate for whatever reason be this on an individual, year or whole school basis. If a child has to stay at home due to Covid then they should be provided with online lessons until they can return to school.

Diolch / Thank you

Eitem 2.4

P-05-1015 Dylid categoreiddio ysgolion fel seilwaith hanfodol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Christopher Hughes, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 484 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Gyda'r system profi, tracio ac olrhain ar waith a halogi cymunedol yn isel iawn ledled Cymru, ni ddylid cau ysgolion eto yng Nghymru.

Mae hyn yn hanfodol ar gyfer lles meddwl ac addysg plant, yn ogystal â sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu diogelu.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Os yw unrhyw ysgol yn gorfod cau oherwydd ymlediad coronafeirws sylweddol, rhaid iddynt allu cynnal pob gwers ar-lein yn fyw drwy gynllun addysg wrth gefn. At hynny, rhaid iddynt hefyd sicrhau bod pob plentyn yn bresennol yn y sesiwn gofrestru a'r gwersi, gan fynd ar drywydd unrhyw absenoldeb yn yr un ffordd ag y gwneir hynny yn yr ysgol er mwyn sicrhau diogelwch plant a pharhad addysg.

Rhaid i'r dull addysgu hwn ond parhau am gyfnod mor fyr â phosibl cyn i bob plentyn orfod mynychu'r ysgol yn ôl yr arfer.

Dylai ysgolion arbennig ar gyfer plant ADY yn cynnwys plant anabl beidio â chau, a dylent fod â chynllun wrth gefn i allu parhau ar agor hyd yn oed yn ystod cyfnodau clo lleol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Clwyd
- Gogledd Cymru

Parhad addysg yn ystod pandemig COVID-19

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 29 Medi 2020
Petitions Committee | 29 September 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS20/13467-1

Mae'r papur briffio hwn yn rhoi gwybodaeth ar gyfer trafodaethau'r Pwyllgor am ddwy ddeiseb: P-05-1011 a P-05-1015

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-1011

Teitl y ddeiseb: Gwersi rhithwir ar-lein dan arweiniad athrawon ar gyfer pob plentyn ysgol

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Mae posibilrwydd cryf y bydd yn rhaid parhau i gadw pellter cymdeithasol ar ôl mis Medi pan fydd y flwyddyn ysgol newydd yn dechrau. Ni fydd digon o le yn yr ysgolion i'r holl ddisgyblion ddychwelyd. Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i weithio gydag awdurdodau lleol ac undebau athrawon i ddod o hyd i ffyrdd o sicrhau bod pob plentyn yn cael yr addysg sydd ei hangen arnynt i wneud cynnydd addysgol. At y diben hwn, bydd angen cyfuniad o wersi yn yr ysgol a gwersi gartref a gaiff eu cyflwyno drwy ddsbarthiadau rhithwir.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol: Os bydd angen parhau i gadw pellter cymdeithasol ar ôl mis Medi, mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru ddechrau datblygu strategaeth genedlaethol i addysgu ein plant ac i gynorthwyo'r plant hynny sy'n dilyn y mesurau gwarchod.

Mae'n debygol mai dim ond traean o'r plant fydd yn gallu bod yn yr ysgol ar unrhyw un adeg, felly bydd angen cyfuniad o wersi i'w cyflwyno yn yr ysgol a gwersi rhithwir ar-lein i'w cyflwyno drwy Systemau Rheoli Dysgu.

Bydd angen cynorthwyo athrawon, ysgolion ac awdurdodau lleol, a darparu cyllid i dalu am y gost o sefydlu platfformau dysgu, ymdrin â materion diogelu a hefyd i gyflwyno gwersi ar-lein a fydd yn galw am set sgiliau gwahanol i'r arfer.



Ni all Llywodraeth Cymru ddiystyru'r broblem hon. Mae gwledydd fel Singapôr a Tsieina yn croesawu'r technolegau hyn oherwydd cyfyngiadau Covid ar ysgolion. Mae angen i Gymru fod ar flaen y gad yn y cyswllt hwn ac arwain y ffordd i sicrhau bod ein plant yn cael yr addysg orau yn ystod y cyfnod anodd hwn.

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-1015

Teitl y ddeiseb: Dylid categoreiddio ysgolion fel seilwaith hanfodol

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Gyda'r system profi, tracio ac olrhain ar waith a halogi cymunedol yn isel iawn ledled Cymru, ni ddylid cau ysgolion eto yng Nghymru.

Mae hyn yn hanfodol ar gyfer lles meddwl ac addysg plant, yn ogystal â sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu diogelu.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol: Os yw unrhyw ysgol yn gorfod cau oherwydd ymlediad coronafeirws sylweddol, rhaid iddynt allu cynnal pob gwers ar-lein yn fyw drwy gynllun addysg wrth gefn. At hynny, rhaid iddynt hefyd sicrhau bod pob plentyn yn bresennol yn y sesiwn gofrestru a'r gwersi, gan fynd ar drywydd unrhyw absenoldeb yn yr un ffordd ag y gwneir hynny yn yr ysgol er mwyn sicrhau diogelwch plant a pharhad addysg.

*Rhaid i'r dull addysgu hwn ond parhau am gyfnod mor fyr â phosibl cyn i bob plentyn orfod mynychu'r ysgol yn ôl yr arfer.

Dylai ysgolion arbennig ar gyfer plant ADY yn cynnwys plant anabl beidio â chau, a dylent fod â chynllun wrth gefn i allu parhau ar agor hyd yn oed yn ystod cyfnodau clo lleol.

1. Crynodeb

- Ailagorodd ysgolion ledled Cymru i bob disgybl yn llawn amser ddechrau mis Medi 2020. Daeth Llywodraeth Cymru i'r penderfyniad hwn ar 9 Gorffennaf 2020 yn dilyn cyngor gan ei Chell Cyngor Technegol.
- Blaenoriaeth Llywodraeth Cymru yw cadw ysgolion ar agor lle y bo hynny'n bosibl. Os bydd amhariad ar ysgolion yn lleol yn y dyfodol, dywed Llywodraeth Cymru y bydd yn 'datgan yn glir e[i] bod yn disgwyl i ysgolion wneud popeth o fewn eu gallu i sicrhau parhau dysgu'.
- Dywed Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd ei bod wedi bod yn gweithio gyda rhanddeiliaid o bob rhan o'r sector i ddatblygu canllawiau ar ddefnyddio modelau dysgu cyfunol a allai gynnwys addysg wyneb yn wyneb a darpariaeth ar-lein.
- Mae'r papur briffio hwn yn nodi rhywfaint o wybodaeth gefndirol berthnasol a lincs i ffynonellau a chyhoeddiadau allweddol.

2. Cyfnodau blaenorol pan gaewyd ysgolion a lleihawyd gweithrediadau: Rhwng mis Mawrth a mis Gorffennaf 2020

2.1. Dysgu o bell gartref

Caewyd ysgolion ar gyfer darparu addysg statudol ddydd Gwener 20 Mawrth 2020 ar sail iechyd cyhoeddus oherwydd COVID-19. Arhosodd ysgolion ar agor i blant sy'n agored i niwed a phlant gweithwyr allweddol nad oedd gofal plant diogel arall ar gael ar eu cyfer, fel rhan o 'ddiben newydd' i ysgolion, gan alluogi'r ymateb i COVID-19. Ar ôl iddynt gau i'r mwyafrif helaeth o ddisgyblion, roedd disgwyl i ysgolion gefnogi addysg disgyblion gartref, drwy ddefnyddio adnoddau ar-lein fel Hwb.

Cyhoeddodd Ymchwil y Senedd erthygl blog ar 8 Ebrill sy'n rhoi mwy o wybodaeth am y cam hwn.

2.2. 'Dysgu cyfunol'

Ddydd Llun 29 Mehefin, dechreuwyd proses raddol, fesul cam, o ddychwelyd i'r ysgol. Diben hyn oedd i ddisgyblion 'Ailgydio, Dal i Fyny a Pharatoi' ar gyfer yr hyn y mae Kirsty Williams AS, y Gweinidog Addysg, wedi rhybuddio y bydd 'yn debygol o fod yn dymor hydref hir a heriol iawn'.

Oherwydd yr angen i gadw pellter cymdeithasol, wrth ddychwelyd yn raddol i'r ysgol roedd tua thraean o'r disgyblion yn bresennol yn yr ysgol ar unrhyw adeg benodol, ac roedd disgyblion yn cael cyfle i fynd i'r ysgol ar o leiaf dri achlysur cyn gwyliau'r haf. Roedd y rhan fwyaf o'r addysgu a'r dysgu'n parhau i fod ar-lein fel rhan o fodel 'dysgu cyfunol'.

Cyhoeddodd Ymchwil y Senedd erthygl blog ar 16 Mehefin sy'n rhoi rhagor o wybodaeth am y cam hwn.

3. Dychwelyd i'r ysgol: mis Medi 2020

Cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog Addysg ar 9 Gorffennaf y byddai'r holl ddisgyblion yn dychwelyd i ysgolion ar amserlen amser llawn o ddechrau'r tymor newydd ar 1 Medi 2020, yn ddibynnol ar yr amodau o ran ymlediad y coronafeirws. Daeth Llywodraeth Cymru i'r penderfyniad hwn yn dilyn cyngor gan ei Chell Cyngor Technegol, a argymhellodd:

y dylai ysgolion yng Nghymru gynllunio i agor ym mis Medi, gyda 100% o ddisgyblion yn gorfforol bresennol ar safleoedd ysgolion, cyn belled â bod lefelau COVID-19 yn parhau

i ostwng yn gyson yn y gymuned, a bod mesurau priodol ar waith i ddiogelu staff a phlant.

Nododd y cyngor gwyddonol bwysigrwydd y **cynllun Profi, Orlhain, Diogelu** ac argymhellodd y dylai'r rhaglen olrhain cysylltiadau anelu at olrhain tuag 80 y cant o gysylltiadau, ac y dylid olrhain o leiaf 35 y cant ohonynt o fewn 24 awr.

Argymhellodd hefyd y dylai 'paratodau ar gyfer gallu addysgu hyd at 100 y cant o'r plant o bell fod yn eu lle bob amser, rhag ofn bydd angen gwneud hynny'. Mae llythyr y Gweinidog at y Pwyllgor ynghylch deiseb P-05-1015 yn cyfeirio at y **posibilrwydd o amharu ymhellach ar addysgu yn lleol** pe bai'r amodau'n dirywio. **Mae dysgu cyfunol, felly, yn cael ei gadw i raddau helaeth fel cynllun wrth gefn posibl os oes angen.** Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog yn y **Cyfarfod Llawn ar 26 Awst** (paragraffau 13-20), mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn blaenoriaethu ailagor ysgolion yn ôl y capasiti sydd ar gael i lacio'r cyfyngiadau:

...penderfynodd y Cabinet yr wythnos diwethaf i gadw'r rhan fwyaf o'r hyblygrwydd sydd ar gael i ni i helpu i ailagor ysgolion yng Nghymru yn ddiogel ac yn llwyddiannus o 1 Medi ymlaen....

3.1. Materion ymarferol

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi **canllawiau gweithredol** i ysgolion ynglŷn â rheoli'r broses o ddisgyblion yn dychwelyd, ynghyd â **chanllawiau ar ddysgu**. Mae **adran Cwestiynau Cyffredin** ar ei gwefan hefyd.

Caniataodd Llywodraeth Cymru gyfnod o hyblygrwydd, gan gydnabod y bydd ysgolion o bosibl am ganolbwyntio ar grwpiau mewn blynyddoedd â blaenoriaeth, fel y rhai sy'n dechrau mewn ysgolion uwchradd, y rhai sy'n sefyll arholiadau yr haf nesaf neu'r rhai sydd yn y dosbarth derbyn. Roedd hyn yn rhoi amser, sef pythefnos cyntaf y tymor newydd, ar gyfer unrhyw waith cynllunio ac ad-drefnu, gyda disgyblion yn dychwelyd ar ddyddiadau gwahanol.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd wedi **addasu gofynion y cwricwlwm statudol** ac erbyn hyn mae gofyn i ysgolion wneud ymdrech resymol yn unig i addysgu'r cwricwlwm llawn. Mae'r addasiad hwn, a gyhoeddwyd o dan Ddeddf y Coronafeirws 2020, yn para hyd at 30 Medi 2020, a bydd y Gweinidog yn ei adolygu'n barhaus.

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ar 31 Gorffennaf ei bod yn llacio'r gofyniad i gadw pellter cymdeithasol ymhlith plant o dan 11 oed. **Dywedodd** fod hyn 'yn cyd-fynd â'r dystiolaeth wyddonol sy'n dangos bod y risg o drosglwyddo'r haint yn is yn y grŵp oedran hwn'. Fodd bynnag, ychwanegodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei bod yn bwysig iawn bod plant hŷn ac oedolion ifanc yn parhau i gadw pellter cymdeithasol gan fod lefel y risg yn wahanol yn y grwpiau oedran hyn.

Ar 26 Awst, gwnaeth Llywodraeth Cymru **ddiweddaru ei safbwynt ynglŷn â gorchuddion wyneb mewn ysgolion**. Argymhellir y dylid defnyddio gorchuddion wyneb mewn ysgolion uwchradd ond nid mewn ysgolion cynradd. Er bod **cyngor gwyddonol** yn nodi nad yw gorchuddion wyneb yn debygol o wneud fawr o wahaniaeth mewn plant o dan 11 oed, fe'u hargymhellir ar gyfer holl aelodau'r cyhoedd dros 11 oed mewn lleoliadau dan do lle na ellir cadw pellter cymdeithasol, gan gynnwys ysgolion uwchradd. O **14 Medi**, rhaid gwisgo gorchuddion wyneb mewn siopau ac adeiladau dan do eraill.

4. Pwyso a mesur y risg o drosglwyddo'r feirws mewn ysgolion yn erbyn y niwed i blant a phobl ifanc o ganlyniad i beidio â mynd i'r ysgol

4.1. Cadw ysgolion ar agor lle y bo hynny'n bosibl

Fel y mae **llythyr blaenorol gan y Gweinidog** yn amlinellu, mae'n 'rhaid cael cydbwysedd gofalus rhwng y risgiau hyn a'r effeithiau negyddol ar iechyd wrth beidio â mynd i'r ysgol. Mae canllawiau gweithredol Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi:

Gan fod y sefyllfa wedi gwella erbyn hyn, mae'r cydbwysedd risg bellach yn gadarn o blaid bod plant yn dychwelyd i'r ysgol. Mae peidio â mynd i'r ysgol yn niweidiol i ddatblygiad gwybyddol ac academaidd plant, ac i'w hiechyd a'u lles, yn enwedig ymysg plant difreintiedig; a, gall hyn gael effaith yn y tymor byr a'r tymor hwy. Gwyddom fod cyflawniad academaidd is hefyd yn troi'n gostau economaidd tymor hir. Gwyddom hefyd fod cau ysgolion wedi effeithio ar allu rhai teuluoedd i weithio. Bydd anfon dysgwyr yn ôl i'r ysgol mor gyflym ac mor ddiogel â phosibl yn arwain at fanteision cadarnhaol ar sawl agwedd, yn enwedig eu lles meddyliol ac emosiynol.

Ar 23 Awst, **cyhoeddodd y pedwar Prif Swyddog Meddygol ledled y DU ddatganiad ar y cyd** ynglŷn â'r dystiolaeth o risgiau a buddion i iechyd o ganlyniad i ailagor ysgolion a lleoliadau gofal plant. Dehonglwyd hyn fel rhywbeth sy'n ategu'r penderfyniad i ailagor ysgolion.

Mae llythyr y Gweinidog ynghylch deiseb P-05-1015 'Dylid categoreiddio ysgolion fel seilwaith hanfodol' yn ailadrodd **blaenoriaeth y Prif Weinidog i gadw ysgolion ar agor lle bo hynny'n bosibl**. Mae hefyd yn cydnabod y posibilrwydd o amharu ar addysgu yn lleol yn y dyfodol.

Ar adeg ysgrifennu'r papur, mae ysgolion wedi aros ar agor ym Mwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili er gwaethaf y **cyfyngiadau lleol** gyda Llywodraeth Cymru yn dweud mai 'cadw ysgolion/colegau ar agor os yw'n bosibl yw ein prif flaenoriaeth o hyd.'

4.2. Dysgu cyfunol wrth gefn

Mae llythyr y Gweinidog ynghylch deiseb P-05-1011 ‘Gwersi rhithwir ar-lein dan arweiniad athrawon ar gyfer pob plentyn ysgol’ yn ailadrodd y byddai ysgolion yn agor yn llawn i bob disgybl ym mis Medi. Mae’n cyfeirio at y canllawiau ar ddysgu yn nhymor yr hydref ac mae hefyd yn nodi:

Yn ychwanegol at hynny, mae **gwaith cynllunio’n cael ei gynnal i ymdopi ag amrediad o senarios a fyddai’n cynnwys cau ysgolion yn rhannol neu’n llwyr, os bydd angen inni wneud hynny o dan yr amgylchiadau penodol**. Mae swyddogion wedi bod yn cydweithio â rhanddeiliaid o bob rhan o’r sector i ddatblygu canllawiau ar ddefnyddio modelau dysgu cyfunol **a allai gynnwys addysg wyneb yn wyneb a darpariaeth ar-lein**.

Mae’r Consortia Rhanbarthol wedi datblygu **modelau ac enghreifftiau ar ddarparu dysgu cyfunol** hefyd. Mae’r rheini ar gael i’r holl Awdurdodau Lleol ac i bob ysgol i’w cefnogi i barhau i ddarparu dysgu cyson ac o safon i bob dysgwr yng Nghymru, pe byddai angen defnyddio’r llwybrau hynny. [ychwanegwyd y print trwm gan Wasanaeth Ymchwil y Senedd i roi pwyslais]

Hefyd, mae llythyr y Gweinidog yn dweud mai awdurdodau lleol ac ysgolion sy’n gyfrifol o hyd am ddarparu dysgu a’u cyfrifoldeb hwy yw sicrhau bod y ddarpariaeth yn bodloni anghenion eu dysgwyr.

5. Camau gweithredu Senedd Cymru

Mae’r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg wedi cynnal sawl sesiwn graffu gyda’r Gweinidog Addysg ynghylch yr amhariad ar addysg a pharhad addysg fel rhan o’i **ymchwiliad i effaith argyfwng COVID-19 ar blant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru**.

Cynhaliwyd y sesiynau hyn ar **19 Mawrth, 28 Ebrill a 7 Gorffennaf**.

Hefyd, mae’r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg wedi comisiynu **ymchwil ar ddulliau addysgu a dysgu o bell** gan Dr Sofya Lyakhova ym Mhrifysgol Abertawe dan **gynllun Cofrestr Arbenigwyr COVID-19 Gwasanaeth Ymchwil y Senedd**.

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



Eich cyf/Your ref Deiseb P-05-1015
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/04527/20
Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Aelod o'r Senedd
Tŷ Hywel
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA
Busnes.Pwyllgorau.Llywodraeth@llyw.cymru

21 Awst 2020

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich gohebiaeth ddiweddar ynghylch deiseb yn erbyn cau ysgolion os bydd achosion newydd o COVID-19.

Ers y penderfyniad gwreiddiol i osod cyfyngiadau cenedlaethol ar symudiadau pobl, mae cryn dipyn o waith wedi cael ei wneud i adeiladu ar yr hyn a ddysgwyd yn ystod y cyfnod clo. Mae nifer o strategaethau bellach yn eu lle ac rydym yn gwybod llawer mwy nawr am ba mor gyffredin yw COVID-19 yn ein cymdeithas, felly nid ydym yn rhagweld y byddai angen cyfyngiadau cenedlaethol eto o reidrwydd. Mae Cynllun Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru ar gyfer Brigiadau o Achosion o Glifydau (2020) wedi darparu cyngor penodol ynghylch ymchwilio a rheoli clystyrau ac achosion unigol o COVID-19 mewn lleoliadau addysg; mae'r canllawiau hyn, ynghyd â'r Canllawiau Gweithredol diweddaraf a gyhoeddwyd ar 11 Awst, yn darparu proses i ysgolion ei dilyn os bydd achosion yn codi mewn ysgol, a fydd yn allweddol i reoli achosion pendant o COVID-19 yng nghymuned yr ysgol. Mae'r Prif Weinidog hefyd wedi dweud yn glir mai ei flaenoriaeth yw cadw ysgolion ar agor os yw hynny'n bosibl.

Rydym yn cydnabod ei bod yn bosibl y bydd rhagor o amharu ar ysgolion ar lefel leol yn sgil y pandemig. Rydym yn dweud yn glir bod rhaid i ysgolion ac Awdurdodau Lleol sicrhau bod cynlluniau yn eu lle i ymateb i'r amharu hwn ar sail amgylchiadau lleol, ac y dylai'r cynlluniau hyn gynnwys ystyried yr effaith ar unigolion a grwpiau, cau ysgolion am gyfnod neu gau grwpiau o ysgolion fel clwstwr lleol neu bob ysgol uwchradd sy'n gwasanaethu cymuned.

Wrth i fis Medi agosáu, byddwn yn datgan yn glir ein bod yn disgwyl i ysgolion wneud popeth yn eu gallu i sicrhau parhad dysgu os bydd unrhyw amharu yn y dyfodol. Disgwylir i ysgolion gyfeirio yn eu cynlluniau at hawl disgyblion i oriau cyswllt a chymorth, nodi pa mor aml y bydd sesiynau addysgu a dysgu yn cael eu cynnal, ac am ba hyd, a dweud faint o amser y disgwylir i ddisgyblion ei dreulio yn astudio'n annibynnol.

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

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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 80
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Rydym yn ymwybodol bod consortia rhanbarthol wedi gwneud cryn dipyn o waith er mwyn sicrhau bod canllawiau a dysgu proffesiynol ar gael i ysgolion i'w helpu i ddysgu o bell neu ddarparu dysgu cyfunol, ac mae Hwb bellach yn cynnwys cryn dipyn o adnoddau i'w defnyddio gan ysgolion wrth ddatblygu eu cynlluniau.

Nid wyf wedi fy argyhoeddi y byddai gorfodi ysgolion arbennig i aros ar agor yn ystod unrhyw gyfnod clo o reidrwydd yn synhwyrol nac yn ymarferol, ond rwy'n credu bod rhinwedd mewn datblygu cynlluniau wrth gefn i wella gallu ysgolion i ymateb i unrhyw gyfyngiadau symud cenedlaethol neu leol.

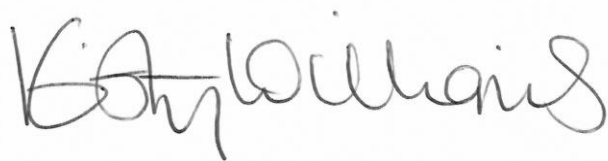
Ar 17 Awst, cyhoeddwyd 'Canllawiau ar gyfer cefnogi dysgwyr sy'n agored i niwed a dan anfantais'. Mae'r canllawiau hyn yn ategu'r 'Canllawiau gweithredol i ysgolion a lleoliadau o dymor yr hydref' a'r 'Canllawiau ar ddysgu mewn ysgolion a lleoliadau o dymor yr hydref' ac yn darparu cyngor penodol i ddysgwyr agored i niwed a dan anfantais, gan gynnwys dysgwyr sy'n derbyn addysg heblaw yn yr ysgol (EOTAS).

Mae'r canllawiau yn edrych ar amrywiol sefyllfaoedd ac yn gosod disgwyliadau ar awdurdodau lleol, ysgolion a lleoliadau. Yn ogystal â disgwyliadau ynghylch cynllunio i ailgydio dysgwyr agored i niwed a difreintiedig yn eu haddysg o fis Medi ymlaen, mae'r canllawiau yn dweud yn glir y dylid gwneud cynlluniau wrth gefn i baratoi ar gyfer rhagor o amharu ar addysg os bydd tonnau eraill o'r feirws yn codi yn y dyfodol. Bydd hyn yn arbennig o bwysig ar gyfer dysgwyr sy'n dilyn cyrsiau dysgu galwedigaethol, nad oes modd eu haddasu'n rhwydd o bosibl i fodelau dysgu o bell neu ddysgu cyfunol.

Mae'r canllawiau yn dweud yn glir y dylid cynllunio a darparu cymorth ar sail anghenion dysgwyr unigol, gan ystyried effaith cau ysgolion a lleoliadau ar les ac addysg ehangach y dysgwyr. Maent hefyd yn darparu gwybodaeth am or-bryder, materion iechyd meddwl ac ymddygiad heriol, a allai fod yn berthnasol yng nghyd-destun helpu dysgwyr i integreiddio ac ailgydio yn eu haddysg.

Gobeithio bydd hyn yn tawelu meddyliau bod cryn dipyn o waith yn mynd rhagddo i sicrhau y bydd cyn lleied â phosibl o darfu ar ddysgwyr os bydd achosion pellach o COVID-19 yn arwain at gau ysgolion neu gyfyngu ar eu gweithrediadau.

Yn gywir



Kirsty Williams AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

**P-05-1015 Categorise schools as critical infrastructure, Correspondence –
Petitioner to Committee, 22.09.20**

Schools must not close again due to COVID19 except in severe circumstances.

Emphasis on SEN schools, many of these children despite being entitled to school provision during the lockdown, they were made to remain home by schools and local education authorities. This had a very negative affect on these children, not all, but many.

ALL children deserve normality. We are aware the virus does not affect children in the same way as adults and teaching is believed to be the safest profession in regards to COVID19.

We need more teaching staff available to cover for any ill staff/staff worried about working.

Children should not be sent home from school and made to be tested when they have a common cold. Many schools/LEAs are having all poorly children sent home and tested which will ofcourse cause upset and disruption.

School is vital for the wellbeing and futures of our children, whilst essential to allow families to work and keep the economy going. Children have suffered enough

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

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan John Zhao, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 97 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rwy'n dechrau'r ddeiseb hon i alw ar y Senedd i wneud i ysgolion adael i ddisgyblion wisgo mygydau wyneb ar bob adeg (hyd yn oed yn yr ystafell ddosbarth). Gall mygydau/gorchuddion wyneb leihau'n sylweddol y gyfradd trosglwyddiadau fel y dangoswyd mewn gwledydd eraill ledled y byd. Os yw gwisgo mwgwd wyneb yn orfodol ar drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yn Lloegr, pam na ddylai disgyblion wisgo mygydau mewn amgylchedd caeëdig fel ystafell ddosbarth lle y mae mwy o bobl sy'n treulio amser hir yno??

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Mae Ysgol Friars wedi gwahardd defnyddio mygydau a gorchuddion wyneb mewn ystafelloedd dosbarth.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Arfon
- Gogledd Cymru

Gorchuddion wyneb mewn ysgolion

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 29 Medi 2020
Petitions Committee | 29 September 2020

Reference: RS20/13831-1

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-1017

Teitl y ddeiseb: Caniatáu i ddisgyblion wisgo mygydau ym mhob rhan o safle'r ysgol

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Rwy'n dechrau'r ddeiseb hon i alw ar y Senedd i wneud i ysgolion adael i ddisgyblion wisgo mygydau wyneb ar bob adeg (hyd yn oed yn yr ystafell ddosbarth). Gall mygydau/gorchuddion wyneb leihau'n sylweddol y gyfradd trosglwyddiadau fel y dangoswyd mewn gwledydd eraill ledled y byd. Os yw gwisgo mwgwd wyneb yn orfodol ar drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yn Lloegr, pam na ddylai disgyblion wisgo mygydau mewn amgylchedd caeedig fel ystafell ddosbarth lle y mae mwy o bobl sy'n treulio amser hir yno??

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol: Mae Ysgol Friars wedi gwahardd defnyddio mygydau a gorchuddion wyneb mewn ystafelloedd dosbarth.



1. Crynodeb

Gwnaeth Llywodraeth Cymru ddiweddarau ei safbwynt ynglŷn â gorchuddion wyneb mewn ysgolion ar 26 Awst 2020, a gorchuddion wyneb yn y gymdeithas yn fwy cyffredinol ar 11 Medi 2020.

Mae canllawiau Llywodraeth Cymru yn cael eu diweddarau'n rheolaidd a chynghorir Aelodau'r Pwyllgor i gyfeirio at y fersiynau diweddaraf sydd ar gael.

2. Gorchuddion wyneb mewn ysgolion

Gwnaeth Llywodraeth Cymru ddiweddarau ei pholisi ynghylch gorchuddion wyneb mewn ysgolion ar 26 Awst 2020.

Dyweddodd Llywodraeth Cymru er bod cyngor gwyddonol yn nodi nad yw gorchuddion wyneb yn debygol o wneud fawr o wahaniaeth mewn plant o dan 11 oed, **fe'u hargymhellir ar gyfer holl aelodau'r cyhoedd dros 11 oed mewn lleoliadau dan do lle na ellir cadw pellter cymdeithasol, gan gynnwys ysgolion uwchradd.**

Felly, argymhellir y dylid defnyddio gorchuddion wyneb mewn ardaloedd cymunedol (coridorau ac ati ond nid o reidrwydd ystafelloedd dosbarth) mewn ysgolion uwchradd ond nid mewn ysgolion cynradd.

Mae canllawiau gweithredol Llywodraeth Cymru i ysgolion (a ddiweddarwyd ar 2 Medi) yn nodi:

Mae'r Prif Swyddog Meddygol yn argymhell, ond nid yw'n mandadu, y dylid defnyddio gorchuddion wyneb yn unol ag asesiadau risg mewn ysgolion uwchradd yn ardaloedd cymunedol yr ysgol, fel coridorau lle mae cynllun yr adeilad yn golygu na all grwpiau cyswllt aros ar wahân i'r un graddau a lle mae'n anodd cadw at fesurau rheoli eraill. Bydd hwn yn benderfyniad lleol i'r ysgol neu'r lleoliad gan ddibynnu ar eu hasesiad o'r risg ac yng nghyd-destun yr amgylchiadau lleol.

Os bydd disgybl yn dymuno gwisgo gorchudd wyneb er nad yw'n ofynnol nac yn cael ei argymhell, mae llythyr y Gweinidog Addysg ynghylch deiseb P-05-1017 yn nodi **nad yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwahardd yn benodol defnyddio gorchuddion wyneb mewn ystafelloedd dosbarth**. Dywed y Gweinidog y dylai'r disgybl neu ei rieni drafod y mater gyda'r ysgol – byddai Llywodraeth Cymru am i'r ysgol ddefnyddio **'dull pragmatig a chynhwysol'** yn yr achos hwn.

Gofynnwyd i'r Gweinidog am orchuddion wyneb mewn ysgolion yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 15 Medi a dywedodd:

O ran mygydau, mae'r canllawiau ar fygydau yn gwbl glir. Ein disgwyliadau ni o ran ysgolion, a'n canllawiau gweithredu ni yw, y byddan nhw'n cymryd camau i gyfyngu ar gyswllt rhwng grwpiau o ddisgyblion. Ac mae ysgolion yn gwneud hyn mewn ffordd amrywiol: er enghraifft, parthau; systemau un ffordd; dechrau'r diwrnod fesul cam; amseroedd egwyl fesul cam, amseroedd cinio a threfniadau ar ddiwedd diwrnod ysgol. Pan fydd yr holl bethau hyn wedi eu gwneud—oherwydd mae'n rhaid gwneud y pethau hynny'n gyntaf—**pan fydd yr holl bethau hynny wedi eu gwneud a'i bod hi'n amhosibl wedyn gadw swigod o ddisgyblion ar wahân mewn manau cymunedol, dyna pryd y dylid gwisgo mygydau. Ac mae'n well gwneud hynny ar sail asesu risg unigol mewn ysgol unigol, oherwydd mae ein hysgolion ni'n amrywio'n fawr o ran maint a chynllun.** Mae yna ysgolion uwchradd yn fy etholaeth i a fyddai'n edrych fel ysgolion cynradd bach yng nghyd-destun Caerdydd. Mae rhai o'n hysgolion mewn adeiladau ysgol gwych yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, ac yna mae rhai o'n hysgolion yn dal i fod, pe byddwn i'n onest, mewn adeiladau o oes Fictoria, ac felly fe fydd eich gallu chi i gyflawni'r pethau hyn yn eich ysgol chi'n amrywio o ysgol i ysgol. **Os na allwch gadw grwpiau o ddisgyblion 2m oddi wrth ei gilydd mewn manau cymunedol, yna fe ddylen nhw wisgo mygydau, ac rwy'n siŵr fod trefnu hynny o fewn gallu'r penaeithiaid sy'n rhedeg ein hysgolion ni.** Maent yn ymdrin yn feunyddiol â phroblemau sy'n llawer mwy cymhleth na gweithio allan sut i gadw plant 2m ar wahân mewn coridor. [ychwanegwyd y print trwm gan Wasanaeth Ymchwil y Senedd i roi pwyslais]

3. Gorchuddion wyneb yn y gymdeithas yn fwy cyffredinol

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru **ar 11 Medi** y byddai'n rhaid gwisgo gorchuddion wyneb ym mhob man cyhoeddus dan do o 14 Medi ymlaen, fel siopau a chanolfannau siopa, siopau trin gwallt a champfeydd. Yr eithriad i'r gofyniad hwn yw pan fydd person y tu mewn i le bwyta neu yfed (er enghraifft, caffis, bwyta a thafarndai).

Nid yw'n ofynnol i blant o dan 11 oed wisgo gorchuddion wyneb. Y rheswm am hyn yw bod y **cyngor gwyddono!** yn nodi nad yw gorchuddion wyneb yn debygol o wneud fawr o wahaniaeth mewn plant o dan 11 oed.

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



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1017
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/04936/20
Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Aelod o'r Senedd
Tŷ Hywel
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA
Government.Committee.Business@llyw.cymru

25 Awst 2020

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 19 Awst ynghylch Deiseb P-05-1017, sef caniatáu i ddisgyblion wisgo mygydau ym mhob rhan o safle'r ysgol.

Rwy'n gwerthfawrogi'r cyfle i rannu fy marn â'r Pwyllgor Deisebau ar y mater hwn cyn i'r Pwyllgor ystyried y ddeiseb yn ffurfiol.

Mae cryn drafod wedi bod yn ystod y pandemig ar ddefnyddio gorchuddion wyneb a chyfarpar diogelu personol yn fwy cyffredinol. Rwy'n deall bod gan lawer o bobl farn gref ar faterion fel a ddylid gwisgo gorchuddion wyneb ac o dan ba amgylchiadau. Mae'r ddealltwriaeth o'r feirws ledled y byd wedi gwella drwy gydol y cyfnod hwn, ac o'r herwydd, rhaid i ni fod yn effro a gwrando ar y cyngor meddygol a gwyddonol wrth osod ein polisi. Rhaid i ni hefyd fod yn barod i adolygu'r sefyllfa wrth i'n dealltwriaeth o'r feirws ddatblygu.

Mae cyngor meddygol a gwyddonol diweddaraf y Gell Cyngor Technegol i Lywodraeth Cymru yn ategu barn y Prif Swyddog Meddygol, sef bod tystiolaeth gref i ddangos mai'r ffordd fwyaf effeithiol o atal lledaeniad y coronafeirws yw cadw pellter cymdeithasol, cadw'r dwylo'n lân a chadw at arferion glanweithdra. Mae'n canllawiau i ysgolion a lleoliadau yn nodi, felly, nad oes angen defnyddio cyfarpar diogelu personol wrth ymgymryd â gweithgareddau addysgiadol arferol mewn ystafelloedd dosbarth a lleoliadau ysgolion.

Mae ein [canllawiau gweithredol ar gyfer ysgolion a lleoliadau o dymor yr hydref](#), a ddiweddarwyd ar 11 Awst, yn cynnwys cyngor ar adegau lle gallai fod angen cyfarpar diogelu personol, er enghraifft, pan fo amheuaeth bod achos o COVID-19, neu pan fo staff yn gorfod gofalu'n agos am rhywun.

Dylai defnydd o gyfarpar diogelu personol gan staff o fewn lleoliadau addysg fod yn seiliedig ar asesiad clir o'r risg, gan ystyried pob lleoliad ar wahân, ar y cyd ag anghenion dysgwyr

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

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

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

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

unigol. Rydym yn disgwyl i ysgolion a lleoliadau drefnu eu hamgylchedd a gweithredu i sicrhau y gellir cadw at y mesurau ymbellhau cymdeithasol drwy gydol diwrnod arferol.

Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwahardd defnyddio gorchuddion wyneb mewn ystafelloedd dosbarth yn benodol. Mewn achosion lle mae'r dysgwyr, neu deulu'r dysgwyr, yn teimlo'n gryf y dylai'r plentyn wisgo gorchudd wyneb yn yr ystafell ddosbarth, byddem yn eu hannog i drafod hynny gyda'r ysgol, gan nodi unrhyw beth a allai ofyn am ystyriaeth arbennig fel rhan o asesiad risg yr ysgol. Wrth wneud penderfyniad ar lefel leol, rydym yn dymuno gweld ysgolion yn ymdrin â hyn yn bragmataidd a chynhwysol.

Mae ystyried lles dysgwyr yn hanfodol i unrhyw ystyriaethau ynghylch a ddylai staff neu ddysgwyr hŷn wisgo gorchuddion wyneb. Mae'n canllawiau hefyd yn nodi'n glir na ddylai unrhyw un nad yw'n gallu ymdrin â gorchuddion wyneb yn unol â chanllawiau, er enghraifft, dysgwyr iau a rhai dysgwyr sydd ag anghenion addysgol arbennig neu anabledau dysgu, orfod eu gwisgo. Mae'n rhaid ystyried yn ofalus pa effaith a gaiff gwisgo gorchudd wyneb ar ddysgwyr sy'n drwm eu clyw, neu sydd ag unrhyw fath o nam ar y clyw. Mae ein canllawiau yn cysylltu â chyngor a roddwyd gan y Gymdeithas Genedlaethol i Blant Byddar er mwyn helpu ysgolion a lleoliadau i reoli hyn yn briodol.

Mae ein canllawiau gweithredol yn nodi y dylai ysgolion gael proses ar gyfer tynnu gorchuddion wyneb yn ddiogel pan fydd dysgwyr a staff sy'n dewis eu defnyddio yn cyrraedd yr ysgol, gan gynnwys peidio â chyffwrdd â blaen y gorchudd wyneb wrth eu defnyddio neu wrth eu tynnu, golchi dwylo ar unwaith wrth gyrraedd (yn achos pob dysgwr), a chael gwared arnynt neu eu storio'n ddiogel.

Mae llawer iawn y gall ein hysgolion a'n lleoliadau ei wneud i leihau'r risg o drosglwyddo'r haint a chreu lle mor ddiogel â phosibl i bob dysgwr ffynnu. Yn yr ystafell ddosbarth, mae cadw pellter diogel rhwng pobl a lleihau'r amser y maent mewn cysylltiad wyneb yn wyneb yn gostwng y risg o drosglwyddo'r feirws. Yn ddelfrydol, dylai oedolion gadw pellter o 2 fetr oddi wrth ei gilydd ac oddi wrth ddysgwyr. Cynghorir yn gryf y dylai staff mewn ysgolion uwchradd gadw pellter oddi wrth eu dysgwyr, cadw draw oddi wrth gydweithwyr lle bo hynny'n bosibl ac aros o flaen y dosbarth. Gwyddom na fydd y mesurau hyn bob amser yn ymarferol, yn enwedig gyda dysgwyr iau, ond bydd dilyn y canllawiau pan fydd amgylchiadau'n caniatáu yn helpu i leihau'r risg o drosglwyddo'r feirws.

Mae'n bwysig i'n hysgolion a'n lleoliadau gefnogi dysgwyr i gadw pellter diogel a peidio â chyffwrdd â staff a'u cyfoedion lle bo hynny'n bosibl. Lle na ellir cyflawni hyn, gellir lleihau'r risg trosglwyddo yn sylweddol drwy gadw dysgwyr mewn grwpiau a dosbarthiadau llai o faint, fel sy'n cael ei amlinellu yn ein canllawiau.

Yn unol â chyngor iechyd, nid oes rhaid i blant o dan 11 oed gynnal pellter o 2 fetr oddi wrth ei gilydd nac oddi wrth oedolion tra byddant mewn ysgolion a lleoliadau. Erys y cyngor bod y risg i blant o dan 11 oed ddal a throsglwyddo'r feirws yn isel iawn, ond byddant yn parhau i fod yn rhan o unrhyw gyfyngiadau eraill sydd ar waith, a rhaid iddynt barhau i gadw at y cyfyngiadau cymdeithasol ar gwrdd â grwpiau teuluol eraill neu gynulliadau ehangach er enghraifft.

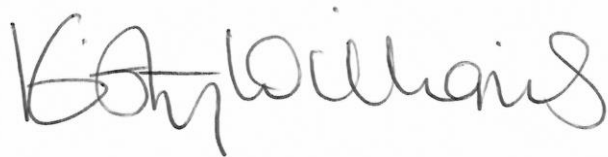
Gall ysgolion wneud newidiadau i drefn y dydd, er enghraifft peidio â chynnal cynulliadau mawr fel gwasanaethau mewn un lle, cynnal amser egwyl ar wahanol amser, newid trefniadau eistedd, cynyddu llif yr aer i fannau dan do a chynnal gweithgareddau mewn amgylcheddau dysgu yn yr awyr agored, lle bo hynny'n bosibl.

Mae awdur y ddeiseb yn cyfeirio at drefniadau mewn perthynas â gwisgo gorchuddion wyneb ar drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydweithio ag awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru sy'n gyfrifol am gludo plant i ysgolion. Mae'n canllawiau gweithredol yn

amlinellu y dylai awdurdodau lleol asesu anghenion teithio dysgwyr sy'n iau na 19 oed, gan roi mesurau diogelwch cymesur yn eu lle er mwyn lleihau'r risg o drosglwyddo'r feirws ar gludiant penodol ar gyfer teithio o'r cartref i'r ysgol. Nid yw'n ofynnol gwisgo gorchudd wyneb ar gludiant penodol ar gyfer teithio o'r cartref i'r ysgol, ond bydd rhaid i blentyn 11 oed neu'n hŷn sy'n teithio ar drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus gyffredin wisgo gorchudd wyneb yn unol â'r rheoliadau Coronafeirws.

Rwy'n deall y bydd y canllawiau hyn yn cael eu croesawu gan rai ac yn peri gofid i eraill. Mae'n rhaid i ni gydbwysu'r risg gyffredinol i ddysgwyr mewn perthynas â COVID-19, sy'n isel iawn, y diffyg tystiolaeth i ddangos unrhyw fanteision sylweddol mewn defnyddio gorchuddion wyneb, a'r risgiau tebygol sy'n codi o'u defnyddio a chael gwared â hwy yn anghywir, yn erbyn pryderon rhieni a phlant a'r awydd i wisgo gorchuddion wyneb. Hoffwn sicrhau awdur y ddeiseb y bydd ein cyngor o ran gorchuddion wyneb yn cael ei adolygu'n barhaus, a hynny ar sail y dystiolaeth wyddonol ddiweddaraf mewn perthynas ag ieched, gan gynnwys yng nghyd-destun gwybodaeth newydd sydd wedi ei ryddhau gan Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd.

Yn gywir

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

Kirsty Williams AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

**P-05-1017 Allow pupils to wear masks in all areas of the school premises,
Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 22.09.20**

PETITION P-05-1017

21st September 2020

Dear whom it may concern,

Thank you for the response. Throughout the pandemic, the use of face coverings has been a highly debatable topic; with the government changing its advice from 'No evidence the general wearing of face masks by the public who are well affects the spread of the disease' (Jonathan Van Tam, Deputy Chief Medical Officer Professor) to 'Things like wearing a face mask, which reduces the transmission, very clearly' (Matt Hancock, Health Secretary). The Welsh government's latest plea for shoppers to wear face coverings when shopping, and I believe schools across Wales should follow suit and have face coverings in classroom settings as pupils are confined in classrooms together for a long period of time.

The Welsh Government's latest advice is for pupils to wear face coverings in school communal areas, but the use of face covering is still not recommended in classrooms. The messaging laid out is nothing short of chaotic. Currently, I must wear a face covering to buy a pint of milk where 2 meters social distancing is more likely to be observed as well as plastic screens at checkout points. But pupils are not allowed to wear face coverings when in a closed environment of more than 20 people, with no social distancing, and central air conditioning in some classrooms.

The mixed messaging from the Welsh Government creates an impression that people can spread the virus in shops but not in schools. On the other hand, some may argue that children are less at risk compared to adults. Even so, it does not make them any less contagious. This means they can still contract the virus in school and

pass it onto more vulnerable adults that may be in their bubble creating chains of infections that can be hard to break up.

As we move to the autumn/winter season we are likely to experience a spike in other illnesses like Rhinovirus and flu. The use of face coverings can limit the distance that droplets travel during a cough or sneeze, meaning a broader use of them can result in higher attendance rates among pupils as less pupils are off with other illnesses.

In the response from the Minister of Education, she wrote 'The Welsh Government does not explicitly prohibit use of face coverings in classrooms' but there have been cases in Ysgol Friars where pupils are told off for refusing to take off their face coverings in lessons.

I do understand the impact of face coverings on pupils who may have hearing difficulties or those who rely on lip reading as their main source of communication. However, I believe the Welsh Government should NOT use a 'one size fits all' solution when tackling a problem like this, especially in secondary schools where pupils move between blocks of buildings mixing with hundreds of pupils across the school. To this day, the use of face shields as an alternative is still not permitted in many schools across Wales even though it solves all the problems a face covering may cause like speech and lip reading. The benefits of a face shield are that it can block off any potential droplets from other people also droplets produced by the user. Personally, I see this as a solution to any classes that may have pupils who have problems with speech or those who rely on lip reading. should there be no pupils in a particular class that have hearing difficulties or must rely on lip reading, the use of face coverings must remain an option for the pupil.

As the scientific evidence on the use of face coverings grow, I believe the Welsh Government should allow the use of face coverings in classroom settings and make schools to let pupils have a choice on

whether to wear one. Recently, the World Health Organization has advised members of public to “Wear a mask where physical distancing is difficult, such as on public transport, in shops or in other confined or crowded environments” these conditions all fit the description of a classroom.

Even though the Welsh Government have called on schools to reduce classroom size numbers, but many schools are simply unable to do it. Whether its lack of classrooms or lack of teachers. Therefore, the use of face coverings is important as social distancing is near impossible and class sizes remains unchanged.

The Welsh Government should look at our European counterparts (France, Italy, Germany, and Spain) where widespread face covering use in schools have resulted in safer schools. Even in countries like the Netherlands where the use of face coverings in classroom settings are not compulsory, there is no advice saying it is “not recommended” or there are no schools telling pupils off for wearing one in classrooms.

Finally, I have some further questions for the First Minister of Wales, Minister of Education and the petitions committee

- Since neither social distancing nor face coverings are existent in **classrooms across Wales**, what makes you so sure schools are ‘COVID Secure’?
- The latest figures show that 1 in 5 pupils in Wales were absent in the first week of school, do you think this is down to parents thinking that schools are not safe?

Yours Sincerely,



JOHN ZHAO

P-05-1020 Cyflwyno proses apelïadau yng Nghymru mewn perthynas â'r holl Raddau Asesu Canolfannau ar gyfer rhaglen arholïadau cyhoeddus 2020

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan 'Parents in Wales', ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 87 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Roeddem yn falch o weld bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi penderfynu y dylai'r canlyniadau ar gyfer arholïadau 2020 gael eu harfarnu ar sail graddau asesu canolfannau. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sydd ei angen ar ddysgwyr yn awr yw proses dryloyw ar gyfer apelïo yn erbyn unrhyw raddau asesu canolfannau a allai fod wedi cael eu gostwng yn sgil y meini prawf asesu a bennwyd gan CBAC, a hynny gan ddiystyru mesurau cydadferol; hynny yw, amgylchiadau amrywiol ymhlith dysgwyr sy'n effeithio ar ddata.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Rhai enghreifftiau

- salwch neu faterion meddygol ymhlith dysgwyr a arweiniodd at absenoldeb o'r ysgol, achosion o fethu arholïadau ffug a phrofion pwnc, a gostyngiad yn y data olrhain;
- anghysondebau neu broblemau staffïo a effeithiodd ar ansawdd yr addysgu ac yn effeithio ar ganlyniadau data dysgwyr;
- dysgwyr ag anghenion ychwanegol a oedd yn absennol, o bosibl, neu wedi'u hynysu, neu na chafodd gefnogaeth ddigonol o ran eu hanghenion addysgol arbennig; byddai hyn yn effeithio ar yr holl ddata ac yn eithrio eu potensial;
- plant sy'n derbyn gofal a allai fod yn mynd drwy newidiadau o ran eu hysgol neu eu rhieni maeth, ac yn profi trawma emosiynol a allai effeithio ar ddata.

Mae Cymwysterau Cymru wedi mynegi pryder yn y cyfryngau ynghylch y ffaith y gallai'r broses o ddefnyddio graddau asesu canolfannau gynnwys

elfen o chwyddiant o ran y canlyniadau a gafodd eu harfarnu gan athrawon. Os yw'r pryder hwn yn un dilys, mae hefyd yn bosibl y byddai athrawon, er mwyn gwrthbwysu'r chwyddiant hwn, yn tueddu i ddefnyddio graddau cydadferol, sef graddau wedi'u gostwng, er mwyn sicrhau patrwm perfformiad arferol yn yr ysgol. Felly mae'n debygol y bydd rhai myfyrwyr yn siomedig â'u graddau asesu canolfannau, ac yn yr achosion hynny, dylai fod modd iddynt geisio apêl yn erbyn eu hysgolion.

Parents Voices in Wales.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Apeliadau yn erbyn Graddau Aseu Canolfannau

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 29 Medi 2020
Petitions Committee | 29 September 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS20/13831-2

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-1020

Teitl y ddeiseb: Cyflwyno proses apeliadau yng Nghymru mewn perthynas â'r holl Raddau Aseu Canolfannau ar gyfer rhaglen arholiadau cyhoeddus 2020

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Roeddem yn falch o weld bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi penderfynu y dylai'r canlyniadau ar gyfer arholiadau 2020 gael eu harfarnu ar sail graddau aseu canolfannau. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sydd ei angen ar ddysgwyr yn awr yw proses dryloyw ar gyfer apelio yn erbyn unrhyw raddau aseu canolfannau a allai fod wedi cael eu gostwng yn sgil y meini prawf aseu a bennwyd gan CBAC, a hynny gan ddiystyru mesurau cydadferol; hynny yw, amgylchiadau amrywiol ymhlith dysgwyr sy'n effeithio ar ddata.



1. Crynodeb

- Yn dilyn canslo arholiadau yn 2020, yn y lle cyntaf roedd graddau yn mynd i gael eu dyfarnu dan broses safoni, a gymhwyswyd gan CBAC, i'r graddau a gyflwynwyd ar gyfer dysgwyr gan eu hysgol neu eu coleg.
- Mewn ymateb i bryderon bod safoni'n arwain at ostwng llawer o Raddau Asesu Canolfannau, penderfynodd Llywodraeth Cymru mai'r radd uchaf o'r Radd Asesu Canolfannau a'r radd safonedig fyddai'n cael ei defnyddio.
- Ni chaiff ymgeiswyr apelio yn erbyn y penderfyniad proffesiynol y mae eu canolfan wedi'i wneud wrth bennu eu gradd. Dim ond os bu gwall gweinyddol neu weithdrefnol, neu achos o gamymddwyn y caniateir hynny.

2. Canslo arholiadau a'r broses a roddwyd ar waith ar gyfer dyfarnu graddau yn 2020

Ar yr un diwrnod (18 Mawrth) ag y cyhoeddodd fod ysgolion yn cau, **penderfynodd [Kirsty Williams AS, y Gweinidog Addysg](#)**, yn dilyn trafodaethau â Cymwysterau Cymru a CBAC, **na fyddai cyfres arholiadau TGAU a Safon Uwch haf 2020 yn mynd yn ei blaen**.

O'r cychwyn cyntaf, dywedodd y Gweinidog y byddai '**gradd deg**' yn cael ei dyfarnu i ddysgwyr (Blwyddyn 11 a 13 yn bennaf) y disgwyliwyd iddynt sefyll eu harholiadau TGAU a Safon Uwch yr haf hwn, '**gan dynnu ar ystod yr wybodaeth sydd ar gael**'.

Dywedodd canllawiau Llywodraeth Cymru, a gyhoeddwyd ddiwedd mis Mawrth, y byddai graddau yn cael eu 'cyfrifo gan ddefnyddio'r ystod o wybodaeth sydd ar gael, er enghraifft y gwaith a wnaed hyd yma, ffug-arholiadau a graddau wedi'u hasesu gan athrawon'. Dywedodd y Llywodraeth hefyd mai ei '**nod yw sicrhau na fydd unrhyw ddysgwyr dan anfantais**'.

Fel rheoleiddiwr cymwysterau islaw lefel gradd, cychwynnodd Cymwysterau Cymru broses ar gyfer cyhoeddi graddau yn 2020. Byddai'n rhaid i broses o'r fath gofio am y **ddau brif nod** sydd gan y rheoleiddiwr o dan **[Ddeddf Cymwysterau Cymru 2015](#)**:

- a) sicrhau bod cymwysterau, a system gymwysterau Cymru, yn effeithiol i ddiwallu anghenion rhesymol dysgwyr yng Nghymru;
- b) hybu hyder y cyhoedd mewn cymwysterau ac yn system gymwysterau Cymru.

Roedd y broses a roddwyd ar waith gan Cymwysterau Cymru yn golygu bod ysgolion yn cyflwyno gradd (Gradd Asesu Canolfannau) a threfn restrol i'w disgyblion. Cytunodd Cymwysterau Cymru ar ddull y byddai CBAC, fel y corff dyfarnu, yn ei ddefnyddio i '**safoni'r**' **graddau hyn drwy ddefnyddio**

model ystadegol. Nod hyn oedd sicrhau tegwch a chysondeb rhwng canolfannau, yn ogystal â **chynnal sefydlogrwydd graddau a gwerth y cymwysterau** a ddyfernir. Ceir rhagor o wybodaeth am y broses hon yn erthyglau blog Ymchwil y Senedd a gyhoeddwyd ar **7 Awst 2020** a **14 Awst 2020**.

3. Graddau Asesu Canolfannau

3.1. Y penderfyniad i ddefnyddio Graddau Asesu Canolfannau

Yn dilyn cyhoeddi graddau Safon Uwch ar 13 Awst 2020, daeth i'r amlwg bod bron hanner (46 y cant) y Graddau Asesu Canolfannau wedi'u newid ar ôl y cyfrifiad safoni. **Roedd 42 y cant o'r graddau a gyfrifwyd (wedi'u safoni) yn is na'r Graddau Asesu Canolfannau** ac roedd 4 y cant yn uwch.

Ar 17 Awst, **cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog Addysg** y byddai ymgeiswyr Safon Uwch, UG, TGAU, Tystysgrif Her Sgiliau a Bagloriaeth Cymru yn cael **y radd uchaf o'r radd asesu canolfannau a'r radd a gyfrifwyd** o'r model safoni. Roedd hyn yn dilyn pryderon ynghylch nifer yr ymgeiswyr a oedd yn wynebu cael graddau is na'r hyn y cyflwynodd eu hysgol ar eu cyfer o ganlyniad i'r system safoni. Dywedodd y Gweinidog fod y 'cydbwysedd o ran tegwch' bellach yn seiliedig ar ddyfarnu graddau asesu canolfannau i fyfyrwyr.

Gwnaed penderfyniadau tebyg yn yr Alban, Gogledd Iwerddon a Lloegr.

Bu'r **Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg yn holi'r Gweinidog ar 18 Awst 2020**. Cynhaliodd y Pwyllgor sesiynau gyda Cymwysterau Cymru a CBAC hefyd.

3.2. Sut y penderfynwyd ar y Graddau Asesu Canolfannau?

Nododd canllawiau a gyhoeddodd Cymwysterau Cymru i ganolfannau ar gynhyrchu Graddau Asesu Canolfannau i'w disgyblion (Mai 2020) y canlynol:

Dylai cynhyrchu graddau asesu canolfannau ar gyfer pob dysgwr fod yn **farn broffesiynol gyfannol**, sy'n cydbwysu'r gwahanol ffynonellau tystiolaeth. Bydd gan athrawon, Penaethiaid Adran ac uwch arweinwyr ddealltwriaeth dda o alluoedd eu dysgwyr a sut y maent yn cymharu â dysgwyr eraill sy'n cymryd y cymhwyster eleni, ac mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol. Rydym am i ganolfannau ystyried perfformiad pob dysgwr dros gyfnod yr astudiaeth a llunio **barn realistig o'r radd y byddai pob dysgwr wedi bod yn fwyaf tebygol o'i chael pe bai wedi sefyll ei arholiad(au)** mewn pwnc, ynghyd ag unrhyw asesiadau diarholiad haf yma. [pwyslais Ymchwil y Senedd yw'r print trwm]

Mae rhagor o fanylion ar gael ar [dudalennau 3-5 o'r canllawiau](#).

4. Apeliadau

Yn dilyn y penderfyniad i ddefnyddio Graddau Asesu Canolfannau, cyhoeddodd Cymwysterau Cymru [drefniadau apelio diwygiedig](#). Ni chaiff ymgeiswyr **apelio yn erbyn penderfyniad proffesiynol eu hysgol neu eu coleg** ar y radd y byddent yn fwyaf tebygol o fod wedi'i chyflawni pe bai arholiadau wedi'u cynnal. Dim ond os bu rhyw fath o wall gweinyddol neu weithdrefnol y cânt apelio.

Roedd eisoes yn wir na fyddai ymgeiswyr yn cael apelio yn erbyn Graddau Asesu Canolfannau heblaw pan oedd gwall gweinyddol neu weithdrefnol, yn hytrach nag mewn perthynas â phenderfyniadau ysgolion ac athrawon. Fodd bynnag, yn dilyn penderfyniad Llywodraeth Cymru i ddefnyddio Graddau Asesu Canolfannau pan maent yn uwch na graddau a gyfrifwyd, mae prif ffocws unrhyw anghytundeb â'r radd a ddyfarnwyd yn debygol o fod tuag at yr ysgol neu'r coleg, yn hytrach na'r corff dyfarnu a'r broses safoni. .

Penderfynodd Cymwysterau Cymru ddiwedd mis Mehefin, yn dilyn [ymgyngoriad](#), na fyddai dysgwyr yn cael apelio at CBAC yn erbyn y radd y mae eu canolfan wedi'i chyflwyno ar eu cyfer na'r drefn restrol a roddwyd iddynt. **Gan nad oes asesiad cyffredin i lywio'r penderfyniadau proffesiynol a wneir**, mae'n dweud **nad oes meincnod na thystiolaeth safonol ar gael i adolygwyr neu wneuthurwr penderfyniadau apêl wrth werthuso penderfyniadau** (gweler tudalen 33 o [adroddiad penderfyniad](#) Cymwysterau Cymru).

Dywedodd Cymwysterau Cymru hefyd nad oes **neb mewn sefyllfa well i wneud y penderfyniadau hyn nag gan athrawon sydd** wedi ymgysylltu â'u dysgwyr drwy gydol y cwrs astudio, mai hwy sydd â'r ddealltwriaeth orau o'u galluoedd a sut y maent yn cymharu â dysgwyr eraill yn y ganolfan honno sy'n dilyn y cymhwyster y flwyddyn hon, ac mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol (gweler tudalen 28 o [adroddiad penderfyniadau](#) Cymwysterau Cymru).

Cadarnhaodd y Gweinidog yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg ar 18 Awst (gweler paragraffau 346-347 o'r [trawsgrifriad](#)) na fyddai ymgeiswyr yn cael apelio yn erbyn penderfyniadau proffesiynol canolfannau.

Fel y mae llythyr y Gweinidog at y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynghylch y ddeiseb hon yn amlinellu, os oes gan ymgeiswyr bryderon bod eu hysgol wedi dangos rhagfarn neu wahaniaeth wrth benderfynu ar eu Gradd Asesu Canolfannau, dylent gysylltu â'u canolfan a defnyddio [gweithdrefn cwyno'r ysgol](#). Hefyd, cânt drosglwyddo unrhyw dystiolaeth i CBAC a all, wedyn, benderfynu ymchwilio i'r mater fel achos camymddwyn honedig gan y ganolfan. Mae [canllaw dysgwyr i'r broses apelio](#), a luniodd Cymwysterau Cymru, yn rhoi rhagor o wybodaeth.

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 KW/05120/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau.
Senedd
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA
deisebau@senedd.cymru

8 Medi 2020

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr, dyddiedig 1 Medi, ynghylch Deiseb P-05-1020 i gyflwyno proses apeliadau mewn perthynas â holl Raddau Asesu Canolfannau ar gyfer rhaglen arholiadau cyhoeddus 2020.

Byddwch yn gwybod fy mod wedi cyhoeddi ddydd Llun, 17 Awst y byddai graddau TGAU, Safon UG, Safon Uwch a Thystysgrif Her Sgiliau Bagloriaeth Cymru nawr yn cael eu dyfarnu ar sail graddau asesu canolfannau. Yn sgil y newid hwn o ran dyfarnu cymwysterau, bydd dysgwyr yng Nghymru bellach yn cael y radd uchaf o'r ddwy radd a bennwyd ar gyfer eu cymwysterau TGAU, Safon UG a Thystysgrif Her Sgiliau Bagloriaeth Cymru – gradd eu canolfan ar y naill law a'r radd a gyfrifwyd ar y llall. Yn achos Safon Uwch, bydd dysgwyr yn cael y radd uchaf o'r tair gradd a bennwyd – gradd eu Safon UG, gradd eu canolfan a'r radd a gyfrifwyd.

Yng ngoleuni'r newid hwn mewn polisi, mae Cymwysterau Cymru wedi mireinio'r broses apeliadau i adlewyrchu'r defnydd o raddau asesu canolfannau. Mae datganiad llawn Cymwysterau Cymru ar y broses apeliadau i'w weld isod, ac ychwanegwyd ato yn ddiweddar i roi sylw i amgylchiadau eithriadol yn dilyn newidiadau mewn awdurdodaethau eraill, er mwyn sicrhau nad yw dysgwyr yng Nghymru o dan anfantais. Mae [canllaw i ddysgwyr](#) wedi'i gyhoeddi hefyd o ran y broses apeliadau, i'w helpu i ystyried p'un a ddylent apelio a sut i wneud hynny.

<https://qualificationswales.org/cymraeg/coronafeirws---covid-19/datganiadau-cymwysterau-cymru/datganiad-cymwysterau-cymru-ynghylch-broses-apelio/>

Yn dilyn fy mhenderfyniad ar 18 Mawrth 2020 i gau ysgolion a chanslo cyfres arholiadau haf 2020, roedd yn rhaid mynd ati i hwyluso'r ffordd i ddysgwyr symud ymlaen i'r chweched dosbarth, coleg, addysg uwch, hyfforddiant neu gyflogaeth.

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 100
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.

Gofynnwyd i ysgolion a cholegau gyflwyno graddau asesu eu canolfan, ynghyd â'u rhestr o ddysgwyr yn eu trefn er mwyn gallu dyfarnu cymwysterau TGAU, Safon UG, Safon Uwch a Thystysgrif Her Sgiliau. Darparwyd canllawiau i Benaethiaid Canolfannau ac athrawon ynghylch sut i gyfrifo'r graddau, a'r dystiolaeth y dylid ei hystyried, ac mae dolen at y canllawiau isod.

<https://www.cymwysteraucymru.org/media/5972/gwybodaeth-i-ganolfannau-ar-gyflwyno-graddau-asesu-canolfannau-fersiwn-2-18-mai-2020.pdf>

Cynghorwyd canolfannau bod yn rhaid i'r graddau asesu a gyflwynir i CBAC adlewyrchu'r radd fwyaf tebygol y byddai dysgwr wedi'i chael pe bai wedi sefyll ei arholiadau yr haf hwn ac wedi cwblhau unrhyw asesiad arall, a hynny mewn ffordd deg, resymol ar sail ystyriaeth ofalus.

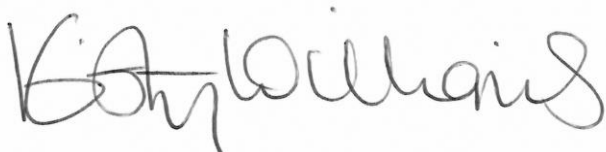
Os bydd gan ddysgwr bryderon bod ei ganolfan wedi pennu graddau ar sail rhagfarn neu wahaniaethu o unrhyw fath, dylai'r dysgwr godi'r mater gyda'i ganolfan a gofyn p'un a oes camgymeriad wedi'i wneud. Os cyflwynwyd y radd yn gywir, efallai y bydd y dysgwr am wneud cwyn i'w ysgol neu ei goleg, ac rydym wedi cyhoeddi canllawiau ar weithdrefnau cwyno i ysgolion ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru <https://llyw.cymru/gweithdrefnau-cwyno-ysgolion-canllawiau>

Lle na fydd hynny'n briodol, gall dysgwr hefyd basio tystiolaeth o'r fath ymlaen i CBAC, a gallant hwythau yn eu tro benderfynu ymchwilio i'r mater fel achos honedig o esgeulustod gan y ganolfan. Mae hyn i gyd wedi'i esbonio yn y canllaw i ddysgwyr sydd gan Cymwysterau Cymru. O ran y broses apeliadau, ar 12 Awst gwnes ymrwymiad hefyd i sicrhau bod apelio i fwrdd arholi Cymru, CBAC yn broses rad ac am ddim rhag creu rhwystr ariannol i ddysgwyr sy'n anhapus â'u graddau.

Ar 28 Awst, cyhoeddais y bydd Louise Casella yn cadeirio adolygiad annibynnol o'r trefniadau ar gyfer dyfarnu graddau cyfres arholiadau 2020. Louise yw Cyfarwyddwr y Brifysgol Agored yng Nghymru ac mae ganddi brofiad helaeth mewn rolau strategol yn y sector addysg. Bydd yr adolygiad yn ystyried materion allweddol sydd wedi codi yn sgil y trefniadau a sefydlwyd ar gyfer arholiadau'r haf hwn, a'r heriau sydd hefyd yn codi. Yn wyneb yr angen brys i sefydlu mesurau ar gyfer cyfres arholiadau 2021, a datblygu trefniadau wrth gefn rhag ofn y gwelwn darfu pellach, rwyf wedi gofyn i Louise roi adroddiad interim imi o'r prif ganfyddiadau erbyn diwedd Hydref, ac adroddiad terfynol ac argymhellion erbyn canol Rhagfyr.

Rwy'n gobeithio bod yr wybodaeth hon o ddefnydd ichi.

Yn gywir



Kirsty Williams AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

Eitem 3.1

P-05-995 Rhyddid i Roi Gwaed

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Arron Glyn Bevan-John, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 2,726 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Yng Nghymru, ni chaniateir i ddynion hoyw a deurywiol roi gwaed – oni bai eu bod yn ymatal rhag cael rhyw am dri mis. Hoffem ymgyrchu dros 'Waed Heb Ragfarn' gan roi rhyddid i bobl roi gwaed. Mae'r ddeiseb hon yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru gael gwared ar y cyfnod gohirio tri mis, a chyflwyno dull personol sy'n seiliedig ar risg i asesu ymddygiadau rhywiol, yn hytrach na phroses or-symbl lle caiff pobl eu grwpio gyda'i gilydd ar sail eu cyfeiriadedd rhywiol gan eu gwahardd rhag rhoi gwaed. Dyma'r ffordd orau o sicrhau bod y rhai sy'n awyddus i roi gwaed, ac sy'n gallu gwneud hynny'n ddiogel, yn gallu.

Mae'n fater iechyd cyhoeddus ac yn fater anghydraddoldeb. Nid oes gennym ddigon o waed yn ein banciau gwaed ond eto rydym yn dewis gwahaniaethu yn erbyn grŵp cyfan o bobl ar sail eu cyfeiriadedd rhywiol. Dim ond un ateb sydd i brinder gwaed yn genedlaethol; dileu'r cyfnod gohirio a rhoi'r gorau i wahaniaethu yn erbyn dynion hoyw a deurywiol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gwyr
- Gorllewin De Cymru

Rhyddid i Roi Gwaed

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 29 Medi 2020
Petitions Committee | 29 September 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS20/13682-6

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-995

Teitl y ddeiseb: Rhyddid i Roi Gwaed

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Yng Nghymru, ni chaniateir i ddynion hoyw a deurywiol roi gwaed – oni bai eu bod yn ymatal rhag cael rhyw am dri mis. Hoffem ymgyrchu dros 'Waed Heb Ragfarn' gan roi rhyddid i bobl roi gwaed. Mae'r ddeiseb hon yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru gael gwared ar y cyfnod gohirio tri mis, a chyflwyno dull personol sy'n seiliedig ar risg i asesu ymddygiadau rhywiol, yn hytrach na phroses or-syml lle caiff pobl eu grwpio gyda'i gilydd ar sail eu cyfeiriadedd rhywiol gan eu gwahardd rhag rhoi gwaed. Dyma'r ffordd orau o sicrhau bod y rhai sy'n awyddus i roi gwaed, ac sy'n gallu gwneud hynny'n ddiogel, yn gallu. Mae'n fater iechyd cyhoeddus ac yn fater anghydraddoldeb. Nid oes gennym ddigon o waed yn ein banciau gwaed ond eto rydym yn dewis gwahaniaethu yn erbyn grŵp cyfan o bobl ar sail eu cyfeiriadedd rhywiol. Dim ond un ateb sydd i brinder gwaed yn genedlaethol; dileu'r cyfnod gohirio a rhoi'r gorau i wahaniaethu yn erbyn dynion hoyw a deurywiol



1. Cefndir

Mae gwefan Gwasanaeth Gwaed Cymru yn cynghori ei bod yn ofynnol i wasanaethau gwaed y DU gymhwyso meini prawf ar gyfer rhoi gwaed sy'n cael eu gosod gan Bwyllgor Cynghori'r Adran Iechyd ar Ddiogelwch Gwaed, Meinweoedd ac Organau (SaBTO) a'r Cydbwyllgor Cynghori Proffesiynol ar Ddewis Rhoddwyr.

Mae'n rhaid i Wasanaeth Gwaed Cymru ddilyn canllawiau llym gan SaBTO ac mae'n cael ei archwilio'n rheolaidd gan reoleiddwyr annibynnol.

Mae SaBTO yn mynd ati'n rheolaidd i adolygu'r meini prawf ar draws holl wasanaethau gwaed y DU ar gyfer derbyn rhoddwyr gwaed ar sail risg heintiad trosglwyddadwy drwy drallwysiad.

Mae gwefan Gwasanaeth Gwaed Cymru yn nodi bod yn rhaid i bob dyn aros dri mis ar ôl cael rhyw geneuol neu refrol gyda dyn arall cyn rhoi gwaed. Mae'r rheol hon yn berthnasol i bob dyn, waeth beth yw eu cyfeiriadedd rhywiol, p'un a ydynt mewn perthynas sefydlog neu p'un a ydynt yn defnyddio amddiffyniad fel condomau neu broffylacsis cyn-gysylltiad (PrEP).

Os yw unigolyn yn cymryd proffylacsis cyn-gysylltiad (PrEP) neu broffylacsis ôl-gysylltiad (PEP), ni fydd yn cael rhoi gwaed. Os yw'n rhoi'r gorau i gymryd PrEP neu PEP, bydd angen aros tri mis cyn cael rhoi gwaed.

Mae'r ohebiaeth gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol at y Pwyllgor dyddiedig 3 Awst 2020 yn nodi bod y rheswm bras dros wneud i ddynion sy'n cael rhyw gyda dynion ac sy'n rhywiol actif aros cyn rhoi gwaed yn seiliedig ar y ffaith eu bod nhw fel grŵp yn hysbys o fod â risg uwch o ddal haint a gludir yn y gwaed fel HIV neu Hepatitis B, a allai wedyn gael ei drosglwyddo drwy drallwysiad gwaed.

Mae'r risg uwch hon hefyd yn berthnasol i grwpiau eraill o bobl, gan gynnwys gweithwyr rhyw, pobl sydd â phartneriaid y mae'n hysbys eu bod wedi'u heintio â heintiau trosglwyddadwy drwy drallwysiad fel HIV neu hepatitis B, pobl sydd â phartneriaid o rannau o'r byd sydd â nifer uchel o achosion o HIV/AIDS, pobl sydd erioed wedi chwistrellu eu hunain â chyffuriau di-bresgripsiwn, a phobl sydd ar hyn o bryd yn cymryd PrEP neu PEP. Mae pob unigolyn yn y grwpiau mwy hyn yn cyflwyno lefel wahanol o risg yn dibynnu ar eu hamgylchiadau penodol. Ar hyn o bryd, nid yw Gwasanaeth Gwaed Cymru yn cael addasu'r rheolau hyn ar gyfer unigolion a rhaid iddynt gadw at y canllawiau cyffredinol.

Mae gwefan Gwasanaeth Gwaed Cymru hefyd yn nodi bod yn rhaid aros am dri mis er mwyn lleihau'r risg na fydd unrhyw heintiau a gafwyd yn ddiweddar iawn yn cael eu canfod wrth sgrinio a chynnal y profion pellach y mae'r gwasanaethau gwaed yn eu gwneud ar bob rhodd.

Mae pob rhodd gwaed yn cael ei brofi ond mae Gwasanaeth Gwaed Cymru yn nodi bod posibilrwydd bach iawn na fydd prawf yn sylwi ar haint y mae rhoddwr wedi'i gael yn ddiweddar iawn, ond bod modd ei drosglwyddo drwy'r gwaed o hyd. Mae hyn oherwydd bod cyfnod o amser (neu ffenestr) rhwng cael haint a'i bod i'w weld yn ddibynadwy mewn profion. Os bydd rhywun yn rhoi gwaed yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, gallai fod haint yn ei waed a allai gael ei drosglwyddo i'r cleifion sy'n derbyn ei waed. Mae **adroddiad gan SaBTO** ar gael ynglŷn â'r rhesymeg feddygol a gwyddonol y tu ôl i'r cyfnod aros.

Ar hyn o bryd mae Gwasanaeth Gwaed Cymru yn rhan o'r **grŵp llywio FAIR (For the Assessment of Individualised Risk)**, ynghyd â gwasanaethau gwaed ledled y DU, i weld a oes modd defnyddio polisi dewis rhoddwyr mwy unigol a fyddai'n rhoi ystyriaeth fwy manwl i amgylchiadau personol y rhoddwr. Mae Gwasanaeth Gwaed Cymru yn gweithio gydag ystod o bobl a grwpiau LHDT+, gan gynnwys:

- Yr Ymddiriedolaeth AIDS Genedlaethol
- Stonewall
- Freedom to Donate
- Ymddiriedolaeth Terence Higgins
- Arbenigwyr epidemioleg a seicoleg

Mae'r grŵp yn gobeithio adrodd ar ganfyddiadau ei waith ymchwil tua diwedd 2020.

Bu ymgyrchoedd mewn perthynas ag aros am dri mis i roi gwaed, gan gynnwys rhai gan y sefydliad **Freedom to Donate** a **Gwaed Heb Ragfarn**. Mae'r wefan Freedom to Donate yn nodi ei bod am fynd ymhellach na lleihau'r cyfnod aros o 12 mis i dri. Mae Freedom to Donate yn dadlau o blaid polisi wedi'i seilio ar risg unigolion, a fydd yn asesu ymddygiad rhywiol yn hytrach na rhywioldeb.

2. Camau i'w cymryd gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Mae'r ohebiaeth gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol at y Pwyllgor dyddiedig 3 Awst 2020 yn pwysleisio bod Gwasanaeth Gwaed Cymru wedi'i rwymo gan reolau llym o ran pwy sy'n gymwys i roi gwaed a phlasma. Mae'r rheolau yr un peth ar gyfer holl wasanaethau gwaed y DU ac ni all Gwasanaeth Gwaed Cymru wneud rheolau annibynnol sy'n mynd yn groes i'r canllawiau cenedlaethol, gan fod llawer o'r rheolau hyn wedi'u gwreiddio yng nghyfraith y DU yn Rheoliadau Diogelwch ac Ansawdd Gwaed 2005, fel sy'n wir o ran y meini prawf cymhwysedd ar gyfer dynion sy'n cael rhyw gyda dynion.

Mae'r rheolau wedi esblygu dros amser yn dilyn sawl adolygiad o'r canllawiau a wnaed gan SaBTO, a'r diwygiadau diweddaraf yw:

- Cyn 2011 roedd rheol ar waith yn nodi na fyddai dyn sydd wedi cael rhyw gyda dyn arall byth yn cael rhoi gwaed;
- Yn 2011, newidiwyd y gwaharddiad hwn i gyfnod aros o 12 mis, ac
- Yn 2017, cafodd y cyfnod aros ei leihau ymhellach i dri mis.

Mae'r Gweinidog yn nodi bod y newid diweddaraf yn y DU yn 2017 i leihau'r cyfnod aros i dri mis yn rhoi'r DU mewn sefyllfa fwy manteisiol na rhai gwasanaethau eraill fel Croes Goch Awstralia, sy'n dal i osod cyfnod aros o 12 mis.

Yn ystod adolygiad diweddaraf SaBTO, a gynhaliwyd mewn cydweithrediad â chynrychiolwyr grwpiau cleifion a grwpiau buddiant eraill fel Ymddiriedolaeth Terrence Higgins, trafodwyd y meini prawf ar gyfer dynion sy'n cael rhyw gyda dynion.

Er bod gostyngiad 2017 yn cael ei groesawu, mae'r Gweinidog yn nodi y cydnabyddir bod angen ystyried y cyfnod aros ymhellach ac y dylid ystyried risgiau unigol yn hytrach na risg grŵp. Mae'r Gweinidog yn cyfeirio at y grŵp llywio FAIR, sydd â'r nod o edrych a yw'n bosibl cael dull asesu risg mwy unigol fel rhan o'r polisi dewis rhoddwyr gwaed, gan sicrhau cyflenwad diogel o waed i gleifion. Y gobaith yw y bydd yr astudiaeth yn cyflwyno adroddiad i SaBTO ar ganfyddiadau ei gwaith ymchwil tua diwedd 2020, ac mae'r Gweinidog yn nodi y bydd unrhyw newidiadau i'r canllawiau ar ddynion sy'n cael rhyw gyda dynion yn cael eu cyhoeddi bryd hynny.

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/04758/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor Deisebau

3 Awst 2020

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich e-bost ar 6 Gorffennaf ynglŷn â deiseb P-05-995 – Rhyddid i Roi Gwaed.

Mae Gwasanaeth Gwaed Cymru yn gorfod cadw at reolau caeth yn ymwneud â chymhwysedd rhoddwyr gwaed a phlasma yn seiliedig ar yr egwyddor o sicrhau diogelwch y bobl sy'n rhoi ac yn derbyn gwaed a chynnyrch gwaed. Mae'r rheolau hyn yr un fath ar gyfer holl wasanaethau gwaed y DU ac nid yw Gwasanaeth Gwaed Cymru yn gallu gwneud rheolau annibynnol sy'n groes i ganllawiau cenedlaethol gan fod llawer o'r rheolau hyn yn seiliedig ar gyfraith y DU yn Rheoliadau Diogelwch ac Ansawdd Gwaed 2005, fel gyda'r meini prawf cymhwysedd ar gyfer dynion sy'n cael rhyw gyda dynion (MSM).

Y sail gyffredinol ar gyfer gohirio'r hawl i ddynion sy'n cael rhyw gyda dynion, ac wedi cael rhyw'n ddiweddar, i roi gwaed yw'r ffaith bod risg uwch y bydd y grŵp hwn yn dal heintiau a gludir yn y gwaed fel HIV neu Hepatitis B y gellir wedyn eu trosglwyddo o bosib drwy drallwysiad gwaed. Mae'r risg uwch hwn hefyd yn berthnasol i grwpiau eraill o bobl, gan gynnwys gweithwyr rhyw, pobl sydd â phartneriaid sydd wedi'u heintio â heintiau sy'n drosglwyddadwy drwy drallwysiad fel HIV neu hepatitis B, pobl sydd â phartneriaid o rannau o'r byd lle mae HIV/AIDS yn gyffredin iawn, pobl sydd wedi chwistrellu eu hunain gyda chyffuriau nad ydynt ar bresgripsiwn a phobl sy'n cymryd proffylacsis cyn-gysylltiad (PrEP) neu broffylacsis ôl-gysylltiad (PEP). Wrth gwrs, mae gwahanol lefelau risg i bob unigolyn yn y grwpiau ehangach hyn, yn dibynnu ar eu hamgylchiadau penodol. Ar hyn o bryd, nid yw Gwasanaeth Gwaed Cymru yn gallu addasu'r rheolau hyn ar gyfer unigolion ac mae'n rhaid iddynt gadw at y canllawiau cyffredinol.

Mae canllawiau dethol rhoddwyr gwaed cyfredol holl wasanaethau gwaed y DU yn nodi:

“Ni chewch roi gwaed os ydych chi'n ddyn sydd wedi cael cyfathrach eneuol neu gyfathrach yr anws gyda dyn arall yn y tri mis diwethaf, hyd yn oed os ydych wedi defnyddio condom or neu ddull diogelu arall.”

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

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

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

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.

“Ni chewch roi gwaed os ydych wedi cymryd proffylacsis cyn-gysylltiad (PrEP) neu broffylacsis ôl-gysylltiad (PEP) yn y tri mis diwethaf”

Mae'r rheolau hyn wedi datblygu dros amser yn dilyn sawl adolygiad o'r canllawiau gan y Pwyllgor Ymgynghorol ar Ddiogelwch Gwaed, Meinweoedd ac Organau (SaBTO). Y diwygiadau diweddaraf yw:

- Cyn 2011 roedd rheol yn bodoli a oedd yn nodi na fyddai dyn a oedd yn cael rhyw gyda dyn arall fyth yn cael rhoi gwaed
- Yn 2011 newidiwyd y gwaharddiad parhaol hwn yn gyfnod o oedi o 12 mis
- Yn 2017 lleihawyd y cyfnod o oedi ymhellach i 3 mis.

Ystyriwyd y meini prawf MSM yn ystod yr adolygiad SaBTO diweddaraf a gynhaliwyd ar y cyd â chynrychiolwyr grwpiau cleifion a phartion eraill â diddordeb fel y Terrence Higgins Trust.

Yn dilyn y newid diweddaraf yn y DU yn 2017, sef lleihau'r cyfnod o oedi i gyfnod o 3 mis, mae'r DU mewn gwell sefyllfa na rhai gwasanaethau eraill fel Croes Goch Awstralia, sy'n dal i ddefnyddio cyfnod oedi o 12 mis.

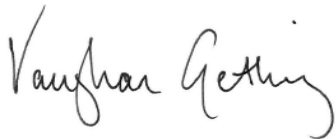
Er y croesawyd y penderfyniad i leihau'r cyfnod o oedi yn 2017, cydnabuwyd bod angen rhoi ystyriaeth bellach i'r cyfnod o oedi ac ystyried risgiau unigolion yn hytrach na risg grwpiau cyfan.

Mae gwasanaethau gwaed y DU yn cydweithio gydag ystod o randdeiliaid, gan gynnwys grwpiau LGBT+, fel rhan o'r grŵp llywio FAIR (*For the Assessment of Individualised Risk*). Nod grŵp llywio FAIR yw archwilio i weld a yw'n bosibl defnyddio dull asesu risg mwy unigol ar gyfer y polisi dethol rhoddwyr gwaed, gan sicrhau cyflenwad diogel o waed i gleifion.

Rydym eisiau rhoi cyfle i gymaint o bobl â phosibl roi gwaed os yw'n bosibl iddynt wneud hynny'n ddiogel ac mae Gwasanaeth Gwaed Cymru yn defnyddio dull ar y cyd sy'n seiliedig ar wybodaeth i asesu hyn. Y gobaith yw y bydd yr astudiaeth yn rhoi gwybod am ganfyddiadau'r ymchwil i SaBTO tua diwedd 2020.

Bydd unrhyw newidiadau i'r canllawiau MSM yn cael eu cyhoeddi bryd hynny.

Yn gywir,



Vaughan Gething AS/MS

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

BLOOD EQUALITY WALES



✉ bloodequalitywales@gmail.com

Facebook/Twitter: @EqualBloodWales

22 September 2020

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Chair, Petitions Committee

Welsh Parliament
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1SN
petitions@senedd.wales BY EMAIL

Petition: P-05-995-Freedom to Donate Blood

Dear Janet,

Many thanks for taking our petition to the Minister for Health and Social Care, Vaughan Gething MS, *P-05-995-Freedom to Donate Blood*. Please see our full response to the Minister's letter to you dated 3 August 2020 below.

- What are your thoughts on the attached document?

We understand the need to keep blood safe for recipients, however in our view the current rules make it even more unsafe for patients as there is a chance that somebody completing the questionnaire at the blood bank could lie, meaning the national guidance is contradicted intentionally. Our proposal to introduce an individual, risk-based assessment ensures that all blood is safe and that people are not discriminated against purely on the grounds of their sexuality alone.

The argument that men who have sex with men (MSM) are 'known to have a higher risk of acquiring blood borne infection such as Hepatitis B or HIV' is outdated, untrue and quite frankly offensive.

The change in the law over time, detailed below, is of course very welcome but it does not go far enough in ensuring MSM are able to donate blood freely. Take, for example, two males who are in a committed relationship and know their status. They are still

discriminated against on the grounds of their sexuality and so these changes are still discriminatory.

- ***Prior to 2011 there was a rule in place stating that a man who had sex with another man could never give blood***
- ***In 2011 this permanent deferral was changed to a 12 month deferral period***
- ***In 2017 the deferral period was further reduced to 3 months.***

The United Kingdom has a proud history of supporting Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Plus (LGBT+) people and causes. Whilst we recognise that the UK is far further forward in this debate/change in blood donation rules, the comparison with other countries who find themselves being more discriminatory than we are is unhelpful.

- Does it adequately address the issues that you raised?

Blood Equality Wales welcomes the opportunity to raise questions with Members of the Senedd and of the Minister, Vaughan Gething MS, on the issue of blood donation. Although we know that blood donation laws are governed nationally and that the Welsh Government/Welsh Parliament does not necessarily have a say on the advice from The Advisory Committee on the Safety of Blood, Tissues and Organs (SaBTO), we feel that more could be done to ensure the Welsh Blood Service engages with LGBT+ people on the issue of blood donation, for example through lobbying national government on the want/need for a change and through key engagement with LGBT+ people are Pride events/updating website pages.

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

Yes, broadly these are;

1. There are many established campaigns like ours in the United Kingdom which are lobbying Government on the historic decisions, such as the rules around blood donation, which continued to have a detrimental impact on LGBT+ people to this day. Although we know that recent work has made donating blood easier for LGBT+ people, it still does not go far enough. LGBT+ people are being labelled as promiscuous and as 'a risk' and this divisive stance only enhances the difficulties LGBT+ people face on a daily basis.
2. The trade union movement, in particular GMB Union, has produced several campaigns linked to ensuring blood donation by MSM is kept as a topic of high interest in debates, motions and at key engagement events. The public outside those who are affected by these rules are often shocked to learn that MSM are unable to donate blood.

3. The paragraph of the Minister's letter detailed below is full of contradictions and offensive language. Will the Petitions Committee seek clarity on the Minister's thoughts and in particular the damage labelling has on the LGBT+ community?

The broad basis for deferring MSM who are sexually active from blood donation is based upon the fact that as a group they are known to have a higher risk of acquiring a blood borne infection such as HIV or Hepatitis B which then could be potentially transmitted through a blood transfusion. This increased risk also applies to other groups of people including sex workers, people who have partners known to be infected with transfusion transmissible infections like HIV or hepatitis B, people who have partners from parts of the world with a very high incidence of HIV/AIDS, people who have ever injected themselves with non-prescribed drugs and people who are currently taking Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) or Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP). Of course, each individual within these larger groups presents a different level of risk dependant on their specific circumstances. Currently the WBS is unable to adapt these rules for individuals and must adhere to the overarching guidelines.

4. The Minister puts MSM in the same category as drug users and sex workers. Both of these things are choices, being LGBT+ is not a choice. This is evidenced in the Equality Act 2010 where gender and sexual orientation feature as protected characteristics. Addiction and job type do not.
5. The Minister fails to state the benefits of increased blood donations from males, especially in light of COVID19. It is a fact that male blood contains higher levels of antipathogen antibodies i.e. against a virus. This is something that is sought after currently in light of the COVID19 pandemic. MSM blood therefore would be a huge help to healthcare professionals working to remedy this pandemic.
6. The Minister fails to state that the Welsh Blood Service (WBS) is experiencing shortages of O- blood at present, something that MSM could help alleviate, if they could freely donate blood. This is evidenced in the social media pleas from WBS begging donors to come forward.

Points five and six alone highlight the shortcomings of restricting MSM being able to donate blood, the impact of which affects the population as a whole in Wales, not just the LGBT+ community.

Many thanks for taking the time to read our response. We are extremely grateful for the time you have committed to our petition and for your continued commitment to making Wales a better place in which for LGBT+ people to live and work.

Yours respectfully,
Blood Equality Wales

Eitem 3.2

P-05-1007 Uno Yr Hôb a Chaergwrle i greu ward dau aelod yn Sir y Fflint

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan David John Healey, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 282 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae Adroddiad Terfynol Comisiwn Ffiniau a Democratiaeth Leol Cymru yn argymhell uno Kinnerton Uchaf a'r Hôb i greu ward dau aelod a bod Caergwrle, Llanfynydd a Threuddyn hefyd yn cael eu huno i greu ward dau aelod. Mae'r ail gynnig yn gwbl newydd ac ni chynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad ar ei gyfer.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Mae gan gymunedau Yr Hôb a Chaergwrle hen hanes o weithio gyda'i gilydd ac maent yn cael eu hystyried yn un anheddiad bob ochr i Afon Alyn. Mae pobl ledled y byd yn gwybod am yr ymadrodd 'Live in Hope, Die in Caergwrle'. Mae'r ysbryd cymunedol rhwng y ddau bentref wedi chwarae rhan hanfodol wrth roi cefnogaeth i drigolion bregus yn ystod y pandemig Covid-19 a bydd yn hanfodol wrth adeiladu gwytnwch cymunedol ar ôl Covid-19. Mae'r trefniadau etholiadol arfaethedig yn bygwth tynnu'r gymuned i gyfeiriadau gwahanol a thanseilio cydlyniant cymdeithasol amlwg ar adeg dyngedfennol. Rydym yn annog y Senedd i roi pwyslais sylweddol ar gydlyniant cymdeithasol yn yr achos hwn wrth bennu ffiniau wardiau yn y dyfodol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy
- Gogledd Cymru

Uno Yr Hôb a Chaergwrle i greu ward dau aelod yn Sir y Fflint

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 29 Medi 2020
Petitions Committee | 29 September 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS20/13682

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-1007

Teitl y ddeiseb: Uno Yr Hôb a Chaergwrle i greu ward dau aelod yn Sir y Fflint.

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Mae Adroddiad Terfynol Comisiwn Ffiniau a Democratiaeth Leol Cymru yn argymhell uno Kinnerton Uchaf a'r Hôb i greu ward dau aelod a bod Caergwrle, Llanfynydd a Threuddyn hefyd yn cael eu huno i greu ward dau aelod. Mae'r ail gynnig yn gwbl newydd ac ni chynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad ar ei gyfer.

Mae gan gymunedau Yr Hôb a Chaergwrle hen hanes o weithio gyda'i gilydd ac maent yn cael eu hystyried yn un anheddiad bob ochr i Afon Alyn. Mae pobl ledled y byd yn gwybod am yr ymadrodd 'Live in Hope, Die in Caergwrle'. Mae'r ysbryd cymunedol rhwng y ddau bentref wedi chwarae rhan hanfodol wrth roi cefnogaeth i drigolion bregus yn ystod y pandemig Covid-19 a bydd yn hanfodol wrth adeiladu gwytnwch cymunedol ar ôl Covid-19. Mae'r trefniadau etholiadol arfaethedig yn bygwth tynnu'r gymuned i gyfeiriadau gwahanol a thanseilio cydlyniant cymdeithasol amlwg ar adeg dyngedfennol. Rydym yn annog y Senedd i roi pwyslais sylweddol ar gydlyniant cymdeithasol yn yr achos hwn wrth bennu ffiniau wardiau yn y dyfodol.



1. Y cyd-destun

Sefydlodd Deddf Llywodraeth Leol (Democratiaeth) (Cymru) 2013 (“Deddf 2013”) broses statudol ar gyfer cynnal adolygiadau o etholaethau a ffiniau yng Nghymru. Comisiwn Ffiniau a Democratiaeth Leol Cymru (“Y Comisiwn”) sy'n gyfrifol am gynnal yr adolygiadau hyn. Yn dilyn ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus eang, sy'n cynnwys cyhoeddi cynigion drafft ar gyfer pob sir yng Nghymru, mae'r Comisiwn yn cyhoeddi ac yn cyflwyno ei argymhellion terfynol i Weinidogion Cymru.

Mae argymhellion terfynol y Comisiwn wedyn yn ddarostyngedig i **gyfnod o chwe wythnos pan ellir cyflwyno sylwadau i Lywodraeth Cymru**. Yna, Gweinidogion Cymru sydd i benderfynu sut i symud ymlaen, ac a ddylid gweithredu argymhellion y Comisiwn trwy Orchymyn.

Dechreuodd yr adolygiad etholiadol ar gyfer Sir y Fflint ym mis Tachwedd 2018 pan gynhaliodd y Comisiwn ymgynghoriad cychwynnol. Cyhoeddwyd cynnig drafft ar gyfer y Trefniadau Etholiadol i Gyngor Sir y Fflint ym mis Awst 2019.

Yna cynhaliodd y Comisiwn gyfnod pellach o ymgynghori ar y cynigion drafft rhwng mis Medi a mis Tachwedd 2019. Trafododd y Comisiwn y sylwadau a wnaed, cyn iddo gyhoeddi ei Argymhellion Terfynol ar gyfer trefniadau etholiadol Sir y Fflint yn y dyfodol. Cyflwynwyd ei argymhellion i Weinidogion Cymru ar **16 Mehefin 2020**.

Mae'r argymhellion allweddol yn cynnwys y canlynol:

- cyngor o **66** aelod, yn hytrach na'r **70** presennol. Mae hyn yn arwain at gyfartaledd sirol argymelledig o 1,809 o etholwyr yr aelod.
- 42 ward etholiadol, yn hytrach na'r **57** o wardiau presennol.
- 23 ward aml-aelod yn y Sir sy'n cynnwys 22 ward etholiadol dau aelod ac un ward etholiadol tri aelod.

2. Comisiwn Ffiniau a Democratiaeth Leol Cymru

Mae Comisiwn Ffiniau a Democratiaeth Leol Cymru yn gorff annibynnol a noddir gan Lywodraeth Cymru a sefydlwyd gan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol (Democratiaeth) (Cymru) 2013. Gall y Comisiwn wneud gwaith ar ei liwt ei hun, ar gais prif gyngor mewn rhai amgylchiadau neu yn dilyn cyfarwyddyd gan Weinidogion Cymru.

Ar 23 Mehefin 2016, cyhoeddodd Mark Drakeford AS, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gyllid a Llywodraeth Leol ar y pryd Ddatganiad Ysgrifenedig yn gofyn i'r Comisiwn ailgychwyn ei raglen adolygu etholiadol 10 mlynedd. Byddai gan y rhaglen amserlen newydd wedi'i blaenoriaethu, gyda disgwyliad y byddai pob un o'r 22 adolygiad etholiadol yn cael eu cwblhau mewn pryd i'r trefniadau newydd gael eu rhoi ar waith ar gyfer etholiadau llywodraeth leol 2022.

3. Adolygiadau o Ffiniau ac Etholaethau

Dros amser, oherwydd newidiadau yn y boblogaeth, efallai y bydd angen gwneud newidiadau i ffiniau ardaloedd cymunedol neu i'r trefniant etholiadol yn rhai o'r 22 prif ardaloedd cyngor yng Nghymru neu ym mhob un ohonynt. Gall y Comisiwn wneud argymhellion ar nifer o faterion, gan gynnwys y nifer briodol o aelodau etholedig ar gyfer pob prif gyngor, ffiniau wardiau etholiadol ac a ddylai ward fod yn aml-aelod ai peidio.

Gall y Comisiwn wneud argymhellion ar drefniadau etholiadol i Weinidogion Cymru y mae'n teimlo sydd er budd **llywodraeth leol effeithiol a chyfleus**. Mae hyn wedi ei nodi yn Adran 21(3) o'r Ddeddf. Yn ei ddogfen Adolygiadau Etholiadol: Polisi ac Arfer, mae'r Comisiwn yn nodi:

Rhaid i'r Comisiwn gydymffurfio â'r ystyriaethau a osodir allan yn y ddeddfwriaeth sy'n nodi bod yn rhaid i'r Comisiwn geisio sicrhau bod "yr un gymhareb o etholwyr llywodraeth leol i nifer aelodau'r cyngor sydd i'w hethol ym mhob ward etholiadol o'r brif ardal, neu'n agos at fod felly".

Mae'r ddogfen yn mynd ymlaen i ddweud:

Bydd y Comisiwn yn ceisio darparu'r lefel orau o gydraddoldeb etholiadol ar gyfer pob ardal dan sylw a bydd yn cymryd pob achos yn ôl ei deilyngdod. Mae'r Comisiwn o'r farn y gellir cyfiawnhau gwyr o'r gymhareb gyfartalog ar gyfer y cyngor dim ond gyda thystiolaeth eglur o ffactorau cydbwysol eraill, megis cysylltiadau lleol neu ystyriaethau perthnasol eraill..

Bydd y rhaglen bresennol o adolygiadau etholiadol yn ceisio cyflwyno argymhellion ar gyfer **pob un o'r 22 prif ardaloedd Cyngor** i Weinidogion Cymru, i gael eu gweithredu gydag addasiadau, neu hebddynt, mewn pryd ar gyfer etholiadau llywodraeth leol 2022.

Mae'r ffordd y mae'r Comisiwn yn cynnal adolygiad etholiadol yn cael ei ddiffinio gan y Ddeddf; trwy ei ddogfen Adolygiadau Etholiadol: Polisi ac Arfer; a thrwy gyfarwyddiadau a gyhoeddir gan Weinidogion Cymru. Mae canllawiau'r Comisiwn ar gyfer adolygiadau etholiadol yn nodi'r gweithdrefnau a'r dull y mae'n bwriadu eu mabwysiadu mewn perthynas ag adolygiadau. Mae'r canllawiau hefyd yn esbonio sut mae'r Comisiwn yn ystyried mater y nifer briodol o aelodau

etholedig a nodwyd ar gyfer pob prif gyngor. Mae llyfryn ar wahân ar ei **Bolisi Meintiau** **Cynghorau**.

4. Camau gweithredu'r Senedd

Mae gorchmynion a rheoliadau a wneir o dan adrannau 37 i 39, a 43 o Ddeddf 2013 (ac eithrio adran 37(1) a 41(1)), yn ddarostyngedig i'r gofynion a'r gweithdrefnau a nodir yn yr adrannau hynny ac adrannau cysylltiedig yn unig. Yn ymarferol, yr hyn y mae hyn yn ei olygu yw y gellir meddwl am y rhain fel offerynnau statudol '**dim gweithdrefn**' ac, o'r herwydd, nid ydynt yn destun gwaith craffu gan y Senedd trwy naill ai'r weithdrefn negyddol neu gadarnhaol.

Fodd bynnag, dylid nodi bod y gweithdrefnau penodol a nodir yn yr adrannau perthnasol yn gosod nifer o ofynion math craffu fel ymgynghori â phartïon penodedig, terfynau amser, ac os ydynt yn cael eu gwneud gan rywun heblaw Llywodraeth Cymru, cymeradwyaeth Gweinidogion Cymru.

Felly bydd Gweinidogion Cymru yn gwneud penderfyniad ynghylch a ddylid gweithredu argymhellion y Comisiwn trwy Orchymyn, naill ai heb ei addasu neu gydag addasiad - neu beidio eu gweithredu o gwbl, yn dilyn cyfnod o gyflwyno sylwadau.

5. Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Mewn llythyr at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor, dywedodd y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol:

Mae'n bwysig bod pob adolygiad yn dilyn y broses statudol a bod cyfanrwydd y broses yn cael ei gadw. Rwy'n cael gohebiaeth yn rheolaidd mewn cysylltiad â'r adolygiadau sy'n cael eu cynnal ac er nad yw'n bosibl eu hateb yn fanwl, mae'r pwyntiau a godir yn cael eu hystyried wrth wneud penderfyniadau am bob un o'r argymhellion ym mhob un o'r adroddiadau.

Er fy mod yn deall pam y byddai unigolion yn ceisio mynd ar drywydd deisebau o dan yr amgylchiadau hyn, rwy'n pryderu y gallai hyn ddod yn llwybr cynrychiolaeth arferol sy'n digwydd ochr yn ochr â'r broses gyfreithiol sefydledig.

Dechreuodd cyfnod statudol o chwe wythnos ar gyfer cyflwyno sylwadau i Weinidogion Cymru ar 16 Mehefin 2020, gan ddod i ben ar 28 Gorffennaf 2020.

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 JJ/02102/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau,
Senedd Cymru

deisebau@senedd.cymru

14 Medi 2020

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr 12 Awst ynghylch deiseb P-05-1007 Uno Hope a Chaergwrle yn un ward dau aelod yn Sir y Fflint.

Mae'r ddeiseb yn ymwneud ag argymhelliad a gynhwysir yn Adroddiad Terfynol Comisiwn Ffiniau a Democratiaeth Leol Cymru (y Comisiwn) i'r Adolygiad o Drefniadau Etholiadol yn Sir y Fflint.

Gallai fod o gymorth imi nodi'r broses a'r amserlen ar gyfer y rhaglen bresennol o adolygiadau fel cefndir.

Sefydlwyd y Comisiwn yn 1974 o dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972. Cafodd ei ailenwi'n Gomisiwn Ffiniau a Democratiaeth Leol Cymru yn 2013 gan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol (Democratiaeth) (Cymru) 2013 (Deddf 2013) Mae'n gyfrifol, ymhlith pethau eraill, am adolygu'r trefniadau etholiadol ar gyfer ardaloedd y prif gynghorau yng Nghymru yn rheolaidd a gwneud cynigion i Lywodraeth Cymru ynghylch newidiadau angenrheidiol er lles Llywodraeth leol effeithiol a chyfleus. Mae hyn yn cynnwys newidiadau i ffiniau etholiadol, cymarebau cynghorwyr i etholwyr neu newidiadau i wardiau etholiadol.

Ym mis Mehefin 2016 penderfynodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gyllid a Llywodraeth Leol ar y pryd y dylai adolygiadau pob un o'r 22 o ffiniau etholiadol gael eu cynnal yn rhyngor presennol Llywodraeth Leol hy cyn yr etholiadau nesaf ym mis Mai 2022 ac mewn digon o bryd i newidiadau i'r ffiniau etholiadol gael eu cymryd i ystyriaeth a'u hadlewyrchu mewn Gorchmynion. Er mwyn i'r adolygiadau fod yn eu lle ar gyfer etholiadau'r prif gynghorau ym mis Mai 2022 roedd angen iddynt gael eu cwblhau ac i'r Gorchmynion fod mewn grym erbyn diwedd Medi 2021 i roi digon o amser i'r awdurdodau lleol roi unrhyw newidiadau ar waith. Mae'r rhaglen hon o adolygiadau'n mynd rhagddi ar hyn o bryd.

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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CF99 1SN

Gohebiaeth.Julie.James@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Julie.James@gov.Wales

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

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

Mae Deddf 2013 yn nodi proses statudol fanwl ar gyfer cynnal adolygiad. Mae hyn yn cynnwys proses ymgysylltu gychwynnol a rhanddeiliaid allweddol i lywio adroddiad drafft sy'n destun ymgynghoriad gan y Comisiwn ag ymgynghoreion gorfodol ac eraill i lywio adroddiad terfynol y mae'r Comisiwn yn ei gyflwyno i Weinidogion Cymru. Mae'r adroddiad terfynol wedyn yn destun cyfnod o chwe wythnos i alluogi unigolion / sefydliadau gyflwyno sylwadau a phryderon am yr argymhellion a gynhwysir yn yr adroddiad terfynol. Yn dilyn y cyfnod hwn ac ar ôl ystyried y sylwadau sydd wedi dod i law mae Gweinidogion Cymru'n gallu rhoi unrhyw argymhelliad ar waith (gydag addasiad neu heb addasiad) neu benderfynu peidio â gweithredu.

Mae'n bwysig bod pob adolygiad yn dilyn y broses statudol a bod uniondeb y broses yn cael ei gadw. Rwyf yn cael gohebiaeth yn rheolaidd mewn cysylltiad â'r adolygiadau sy'n cael eu cynnal ac er nad oes modd eu hateb i gyd yn fanwl, mae'r pwyntiau a godir yn cael eu hystyried wrth wneud penderfyniadau am bob un o'r argymhellion ym mhob un o'r adroddiadau.

Er fy mod yn deall pam y byddai unigolion yn ceisio mynd ar drywydd deisebau yn yr amgylchiadau hyn, rwyf yn pryderu y gallai hyn ddod yn ffordd arferol o gyflwyno sylwadau sy'n digwydd ochr yn ochr â'r broses gyfreithiol sefydledig.

Gan fod adroddiad Sir y Fflint yn mynd trwy'r broses statudol ar hyn o bryd rwyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn deall na allaf roi gwybodaeth bellach ichi am y mater.

Yn gywir,



Julie James AS/MS

Y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol
Minister for Housing and Local Government

Petition P-05-1007 Merge Hope and Caergwrle into a two-member ward in the County of Flintshire – Correspondence from the petitioner to Committee, 17.09.20

Dear Chair,

Thank you for your email of 14th September informing me of the current situation with regard to consideration of this petition, for enclosing the response from the Minister and for your offer to send me the link to the live broadcast of the meeting via Senedd TV. This level of communication is really appreciated.

I note that the Minister has taken the time to explain the wider context of the petition including the June 2016 decision to require the review of all county council electoral boundaries so that arrangements could be in place in time for the next elections of May 2022.

I also note the Minister's concern that it is important that all reviews follow the same statutory process and that there would be issues if a parallel process of petitioning over boundary issues developed alongside the established legal process.

Whilst I fully respect the need to adhere to legally established processes I believe that the Petitions Committee should consider this petition and also the wider context of boundary reviews because of the unprecedented situation presented by the coronavirus pandemic.

The organisational challenges which local communities will face in adapting local political party structures to meet the requirements of new electoral boundaries will be considerable. Unlike any previous occasion, the new arrangements will have to be established by local groups working via virtual platforms (i.e. something akin to 'Zoom' meetings rather than physical meetings.) Whilst it may be argued that this process may engage people who are too busy to attend physical meetings, the chances are that it will not involve those, at grassroots level, of all political colours, who are not digitally proficient. In brief, the Iron Law 'Whoever says Organisation says Oligarchy' (Michels, 1911) will become "Whoever says Digital Organisation says Oligarchy, Disengagement and Apathy." It is likely to be the elderly community stalwarts who regularly make the tea or organise the raffle who are disenfranchised by this process. The Local Democracy and Boundary Commission would probably not welcome this as a desirable outcome.

In view of the above considerations it may be that the Petitions Committee will consider a recommendation for Welsh Government to pause further reviews of electoral boundaries during the current pandemic.

The key issue raised by the petition is that Hope and Caergwrle have very long-established historical links and numerous community links which make the two wards an obvious building block in any further review of electoral boundaries. These links have proved to be of great importance in enabling support to be given to vulnerable people during the lockdown and will be important in promoting community resilience during the recovery period. The Petitions Committee may, therefore, feel that it is appropriate to recommend that to Welsh Government that

the wards of Hope and Caergwrle should be merged into a two-member ward as a key building block in the process of boundary review.

The Local Democracy and Boundary Commission has been tasked with the job of reviewing electoral boundaries and naturally gives determining significance to the issue of electoral parity. The need to establish constituencies of equal size is a long-established cornerstone of British democracy and we must never return to the era of 'Pocket Boroughs'. However, the pandemic has now thrown up the issue of community resilience and it seems appropriate for Welsh Government to consider the need to balance electoral parity with provisions to safeguard this resilience.

The pandemic has given Wales the opportunity to consider a further development of the democratic process which builds up on the need for 'Equal Constituencies' to make them 'Equal Cohesive Constituencies'. The Petitions Committee may consider the recommendation to ask the Local Democracy and Boundaries Commission to give consideration to the type of service transformation which it needs to undertake to meet the requirements of the New Normal. I appreciate that this may have far-reaching and radical implication for the review of other electoral boundaries in pursuit of a more inclusive and participatory form of democracy.

In summary the three recommendations which are being suggested are:

Recommendation 1: Pause the current process of reviewing electoral boundaries during the period of the coronavirus pandemic;

Recommendation 2: Merge Hope and Caergwrle to become a two-member ward within the County of Flintshire;

Recommendation 3: Invite the LDBC to review its own Terms of Reference so that the process of boundary review gives weighting to the need to retain community cohesion in order to promote resilience during the recovery period and beyond.

Thank you for allowing me to respond to the letter from the Minister and for your consideration of the petition and the wider issues raised by the process of boundary review.

Eitem 3.3

P-05-1008 Dysgu cymorth cyntaf iechyd meddwl yn ysgolion Cymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Jonny Alcock, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 222 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Am gyfnod llawer rhy hir yn awr, mae llofrudd tawel wedi bod yn peri galar yng Nghymru. wrth i bobl ddirifedi golli anwyliaid ar ôl brwydr anhysbys.

Diben y ddeiseb hon yw pwysu am hyfforddiant cymorth cyntaf iechyd meddwl mewn ysgolion er mwyn creu cymdeithas lle bydd pobl bob amser yn cael y cymorth a'r arfau i ymladd y frwydr ofnadwy y mae llawer yn ei hwynebu bob dydd, gan achub bywydau llawer, gobeithio.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Pontypridd
- Canol De Cymru

Dysgu cymorth cyntaf iechyd meddwl mewn ysgolion

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 29 Medi 2020
Petitions Committee | 29 September 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS20/13862

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-1008

Teitl y ddeiseb: Dysgu cymorth cyntaf iechyd meddwl yn ysgolion Cymru

Testun y ddeiseb: Am gyfnod llawer rhy hir yn awr, mae llofrudd tawel wedi bod yn peri galar yng Nghymru. wrth i bobl ddirifedi golli anwyliaid ar ôl brwydr anhysbys. Diben y ddeiseb hon yw pwysu am hyfforddiant cymorth cyntaf iechyd meddwl mewn ysgolion er mwyn creu cymdeithas lle bydd pobl bob amser yn cael y cymorth a'r arfau i ymladd y frwydr ofnadwy y mae llawer yn ei hwynebu bob dydd, gan achub bywydau llawer, gobeithio.



1. Cefndir

Mae iechyd a lles meddyliol ac emosiynol wedi'i gynnwys yn y cwricwlwm cyfredol trwy addysg Personol a Chymdeithasol (ABCh). Mae darparu ABCh yn ofyniad statudol yn y cwricwlwm sylfaenol, ond yr ysgol sydd i benderfynu beth yw'r cynnwys. Mae'r fframwaith anstadudol, y **Fframwaith addysg personol a chymdeithasol ar gyfer dysgwyr 7 i 19 oed yng Nghymru** (2008) yn awgrymu dulliau i'w cymryd, a deilliannau dysgu. Mae iechyd a lles emosiynol yn un o bum thema'r fframwaith ABCh.

Bydd y Cwricwlwm newydd i Gymru ar gyfer plant 3-16 oed yn cael ei gyflwyno ym mhob ysgol sydd wedi'i chynnal, a phob lleoliad meithrin sy'n derbyn nawdd cyhoeddus, o fis Medi 2022 ymlaen, fesul cam. Cafodd **Bil Cwricwlwm ac Asesu (Cymru)** ei gyflwyno i'r Senedd ar 6 Gorffennaf 2020. Mae'r Bil yn nodi beth yw pedwar diben y cwricwlwm:

- Galluogi disgyblion a phlant i ddatblygu yn ddysgwyr galluog ac uchelgeisiol, sy'n barod i ddysgu drwy gydol eu hoes;
- Galluogi disgyblion a phlant i ddatblygu yn gyfranwyr mentrus a chreadigol, sy'n barod i chwarae rhan lawn mewn bywyd a gwaith;
- Galluogi disgyblion a phlant i ddatblygu yn ddinasyddion egwyddorol a gwybodus i Gymru a'r byd;
- Galluogi disgyblion a phlant i ddatblygu yn unigolion iach a hyderus, sy'n barod i fyw bywydau boddhaus fel aelodau gwerthfawr o'r gymdeithas.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi pwysleisio y bydd y Cwricwlwm newydd ar gyfer Cymru **wedi'i lywio gan ddibenion yn hytrach na'i liwio gan y cynnwys**. Nid oes cynnwys penodol ar gyfer addysgu'n cael ei nodi yn yr un modd ag o dan y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol presennol.

Mae'r Bil yn nodi chwe Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad ar gyfer y cwricwlwm newydd a'r elfennau gorfodol ynddynt. Dyma'r Meysydd Dysgu a Phrofiad:

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

Yr elfennau gorfodol o fewn y Meysydd Dysgu a Phrofiad fydd: Saesneg, Addysg Cydberthynas a Rhywioldeb; Crefydd, Gwerthoedd a Moeseg a Chymraeg

Mae'r Bil yn darparu 'Cod yr Hyn sy'n Bwysig' i nodi cysyniadau allweddol dysgu a phrofiad ym mhob un o'r Meysydd Dysgu a Phrofiad (gan gynnwys y Dyniaethau) a bydd yn rhaid i gwricwla ysgolion gwmpasu pob un o'r cysyniadau hyn. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi 'Datganiadau o'r Hyn sy'n Bwysig' yn [nogfennaeth Cwricwlwm Cymru](#). Y bwriad yw iddo ddarparu'r 'dull gweithredu cenedlaethol' a fydd, [yn ôl y Gweinidog Addysg](#), yn sicrhau cysondeb i ddysgwyr.

Cyhoeddwyd y [canllaw statudol dros dro ar Faes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles](#), ym mis Ionawr 2020. Mae hwn yn nodi:

Elfennau sylfaenol y Maes hwn yw iechyd a datblygiad y corff, iechyd meddwl, a lles emosiynol a chymdeithasol.

2. Camau gan Senedd Cymru

2.1. Y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg

Cyhoeddodd y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg adroddiad ynghylch ei ymchwiliad i iechyd emosiynol a meddyliol plant a phobl ifanc, [Cadernid Meddwl](#), ym mis Ebrill 2018. Nid oedd y Pwyllgor yn fodlon bod y [Ymateb cychwynnol Llywodraeth Cymru](#) Cyflawnodd [PDF 1.2KB] argymhellion adroddiad y Pwyllgor.

Ym mis Mai 2019, cafwyd diweddariad gan y [y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a'r Gweinidog Addysg](#) ar yr argymhellion i'r Pwyllgor CYPE. Ym mis Mehefin 2019, bu'r Pwyllgor yn cynnal gwaith dilynol a [chlywed tystiolaeth lafar](#) gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a'r Gweinidog Addysg.

2.2. Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Yn 2016, bu'r Pwyllgor yn ystyried dwy ddeiseb, sef [Cyflwyno Addysg Iechyd Meddwl Orfodol mewn Ysgolion Uwchradd a Gwneud Iechyd Meddwl yn Rhan o'r Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol](#). Ar y pryd, dywedodd y Gweinidog Addysg, fel rhan o ddyluniad y cwricwlwm newydd y byddai'r Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles yn tynnu ar les meddyliol, corfforol ac emosiynol. O ganlyniad, cytunodd y pwyllgor i gau'r naill ddeiseb a'r llall.

3. Camau gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Ar [14 Ionawr 2019](#) cyhoeddodd y [Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol](#) y bydd £7.1 miliwn ar gael i gefnogi'r Llywodraeth yn ei gwaith, yn dilyn argymhellion y Pwyllgor. Bwriedir i'r

arian warchod, gwella a chefnogi iechyd meddwl a lles plant a phobl ifanc, trwy ddatblygu gwasanaethau ymhellach. Mae'r buddsoddiad o £7.1 miliwn yn ychwanegol at yr £1.4 miliwn sy'n cael ei fuddsoddi gan Lywodraeth Cymru mewn rhaglen o wasanaethau iechyd meddwl mewngymorth i ysgolion i gryfhau'r gefnogaeth gan y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Meddwl Plant a'r Glasoed mewn ysgolion mewn pedair ardal beilot ledled Cymru.

3.1. Dull ysgol-gyfan tuag at iechyd emosiynol ac iechyd meddwl

Sefydlodd Llywodraeth Cymru Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen Gweinidogol a Grŵp Cyfeirio Rhanddeiliaid – wedi'i gadeirio ar y cyd gan y Gweinidog Addysg a'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol – i ddatblygu dull ysgol-gyfan tuag at les emosiynol ac iechyd meddwl, fel rhan o ddull system gyfan sydd hefyd yn cydnabod y cysylltiadau rhwng lles meddyliol a chorfforol.

Ar 8 Gorffennaf 2020, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ymgynghoriad, Sefydlu dull ysgol-gyfan o ymdrin ag iechyd a lles meddyliol. Mae'r ymgynghoriad – sy'n cau ar 30 Medi 2020 – yn ceisio barn ar welliannau posibl i'r modd y bydd y fframwaith yn cefnogi'r canlynol:

- iechyd meddwl a lles emosiynol cadarnhaol pob dysgwr a'r staff
- datblygu ac ymgorffori arferion gorau
- cysondeb a chydweithrediad rhwng ysgolion a phartneriaid
- gweithgareddau fel hyfforddiant ac ymwybyddiaeth

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



Eich cyf/Your ref Deiseb P-05-1008
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/04524/20
Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Tŷ Hywel
Bae Caerdydd
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21 Awst 2020

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich gohebiaeth ddyddiedig 12 Awst ynghylch Deiseb P-05-1008 Dysgu cymorth cyntaf iechyd meddwl yn ysgolion Cymru.

Mae iechyd meddwl a lles dysgwyr yn fater hynod o bwysig i mi. Mae gan ysgolion gyfle ar hyn o bryd i edrych ar y materion hyn o fewn y cwricwlwm presennol fel rhan o ABCh, ac fel y gwyddoch o 2022 ymlaen bydd [Cwricwlwm newydd i Gymru](#).

Wrth galon fframwaith y Cwricwlwm i Gymru mae pedwar diben sydd wedi sydd wedi bod yn ganolog i bob penderfyniad a wnaed am y cwricwlwm newydd. Un o'r pedwar diben yw helpu plant a phobl ifanc i fod yn unigolion iach a hyderus, sydd yn meithrin eu lles meddyliol ac emosiynol drwy ddatblygu hyder, cadernid ac empathi.

Lluniwyd y Cwricwlwm i Gymru i gyfrannu cymaint â phosib at y pedwar diben. Maent yn gosod dibenion sylfaenol addysg sy'n sail i'r hyn y dylem anelu at ei gyflawni i'n plant a'n pobl ifanc.

Mae'r cwricwlwm newydd yn cynnwys Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles. Dyma ran arloesol o'r cwricwlwm newydd, ac mae'n ceisio sicrhau bod cyfleoedd dysgu a chymorth ar faterion fel iechyd corfforol, meddyliol ac emosiynol yn cael eu darparu i bob person ifanc yng Nghymru. Lluniwyd y Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles i helpu i ddatblygu egwyddorion sylfaenol iechyd a lles ymysg dysgwyr, gan ganiatáu i weithwyr proffesiynol rannu cynnwys penodol fel sy'n briodol i'w dysgwyr.

Mae fframwaith y Cwricwlwm i Gymru yn rhoi cyfle i bob ysgol lunio a mabwysiadu eu cwricwlwm eu hunain. Mae'n annog ysgolion i adeiladu eu gweledigaeth eu hunain ar gyfer eu dysgwyr o fewn cyd-destun y pedwar diben a'r dysgu sy'n cael ei ddiffinio ar lefel genedlaethol. Dylai ysgolion ac ymarferwyr ddefnyddio canllawiau ac adnoddau er mwyn

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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.

penderfynu pa brofiadau, gwybodaeth a sgiliau penodol fydd yn helpu eu dysgwyr i wireddu'r pedwar diben, yng nghyd-destun y cysondeb sy'n cael ei ddarparu gan y fframwaith cenedlaethol.

Er nad yw canllawiau'r cwricwlwm newydd yn cynnwys rhestr hir o bynciau unigol, mae'n nodi'r hyn y dylai ysgolion ei ystyried wrth lunio eu cwricwlwm a'r disgygliadau bras ar gyfer dysgwyr.

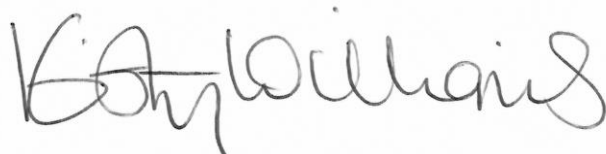
Bydd ysgolion yn cael yr hyblygrwydd i ddewis y cynnwys sydd fwyaf addas ar gyfer diwallu anghenion eu dygwyr o fewn eu cyd-destun penodol. Bydd gan ddysgwyr o wahanol gefndiroedd amrywiol anghenion, ac mae'r Fframwaith yn cynnig cyfle i ysgolion a darparwyr ddewis y profiadau, gwybodaeth a sgiliau penodol, yn ogystal â phynciau, gweithgareddau a chyd-destunau penodol gorau i helpu gyda'r dysgu o fewn y Fframwaith. Mae hyn yn golygu y bydd modd i ysgolion ddysgu cymorth cyntaf iechyd meddwl o fewn eu cwricwlwm, os ydynt yn dymuno gwneud hynny.

Mae'r fframwaith hwn yn cynnwys elfennau gorfodol, gan gynnwys Datganiadau o'r Hyn sy'n Bwysig ar gyfer pob Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad. Un o'r Datganiadau o'r Hyn sy'n Bwysig ar gyfer Iechyd a Lles yw 'Mae'r ffordd rydym yn prosesu ein profiadau ac yn ymateb iddyn nhw yn effeithio ar ein hiechyd meddwl a'n lles emosiynol'. Dan y datganiad hwn, bydd dysgwyr yn cael eu cynorthwyo i edrych ar gymhlethdodau'r cysylltiadau rhwng eu profiadau, eu hiechyd meddwl a'u lles emosiynol. Bydd hyn yn eu galluogi i ddeall eu teimladau a datblygu strategaethau i'w helpu i reoli eu hemosiynau, a all gyfrannu at iechyd meddwl a lles emosiynol cadarnhaol. Bydd rhoi cyfle i ddysgwyr ddatblygu sgiliau a rhyddid i fynegi eu teimladau yn helpu i greu diwylliant lle mae siarad am iechyd meddwl a lles emosiynol yn weithred arferol.

Mae [canllawiau 'Cynllunio Eich Cwricwlwm'](#), a gyhoeddwyd i helpu ysgolion i roi fframwaith y Cwricwlwm i Gymru ar waith, yn egluro bod angen i ddysgwyr ddeall y cysylltiadau rhwng iechyd meddwl a lles emosiynol, sut y gall iechyd meddwl a lles emosiynol effeithio arnynt, ac y gall ein hiechyd meddwl newid dros amser. Dylai ysgolion sicrhau bod eu systemau cymorth ac ethos yr ysgol gyfan yn galluogi dysgwyr i siarad yn agored, nid yn unig am eu hiechyd meddwl, eu teimladau, eu meddyliau a'u hemosiynau eu hunain, ond hefyd rhai pobl eraill.

Gobeithio bod hyn yn egluro'r sefyllfa.

Yn gywir



Kirsty Williams AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

P-05-1009 Gorchmynnwch Gyngorau Cymru i gymhwyso gordal o 100 y cant o leiaf i'r Dreth Gyngor ar ail gartrefi

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Michael Murphy, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 1,026 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae ail gartrefi a chartrefi tymhorol yn dinistrio ein cymunedau gwledig, tra'u bod yn prisio pobl leol allan o'r farchnad dai. Yn y cyfamser, mae llawer o berchnogion ail gartrefi yn osgoi talu unrhyw Dreth Gyngor drwy hawlio rhyddhad ardrethi busnesau bach. Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru fod yn mynd ati o ddifrif i anghymell hyn a chymhwyso cosbau o 10 y cant o werth ail gartref am achosion o osgoi bwriadol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol De Cymru

Ail gartrefi a'r dreth gyngor

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 29 Medi 2020
Petitions Committee | 29 September 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS20/13682-9

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-1009

Teitl y ddeiseb: Gorchynnwch Gyngorau Cymru i gymhwyso gordal o 100 y cant o leiaf i'r Dreth Gyngor ar ail gartrefi.

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Mae ail gartrefi a chartrefi tymhorol yn dinistrio ein cymunedau gwledig, wrth brisio pobl leol allan o'r farchnad dai. Yn y cyfamser mae llawer o berchnogion ail gartref yn osgoi talu unrhyw Dreth Gyngor trwy hawlio rhyddhad i fusnesau bach. Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru fod yn mynd ati i annog hyn i beidio a chymhwyso cosbau o 100% o werth ail gartref am osgoi bwriadol.



1. Cefndir

Premiwm dewisol ar y dreth gyngor

Roedd *Deddf Tai (Cymru) 2014* yn diwygio *Deddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1992* ('Deddf 1992') i roi pwerau i awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru ddewis codi cyfraddau uwch o'r dreth gyngor mewn perthynas ag anheddau gwag tymor hir (sydd wedi bod yn wag am o leiaf blwyddyn) ac anheddau a feddiannir o bryd i'w gilydd, a elwir yn fwy cyffredin yn ail gartrefi.

Cyfeirir at y dreth gyngor ychwanegol hon fel premiwm. Y cynnydd mwyaf y gall awdurdod lleol ei godi yw 100% ychwanegol o ffi safonol y dreth gyngor, h.y. premiwm treth gyngor o 100%. Mae hyn yn golygu y gallai'r awdurdod godi hyd at ddwbl cyfradd safonol y dreth gyngor ar berchnogion tai ar gyfer annedd o'r fath.

Y tro cyntaf y bydd awdurdod lleol yn dewis codi premiwm o'r fath, rhaid iddo wneud ei benderfyniad o leiaf blwyddyn cyn dechrau'r flwyddyn ariannol y codir y premiwm ynddi. Mae awdurdodau lleol wedi bod â'r gallu i godi premiwm ers mis Ebrill 2017.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi canllawiau i awdurdodau lleol ar ddefnyddio'r pwerau hyn. Mae'r canllawiau'n nodi:

Bwriad y disgrisiwn a roddir i awdurdodau lleol i godi premiwm yw bod yn ffordd o helpu awdurdodau lleol i:

- adfer defnydd cartrefi gwag hirdymor er mwyn darparu cartrefi saff, diogel a fforddiadwy; a
- chynorthwyo awdurdodau lleol i gynyddu'r cyflenwad o dai fforddiadwy a gwella cynladwyedd cymunedau lleol.

Wrth benderfynu p'un ai codi premiwm ynteu peidio, dylid talu sylw i'r nodau hyn.

Eiddo sydd wedi'i eithrio

Ni ellir codi premiwm treth gyngor ar eiddo sydd naill ai heb ei fandio at ddibenion y dreth gyngor, wedi'i eithrio rhag y dreth gyngor yn gyfan gwbl, neu lle mae Gweinidogion Cymru wedi dweud yn benodol na chaniateir codi premiwm arno.

Mae *Rheoliadau'r Dreth Gyngor (Eithriadau rhag Symiau Uwch) (Cymru) 2015* yn rhagnodi saith dosbarth o anheddau lle na ellir codi premiwm. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys eithriadau ar gyfer safleoedd carafannau wedi'u meddiannu (lle bônt yn wag ar hyn o bryd, ond fydd yn unig breswylfa neu brif breswylfa unigolyn pan fyddant yn cael eu meddiannu) a hefyd gartrefi

tymhorol lle na chaniateir eu meddiannu trwy gydol y flwyddyn. Mae'r eithriad hwnnw'n berthnasol i anheddau sy'n ddarostyngedig i amodau cynllunio sy'n atal deiliadaeth am gyfnod parhaus o 28 diwrnod o leiaf mewn unrhyw gyfnod o 12 mis.

Os bodlonir rhai amodau, gallai rhai perchnogion ail gartref fod yn atebol am ardrethi annomestig (ardrethi busnes), yn hytrach na'r dreth gyngor. Yn yr achosion hynny, ni ellid codi premiwm y dreth gyngor ar gyfer ail gartrefi.

Ardrethi annomestig

Rhodddwyd cryn sylw yn y Senedd i allu perchnogion ail gartref neu lety hunanarlwyo i brisio eu heiddo at ddibenion cyfraddau annomestig yn lle'r dreth gyngor.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi **Canllawiau i Drethdalwyr: Ardrethi Annomestig ar gyfer Eiddo Hunanddarpar yng Nghymru**. Mae'r canllawiau hyn yn nodi'r meini prawf y mae'n rhaid eu bodloni er mwyn i eiddo fod yn atebol am ardrethi annomestig yn hytrach na'r dreth gyngor:

...o 1 Ebrill 2010 ymlaen, mae eiddo yn annomestig, ac felly'n rhwymedig i dalu ardrethi annomestig, os yw Asiantaeth y Swyddfa Brisio yn fodlon:

- y bydd ar gael i'w osod yn fasnachol fel llety hunanarlwyo am gyfnodau byr sy'n dod i gyfanswm o 140 diwrnod neu fwy yn y 12 mis canlynol;
- bod diddordeb y trethdalwr yn yr eiddo yn galluogi iddo ei rentu am gyfnodau o'r fath;
- yn y 12 mis cyn yr asesiad bu ar gael i'w osod yn fasnachol fel llety hunanarlwyo am gyfnodau byr yn dod i gyfanswm o 140 diwrnod neu fwy; a
- bod y cyfnodau byr y'i gosodwyd mewn gwirionedd yn dod i gyfanswm o 70 diwrnod o leiaf yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw.

Rhaid i drethdalwyr barhau i fodloni meini prawf yr ardrethi annomestig ar gyfer pob eiddo, am bob cyfnod o 12 mis.

Fel arall, os na fydd yr eiddo'n syrthio i gategori arall o eiddo annomestig, mae'n debyg y bydd yr eiddo yn cael ei ystyried yn "ddomestig" ac yn gorfod cael asesiad o'i rwymedigaeth i dalu'r dreth gyngor.

Mae'r meini prawf y mae'n rhaid eu bodloni yn ofynion statudol ac fe'u nodir yn adran 66 (2BB) o *Ddeddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1988* fel y'i diwygiwyd gan y *Gorchymyn Ardrethu Annomestig (Diffiniad o Eiddo Domestig) (Cymru) 2010*.

Diwygiodd *Gorchymyn Ardrethu Annomestig (Diffiniad o Eiddo Domestig) (Cymru) 2016* y meini prawf uchod o 1 Ebrill 2016 fel bod gan:

... fusnesau sy'n cynnwys nifer o eiddo hunanddarpar yn yr un lle neu'n agos iawn i'w gilydd y dewis i gyfartalu nifer y diwrnodau y caiff eiddo eu gosod i fodloni'r maen brawf 70 diwrnod pan fyddant yn cael eu gosod gan yr un busnes neu fusnesau cysylltiedig.

Y Swyddfa Brisio sy'n penderfynu a yw eiddo wedi'i gategoreiddio fel eiddo domestig neu annomestig yn unol â'r gofynion statudol. Mae'r Swyddfa Brisio'n asiantaeth weithredol a noddir gan Gyllid a Thollau EM. Mae'r Swyddfa Brisio yn annibynnol ar Lywodraeth Cymru.

Pan fo eiddo wedi'i restru fel bod yn llety hunanddarpar, ond nad yw'n bodloni'r meini prawf statudol, gallai'r perchennog wynebu gorchymyn treth gyngor wedi'i ôl-ddyddio.

Rhyddhad Ardrethi Busnesau Bach

Er y gallai perchnogion ail gartrefi fod yn atebol i dalu ardrethi busnes, gallant hefyd fod yn gymwys i gael Rhyddhad Ardrethi Busnesau Bach, ac efallai na chodir ffi arnynt ar ôl i'r Rhyddhad gael ei gymhwyso..

Yn ogystal â mathau penodol o ryddhad wedi'u targedu at fathau penodol o fusnesau, bydd eiddo busnes cymwys sydd â gwerth ardrethol o hyd at £6,000 yn cael rhyddhad o 100% a'r rhai sydd â gwerth ardrethol rhwng £6,001 a £12,000 yn cael rhyddhad ar sail lleihau'n raddol o 100% i sero. Mae nifer yr eiddo sy'n gymwys ar gyfer Rhyddhad Ardrethi Busnesau Bach wedi'i gyfyngu i ddau eiddo i bob busnes ym mhob awdurdod lleol.

Gweler canllawiau Llywodraeth Cymru, [*Cynllun Rhyddhad Ardrethi Busnesau Bach parhaol i Gymru*](#), i gael manylion pellach ynghylch y cynllun.

2. Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Yn ymateb y Gweinidog Cyllid a'r Trefnydd i'r ddeiseb hon, mae'n nodi bod gan awdurdodau lleol eisoes bwerau dewisol i 'godi premiwm o hyd at 100% o gyfradd safonol y dreth gyngor ar ail gartrefi, ac eiddo gwag tymor hir'. Mae'r Gweinidog yn nodi bod y pŵer dewisol:

Yn galluogi awdurdodau unigol i deilwra eu dulliau gweithredu i anghenion ac amgylchiadau penodol eu hardal, ac i gydbwyso buddiannau cymunedau, perchnogion tai a'r economi leol

Mae'r ymateb yn mynd ymlaen i ddweud:

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gweithio'n agos gydag awdurdodau lleol a VOA i nodi unrhyw achosion o eiddo sydd wedi'i restru'n anghywir fel llety hunanddarpar. Gwahoddwyd awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu gwybodaeth am eiddo y maent yn credu sydd wedi'i restru'n anghywir er mwyn i VOA ei harchwilio. Does dim tystiolaeth wedi'i nodi eto o restru eiddo hunanddarpar yn amhriodol. Mae'r gwahoddiad i awdurdodau ddarparu tystiolaeth i VOA ei harchwilio yn parhau ar agor.

3. Camau gan Senedd Cymru

Yn flaenorol, mae Pwyllgor Deisebau'r Senedd wedi ystyried nifer o ddeisebau yn ymwneud ag ail gartrefi a'r dreth gyngor. Ystyriwyd y ddeiseb Trethu Ail Gartrefi yn ystod 2019/20. Roedd y ddeiseb honno yn canolbwyntio ar yr hyn a ddisgrifiodd y deisebwyr fel 'bwlch yn y gyfraith' a oedd yn caniatáu i berchnogion tai newid eu heiddo o dalu'r dreth gyngor gan dau yn hytrach yr ardrethi annomestig. Wrth ymateb i'r ddeiseb honno, dywedodd y Gweinidog Cyllid a'r Trefnydd mewn llythyr at y Pwyllgor ar 5 Mehefin 2019 "nad oes unrhyw fwlch yn y gyfraith."

Cynhaliodd Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau'r Senedd ymchwiliad i eiddo gwag yng Nghymru a oedd, yn rhannol, yn ystyried premiymau'r dreth gyngor gan fod eiddo gwag o fewn cylch gwaith y Pwyllgor hwnnw hefyd. Cyhoeddwyd adroddiad y Pwyllgor ym mis Hydref 2019. Roedd yr adroddiad yn gwneud yr argymhelliad a ganlyn, ac fe'i derbyniwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru mewn egwyddor, yn amodol ar gasglu tystiolaeth bellach:

Rydym yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cymru a CLILC yn cynnal ymarfer i asesu a yw pobl yn cymryd camau i osgoi talu premiwm y dreth gyngor, gan gynnwys newid categori eiddo i fod yn llety hunanarlwyo neu drwy honni bod aelod o'r teulu wedi symud i eiddo gwag er mwyn cael disgownt person sengl. Pe bai'r ymarfer yn dangos cynnydd sylweddol mewn arferion o'r fath, dylid cymryd camau pellach i atal pobl rhag osgoi premiymau'r dreth gyngor.

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



Eich cyf/Your ref: P-05-1009
Ein cyf/Our ref: RE/00634/20

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3 Medi 2020

Annwyl Janet

Diolch am eich llythyr ynglŷn â Deiseb P-05-1009 sy'n cynnig y dylid gorchymyn awdurdodau lleol Cymru "i gymhwyso gordal o 100 y cant o leiaf i'r Dreth Gyngor ar ail gartrefi".

Mae gan awdurdodau lleol Cymru eisoes bwerau i godi premiwm o hyd at 100% o gyfradd safonol y dreth gyngor ar ail gartrefi, ac eiddo sy'n wag am gyfnod hir, yn eu hardaloedd. Cymru yw'r unig ran o'r DU sydd wedi cyflwyno'r pwerau hyn mewn perthynas ag ail gartrefi. Pwerau yn ôl disgrisiwn yw'r rhain sy'n galluogi awdurdodau lleol i benderfynu a ydynt am godi premiwm ac, os felly, ar ba lefel. Mae hyn yn galluogi awdurdodau unigol i deilwra eu dulliau gweithredu i anghenion ac amgylchiadau penodol eu hardal, ac i gydbwysu buddiannau cymunedau, perchnogion tai a'r economi leol.

Cyflwynwyd y pwerau fel rhan o becyn adnoddau i helpu awdurdodau lleol i ddod ag eiddo yn ôl i ddefnydd ac i reoli materion sy'n effeithio ar y cyflenwad tai lleol. Mae rhai ail gartrefi, megis anheddau cysylltiedig â gwaith, wedi'u heithrio o'r premiwm. Mae rhagor o fanylion am y pwerau ar gael yn y canllawiau a gyhoeddwyd pan gafodd y pwerau eu cyflwyno: <https://llyw.cymru/sites/default/files/publications/2019-06/treth-gyngor-ar-dai-gwag-ac-ail-gartrefi.pdf>

Mae cyfraith Cymru yn gwahaniaethu'n glir rhwng ail gartrefi at ddefnydd preifat ac eiddo sy'n cael ei osod fel llety hunanddarpar. Mae ail gartrefi yn agored i'r dreth gyngor ac ni chaiff eu perchnogion hawlio rhyddhad ardrethi busnesau bach. Mae llety hunanddarpar wedi'i restru ar gyfer cyfraddau annomestig ac yn cael ei drin yn yr un ffordd â busnesau eraill wrth ystyried a yw'n gymwys am ryddhad ardrethi. Yn dilyn ymgynghoriad, gwnaed Gorchymyn Ardrethu Annomestig (Diffiniad o Eiddo Domestig) (Cymru) 2010 a sefydlodd feini prawf gosod gofynnol er mwyn i eiddo gael ei ystyried yn llety hunanddarpar. Cryfhawyd y meini prawf yn 2016 yn dilyn ymgynghoriad pellach.

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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 and responses received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Asiantaeth y Swyddfa Brisió (VOA) sy'n asesu a yw eiddo yn cael ei restru ar gyfer y dreth gyngor neu gyfraddau annomestig. Mae VOA yn annibynnol ar Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae gan VOA swyddogaeth statudol i lunio a chynnal rhestrau o eiddo domestig ac annomestig yng Nghymru a Lloegr at ddibenion trethi lleol.

Mae eiddo yn cael ei nodi fel llety hunanddarpar a'i ddiffinio fel eiddo annomestig, os yw VOA wedi'i bodloni:

- y bydd yr eiddo ar gael i'w osod yn fasnachol fel llety hunanddarpar am gyfnodau byr am gyfanswm o 140 diwrnod neu fwy yn y 12 mis dilynol
- bod buddiant y talwr ardrethi yn yr eiddo yn ei alluogi i'w osod am gyfnodau o'r fath
- bod yr eiddo, yn y 12 mis cyn yr asesiad, wedi bod ar gael i'w osod yn fasnachol fel llety hunanddarpar am gyfnodau byr am gyfanswm o 140 diwrnod neu fwy
- bod y cyfnodau byr y cafodd yr eiddo ei osod yn fasnachol amdanynt yn dod i gyfanswm o 70 diwrnod neu fwy yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw.

Mae symudiadau rhwng rhestr y dreth gyngor a'r rhestr ardrethi annomestig yn digwydd y ddwy ffordd, er enghraifft pan fo eiddo yn newid defnydd neu'n cael ei addasu ar gyfer dibenion gwahanol. Os bydd perchennog llety hunanddarpar yn dymuno tynnu ei eiddo oddi ar restr y dreth gyngor a'i drosglwyddo i'r rhestr ardrethi annomestig, rhaid iddo wneud cais ffurfiol i VOA. Rhaid iddo hefyd ddarparu tystiolaeth ddogfennol ategol bod yr eiddo yn bodloni'r meini prawf gosod. Mae VOA yn archwilio'r dystiolaeth hon cyn pennu a ddylid cynnwys yr eiddo ar y rhestr ardrethi annomestig.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gweithio'n agos gydag awdurdodau lleol a VOA i nodi unrhyw achosion o eiddo sydd wedi'i restru'n anghywir fel llety hunanddarpar. Gwahoddwyd awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu gwybodaeth am eiddo y maent yn credu sydd wedi'i restru'n anghywir er mwyn i VOA ei harchwilio. Does dim tystiolaeth wedi'i nodi eto o restru eiddo hunanddarpar yn amhriodol. Mae'r gwahoddiad i awdurdodau ddarparu tystiolaeth i VOA ei harchwilio yn parhau ar agor.

Mae hefyd fframwaith cyfreithiol sefydledig ar gyfer gorfodi pobl i dalu'r dreth gyngor ac ardrethi annomestig. Yn ogystal, gellir gosod cosbau ariannol ar unrhyw un sy'n cyflwyno gwybodaeth anghywir at ddibenion trethi lleol a gallai darparu gwybodaeth anwir gan fwriadu twyllo arwain at erlyniad.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwmo o hyd i gynyddu'r cyflenwad tai yng Nghymru ac mae ar y trywydd iawn i sicrhau 20,000 o gartrefi fforddiadwy ychwanegol erbyn diwedd tymor presennol y Senedd.

Yn gywir



Rebecca Evans AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Cyllid a'r Trefnydd
Minister for Finance and Trefnydd

P-05-1009 Mandate Welsh Councils to apply a minimum 100% Council Tax surcharge on second homes, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 14.09.20

Dear Sirs,

Thank you for providing a detailed response. However this does not really address the issue in hand - yes local authorities have the right to charge a second home surcharge but in practice they are reluctant to use this power. Hence my proposal that a surcharge should be mandated. Unless we adopt a tougher stance our rural communities will continue to be stripped out and which will have a devastating effect on Welsh speaking communities.

Regards

Mike Murphy

P-05-1010 Ymchwiliad annibynnol i'r llifogydd yn Rhondda Cynon Taf yn 2020 fel bod gwersi yn cael eu dysgu

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Heledd Fychan, ar ôl casglu 274 llofnod ar bapur a 5,743 ar-lein, sef cyfanswm o 6,017 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, y rhai sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn mynnu bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cychwyn ymchwiliad llawn, annibynnol, agored a chyhoeddus o ran y llifogydd i gartrefi a busnesau ledled Rhondda Cynon Taf yn 2020, a bod camau priodol yn cael eu cymryd i unioni unrhyw broblemau fel gellid osgoi difrod tebyg rhag digwydd eto.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Mae pobl a busnesau ar draws Rhondda Cynon Taf angen ymchwiliad i'r llifogydd sydd wedi taro cyn gymaint o'n cymunedau eleni, gyda rhai yn cael eu heffeithio deir gwaith ers mis Chwefror. Mae'n bryd i leisiau a phrofiadau pobl a busnesau Pontypridd, Trefforest, Ffynon Taf, Trehafod, Cilfynydd, Rhydyfelin, Nantgarw, y Ddraenen Wen, Hirwaun, Abercwmboui, Aberpennar, Pentre, Treorci, Treherbert, Maerdy, Porth ac eraill gael eu clywed, fel bod gwersi yn cael eu dysgu ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Pontypridd
- Canol De Cymru

P-05-1010 Ymchwiliad annibynnol i'r llifogydd yn Rhondda Cynon Taf yn 2020

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 29 Medi 2020
Petitions Committee | 29 September 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS20/13682-10

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-15-1010

Teitl y ddeiseb: Ymchwiliad annibynnol i'r llifogydd yn Rhondda Cynon Taf yn 2020 fel bod gwersi yn cael eu dysgu

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, y rhai sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn mynnu bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cychwyn ymchwiliad llawn, annibynnol, agored a chyhoeddus o ran y llifogydd i gartrefi a busnesau ledled Rhondda Cynon Taf yn 2020, a bod camau priodol yn cael eu cymryd i unioni unrhyw broblemau fel gellid osgoi difrod tebyg rhag digwydd eto.

Mae pobl a busnesau ar draws Rhondda Cynon Taf angen ymchwiliad i'r llifogydd sydd wedi taro cyn gymaint o'n cymunedau eleni, gyda rhai yn cael eu heffeithio deir gwaith ers mis Chwefror. Mae'n bryd i leisiau a phrofiadau pobl a busnesau Pontypridd, Trefforest, Ffynon Taf, Trehafod, Cilfynydd, Rhydyfelin, Nantgarw, y Ddraenen Wen, Hirwaun, Abercwmbi, Aberpennar, Pentre, Treorci, Treherbert, Maerdy, Porth ac eraill gael eu clywed, fel bod gwersi yn cael eu dysgu ar gyfer y dyfodol.



1. Cefndir

Ym mis Chwefror 2020, gwelodd Cymru rai o'r **llifogydd gwaethaf ar gofnod o ganlyniad i stormydd Ciara a Dennis**. Dywedodd y Swyddfa Dywydd mai dyma fu'r **mis Chwefror gwlypaf ar gofnod** i Gymru.

Yn ystod penwythnos 15 ac 16 Chwefror **tarodd storm Dennis y DU**. Yr ardaloedd yr effeithiwyd arnynt fwyaf oedd de Cymru a Gorllewin Canolbarth Lloegr. Ar anterth y storm, roedd **61 Hysbysiad am Llifogydd, 89 Rhybudd rhag Llifogydd a dau Rybudd rhag Llifogydd Difrifol** mewn grym ledled Cymru. Ar fore 16 Chwefror, cyrhaeddodd Afon Taf ei lefelau uchaf mewn 40 mlynedd ym Mhontypridd.

Ar 25 Chwefror 2020, cadarnhaodd Lesley Griffiths AS, Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig ('y Gweinidog') bod llifogydd wedi effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar fwy na 1,000 o gartrefi a 300 o fusnesau ledled Cymru. Nodwyd bod Storm Dennis wedi effeithio ar **1,000 o gartrefi a busnesau yn Rhondda Cynon Taf (RCT)** yn unig.

Cafodd Rhondda Cynon Taf ei tharo gan ragor o lifogydd ar benwythnos **29 Chwefror 2020 gan Storm Jorge** ac **eto am y trydydd tro** ym mis Mehefin 2020.

1.1. Cyfrifoldeb dros reoli llifogydd

Mae **Deddf Rheoli Llifogydd a Dŵr 2010** (o hyn ymlaen, y Ddeddf) yn gwneud darpariaethau ar gyfer rheoli llifogydd ac erydu arfordirol yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Mae'r Ddeddf yn rhoi pwerau, ac yn pennu gofynion, i Lywodraeth Cymru, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC) a'r Awdurdodau Llifogydd Lleol Arweiniol.

Mae adran 6 o'r Ddeddf yn diffinio rolau a chyfrifoldebau 'Awdurdodau Rheoli Risg', sy'n cynnwys pob un o'r 22 awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru (sy'n gweithredu fel Awdurdodau Llifogydd Lleol Arweiniol). Mae'r Ddeddf hefyd yn gosod dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i ddatblygu a gweithredu Strategaethau Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd Lleol i nodi amcanion ar gyfer rheoli perygl llifogydd lleol o ddŵr wyneb, dŵr daear a chyrsgiau dŵr cyffredin.

Mae **adran 19 o'r Ddeddf** yn nodi'r canlynol o ran cyfrifoldeb Awdurdod Llifogydd Lleol Arweiniol i ymchwilio i lifogydd:

- (1) Ar ôl dod yn ymwybodol o lifogydd yn ei ardal, bydd yn rhaid i awdurdod llifogydd lleol arweiniol, i'r graddau y mae'n ystyried bod hynny'n angenrheidiol neu'n briodol, ymchwilio—

(a) pa awdurdodau rheoli risg sydd â swyddogaethau perthnasol ynghylch rheoli perygl llifogydd, a

(b) pha un ai a yw pob un o'r awdurdodau rheoli risg hynny wedi arfer y swyddogaethau hynny mewn ymateb i'r llifogydd, neu'n bwriadu arfer y swyddogaethau hynny.

(2) Pan fydd awdurdod yn cynnal ymchwiliad o dan is-adran (1), bydd yn rhaid iddo—

(a) gyhoeddi canlyniadau ei ymchwiliad, a

(b) hysbysu unrhyw awdurdodau rheoli risg perthnasol.

1.2. Ymchwiliadau cyhoeddus

Cynhelir ymchwiliadau cyhoeddus o dan Ddeddf Ymchwiliadau 2005 ('Deddf 2005' o hyn ymlaen), sy'n darparu'r fframwaith ar gyfer sefydlu ymchwiliad. Mae'n nodi'r prif bwyntiau megis sut y penodir Cadeirydd yr ymchwiliad, sut y gellir cymryd tystiolaeth, a sut y caiff yr adroddiad ei lunio. Mae'n datgan y caiff Gweinidogion Cymru beri i ymchwiliad gael ei gynnal os yw'n ymddangos:

(a) bod digwyddiadau penodol wedi achosi, neu'n gallu achosi, pryder i'r cyhoedd, neu

(b) os oes pryder cyhoeddus y gallai digwyddiadau penodol fod wedi digwydd.

Mae Deddf 2005 yn cael ei hategu gan Reolau Ymchwiliadau 2006 sy'n nodi'r strwythur manwl o ran sut y mae'n rhaid cynnal ymchwiliad.

2. Camau gweithredu gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Yn dilyn stormydd mis Chwefror, darparodd Llywodraeth Cymru £10 miliwn i helpu i dalu costau'r ymateb cychwynnol. Roedd pob cartref yr effeithiwyd arno yn gallu hawlio £500, gyda £500 ychwanegol i'r rhai heb yswiriant llifogydd. Darparodd Llywodraeth Cymru 100 y cant o'r cyllid yr oedd ar awdurdodau lleol a Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ei angen i atgyweirio amddiffynfeydd a chwlferi a ddifrodwyd.

Cafodd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf £549,500 o gyllid brys mewn ymateb i'r llifogydd erbyn dechrau mis Ebrill 2020, a £1.7 miliwn pellach drwy'r cynllun cymorth ariannol brys i ariannu ei ymateb cychwynnol.

Cadarnhaodd y Gweinidog yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 16 Medi 2020 fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ariannu 100 y cant o'r hyn y mae Rhondda Cynon Taf wedi gwneud cais amdano.

Mewn ymateb i **gwestiwn ysgrifenedig gan Andrew RT Davies AS ar 26 Mehefin 2020** ynghylch cyfarfodydd a gynhaliwyd mewn perthynas ag amddiffynfeydd llifogydd, dywedodd y Gweinidog:

Immediately following the storms I visited communities in Llanrwst, Pontypridd, Mountain Ash, Crickhowell, Tylorstown, Llanhilleth and Bangor-on-Dee.

The First Minister and I held a meeting at Rhondda Cynon Taf Council offices to discuss the flooding with councillors, emergency responders, local businesses and NRW.

Mewn ymateb i'r **ddeiseb hon**, anghytunodd y Gweinidog â'r angen am ymchwiliad annibynnol 'ar hyn o bryd', gan dynnu sylw at gyfrifoldeb Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf i lunio adroddiad ymchwil llifogydd (o dan adran 19 o'r Ddeddf fel y nodir uchod) yn y lle cyntaf. Dywedodd y canlynol:

Mae RCT yn gweithio ar 19 o adroddiadau ar hyn o bryd i asesu achos y llifogydd o Storm Dennis a digwyddiadau diweddar. Mae CNC wedi cadarnhau eu bod yn gweithio gyda RCT i gefnogi'r broses hon. Unwaith y byddant wedi'u cwblhau, bydd yn rhaid cyhoeddi'r adroddiadau gan bob Awdurdod rheoli Risg fel y gellir craffu arnynt yn briodol gan y cyhoedd, aelodau etholedig a phawb arall sydd â diddordeb.

Rwyf wedi ei wneud yn amlwg i Awdurdodau Rheoli Risg Cymru bod angen blaenoriaethu'r adolygiadau hyn i helpu i ddatblygu cynigion y cynllun i fynd i'r afael â'r perygl o lifogydd.

Ar **24 Mehefin 2020**, mewn ymateb i gwestiwn yn y Cyfarfod Llawn gan Leanne Wood AS ynghylch a yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn cefnogi galwadau am ymchwiliad annibynnol dan arweiniad arbenigwyr i'r llifogydd yn Rhondda Cynon Taf, dywedodd y Gweinidog:

Credaf ei bod yn bwysig inni adael i'r holl ymchwiliadau fynd rhagddynt. Gellir eu cynnal yn llawer cyflymach nag ymholiad annibynnol, a dyna rwy'n aros amdano.

Yn **y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 16 Medi 2020**, mewn cwestiwn i'r Gweinidog, tynnodd Janet Finch-Saunders AS sylw at y ffaith nad yw'r "adroddiad hwnnw [ymchwiliad adran 19] wedi'i gyhoeddi saith mis yn ddiweddarach", a gofynodd a wnâi'r Gweinidog "fynd i'r afael â hyn fel mater brys drwy bennu terfyn amser" ar gyfer y cyhoeddiadau hyn. Yn ei hymateb, dywedodd y Gweinidog "yn sicr, byddaf yn edrych ar y dyddiadau hynny".

3. Camau gweithredu gan Senedd Cymru

Trafodwyd y llifogydd ym Mhentre, Rhondda Cynon Taf ar **9 Gorffennaf 2020 mewn cyfarfod o'r Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig (NHAMG)**. Holodd Jenny Rathbone AS y Gweinidog ynghylch pam yr oedd Pentre wedi dioddef llifogydd eto ym mis Mehefin, gan

ddweud ei fod yn rhoi'r argraff nad oeddem yn rheoli'r sefyllfa o ran gwneud rhywbeth am y llifogydd llawer mwy a ddigwyddodd ym mis Chwefror. Atebodd y Gweinidog fel a ganlyn:

...the flooding in June was caused by something like a month's worth of rain that fell in 15 minutes, so it was a very different flooding incident to what we had back in February. Obviously, it's not acceptable to see the same streets flooded, but we still are investigating all the flooding from February.

Yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 16 Medi 2020, ailbwysleisiodd Leanne Wood AS fod "Plaid Cymru yn awyddus i weld ymchwiliad annibynnol ynglŷn â pham fod cymaint o gymunedau yn y Rhondda wedi dod yn agored i lifogydd yn sydyn", ond ychwanegodd "ni ddylai'r ymchwiliad hwn atal unrhyw fesurau ataliol neu waith adfer" rhag digwydd.

Yn ystod yr un sesiwn o'r Cyfarfod Llawn, tynnodd Mick Antoniw AS sylw at bryderon trigolion Rhondda Cynon Taf "wrth i'r gaeaf nesáu":

...mae gan y bobl yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan lifogydd neu sy'n byw mewn ardaloedd perygl llifogydd bryderon gwirioneddol y gallai'r un peth ddigwydd eto, ar ôl cael trefn ar eu tai, y gallant wynebu rhagor o lifogydd os byddwn yn wynebu stormydd mwy difrifol.

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



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1010
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/02027/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

24 Awst 2020

Annwyl Janet

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 12 Awst ynghylch Deiseb P-05-1010 “Ymchwiliad annibynnol i lifogydd 2020 yn Rhondda Cynon Taf” fel y gallwn ddysgu gwersi”.

Rwy'n deall ac yn rhannu eich dymuniad i weld y risg o lifogydd yn y dyfodol yn gostwng mor gyflym â phosibl. Nid wyf yn cytuno fodd bynnag bod angen ymchwiliad annibynnol ar hyn o bryd. Mae angen i Gyngor Bwrdeistref Rhondda Cynon Taf gwblhau ei adolygiad statudol o'r llifogydd yn gynharach eleni cyn imi ystyried a oes angen ymchwiliad neu adolygiad arall. Mae llawer o waith yn cael ei wneud ar draws ardal Rhondda Cynon Taf, gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru a RCT i asesu achos y llifogydd sydd wedi digwydd eleni, yn ystod y stormydd fis Chwefror na welwyd mo'u tebyg ac yn fwy diweddar.

Cyfrifoldeb y prif Awdurdod Rheoli Risg Llifogydd Lleol perthnasol, wedi'i ddynodi o dan **Ddeddf Rheoli Llifogydd a Dŵr 2010**, yw creu Adroddiad Archwilio 'Adran 19' yn dilyn unrhyw achosion o lifogydd. Mae'r adroddiadau hyn yn dadansoddi ac yn archwilio'r rhesymau pam y digwyddodd y llifogydd, sut y bu i'r Awdurdod Rheoli Risg perthnasol ymateb, a gall wneud argymhellion ar sut y gellir lleihau risg llifogydd yn y dyfodol a helpu i lywio cynigion y cynllun amddiffynfeydd rhag llifogydd newydd.

Mae RCT yn gweithio ar 19 o adroddiadau ar hyn o bryd i asesu achos y llifogydd o Storm Dennis a digwyddiadau diweddar. Mae CNC wedi cadarnhau eu bod yn gweithio gyda RCT i gefnogi'r broses hon. Unwaith y byddant wedi'u cwblhau, bydd yn rhaid cyhoeddi'r adroddiadau gan bob Awdurdod rheoli Risg fel y gellir craffu arnynt yn briodol gan y cyhoedd, aelodau etholedig a phawb arall sydd â diddordeb.

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CF99 1SN

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

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

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

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

Rwyf wedi ei wneud yn amlwg i Awdurdodau Rheoli Risg Cymru bod angen blaenoriaethu'r adolygiadau hyn i helpu i ddatblygu cynigion y cynllun i fynd i'r afael â'r perygl o lifogydd. Yn fy llythyr cylch gwaith diweddaraf at CNC amlinellwyd fel y brif flaenoriaeth yr angen i ystyried gwelliannau i asedau yn y cymunedau hynny ddioddefodd y llifogydd ac i gyflymu y broses o gyflawni ar gynlluniau llifogydd.

Yn gywir

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

Lesley Griffiths AS/MS

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

P-05-1010 An independent inquiry into the 2020 flooding in Rhondda Cynon Taf so that lessons are learned, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 21.09.20

An Independent Inquiry into the Floods in RCT 2020

Unprecedented. Devastating. Traumatizing.

Those are the three most often used words in relation to the floods that hit so many communities across RCT this year. And we weren't the only communities affected, with similar scenes being seen across the country.

All Councils affected have been overwhelmed, and it has been estimated that at least £500m more is needed in the next decade if Wales is to avoid significant flooding. The clean-up bill for RCT Council alone has been £80m this year.

Unfortunately, though for those communities affected, many of the questions they have remain unanswered seven months on, with some suffering further floods as recently as August. Every time there is now heavy rainfall, people are naturally anxious. Nothing done to date has alleviated their fears.

Whilst I understand from the response that there are a number of reports pending, I disagree that there shouldn't also be an independent inquiry as those reports are limited in scope. Also, there are no plans to bring all those report together to take a holistic overview across the region. I am therefore asking the committee to support this petition to be debated in the Senedd, as an important next step in seeking both answers and justice for the residents and businesses affected.

Why should there be an inquiry?

Limitations of Section 19 reports

The reports referenced in section 19 do not differentiate between a major incident of flooding and more localised flooding. I believe this to be inadequate in light of the severity of the flooding that occurred in RCT this year.

In effect, the act also asks Councils to investigate themselves as part of the process, something which is surprising given the important role Local Authorities also play in flood prevention.

Businesses and residents affected do not have any opportunity to input their own experiences as part of this process and submit evidence. Again, given the scale of what occurred, this means that all reports pending are limited in what they will reveal. Video footage and photographs would greatly help investigators to better understand what happened in each of the locations affected, as the reasons differ widely and include potential lack of maintenance of drains and flood defences, failed pumps, trees been cut from mountainsides and debris left in rivers and much much more. The only way we can plan to prevent flooding in the future is by understanding what happened. Only an independent inquiry will be able to achieve this, by taking a holistic overview of what took place and why, and also, if anything could have been

done differently that would have prevented homes and businesses from being affected to the extent they were.

Climate Emergency

In 2019, the Welsh Government declared a climate emergency. The Future Trends report, published in 2018, predicted that by 2030 the predicted potential impacts on Wales include flooding, coastal changes, drought, shortages of water, risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures, and risks to nature.

An independent inquiry would help us understand the role the changes to the climate played in the flooding and determine what actions we need to take now – rather than in years to come – to save our climate. It would also help determine how we should best invest to prevent flooding. Locally in RCT, we are seeing the Council take some steps to try and prevent some further flooding but these are sticky plaster solutions rather than permanent ones. We need a plan that takes into account both the whole of RCT, and arguably the whole of Wales if we are serious in responding to the Climate Emergency.

Wellbeing of Future Generations Act 2015

We are fortunate to have in place in Wales the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act in Wales, meaning that all public bodies – including Local Authorities and Natural Resources Wales – must embed the act in all that they do. Obviously, the 2010 act does not take this into account, and therefore is focused on finding out what happened in a local area at a point in time rather than also being focused on future outcomes. An independent inquiry would need to apply the principles of the act to their work, making it a much more worthwhile and insightful process than simply a Section 19 report.

Impact on physical and mental health

An independent inquiry needs to include looking at the impact the floods have had on the health and wellbeing of residents affected, both children and adults. The Section 19 report looks at the material elements, eg, if pumps drained properly but it does not in any way look at the human side of the impact. As a local Councillor representing an area affected, I have seen with my own eyes the toll the floods have had on the physical and mental health of children and adults. There is a long-term impact that needs to be considered, and none of this is being looked into at present. Nor will this be addressed in the reports referenced in the Minister's response.

Impact to the local economy

Many of those affected had been costed out of insurance or did not have cover for flood damage. This has had a huge financial impact on them, and also means they are either not able to secure insurance for the future or are facing extremely high premiums. We must look at how we can support businesses and residents in these areas, so that if the worse happens again in the future, they are protected.

Many businesses that were flooded are also lacking confidence in the way the reasons for the floods are being addressed, and are now considering re-locating to an area where there is a lower risk of floods. Given the importance of businesses as employers, especially in an area such as the Treforest Industrial Estate, it would be a huge blow to an area that already has high unemployment and high dependency on food banks. This would further increase child poverty in the area.

Conclusion

It is a fact that under the Flood and Water Management 2010 Act there is a statutory duty on Rhondda Cynon Taf Council to produce a Section 19 Flood Investigation Report follow any incidences of flooding.

Nonetheless, as outlined above, that report will not necessarily take into account the many issues that the local communities have raised. It will mainly relate to technical matters and not the human issues relating to the personal effects on individuals, both adults and children in relation to their health and wellbeing following such devastating experiences. Hence the need for an independent inquiry.

The precedence for commissioning an Independent Investigation was made in the first National Assembly for Wales in 2000.

The Environment, Planning and Transport Committee under the Chairmanship of Richard Edwards AM commissioned an Independent report to LEARN any relevant lessons and INFORM future policy on waste disposal in Wales. This is known as the Purchon Report on the Nant Y Gwyddon Landfill Site dated 12th December 2001.¹

Like flooding there was a regulatory framework covering waste disposal but it did not stop that committee with the full support of Sue Essex AM - the then Government Minister who had portfolio responsibility - from supporting an independent Investigation to learn the lessons and drive forward policy in Wales

The terms of reference were set by the Committee in consultation with the Minister and used as headings to format the final published report. The infamous Tip was operating throughout the investigation but closed following the publication of a very damning report. Many agencies regulating the hazardous waste at a national and local level were held to account in the final report, as was RCT and its predecessor Council. The Environment Agency, Audit Commission, Wales Office and National Assembly also had questions to answer.

There is a striking comment highlighted in the report in relation to information being withheld by public bodies who relied on “commercial confidentiality “ to defend their position.

“When seeking to investigate matters of great public interest, where virtually all the business concerns public money and where the risks, financial, health and

1

<https://senedd.wales/Committee%20Documents/Independent%20Investigation.%20Nantgywyddon%20Landfill%20Site.%20Investigator's%20Report-12122001-29740/3c1086e5000c772400005cdd0000000-English.pdf>

environmental, fall on the public, and its purse, lack of transparency is unsatisfactory”.

The report also says,

“ The procedure was entirely new and required a degree of innovation, tolerance, flexibility, patience and good will from all those involved “ and also “ The search for facts, relevant data and opinion is never easy and in the UK we are not used to non adversarial governance or inquiry procedures. The National Assembly for Wales has sought to conduct an entirely open investigation and I feel honoured to be part of that approach in the early days of the Assembly’s history. “

I hope that this brief reminder of the innovative way that the first Assembly, in its infancy some two decades ago, dealt with a very high profile environmental disaster in the Rhondda. I hope it will persuade the Petitions Committee to use all its influence to support this petition.

In addition, the following questions are ones that I hope the committee will consider when deciding to support a debate in the Senedd:

- 1) Will the reports listed by the Minister provide adequate answers so as to prevent flooding of this scale from occurring again?
- 2) Will the reports listed by the Minister provide adequate answers to inform a whole Wales plan and approach to flood prevention?
- 3) Will the reports listed by the Minister provide an insight into the impact the floods have had on both the physical and mental health of those affected?
- 4) Will the reports listed by the Minister give confidence to businesses based in the areas affected that they won’t be flooded again, or will businesses relocate because of the uncertainty?

I am firmly of the view that the answer to each of the questions above is no and hope that you will give those affected the opportunity to have their say, and receive the answers they deserve about why the flooding occurred. This will help us better understand how to prevent flooding in the future, as far as is possible, and inform where investment is needed. It will also help inform how best to support the children, adults and businesses affected in a cohesive and joined up way.

Appendix A:

Evidence sent to me from affected residents and businesses, and why they believe an independent inquiry is essential.

"I've been left with bronchitis since the floods. I'm still on antibiotics and steroids I'm not well at all they wanted me to go into hospital yesterday but I said I can't because my son is gonna uni on Monday and I've got two other children. Now we are in lock down I'm not good with my mental health either"

"I honestly feel like this experience has pushed me to the brink. It's been one of the worst things I've ever experienced and still affects me every day in some way. Even filling in this survey and thinking back to it all I've cried. I had 6 weeks off work with stress, I can't sleep or relax when it's raining badly. I don't know if I'll ever be the same again, I've spoken to many neighbours who all agree it's like we have PTSD. The mental and emotional stress of the whole situation has absolutely shocked me, I've always regarded myself as a very strong person but this almost broke me. Waking up at 5am to the sound of running water and going downstairs to dirty water pouring in your house and looking out the window to see a literal river raging past your house and taking cars with it, with absolutely no warning at all, it makes me sick to my stomach thinking about it even now. How are we ever supposed to relax in our homes again when there's bad weather? We can't trust NRW or RCT for that matter. My sense of safety in my home has been robbed from me and my family. We've been moved into an unfurnished flat in a strange area and then we went into lockdown as well, we literally have a bed and a tv because we lost everything else and then with lockdown getting furniture was practically impossible. Then on top of all that stress we have the stress of trying to rebuild our houses and lives, deal with insurance companies who are basically soulless monsters in some cases, source 2 new cars. If I ever had to go through this again... well, I don't think I could. I'd be in a psychiatric hospital. They need to protect us before they take more of us and more from us than they already have, we can't survive another instance like this."

"I'm disabled the help we received we zero we had to do all the work ourselves."

"I feel extremely let down by authorities, we have been forgotten about and no one wants to own up to their part in what has happened. The council think that by giving some money it will go away and welsh water/natural resources won't take won't accept liability, and I as the innocent party am now paying the price, I have had no help off anyone because I've had insurance which is unfair as I've done the correct thing. I have lived in Treforest for nearly 12 years and loved it up until that night, I no longer wish to live in the area if no one can help prevent this from happening again but will not be able to sell now and am stuck there."

“Our eldest daughter (20) has been diagnosed with PTSD as a result of the flood. She is on medication, receiving counselling and although she tried, she has been unable to return to work and as a result has had to leave her post with BT. Her wellbeing is very much our focus. We cannot believe that we have never had that much rain before, there must be a more rational explanation . Someone is responsible, we are desperately worried that this may happen again. We need reassurance that steps will be taken to prevent another disaster. Anxiety levels are high every time it rains.”

“In some respects The lack of support from the local authorities as far as they are concerned we have insurance so that’s our problem bare in mind many insurance companies have got out paying out or underpaying. The lack of any report, any sign of prevention, even just answering our questions or having a meeting. I have to reassure my wife and young children it won’t happen again and I honestly can not tell them that it won’t. Also I would really want to know why major funding campaigns were set up separately rather jointly as we are all RCT and we were all affected.”

“We needed advice on what to do to the house (in absence of insurance company guidance). This advice was very difficult to get despite contacting RCT many times. They responded once our local councillor expedited our request. We are now very anxious each time it rains. We need answers to whether this was a natural event or whether there is blame. If there is blame, then we will hopefully rest easier during future rain storms as we would live in hope that lessons would have been learnt.”

“We had a lot of presence from council, dwr cymru and NRW etc in Treforest immediately following the flood. Almost 6 months on much of the discussion seems to focus further up the valley and Treforest residents and effect in Treforest (not Pontypridd Town or Pentre) is largely forgotten. We would like to safeguard our house by moving entrance ways to the property to higher ground, is funding or can funding be made available to strengthen personal flood defenses.”

“It was very traumatic when it happened - it has caused my mental health to worsen and I live in fear that when I am able to move back that it will happen again. Where I am living now I feel isolated and alone -trying to cope one day at a time to stop myself from feeling suicidal And depending on people to chat with on phone Especially past few months due to COVID not able to visit my elderly parents or friends and family.”

“I would like to know what happened that night. It wasn’t just the rain it was something much more significant that morning on the 16th February. We are devastated and will always live that nightmare. Also Financially it’s devastated me bringing up two children of GCSE ages on my own.”

“The stress and financial effects of having my business closed due to flooding has affected me greatly I have never had time of work before but haven't worked now for four and a half months and I'm one of the lucky ones that had the builders in straight away regardless of covid.”

“Yeah since being in the floods I haven’t long come off medication because I had newmonia and chest infection several hospital visits and tests and they said it was because I was up to my waist in water now I’ve been left with bronchitis for rest of my life”

“I also lost my car in the flood. It’s been a Very stressful time. I am a single person. I am now living with my parents In a small 1 1/2 bedroom house. I am still going to work. The whole experience has been horrific and very upsetting.”

“Because of covid Prehaps the council could have helped with priority supplies of plaster etc that would have helped immensely. I am extremely worried about the increase and availability of insurance for next year.”

“it has been an horrific time for myself and family. We have had to move out while repairs are taking place as the house was unlivable. It will be 6 months in total before we will be able to return”

“It has tipped our life’s upside down, our 3 children’s houses were effected too, to see that much water and devastation in our house has been horrendous and it’s hasn’t helped with Covid 19”

“We are concerned about the impact on resale of our home (We has planned to sell this year) as well as insurance premiums and of course the impact of future floods on our home and our lives”

“It’s destroyed our lives, the difficulty with the insurance is unbelievable, 5 months on and nothing done at property, they are looking to knock down 7&8 Rhyd-Yr-Helyg and rebuild”

“Just that I think it could have been prevented and someone has messed up some where and we need answers, my dads last months should have been in his own home not in a Temp house”

“There was no help we was left to fight the floods ourselves with our neighbors .if wasn’t for my neighbours helping me I would have been in more mess”

“The level of response for Trefforest was less than anywhere else, they had council employees cleaning the park before helping with peoples houses!!!”

“How it’s turned out lives upside down. Petrified when we have bad weather. Kids asking are we going to flood again. Living in fear.”

“Haven’t cleaned up the roads and pavement after the flood and haven’t collected the sand bags from Trehafod all over the pavement”

“We lost our pet. Our dog was downstairs. Our children are traumatised knowing she suffered and drowned. We want answers”

“It was one of the worst experiences ever which is still going on.. mentally, physically and emotionally draining.”

"We took the brunt of the water because we were directly in its path we have left our home structurally unsafe"

"Just the devastation it caused to the community and the community spirit shown by everyone was superb"

"my car was written off. I am £600 out of pocket from car hire charges because it was a natural event"

"We are still in temporary accomadation that one night has kept us from our home and neighbours"

"I just hope nobody else goes through it,my wife was in tears,all of our family photos are gone."

"I never want to experience this again abd I am scared to return to my home when it's finished"

"The lack of sympathy that was shown by the council left us for 3 days with nothing"

"I have lots to say, including being insured is irrelevant. We are not in our home."

"It's been the worst experience ever and would never want to go through it again."

"I live on my own and I was petrified as it was on the fourth step of my stairs. No warnings. Middle of the night. Rescued by boat the officers were brilliant!"

"Felt like we were on our own watching all our treasures going down the drain"

"It's just heart breaking and mentally put strain on our family."

"Was not alerted quickly and not enough time to move possessions"

"Council did nothing till it was too late."

"Not enough support no am or mp in sight"

"It's really bad and stops your life"

"I have mental health issues since the floods. Please help me."

"If I may share my experience briefly - my business is located within Rizla House (the former Rizla factory building) in one of the units to the rear, north facing side. We look out to the substation which separates us from what is known as Power Station Hill i.e. Tonteg Road. We were therefore in the 'firing line' when the flood water came and had around 14 inches of water inside our unit which resulted in a great deal of the equipment stored there being affected and around three months of work to save the vast majority of it! I remember watching the aerial images of the river rising and seeing the path that the flood water took. I noted that the river breached its bank at the rear of the small industrial estate at the other side of Power Station Hill, known as Taf Business Centre. This breach was adjacent to the old transport cafe at the rear of the site. In the days following, I did a little recce of the area and observed that contractors had been at work in that exact area on the river bank

installing perimeter fencing. Now, I cannot prove that they did anything to compromise the bank there, but it did seem at the time that there were less trees there and that the bank was perhaps a little lower compared to images found on Google Street View from a couple of years prior. Regardless, of any issues of liability, it is clear to me that this section of the river bank needs building up in the same way as has been done further along Tonteg Road - opposite the Hutchings Vauxhall and other car dealerships. At no point did the flood water breach the built-up embankment there. Thank you once again and here's hoping that answers are found and something can be done to protect residents and businesses from such catastrophic events in future”

“While our area of Hawthorn was not actually flooded, it was a ‘close’ call. Mentally it caused myself (even while with family in NZ) and neighbours, many hours of worry watching the water ‘lap’ at the very top of the flood bank, near us!!

It still does worry me personally, as of course this could/will re-occur??I would support an Independent enquiry because -

a. Worst flooding in my living memory and I am 70 years old

b. Overall COST financially of the floods to the tax payer AND the negative impact this has on our RCT area. Seeing photos of the town centre under several feet of water.

c. The impact mentally, physically and financially to residents and businesses on the area. Again, on a negative note many businesses may be considering relocating? These businesses need to know things will not be ‘brushed under the carpet’. We want them to be convinced and confident to remain in RCT.

d. No political bias. A party majority, would likely result in actual or perceived bias!

e. Independence infers fairness, truth, facts AND no ‘bulls..t

f. ‘Scotch’ rumours replace them with facts

g. Result in recommendations which can be audited and properly action planned/supervised.

h. If needed, not only genuinely learn from any errors but also, bring people/organisations to account.”

“We are at 10, Lewis St Pentre and we were flooded in February and high water levels in June.....

The trees were removed from the mountain in Pentre and when we had rain the brash washed into the culvert blocking it so the water overflowed into the lower streets of Pentre

We had been renovating for a year and we were moving in in 3 weeks time, then got flooded so we're unable to move in until the end of May.

We were not insured as the house was classed as empty so not able to insure an empty property

WE ARE LIVING IN FEAR OF MORE FLOODING EVERY TIME IT RAINS!!!”

Ymchwiliad Mewn i Lifogydd RhCT / Enquiry into RhCT Flooding

Bragdy Twt Lol ~ The Trefforest Brewery was hit badly by the flooding in February following a particularly wet Autumn and Winter culminating in the flooding after two Atlantic storms. It goes without saying that hundreds of people's homes were badly affected in our area and we hope they are fully considered in this review.

The flooding cost our business nearly £50,000, in addition to the physical, emotional and long-term implications.

We have engaged a number of insurance brokers and insurance companies directly, **and no one has been willing to even offer a price on flood insurance.**

Businesses and insurance companies need confidence that everything reasonably possible is being done to mitigate the effects, risks and likelihood of such an even happening. Trefforest Industrial Estate has been highlighted an area **of strategic importance to the Welsh Government** and local authority. **Without a full and open enquiry** how can this area be considered of strategic importance?

We can't neglect all of the **human-made, managed, or influenced** functions of our drainage basin. They can be prone to failure, systemically or mechanically. Many Government and non-Government companies and bodies have a role to play, including but not exclusively Natural Resources Wales, Dŵr Cymru, Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Authority, the Welsh & UK Governments.

We need to understand the implications of heavy rainfall in a time of changing climate and have a joined-up approach to cover these aspects. We have highlighted some areas we believe should be considered.

Reservoir management

Were the reservoirs leading into this catchment basin managed appropriately? Could more water have been drained from the reservoirs before the event to ensure spare capacity. Including Llwynonn, Pontsticill, Lluestwen & Castell Nos Reservoirs.

Dŵr Cymru carried out extensive silt treatment work at **Castell Nos reservoir**. Did this impact on the water system?

River and river flood defence management & risks

Were flood defences adequately maintained or was underinvestment potentially an issue?

Should there be schemes in place to **flood agricultural land** and adequately reimburse their owners to relieve pressure on developed areas? Were river walls and human made embankments adequately maintained? Such as Trefforest Estate (see aerial image) where it appears the flood defence on Trefforest Estate was breached, and subsequently stopped the flood water from leaving further down the basin.

Natural Resources Wales had allegedly changed their flood risk advice in November, resulting in a business on Trefforest Estate being priced out of flood insurance. Did they change their advice? What was done as a result?

Is it possible the **Cardiff Bay barrage** could have affected river flow as far up as Nantgarw and Trefforest?

Understanding **existing river pumping** stations. We know of at least one which failed locally. What was the cumulative effect?

Flood defence management (remotely for specific areas and properties)

If risks were known (see Natural Resources Wales flood risk adjustment in Nov), should more local water defence projects for properties and specific areas such as business estates been funded in advance?

Culvert & tributary management

This has been identified as the cause of flooding in some areas. Had other culvert, tributaries been adequately cleared? Are there any more examples?

Deforestation in the middle and upper valleys

Had the Forestry arm of Natural Resources Wales fully considered the impact of forestry management (e.g. above Pentre) on the Rhondda and Taf rivers?

Dŵr Cymru have been replacing the **entire water pipeline from Maerdy to Pontypridd**. They have **felled many trees/forests to lay pipeline**, such as a large section between Wattstown and Ynyshir (the footpath below was greatly damaged and has been closed since).

Development on land which functions as natural rain water buffers

Not limited to lower lying land by the river bank, but also land higher up in the hills. Development has taken place for housing, businesses and even wind turbine farms which could have an effect.

At the head of the Rhondda is an area with one of the highest densities of onshore **wind turbines**. **Substantial road infrastructure** has been laid allowing the movement of heavy large industrial machinery. **Thousands of tonnes of concrete** is sunk into the ground for each turbine foundation. Much of this in areas of historic **marshland** and **former forestry**, which is an excellent natural drainage buffer.

Sewerage

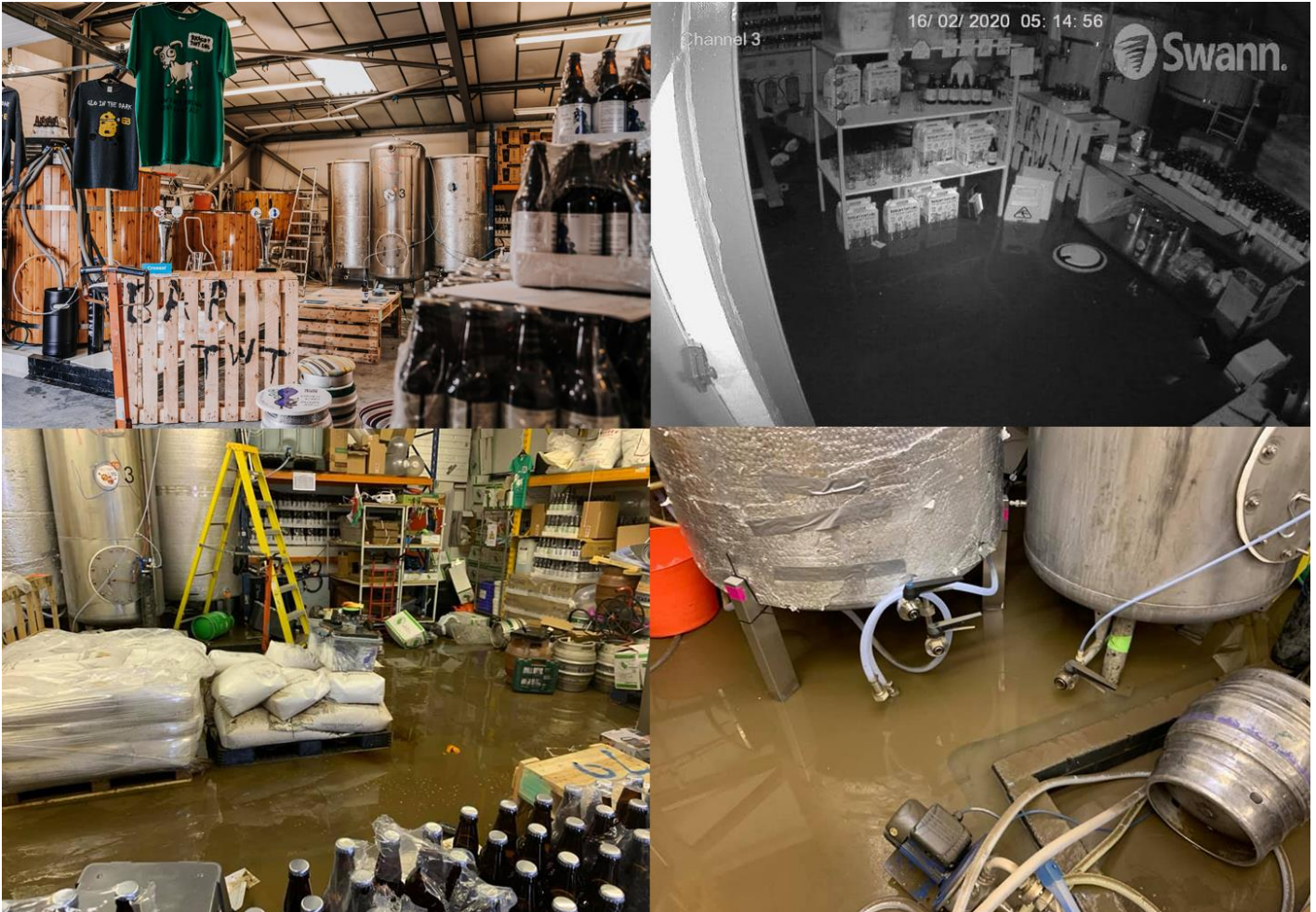
Had sewerage systems been working and maintained adequately? Understanding existing sewerage pump stations, did any fail or not meet the flow requirements. What was the cumulative effect?



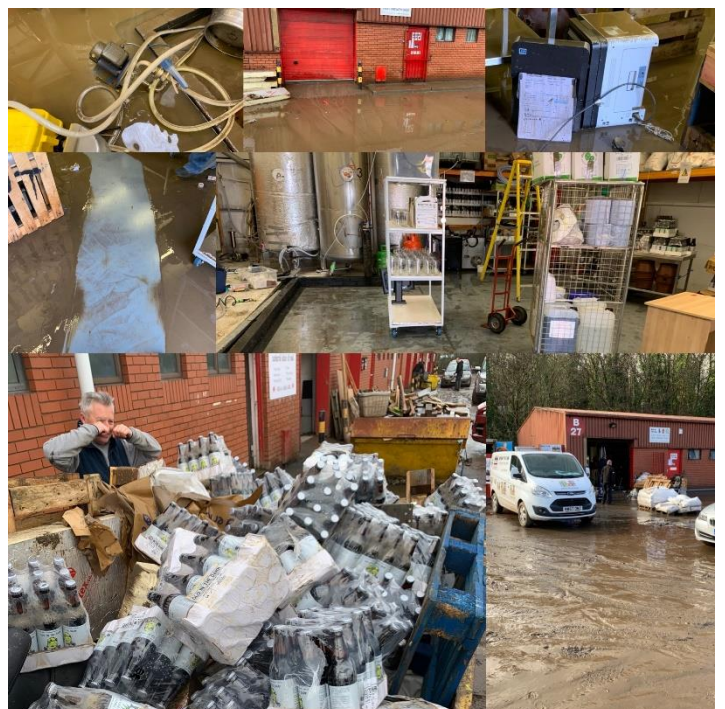
Conclusions

As we face Autumn, we need assurance **every possible mitigation** is in place to avoid another catastrophe. Clearly at this point in time, as we cannot obtain flood cover as the insurance industry does not have this level of confidence.

The lessons learned will be of use for Wales as a whole providing a **blue print to best manage the effects of a changing climate** and prevent what we believe could well have been a preventable flood.



DRAGDY TWT COE
THE TREFFOREST BREWERY



Eitem 3.6

P-05-1012 Triniaeth mewn siambr ocsigen i gleifion ffibromyalgia wedi'i hariannu drwy'r GIG

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Katie Nicole Jones, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 64 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu triniaeth mewn siambr ocsigen i ddiodefswyr ffibromyalgia wedi'i hariannu drwy'r GIG.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Mae ymchwil a wnaed i driniaeth mewn siambr ocsigen yn dangos bod y driniaeth hon yn lleihau symptomau ffibromyalgia ac yn helpu pobl i roi terfyn ar eu meddyginiaeth. Er y gall meddyginiaeth helpu pobl, mae'n gallu arwain at sgil-ffeithiau annymunol.

Mae'r astudiaethau hyn yn cynnwys yr astudiaethau a ganlyn:

<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0127012>

https://ard.bmj.com/content/77/Suppl_2/461.3

Mae'r astudiaethau hyn yn dangos y gallai'r driniaeth hon helpu llawer o ddiodefswyr—diodefswyr fel fi—i fyw bywyd sy'n fwy llawn ac yn fwy iach. Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn dymuno sicrhau bod y driniaeth hon ar gael.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Aberafan
- Gorllewin De Cymru

P-05-1012 Therapi mewn siambr ocsigen i gleifion ffibrmyalgia wedi'i hariannu drwy'r GIG

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 29 Medi 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS20/13682

Cyflwyniad

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-1012

Teitl y ddeiseb: Therapi mewn siambr ocsigen i gleifion ffibrmyalgia wedi'i hariannu drwy'r GIG

Testun y ddeiseb: Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu therapi mewn siambr ocsigen i ddiodefwrwr Fibromyalgia, wedi'i hariannu drwy'r GIG.

Mae gwaith ymchwil wedi'i wneud i therapi mewn siambr ocsigen a dangoswyd ei fod yn lleihau symptomau ffibrmyalgia ac yn helpu pobl i ddod yn rhydd o feddyginiaeth, sydd, er y gall meddyginiaeth helpu, yn gallu cynnwys sgil-ffeithiau annymunol.

Mae'r astudiaethau hyn yn cynnwys

<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0228149>

https://ard.bmj.com/content/77/Suppl_2/461.3

Mae'r astudiaethau hyn yn dangos y gallai'r driniaeth hon helpu llawer o ddiodefwrwr fel fi i fyw bywyd llawnach ac iachach ac fe



hoffem ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, gael y cyfle i gael y driniaeth hon.

Cefndir

Fibromyalgia

Yn ôl GIG 111 Cymru, mae Fibromyalgia, a elwir hefyd yn syndrom ffibrmyalgia (FMS), yn gyflwr hirdymor sy'n achosi poen ledled y corff. Yn ogystal â phoen eang, efallai y bydd gan bobl â ffibrmyalgia hefyd:

- fwy o sensitifrwydd i boen;
- blinder eithafol (llesgedd);
- stiffwrwydd y cyhyrau;
- anhawster cysgu;
- problemau gyda phrosesau meddwl, megis y cof a chanolbwytio;
- cur pen;
- syndrom coluddyn llidus, cyflwr treuliad sy'n achosi poen a chwyddo yn y stumog;

Cynghorir unigolion sy'n credu y gallai fod ganddynt ffibrmyalgia i ymweld â meddyg teulu, er y gall fod yn gyflwr anodd i wneud diagnosis ohono. Nid oes prawf penodol ar gyfer y cyflwr, a gall y symptomau fod yn debyg i nifer o gyflyrau eraill. Nid yw union achos ffibrmyalgia yn hysbys, ond credir ei fod yn gysylltiedig â lefelau annormal o gemegion penodol yn yr ymennydd a newid yn y ffordd y mae'r system nerfol ganolog yn prosesu negeseuon poen a gaiff eu cludo o amgylch y corff.

Mae triniaeth ar gael i leddfu rhai o'i symptomau, er eu bod yn annhebygol o ddiflannu'n llwyr. Mae triniaeth yn tueddu i fod yn gyfuniad o:

- addysgu cleifion;
- meddyginiaeth, megis gwrthiselyddion a phoenladdwyr;
- therapïau siarad, fel therapi ymddygiad gwybyddol (CBT) a chwnsela;
- newidiadau i ffordd o fyw, megis rhaglenni ymarfer corff a thechnegau ymlacio.

Mae **Fibromyalgia Action UK** yn adrodd bod y cyflwr i'w weld mewn tua 2% o'r boblogaeth, a'i fod yn effeithio ar ddynion, menywod a phlant o bob oed a hil a lefel economaidd, a bod tua 14,000 o bobl yn cael diagnosis yn y DU bob blwyddyn. Gall symptomau ddechrau ar unrhyw oedran, ond yn bennaf rhwng 20 a 60 oed, ac mae'n effeithio ar fenywod yn fwy na dynion ar gymhareb o 9 i 1.

Triniaeth Ocsigen Hyperbarig (HBOT)

Mae **Triniaeth Ocsigen Hyperbarig (HBOT)** yn golygu anadlu ocsigen pur ar bwysau uwch na pwhysau atmosfferig mewn siambr gaeedig am **gyfnod o 60 i 90 munud fel arfer**. Mae'r broses hon yn peri i ocsigen gael ei amsugno gan holl hylifau'r corff a chan bob cell a meinwe yn y corff, hyd yn oed y rhannau hynny y mae'r llif wedi'i gyfyngu neu ei atal.

Tystiolaeth gyhoeddedig

Mae'r ddeiseb wreiddiol yn cynnwys lincs i ddwy astudiaeth:

- **Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy Can Diminish Fibromyalgia Syndrome – Prospective Clinical Trial**, (Efrati et al, Plos One, 2015). Mae'r astudiaeth o 60 o gleifion benywaidd yn darparu dystiolaeth y gall HBOT wella symptomau ac ansawdd bywyd cleifion FMS;
- **THU0512 Hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) treatment in fibromyalgia**, (Muratore et al, Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, Mehefin 2018). Roedd hon yn pwysleisio bod eu data o 33 o gleifion benywaidd yn cadarnhau effeithiolrwydd HBOT wrth drin ffibromyalgia, ond roedd angen astudiaethau pellach 'i ddeall hyd yr effaith glinigol.

Mae'n bosibl canfod astudiaethau ymchwil cyhoeddedig eraill; mae rhai'n dadlau dros fudd HBOT wrth drin ffibromyalgia, ond mae eraill hefyd yn nodi meysydd i'w hastudio ymhellach:

- **Hyperbaric oxygen treatment of fibromyalgia: a prospective observational clinical study**, (Atzeni et al, in Clinical and Experimental Rheumatology, Ionawr-Chwefror 2019). Gwerthusodd yr astudiaeth hon o 32 o gleifion effeithiolrwydd a diogelwch HBOT ar ôl llai o sesiynau nag a ddefnyddir yn gyffredinol. Roedd y canfyddiadau'n cefnogi'r farn bod HBOT yn ffordd

effeithiol, gyflym a diogel o drin symptomau amrywiol ffibrmyalgia;

- **Comparative study of the effectiveness of a low-pressure hyperbaric oxygen treatment and physical exercise in women with fibromyalgia: randomized clinical trial**, (Izquierdo-Alventosa et al, Therapeutic Advances in Musculoskeletal Disease, Mehefin 2020). Dangosodd astudiaeth o 49 o gleifion fod HBOT pwysedd isel ac ymarfer corff yn gwella trothwy poen yn ymwneud â phwysedd, gwytnwch a'r gallu i weithredu, yn ogystal â pherfformiad corfforol;
- Mae **Ozone therapy in 65 patients with fibromyalgia: an effective therapy**, Tirelli et al, European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences, 2019) yn nodi ei bod yn bosibl cynnig therapi osôn i gleifion â ffibrmyalgia nad ydynt yn cael canlyniadau digonol o driniaethau eraill sydd ar gael;
- Mae **Hyperbaric oxygen and aerobic exercise in the long-term treatment of fibromyalgia: A narrative review**, (El-Shewy et al, Biomedicine and Pharmacotherapy, Ionawr 2019,) yn adrodd ei bod yn hysbys bod gan HBOT ac ymarfer aerobig y corff rôl addawol o ran rheoli poen cronig ond mae'n nodi bod pryderon diogelwch ynghylch y difrod ocsideiddio a all ddilyn HBOT, ac mae'n galw am astudiaethau pellach a threialon clinigol;
- **Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy for the Treatment of Chronic Pain: A Review of Clinical Effectiveness and Cost-Effectiveness**, (Pejic a Frey, Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health; Medi 2018). Roedd hwn yn awgrymu bod yr ymchwil yn yn darparu tystiolaeth i awgrymu bod dau fis o HBOT yn codi trothwyon poen, gallu corfforol, ac ansawdd bywyd sy'n gysylltiedig ag iechyd. Fodd bynnag, ni nodwyd unrhyw dystiolaeth ynghylch cost-ffeithiolrwydd HBOT ar gyfer trin poen cyhyrsgerbydol cronig.

Nid yw hyn yn cynrychioli adolygiad cynhwysfawr o'r llenyddiaeth gyhoeddedig, sy'n ymddangos fel pe bai iddo sail dystiolaeth gyfyngedig ond sy'n dod i'r amlwg. Ni fu'n bosibl canfod unrhyw dystiolaeth gyhoeddedig ar ffibrmyalgia a HBOT gan y **Grŵp Strategaeth Feddyginiaethau Cymru Gyfan** (AWMSG), y **Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Ragoriaeth mewn Iechyd a Gofal** (NICE), ac nid yw ychwaith wedi'i gynnwys yn **Llyfrgell Cochrane**.

Yn dilyn **ymgyngoriad yn 2018** ar Adolygu Gwasanaethau Ocsigen Hyperbarig **cyhoeddodd GIG Lloegr** sawl Polisi Comisiynu newydd ym

is Gorffennaf 2018 ar gyfer HBOT ac mae wedi cadarnhau cyllid rheolaidd ar gyfer y ddau gyflwyr brys canlynol yn unig:

- Salwch datgywasgiad (DCI);
- Emboledd Aer / Nwy.

Ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i'r ddeiseb

Mae ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith ei bod yn dibynnu ar gyngor arbenigol NICE ac AWMSG, a dywed:

Nid yw canllawiau NICE yn argymhell therapi ocsigen fel defnydd effeithiol o adnoddau'r GIG; ac nid ydym ychwaith yn ymwybodol o'r dystiolaeth o effeithiolrwydd therapi ocsigen i bobl sy'n byw gyda ffibrmyalgia.

Mae'r ymateb hefyd yn cynnwys canllawiau gan Bwyllgor Gwasanaethau Arbenigol Iechyd Cymru sy'n amlinellu'r cyflyrau y dylid darparu HBOT ar eu cyfer, sy'n cynnwys:

- **Dangosyddion brys:**
 - Salwch datgywasgiad (DCI);
 - Meddwdod carbon monocsid;
 - Heintiau anaerobig neu feinwe meddal cymysg sy'n bygwth bywyd;
 - Anafiadau gwasgfa ac isgemia trawmatig eraill sy'n bygwth cylchrediad.
- **Dangosyddion dewisol:**
 - Wlserau traed diabetig;
 - Osteoradionecrosis (ORN) y pen a'r gwddf;
 - Atal osteoradionecrosis ar gyfer llawdriniaeth ar y pen a'r gwddf;
 - Difrod ymbelydredd meinwe meddal i'r meinwe;
 - Osteomyelitis atblygol cronig.

Mae WHSSC hefyd wedi cyhoeddi fersiwn fanylach o'r canllawiau ar gyfer HBOT (Gorffennaf 2019). Mae ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi ymhellach:

... bod y rhan fwyaf o'r adnoddau ar draws Llywodraeth Cymru a'r GIG yng Nghymru bellach wedi'u hanelu at fynd i'r afael â Covid-19 ac atal ail don yn y dyfodol. Felly, gobeithio eich bod yn deall na allwn, ar hyn o bryd, ystyried yr ymchwiliad pellach i therapi ocsigen ar gyfer ffibrmyalgia.

Fodd bynnag, mae ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi, lle nad yw meddyginiaethau ar gael fel mater o drefn o fewn GIG Cymru, y gall clinigwyr wneud cais am y feddyginiaeth ar ran eu cleifion drwy wneud Cais Unigol am Gyllid Cleifion (IPFR).... Byddai angen i'r clinigwyr ddarparu digon o dystiolaeth i ddangos effeithiolrwydd clinigol a chost-effeithiolrwydd y driniaeth arfaethedig

Yn gynharach yn 2020 cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ddatganiad yn nodi ei bwriad i uno tri grŵp cynghori presennol (Poen Parhaus, Arthritis, a Syndrom Blinder Cronig/ME a ffibrmyalgia) yn un grŵp cynghori. Byddai hwn yn adrodd i'r Prif Swyddog Meddygol ar faterion sy'n gyffredin i'r cyflyrau, yn ogystal â materion arbennig sy'n ymwneud â chyflyrau penodol. Y gobaith oedd y byddai'r grŵp newydd yn cael ei sefydlu erbyn mis Ebrill 2020, er y gallai coronafeirws fod wedi ymyrryd yn ei waith. Fodd bynnag, mae ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i'r ddeiseb hon yn nodi:

Pan fydd gwasanaethau arferol yn gallu aildechrau, byddwn yn gweithio gyda'n gilydd i barhau i ystyried y driniaeth a'r cymorth mwyaf priodol i gleifion ffibrmyalgia.



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1012
Ein cyf/Our ref VG/05662/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Deisebau@senedd.cymru

3 Medi 2020

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 12 Awst ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynglŷn â darparu therapi siambr ocsigen i'w ariannu gan y GIG i leddfu symptomau ffibromyalgia.

Byrddau Iechyd Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am ddiwallu anghenion iechyd eu poblogaethau, sy'n cynnwys darparu gwasanaethau i'r rheini sy'n byw gyda ffibromyalgia yng Nghymru.

Yng Nghymru, rydym yn defnyddio dull gweithredu sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth wrth benderfynu pa driniaethau dylid bod ar gael fel mater o drefn. I wneud hyn, rydym yn dibynnu ar gyngor arbenigol NICE a'n corff arfarnu ein hunain, sef y Grŵp Strategaeth Meddyginiaethau Cymru Gyfan (AWMSG). Mae'r ddau gorff hyn yn dadansoddi'r manteision clinigol, a'r gost a godir gan y gweithgynhyrchwr, i asesu a yw'r manteision yn ddigon i gyfiawnhau'r pris y mae'n rhaid i'r GIG ei dalu. Wrth wneud hyn, maent yn gwrandao ar gyngor clinigwyr arbenigol ac yn ystyried safbwyntiau cleifion. Nid yw canllawiau NICE yn argymhell therapi ocsigen fel defnydd effeithiol o adnoddau'r GIG; ac nid ydym ychwaith yn ymwybodol o unrhyw dystiolaeth sy'n dangos bod therapi ocsigen yn effeithiol i bobl sy'n byw gyda ffibromyalgia.

Pan na fydd meddyginiaeth ar gael fel mater o drefn o fewn GIG Cymru, gall clinigwr wneud cais am y feddyginiaeth ar ran ei glaf drwy gyflwyno Ceisiadau Cyllido Cleifion Unigol. Byddai angen i'r clinigwr ddarparu tystiolaeth ddigonol i ddangos y byddai'r driniaeth arfaethedig yn effeithiol o ran cost a'r ochr glinigol. Mae Pwyllgor Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol Cymru wedi llunio'r canllawiau canlynol yn amlinellu pa gyflyrau y dylai Therapi Ocsigen Hyperbarig gael ei ddarparu ar eu cyfer:

<http://www.whssc.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/documents/1119/cp071.pdf>

Fel y gallwch werthfawrogi, mae'r ymateb i'r pandemig yn sefyllfa sy'n symud ac yn datblygu'n gyflym, ac mae mwyafrif yr adnoddau ar draws Llywodraeth Cymru a'r GIG yng Nghymru bellach yn cael eu defnyddio i fynd i'r afael â COVID-19 ac atal ail don o'r feirws yn y dyfodol. Felly, gobeithio y byddwch yn deall nad ydym, ar hyn o bryd, yn gallu ystyried archwilio'r mater o ddefnyddio therapi ocsigen ar gyfer ffibromyalgia ymhellach.

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

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

Mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru grwpiau cynghorol sy'n darparu cyngor gan weithwyr iechyd proffesiynol a'r rheini sy'n byw gyda chyflyrau blinder hirdymor. Pan fydd gwasanaethau arferol yn gallu ailddechrau, byddwn yn gweithio gyda'n gilydd i barhau i ystyried beth fyddai'r driniaeth a'r gefnogaeth fwyaf addas ar gyfer cleifion ffibromyalgia.

Yn gywir,

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

Vaughan Gething AS/MS

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

P-05-1016 Dylid ymestyn y Grant Cartrefi Gwyrdd newydd i Gymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Cheryl Griffiths, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 1,413 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae'r Canghellor wedi cyhoeddi Grant Cartrefi Gwyrdd newydd i roi talebau gwerth hyd at £5,000 ar gyfer gwella effeithlonrwydd ynni cartrefi yn Lloegr. Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru wneud yr un peth er mwyn gwella'r stoc dai, diogelu swyddi Cymru, a chyfrannu at ddatrys materion amgylcheddol yng Nghymru.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Cwm Cynon
- Canol De Cymru

Grant Cartrefi Gwyrdd

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 29 Medi 2020
Petitions Committee | 29 September 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS20/13682-12

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-1016

Teitl y ddeiseb: Dylid ymestyn y Grant Cartrefi Gwyrdd newydd i Gymru

Testun y ddeiseb: Mae'r Canghellor wedi cyhoeddi Grant Cartrefi Gwyrdd newydd i roi talebau gwerth hyd at £5,000 ar gyfer gwella effeithlonrwydd ynni cartrefi yn Lloegr. Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru wneud yr un peth er mwyn gwella'r stoc dai, diogelu swyddi Cymru, a chyfrannu at ddatrys materion amgylcheddol yng Nghymru.



1. Cefndir

Cyhoeddodd Canghellor y Trysorlys – Rishi Sunak AS – grant cartrefi gwyrdd newydd gwerth £2 biliwn i Senedd y DU ar 8 Gorffennaf 2020 fel rhan o ddatganiad yr haf, [A Plan for Jobs](#).

Yn ei [ddatganiad](#), dywedodd y Canghellor:

From September, homeowners and landlords will be able to apply for vouchers to make their homes more energy efficient and create local jobs. The grants will cover at least two thirds of the cost—up to £5,000 per household—and for low-income households we will go even further, with vouchers covering the full cost, up to £10,000.

Darparwyd [manylion pellach ynghylch y cynllun](#) yn ddiweddarach gan Lywodraeth y DU. Gellir defnyddio'r grant – sydd ar ffurf taleb – i dalu am ystod o fesurau effeithlonrwydd ynni, yn amodol ar feini prawf cymhwysedd penodol.

Rhaid defnyddio'r daleb i osod un 'prif fesur' o restr sy'n cynnwys inswleiddio wal solet, ceudod ac atig, ymysg mesurau eraill. Lle mae o leiaf un mesur sylfaenol wedi'i osod, gellir defnyddio'r daleb i helpu i dalu cost ystod o fesurau eilaidd, gan gynnwys gwydr dwbl/triphlyg a drysau allanol sy'n effeithlon o ran ynni.

Dim ond i berchnogion tai a landlordiaid yn Lloegr y mae'r cynllun Grant Cartrefi Gwyrdd ar gael. Rhaid cyfnewid y talebau, a chwblhau'r gwelliannau, erbyn 31 Mawrth 2021.

2. Camau gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Yn ei llythyr at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau ar 24 Awst 2020, mae Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig yn nodi nad yw Llywodraeth Cymru:

...yn bwriadu cyflwyno cynllun talebau tebyg yma yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. Ers 2011, mae deiliaid tai yng Nghymru wedi elwa ar ein cynlluniau mwy hael sy'n cael eu darparu o dan y Rhaglen Cartrefi Cynnes. Drwy'r rhaglen hon, sydd wedi elwa ar fwy na 55,000 o aelwydydd ers ei lansio, mae cyllid o rhwng £5,000 a £12,000 ar gael ar gyfer mesurau effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref a argymhellir yn dilyn asesiad tŷ cyfan.

Nod **Rhaglen Cartrefi Cynnes** Llywodraeth Cymru yw gwella effeithlonrwydd ynni stoc tai, a helpu i fynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd. Mae'r rhaglen yn cynnwys dau brosiect: Nyth ac Arbed.

Mae cynllun Nyth '**yn cefnogi mynediad at gyngor a chymorth annibynnol am ddim i helpu deiliaid tai sy'n byw yng Nghymru**'. Gall y rheini sy'n bodloni **meini prawf cymhwysedd** Nyth

hefyd gyrchu pecyn o fesurau effeithlonrwydd ynni am ddim, a allai gynnwys boeler nwy newydd, system gwres canolog, inswleiddio neu bympiau gwres ffynhonnell aer.

Gellir crynhoi'r **meini prawf** ar gyfer gwelliannau ynni cartref rhad ac am ddim o dan gynllun Nyth fel a ganlyn:

- Rydych chi'n berchen ar eich cartref neu'n rhentu yn breifat (nid gan awdurdod lleol neu gymdeithas dai);
- Mae eich cartref yn ynni aneffeithlon ac yn ddud i'w gynhesu; ac
- Mae gennych chi neu rywun rydych chi'n byw gyda nhw fudd-dal prawf modd NEU â chyflwr anadlol, cylchrediad y gwaed neu iechyd meddwl cronig ac incwm islaw'r trothwyon diffiniedig.

Mae **Arbed** yn rhaglen sydd wedi'i hariannu'n rhannol gan Raglen Cartrefi Cynnes (*Warm Homes Programme*) yr UE. Mae'n gynllun ar sail ardal sy'n golygu bod yn rhaid i ddeiliaid tai fod yn byw mewn ardal gymwys i gael mynediad at Arbed. Caiff yr arian ei roi er mwyn gosod mesurau effeithlonrwydd ynni, er enghraifft cladin ar y waliau allanol a systemau gwres canolog newydd, yn yr ardaloedd hynny. Mae'r cynllun Arbed presennol (Arbed 3) yn cael ei ddarparu gan Arbed am Byth (menter ar y cyd rhwng Everwarm a'r Ymddiriedolaeth Arbed Ynni) ac mae wedi'i dargedu at feysydd penodol a nodwyd gan Arbed am Byth ac awdurdodau lleol.

Yn ei llythyr at y Pwyllgor Deisebau ar 24 Awst 2020, mae Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig yn nodi'r canlyno nol:

O dan delerau contractau cyfredol y Rhaglen Cartrefi Cynnes, gwneir darpariaeth ar gyfer gwydr a drysau sy'n defnyddio ynni'n effeithlon. Mae hyn wedi'i gyfyngu i ddarparu gwydro eilaidd neu atal drafftiau o ffenestri a drysau yn unig, os argymhellir hynny fel rhan o'r asesiad tŷ cyfan. Mae cynnwys drysau a ffenestri allanol newydd ar y rhestr o fesurau cymeradwy a ddarperir drwy ein rhaglen yn fater y byddaf yn ymgynghori arno fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad arfaethedig ar y cynllun drafft newydd i fynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd, y disgwyliaf iddo gael ei gyhoeddi erbyn diwedd mis Medi fan bellaf.

3. Camau gan Senedd Cymru

Ym mis Awst 2018, cyhoeddodd y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig adroddiad ac argymhellion yn dilyn ei ymchwiliad, ***Tai Carbon Isel: yr Her***. Nododd yr adroddiad fod tai yn gyfrifol am bron i 8% o allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr Cymru. Dyma Argymhelliad 5:

Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru barhau i ehangu'r cynlluniau ôl-osod presennol o dan Arbed 3 a buddsoddi ynddynt. Dylai'r Grŵp Ymgynghorol ar Ddatgarboneiddio Cartrefi

Presennol adrodd i'r Pwyllgor ar ddichonoldeb ôl-osod cartrefi o dan y cynllun hwn yn ôl y 'math' o annedd.

Derbyniwyd yr argymhelliad mewn egwyddor gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn ei [hymateb](#).

Yn ddiweddar, cynhaliodd Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig y Senedd [ymchwiliad i dlodi tanwydd](#). Cyhoeddwyd ei adroddiad a'i argymhellion ym mis Ebrill 2020. Roedd rhai o'r argymhellion yn ymwneud â'r Rhaglen Cartrefi Cynnes, gan gynnwys y canlynol:

- **Argymhelliad 10.** Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru adolygu'r meini prawf cymhwysedd ar gyfer pecynnau gwella effeithlonrwydd ynni am ddim o dan Nyth, gan ystyried y diffiniad newydd o dlodi tanwydd. Rhaid i'r adolygiad ystyried, yn benodol, ehangu'r meini prawf cymhwysedd i gynnwys aelwydydd incwm isel sy'n byw mewn tlodi tanwydd, neu sydd mewn perygl o ddioddef tlodi tanwydd.
- **Argymhelliad 11.** Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru sicrhau bod cyllid ar gael drwy'r Rhaglen Cartrefi Clyd i dalu cost gwaith galluogi i aelwydydd na fyddent fel arall yn gallu elwa o welliannau effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref o dan gynlluniau'r llywodraeth.

Derbyniwyd yr argymhelliad mewn egwyddor gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn ei [hymateb](#) i adroddiad y Pwyllgor.

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



Ein cyf/Our ref LG/02042/20

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

24 Awst 2020

Annwyl Janet

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 13 Awst at Rebecca Evans MS, Y Gweinidog Cyllid a'r Trefnydd, ynghylch deiseb P-05-1016 yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno cynllun talebau cartrefi gwyrdd yng Nghymru, sef yr un peth â'r hyn a gyhoeddwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU ar 7 Gorffennaf. Pasiwyd y llythyr i mi ei ateb gan fod gwella effeithlonrwydd ynni cartrefi yn rhan o'm portffolio polisi.

Mae cynllun Llywodraeth y DU yn rhan o becyn o fesurau a gyhoeddwyd gan Ganghellor y Trysorlys yn Senedd y DU ddydd Mawrth 7 Gorffennaf, a gynlluniwyd i annog deiliaid tai i fuddsoddi mewn gwelliannau effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref, yn benodol inswleiddio waliau a gosod drysau a ffenestri newydd. Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth y DU y bydd y cynllun hwn yn gymwys yn Lloegr yn unig. Gall cartrefi wneud cais am daleb i dalu hyd at ddwy ran o dair o gost gwelliannau effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref hyd at uchafswm o £5000 y cartref. Gall aelwydydd ar incwm isel iawn wneud cais am daleb o ddim mwy na £10,000 heb fod angen cyfraniad ariannol. Dim ond tan fis Mawrth 2021 y disgwylir i'r cynllun hwn redeg.

Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn bwriadu cyflwyno cynllun talebau tebyg yma yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. Ers 2011, mae deiliaid tai yng Nghymru wedi elwa ar ein cynlluniau mwy hael sy'n cael eu darparu o dan y Rhaglen Cartrefi Cynnes. Drwy'r rhaglen hon, sydd wedi elwa ar fwy na 55,000 o aelwydydd ers ei lansio, mae cyllid o rhwng £5,000 a £12,000 ar gael ar gyfer mesurau effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref a argymhellir yn dilyn asesiad tŷ cyfan.

Nid oes angen unrhyw gyfraniad ariannol gan ddeiliad y tŷ ar gyfer mesurau a gyflwynwyd o dan ein rhaglen, a gynlluniwyd i ganolbwyntio ein hymdrechion i helpu pobl sy'n cael trafferth i dalu'r costau sy'n gysylltiedig â chynnal amgylchedd cartref diogel a chyfforddus am bris fforddiadwy.

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Correspondence.Lesley.Griffiths@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 174
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

O dan delerau contractau cyfredol y Rhaglen Cartrefi Cynnes, gwneir darpariaeth ar gyfer gwydr a drysau sy'n defnyddio ynni'n effeithlon. Mae hyn wedi'i gyfyngu i ddarparu gwydro eilaidd neu atal drafftiau o ffenestri a drysau yn unig, os argymhellir hynny fel rhan o'r asesiad tŷ cyfan. Mae cynnwys drysau a ffenestri allanol newydd ar y rhestr o fesurau cymeradwy a ddarperir drwy ein rhaglen yn fater y byddaf yn ymgynghori arno fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad arfaethedig ar y cynllun drafft newydd i fynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd, y disgwyliaf iddo gael ei gyhoeddi erbyn diwedd mis Medi fan bellaf.

Yn gywir

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

Lesley Griffiths AS/MS

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

Eitem 4.1

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rhoesant eu bywydau i achub ein bywydau ni.

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

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

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

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Ffynhonnell cost yr angladd

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Senedd

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Vaughan Gething AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref VG/05476/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Senedd Cymru

Government.Committee.Business@llyw.cymru

9 Medi 2020

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr pellach dyddiedig 5 Awst ynghylch deiseb i ariannu costau angladdau holl staff y GIG sy'n marw o COVID-19 neu gyda COVID-19.

Rydych wedi cadarnhau bod y pwyllgor o'r farn y byddai hyn yn briodol o dan yr amgylchiadau ac y byddai'n cefnogi teuluoedd i dalu'r costau uniongyrchol sy'n gysylltiedig â threfnu a thalu am angladd ac rydych wedi gofyn imi roi ystyriaeth bellach i'r mater hwn.

Rwyf wedi gofyn i'm swyddogion roi cyngor imi ar y costau posibl ac ymarferoldeb rhoi trefniant o'r fath ar waith. Pan fyddaf wedi cael cyfle i ystyried cyngor pellach gan fy swyddogion, ysgrifennaf atoch eto.

Yn gywir,

Vaughan Gething AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 177

**P-05-960 Fund the funeral costs of all NHS staff who die from or with Covid-19 –
Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 18.09.20**

Dear Petitions Committee,

Thank you so much for the work you are doing to keep this discussion on the table. I have been proud to see each of the committee respond so positively to this request understanding how we, the people of Wales, owe a debt of gratitude to NHS staff. We simply want the costs of the funerals for NHS staff dying of Covid-19 to be covered by the tax payers who have relied on their service through the pandemic.

I have read Vaughan Gething's letter and am delighted that officials are considering the practicalities. Many of us involved in the petition have been hoping that the arrangement could be as simple as a single one off grant application operated by funeral homes based on the production of an NHS staff number. The critical thing is to make it quick, simple and up front so that the families have one less burden to bear in what we know is an intolerably stressful time. The other thing I would like to stress is that the intention of the petition is, and has always been, to offer this to all NHS staff specifically including all non-British citizens who are working for the NHS. If people offer care on an equal basis we should return our compassion to them on the same basis.

On several occasions people have asked about other staff, such as care home staff, and I certainly believe natural justice would suggest that this should be investigated.

We hope with all sincerity that by approving this petition, the Welsh Government can show the lead in compassion in the UK,

Thanks to all on the committee for your determination to keep this issue alive

Jane Henderson with the support of Ashlea Harris, Misha Slough and Karin Wahl Jorgensen

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

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Carmarthenshire Water Safety Partnership, ar ôl casglu 394 o lofnodion ar-lein a 502 ar bapur – cyfanswm o 896 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gynnwys Diogelwch Dŵr/Atal Boddi ac effeithiau sioc dŵr oer i'w haddysgu drwy'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol yng Nghymru.

Yn 2016, gwelsom lansiad y strategaeth diogelwch dŵr gyntaf erioed yn y DU, sy'n anelu at leihau 50% o farwolaethau sy'n gysylltiedig â dŵr erbyn 2026. Mae'n canolbwyntio'n bennaf ar gydweithio, ymwybyddiaeth, addysg ac atal. Mae angen i Gymru ymateb i'w chefnogi.

Mae teuluoedd Cameron Comey, Luke Somerfield, Kieran Bennett-Leefe, Robert Mansfield a Jem Pendragon oll yn cefnogi'r ddeiseb hon er cof am eu meibion a gollwyd mewn dŵr.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Mae cannoedd o oedolion a phlant yn boddi'n ddamweiniol bob blwyddyn yn y DU ac Iwerddon, ac mae Cymru, gyda'i hafonydd a'i llynnoedd niferus a'i harfordir gwyllt yn dioddef hefyd. Mae addysg ac atal yn allweddol i ddiogelu ein cymunedau rhag achosion diangen o fodd.

Mae'r ddeiseb hon hefyd yn canolbwyntio ar ddiogelwch iach ac addysgedig ar lawer o'n dyfrffyrdd agored yng Nghymru drwy hyrwyddo digwyddiadau yn genedlaethol ac yn lleol, lle gall pobl ifanc a'r cyhoedd gael mynediad at ddiogelwch sydd wedi'u trefnu er mwyn cymryd rhan mewn digwyddiadau cymdeithasol, gweithgar a diogel gyda chlybiau/sefydliadau sy'n ymwneud â gweithgareddau dŵr.

Rydym hefyd yn cydnabod bod toriadau gan awdurdodau lleol i hygyrchedd nofio i bob disgybl (drwy bwysau llywodraeth ganolog) a Bagloriaeth Cymru newydd ar ddiogelwch dŵr yn fwlch rhy eang i sicrhau neges addysgol gyson

i bawb. Mae gan Gymru dair strategaeth fras (Ein Dyfodol Iach, Adeiladu Dyfodol Mwy Disglair a Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol) sydd â chysylltiadau ag atal anafiadau, ac felly lleihau boddi.

Cefnogir y ddeiseb hon gan lawer o bartneriaid gan gynnwys: pum teulu i ddynion ifanc a foddodd yng ngorllewin Cymru, Bad Achub Glan-y-fferi, Jonathan Edwards AS, Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub De Cymru, Rebecca Ramsey (ymgyrchydd dros addysg diogelwch dŵr yn Lloegr), Grŵp Diogelwch Dŵr Cymru Gyfan, Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru, Simon Hart AS, Cyngor Tref Caerfyrddin, y Gymdeithas Cyryclau a Physgotwyr Rhwydi, Clwb Canŵio Padlwyr Cwm Gwendraeth, Gorsaf Heddlu Rhydaman, Clwb Cychod Caerfyrddin, Tîm Achub Mynydd Aberhonddu, Gwylwyr y Glannau Llansteffan, Angela Burns AC, Fferiau Bae Caerfyrddin, Canolfan Ganŵio Padlwyr Llandysul, i enwi rhai.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Senedd

- Dwyrain Caerfyrddin a Dinefwr
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-868
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/01598/20

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Chair of the Petitions Committee

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

08 July 2020

Dear Janet

Thank you for your letter of 23 June regarding a petition on water safety and drowning prevention and the development of an All Wales Water Safety Strategy.

Progress on the development of the Wales Water Safety Strategy is continuing, with Water Safety Wales having completed initial consultation with their 16 member organisations. These organisations include representation from emergency services, safety charities and water companies. The Strategy will support the drowning prevention and water safety work which they and their partner organisations deliver in Wales.

The next stage will be to review consultation responses and any proposed changes to the draft Strategy with the Water Safety Wales steering group. Once this is completed, Water Safety Wales will consult the National Water Safety Forum and families who have been affected by a water fatality.

Water Safety Wales' aim is to have a formal launch of the Strategy in September.

Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water, as part of their long term commitment to water safety, are once again running their 'One Last Breath' campaign during the summer. They are using social media to get the message across about the dangers of swimming in reservoirs due to freezing temperatures, strong currents and dangerous hidden machinery, which can drag even the strongest swimmer under.

The Fire Services in Wales have a duty to respond to serious flood and inland water rescue emergencies. Whilst this duty does not extend to water safety promotion, I know all three services in Wales are involved in a number of water safety campaigns across Wales. Just recently, all three services joined partners in supporting and promoting Drowning Prevention Week 12-19 June.

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Correspondence.Lesley.Griffiths@gov.wales

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 181

You may wish to note a sub-group of the National Access Forum Wales (NAFW) was established in November 2019 to consider how access to inland waters can be increased for recreational purposes. The NAFW will report the outcomes of its sub-group discussions, and associated conclusions and recommendations to the Deputy Minister for Housing and Local Government by March 2021. I expect part of this consideration to include health and safety around water.

Regards

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lesley Griffiths". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping flourish at the end of the name.

Lesley Griffiths AS/MS

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

P-05-933 Gwahardd pysgod aur rhag cael eu rhoi i ffwrdd mewn ffair.

#OperationGoldfish

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Holly Rosalie Homer, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 498 lofnodion ar-lein a 1,918 ar bapur, sef cyfanswm o 2,416 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i wahardd pysgod aur rhag cael eu rhoi i ffwrdd mewn ffeiriau.

Mae pysgod aur yn dal i gael eu rhoi i ffwrdd fel gwobrau mewn ffeiriau ar hyd a lled y wlad. Maent yn greaduriaid cymhleth a all fyw am hyd at 25+ mlynedd a thyfu rhwng 25-45cm. Cânt eu cadw mewn amodau gwael a'u rhoi i bobl sy'n ennill ar fympwy, ac oherwydd hyn maent ond yn byw am ychydig fisoedd fel arfer. Mae hwn yn draddodiad hynafol a, thrwy addysg ddiweddar, rydym wedi dod i sylweddoli ei fod yn anfoesol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Senedd

- Bro Morgannwg
- Canol De Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-933
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/01742/20

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Chair of the Petitions Committee

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03 August 2020

Dear Janet

Thank you for your letter of 9 July regarding the giving of animals as prizes, and the additional documentation provided to the Petitions Committee from the petitioner and the RSPCA, which I have read with interest.

You will appreciate the Coronavirus has had an impact on the priorities of the Welsh Government and the Senedd, both in terms of the business which has been possible to consider in the Senedd, and from a resource perspective, as officials have been redeployed to provide an emergency response to those affected by the pandemic. The Animal Welfare team is no exception. Whilst it was my intention for The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Animal Exhibits) (Wales) Regulations 2020 to be made this year, the difficult decision was made to postpone this whilst other, higher priority work is undertaken.

Since my last letter, I can confirm the results of the 2019 consultation have been published (www.gov.wales/animal-exhibits) and a third, short consultation is planned when resources allow. My officials do maintain a mailing list for those who wish to be kept updated on the progress of these Regulations; should the petitioner be interested in being added, please ask them to email WAHFG@gov.wales. With regard to whether the giving of animals as prizes would fall within the scope of these Regulations, the position has not changed since my previous letter i.e. Local Authorities will be encouraged to take a pragmatic approach to ascertain whether an activity is licensable.

With regard to your query about the Wales Animal Health and Welfare Framework Group, whilst the group has continued meeting virtually throughout the pandemic, understandably their focus has shifted to topics relevant for the current situation we find ourselves in.

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Correspondence.Lesley.Griffiths@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 184
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 can assure you the giving of animals as prizes will be added as a future agenda item when it is appropriate for the Group to return its attention to 'business as usual'.

Regards

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lesley Griffiths". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping 'L' and 'G'.

Lesley Griffiths AS/MS

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

Eitem 4.4

P-05-941 Cylch gwaith bioamrywiaeth ar gyfer Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Initiative for Nature Conservation Cymru (INCC), ar ôl casglu 873 o lofnodion ar-lein a 322 ar bapur, sef cyfanswm o 1,195 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae Menter ar Gyfer Cadwraeth Natur Cymru (INCC) yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gynnwys 'Bioamrywiaeth' yn benodol wrth osod eu cylch gwaith strategol i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ar gyfer 2020/2021 ac yn y dyfodol. Yn benodol dylai'r cylch gwaith gynnwys:

- Bydd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn sicrhau bod bioamrywiaeth yn ganolog i'w bwrpas craidd wrth geisio rheoli adnoddau naturiol yn gynaliadwy drwy:

1. Gweithio tuag at welliant cyffredinol yn statws bywyd gwylt Cymru ac atal neu o leiaf leihau'r risg o unrhyw ddifodiant pellach o ganlyniad i weithgareddau dynol.

2. Sefydlu ardaloedd cynaliadwy, mwy a llai tameidiog ar gyfer bywyd gwylt, a ddylai ganolbwyntio i ddechrau ar gydgrynhoi ac ymestyn Gwarchodfeydd Natur Cenedlaethol presennol ac ardaloedd gwarchodedig eraill, ac yna sefydlu ardaloedd newydd.

3. Blaenoriaethu'r angen i gael statws ffafriol neu adferol ar gyfer nodweddion cadwraeth ar bob safle cadwraeth natur statudol (AGA, ACA, SoDdGA a GNG).

4. Datblygu a gwella rhwydwaith effeithiol o Ardaloedd Morol Gwarchodedig sy'n ddigonol i sicrhau bod bywyd morol a physgodfeydd cynaliadwy yn cael eu diogelu'n ddigonol o amgylch Cymru.

5. Sicrhau bod mwy o bobl yn mynd ati i gymryd rhan mewn materion bioamrywiaeth, a'u bod yn ymwybodol o arwyddocâd bioamrywiaeth i'w hiechyd a'u lles.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Ers cychwyn Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru chwe blynedd yn ôl, mae dirywiad cyson ac amlwg wedi bod yn ymrwymiad Cymru tuag at fioamrywiaeth a chadwraeth natur. Mae Cymru wedi'i disgrifio fel un o'r ardaloedd mwyaf disbyddedig o ran natur yn y byd sydd eisoes wedi achosi difodiant llawer o'i rhywogaethau planhigion ac anifeiliaid brodorol. Mae nifer fawr o'r rhywogaethau sydd yn dal i fodoli bellach yn brin neu o dan fygythiad, gan oroesi mewn rhannau o'u cynefinoedd sydd yn aml yn ynysig.

Mae INCC yn credu bod pobl Cymru a'r bywyd gwyllt y maen nhw'n rhannu eu cymuned ag ef yn haeddu gwell. Mae angen mwy o ymrwymiad gan Lywodraeth Cymru a Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru os yw Cymru am fod ag unrhyw obaith o wyrddroi'r dirywiad mewn bioamrywiaeth ac atal difodiant bywyd gwyllt pellach rhag digwydd.

Ffordd effeithiol o ddangos yr ymrwymiad hwn tuag at wyrddroi'r dirywiad mewn bioamrywiaeth fyddai sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnwys 'Bioamrywiaeth' yn benodol fel rhan o gylch gwaith strategol Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru.

O ystyried y colledion parhaus i fywyd gwyllt a'r hyn a welir fel diffyg blaenoriaethu tuag at gadwraeth natur yn Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, mae'n amlwg na all 'Bioamrywiaeth' aros fel rhan ymhlyg o swyddogaethau Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru. Rhaid ei wneud yn benodol a rhoi blaenoriaeth briodol iddo.

Os na fydd unrhyw newid, mae difodiant bywyd gwyllt yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol yn anochel.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Senedd

- Dwyrain Caerfyrddin a Dinefwr
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Janet Finch-Saunders AS/MS
Chair
Petitions Committee
Welsh Parliament
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1SN

By Email Only: Petitions@Senedd.Wales

30 July 2020

Dear Janet

Petition P-05-941 Biodiversity Remit for Natural Resources Wales (Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru)

Thank you for your letter and enclosures of ***Petition P-05-941 Biodiversity Remit for Natural Resources Wales (Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru)*** seeking a response to the points raised by the petitioner which calls on the Welsh Government to explicitly include 'Biodiversity' when setting their strategic remit to Natural Resources Wales (NRW) for 2020/2021.

Globally, the scale of climate change and the urgent need for action to address it was reinforced by the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. This gave rise to a growing climate emergency movement recognised by both the Welsh Government and UK Parliament. Coupled with this, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in its 2019 report described the loss of biodiversity as a threat of equal size - a nature emergency.

The Welsh Government declared a 'Climate Emergency' in Wales in April 2019 with the intention of prompting 'a wave of action at home and internationally' the statement recognised the connection between the drivers of climate change and action to recover nature and the need to drive urgent action to both increase the resilience of our ecosystems to environmental change and reverse the decline in habitats and species.

NRW published our interim second State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR2) last December. It made clear that we face these two large interconnected global challenges: climate change and biodiversity loss.

NRW is already subject to a statutory duty to maintain and enhance biodiversity

The Environment (Wales) Act established NRW's general purpose to pursue the sustainable management of natural resources (SMNR). The objective of SMNR is to maintain and enhance the resilience of ecosystems and the benefits (ecosystem services) they provide, and in doing so meeting the needs of present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

NRWs purpose and focus supports the transformational change needed to halt and reverse the decline in biodiversity. Action on biodiversity is embedded in the sustainable management of natural resources delivery framework, ensuring that biodiversity is considered as an essential element to contribute to the resilience of ecosystems which in turn is inextricably linked to human wellbeing.

The Act recognised the essential contribution biodiversity makes to the sustainable management of natural resources and to our well-being by establishing the section 6 duty. Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act introduced a stronger biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty for public authorities in Wales, which includes Natural Resources Wales. A public authority must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of functions in relation to Wales, and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems, so far as consistent with the proper exercise of those functions.

To fulfil this duty, action for biodiversity is embedded in the delivery of our general purpose, the sustainable management of natural resources. We have integrated our plan for compliance with the Section 6 duty into organisational plans such as the five-year Corporate Plan and our annual Business Plan.

In response to the specific points in the petition:

1. Working towards an overall improvement in the status of Welsh wildlife and preventing or at least minimising the risk of any further extinctions as a consequence of human activities.

Our priorities and commitments are set out in our Corporate Plan and annual Business Plan. This also sets out appropriate measures and targets for the key actions for NRW for 2020/21.

We have identified five strategic priorities in responding to the nature emergency:

a. Roll-out nature-based solutions to drive forward the themes in the Area Statements

Our Area Statements establish the opportunities for place based, nature-based solutions contributing to the implementation of the Welsh Governments Natural Resources Policy in a local context. Collaborative working delivers better results at a local level building on evidence that communities are best placed to deliver the behaviour change needed to tackle the national challenges and priorities including biodiversity loss.

b. Support a move towards a circular economy

The policy agenda around building a circular economy provides an opportunity for everyone to look at how they could contribute to a more integrated approach in Wales. NRW can lead through our regulatory approaches and tools, and through our own procurement processes to support work to optimise the journey to a circular economy in Wales.

c. Lead by example on the land and assets we manage

NRW directly manages 7% of Wales' land area including woodlands, National Nature Reserves, water and flood defences and operates visitor centres, recreational facilities, offices and depots. Using these sites to demonstrate exemplar management is a key step to building our reputation and persuading others that the approach we provide the outcomes we all want to see for biodiversity.

d. Improve the condition and resilience of protected sites

Protected sites on land, inland waters and the sea are an essential mechanism for maintaining biodiversity and building ecosystem resilience. Around 12% of land 69% of the inshore marine area is protected in this way this includes SSSI and Natura 200 sites. Our goal is that protected sites function as core areas of a resilient ecological network in which habitats and species can thrive and expand.

e. Deliver targeted action for species

Many species threatened with imminent extinction, or showing significant decline have relatively specialist requirements. Species recovery requires a prioritised and coordinated approach with targeted interventions.

2. Establishing sustainable, bigger and less fragmented areas for wildlife, this should initially focus on the consolidation and extensions to existing National Nature Reserves and other protected areas, followed by the establishment of new areas.

Building resilient ecological networks is all about working at larger scales, promoting functional connections between natural places, ensuring they have high natural diversity, are in good condition and increasing their extent. These concepts are being developed and included within our emerging guidance for building ecosystem resilience and contributing to Welsh Government's Natural Resource Policy aims.

3. Prioritising the need to obtain favourable or recovering status for conservation features on all statutory nature conservation sites (SPAs, SACs, SSSIs and NNRs).

We recognise that protected site features need to be in favourable or recovering condition to safeguard their biodiversity and contribute effectively to ecosystem resilience and wider delivery of SMNR. Alongside our Business Plan priorities for our protected sites improvement work, NRW is currently leading three EU LIFE programmes (Welsh Raised Bogs, Sands of LIFE & River Dee LIFE) as part of delivering landscape-scale improvements. We are also working with on the development of a number of other EU LIFE, NHLF and other restoration and improvement projects which will contribute to the condition of nature conservation sites in Wales.

We are working with Welsh Government to help deliver their Sustainable Management Scheme – *Supporting Natura 2000 Restoration* – launched in July 2020. This will be an important mechanism for improving the condition of some of Wales' most important sites for biodiversity. We are also using additional capital money from Welsh Government in 2020/21 to invest in marine, terrestrial and freshwater projects delivered by NRW and partners to improve the condition of nature conservation features in Wales. Understanding the condition of protected sites is key to prioritising action effectively so NRW is also currently running a baseline evaluation exercise to produce indicative condition assessments for SAC, SPA and SSSI features.

4. Developing and improving an effective network of Marine Protected Areas which are sufficient to ensure the adequate protection of marine life and sustainable fisheries around Wales.

As part of our support for the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) network we have a Corporate Plan commitment to *'Improve the resilience of marine ecosystems as part of the Marine Protected Area (MPA) network and activities under the MPA Condition Improvement Project and the Assessing*

Welsh Fisheries project. We see developing an ecologically coherent and well-managed MPA network as key to the health, productivity and biodiversity of Wales' marine area and for the sustainable management of marine natural resources. Welsh Government has overall responsibility for developing the MPA network in Wales and is currently working on the *MPA Network Completion Project* to identify and fill gaps in the network. We are one of several MPA management authorities also actively involved in supporting Welsh Government with developing the MPA Network Management Framework and Action Plan. As part of supporting Welsh Government's MPA work, we provide advice to developers and others about steps to sustainably manage the impacts of activities in these important marine sites.

5. Ensure that more people are actively engaged with biodiversity issues, and aware of the significance of biodiversity to their health and wellbeing.

Our wellbeing and that of future generations depends completely on the natural environment and the biodiversity it supports. Through Area Statements and Public Service Boards NRW is working to develop and contribute to joint actions that maximise the multiple benefits that natural resources provide.

Natural Resources Wales also supports, or is a member of, a number of education and learning networks, using them to communicate with stakeholders and partners and influence the way SMNR education is taught and learnt in Wales e.g. we are currently working with Senedd Cymru to ensure biodiversity is incorporated within the new Curriculum for Wales and we have developed a range of educational resources and activities which are available on our website.

We also grant fund many projects that deliver for the environment and people and increase action, knowledge and awareness of the importance of biodiversity for the environment and also people's mental and physical health, wellbeing and learning. Examples include: Coed Lleol, Tir Coed, Wales Outdoor Learning, Acorn Antics, Natural Progression Steps campaign, Healthy Weight, Healthy Wales 2-year delivery plan and funding to the John Muir Trust who work directly with people to enhance health and wellbeing through nature and learning and help establish pro-environmental behaviours.

NRW also manages the Welsh Government Woodland Estate which provides opportunities for recreation, enriches our culture and heritage, presents opportunities for tranquil reflection and a connection with nature.

NRW also supports the Wales Biodiversity Partnership Hosting the secretariat which is a proven key player in promoting and raising awareness about biodiversity and linking individuals and bodies working with biodiversity throughout Wales.

INCC's letter to the petitions committee dated 15th of June 2020

As requested, we have also provided comments on the INCC's letter to the petitions committee dated 15th of June 2020.

"INCC Comments following the Ministers response (LG/00673/20) to the petition (P-05-941) - Biodiversity Remit for Natural Resources Wales (NRW)."

We note that the letter states that NRW does not have the resources, structure, and organisational ethos to counter the nature emergency. The letter also says that one of the failings of NRW is their silence regarding the planning process in Wales.

Organisational structure, resources and organisational ethos

NRW has a wide range of duties and powers that relate to biodiversity; a variety of mechanisms and ways-of-working. We have statutory functions whose primary purpose is the conservation of habitats, species and geodiversity, such as our duties and powers relating to the designation and management of protected sites and the statutory protection of rare and threatened species. We are the statutory nature conservation body for Wales and an evidence-based expert independent advisor to government and others. Our wide remit includes being a regulator, advisor, policy-maker, land manager, educator, facilitator and grant provider.

The first years of NRW after its creation in 2013 were focussed on the work to establish its own stand-alone capability, through restructuring, setting up new systems and ways of working, and removing the dependency on the legacy organisations. Since this work has been completed, NRW have been focussed on developing an organisational structure so that we can meet our future ambitions, deliver our new purpose and operate effectively in the new legislative framework in Wales and critically deliver against key priorities including the Climate and Nature Emergencies. In 2019 NRW underwent transformational change through its Organisational Design Process. This focussed on different ways of working within NRW with emphasis on integrated place-based delivery, working even more closely with partners and communities to ensure we can fulfil our purpose and lead the way in Wales to a more sustainable management of natural resources.

Our intention is that through the development of a participatory spatial planning approach for Area Statements, we identify and cost where nature-based solutions can best be located to deliver multiple benefits, rolling out this approach extensively in NRW. The joined-up spatial plans produced will simultaneously maintain and enhance Nature Recovery Networks plus marine equivalents (and the protected sites at their core), deliver climate emergency actions and a variety of other key ecosystem services using a blend of public and private investment.

Key here is that our staff capacity needs to be considered alongside changes in approach, new ways of working, improved processes, better evidence, the potential for closer alignment with partner bodies, the 'whole organisation' approach taken by NRW and the extent to which NRW is a 'doer' itself and enabler/enthusier of others. This collective resource and approach in NRW helps us deliver biodiversity work on our own estate (principally the WGWE and National Nature Reserves), with owner occupiers and users on protected sites and beyond this to work with partners. Arguably there would never be enough staff and expertise in NRW to reverse the decline in biodiversity in Wales if NRW was solely responsible for delivering the changes needed. Everyone's wellbeing in Wales relies on biodiversity and resilient ecosystems and everyone has a responsibility to make the transformational changes needed to halt and reverse the decline. NRW has a key role but is not solely responsible.

NRWs involvement in the development planning system

The land use planning system is a strategic delivery mechanism for the delivery of NRW's corporate priorities, including the response to climate and environment emergency in Wales.

We are a statutory or specialist consultee within the planning system, both during the development plan making process, and during the planning application process. Our main role is to provide evidence-based advice on how planning policies and development proposals should protect and enhance the environment and allow for our natural resources to be sustainably managed.

We work strategically to proactively provide strategic advice to inform policy frameworks nationally, regionally and locally to provide a framework to help ensure the right development in the right place.


Specifically, local development plans provide the framework for decisions on individual planning applications and we work to provide evidence and advice to ensure our corporate priorities are integrated within the policy framework including, for example, the discharge of the respective section 6 and section 7 duties of Local Planning Authorities and Natural Resources Wales.

Our roles within the planning system are set out in various legislative provisions. Our advice is informed by the information submitted by the applicant, our expertise and evidence including Area Statements, the Welsh Government's aspirations and policies for the environment as set out in national planning policy together with the policy framework set out in the relevant Local Development Plan.

We receive and reply to around 7,000 planning consultations annually and, when consulted, we are required to provide a substantive response within statutory or otherwise agreed deadlines. Our [Consultation Topic List](#), sets out when we would currently ask to be consulted as part of a planning application consultation.

I trust the above information is helpful in your consideration of the questions raised with the Petition's Committee.

Best wishes



Clare Pillman
Prif Weithredwr, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Chief Executive, Natural Resources Wales



Petitions Committee
Welsh Parliament
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1SN

23rd September 2020

Dear Petitions Committee

**INCC Comments regarding Natural Resources Wales' response (CX20-136) to Petition P-05-941
- Biodiversity Remit for Natural Resources Wales.**

Thank you for the opportunity to provide further representation to the committee in relation to NRW's response (CX20-136) to Petition P-05-941.

INCC believes that Natural Resources Wales (NRW) is misleading the committee, the Welsh Parliament and the people of Wales by claiming that:

"NRW's purpose and focus supports the transformational change needed to halt and reverse the decline in biodiversity"

Clare Pillman - Chief Executive
Natural Resources Wales

There is very little independent evidence to support the claim made by NRW. On the contrary, it could be suggested that NRW's purpose is too conflicted and their focus too risk adverse to make the necessary and meaningful contributions needed to reverse the decline of biodiversity in Wales. Both the NRW and Ministerial response to the petition have been disappointingly defensive. Neither party has acknowledged the growing discrepancy between the work undertaken by NRW and the work needed to be undertaken by NRW – if we are to truly reverse the decline in biodiversity.

The committee can be in little doubt that Wales is still failing to deliver the necessary nature conservation action needed to halt (let alone reverse) the declines in biodiversity, with many habitats and species still being lost in Wales.

It is also worrying that neither NRW nor the Minister has made any suggestions for improvement, nor has there been any inference that more could be done by the organisation. Even the most successful organisations strive for improvements in delivery.

NRW's reliance on verbosity and defensiveness has made evaluating their organisational delivery against what is actually needed to reverse the declines in biodiversity very difficult. It is for this reason why INCC would strongly recommend that an independent inquiry be established to ascertain whether Wales has the appropriate statutory body, with the appropriate purpose, focus and remit to truly undertake the actions needed to reverse the decline of biodiversity.

The recent global focus on species extinctions has brought a keener focus on the plight of Wales' own biodiversity and the efforts needed here to ensure nature's long-term survival. An independent inquiry would therefore be an appropriate step to take to reassure the people of Wales that we have the appropriate statutory organisation with the appropriate purpose, focus and remit to bring about the outcomes needed for wildlife and their habitats.

I would like to thank the committee for debating this petition and if you require any further information regarding this response please feel free to contact me.

Yours Faithfully



Robert

Robert Jones Parry
Chief Executive Officer

Eitem 4.5

P-05-951 Gosodwch derfyn cyfreithiol ar uchafswm y geist bridio mewn sefydliadau bridio cŵn trwyddedig yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Dinah Mulholland, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 229 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Bridio Cŵn) (Cymru) 2014 wedi gosod y gofyniad i fridiwr â 3 gast fridio neu fwy gael trwydded fel sefydliad bridio. Fodd bynnag, ni osodwyd terfyn uchaf ar nifer y geist bridio y gellir eu cadw mewn sefydliad bridio cŵn trwyddedig.

Felly, mae sefydliadau bridio cŵn trwyddedig yng Nghymru sy'n bridio cŵn ar raddfa ddiwydiannol, gyda rhai sefydliadau'n drwyddedig i gael 90 neu 100 o eist bridio ar un safle. Hyd yn oed os caiff amodau trwyddedu eu bodloni yn y sefydliadau bridio torfol hyn, mae bridio cŵn ar raddfa mor ddiwydiannol yn arfer hynod amheus ac mae angen ei adolygu. Felly, mae'r ddeiseb hon yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru gynnal ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus i ddiffinio terfyn uchaf ar nifer y geist bridio mewn cynelau bridio trwyddedig. Dylai'r ymgynghoriad hwn gynnwys adolygiad a yw cyhoedd Cymru a sefydliadau Cymru o'r farn bod bridio cŵn torfol yn dderbyniol. Mae angen i'r ymgynghoriad hefyd ystyried a yw'r awdurdodau trwyddedu lleol yng Nghymru wedi cyflawni eu gofyniad i archwilio a dirymu trwyddedau bridio cŵn lle y bo angen. Os ydym yn caniatáu bridio cŵn torfol, mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn gorfodi amodau trwyddedu ac yn cyflawni eu rhwymedigaethau fel y'u gosodwyd yn Rheoliadau 2014.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Senedd

- Ceredigion
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



Your ref P-05-951
Our ref LG/01597/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

13 Gorffennaf 2020

Annwyl Janet

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 23 Mehefin ynghylch Deiseb P-05-951 – Gosodwch derfyn cyfreithiol ar uchafswm y geist bridio mewn sefydliadau bridio cŵn trwyddedig yng Nghymru.

Yn ystod cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd a Materion Gwledig ddydd lau 11 Mehefin, fe wnes i ail-gadarnhau fy ymrwymiad i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth i wahardd gwerthu cŵn a chathod bach drwy drydydd parti yng Nghymru cyn diwedd tymor y Senedd. Mae gwaith ar y ddeddfwriaeth newydd hon yn mynd rhagddo a lansiwyd ymgynghoriad ffurfiol terfynol ar 22 Mehefin

<https://llyw.cymru/gwahardd-gwerthu-cwn-chathod-bach-gan-drydydd-parti>

Yn fy Natganiad Ysgrifenedig ar 4 Mawrth, ar ôl adolygu'r rheoliadau bridio cŵn, dywedais:

'...i reoliadau newydd fod yn effeithiol, rhaid inni hefyd fynd i'r afael â rhai o'r rhwystrau i orfodi y mae awdurdodau lleol yn eu hwynebu cyn cynnig diwygio'r Rheoliadau Bridio presennol. Mae'r angen am gysondeb o ran y ffordd y mae awdurdodau lleol yn archwilio a gorfodi yn hollbwysig er mwyn sicrhau lles cŵn bridio a'u cŵn bach. Nid yw safleoedd bridio cŵn wedi'u gwasgaru'n gyfartal ar draws Cymru ac mae hynny'n golygu bod rhai awdurdodau lleol yn ei chael yn anodd ymdopi â'r galwadau.'

Felly, rwy'n falch i roi gwybod, gan weithio'n agos ag awdurdodau lleol, fod gwaith yn cael ei wneud mewn perthynas â mynd i'r afael â'r rhwystrau i orfodi; darparu hyfforddiant a chanllawiau gwell; a sicrhau bod adnoddau o fewn awdurdodau lleol yn cael eu defnyddio'n well fel rhan o brosiect pilot tair blynedd a ariennir gan Lywodraeth Cymru.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

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

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

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

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

Rydych yn sôn yn eich llythyr am ganfyddiadau'r adolygiad a gynhaliwyd drwy Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen Grŵp Fframwaith Iechyd a Lles Anifeiliaid Cymru. Gellwch fod yn sicr ei fod yn cael ei ddefnyddio mewn perthynas â gwaith prosiect yr awdurdodau lleol, yn wir roedd y ddogfen cwmpasu yn cynnwys rhai o'r canfyddiadau i nodi sut y byddai'r peilot yn cael ei weithredu, a byddwn yn cyfeirio ato dros amser ac wrth symud ymlaen gyda'r gwaith o wella lles cŵn a chŵn bach mewn sefydliadau bridio yng Nghymru.

Mae sefydlu'r prosiect gydag awdurdodau lleol yn gyfle pellach i nodi ar *lawr gwlad* lle y *gall* fod angen newid y ddeddfwriaeth yn y dyfodol ac mae'n bwysig pwysleisio bod hyn yn broses meddwl ymlaen at y dyfodol. Mae hefyd yn rhan o'r broses casglu data a thystiolaeth, gan gynnwys materion sy'n ymwneud â safleoedd bridio mawr yng Nghymru. Rwy'n siŵr y byddwch yn gwerthfawrogi bod angen inni reoli adnoddau yn ofalus ar hyn o bryd yn sgil pandemig COVID-19 felly ni fyddwn yn comisiynu unrhyw ymchwil at ofynion unigol ar yr adeg hon.

Byddwn yn parhau i weithio gyda rhanddeiliaid allweddol, gan gynnwys awdurdodau lleol a'r Gweinyddiaethau eraill i sicrhau ein bod yn cyflwyno newidiadau a fydd yn cael effaith hirdymor ar safonau lles cŵn a chathod yng Nghymru.

Yn gywir



Lesley Griffiths AS/MS

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

P-05-953 Gwahardd poteli llaeth plastig defnydd untro mewn ysgolion
Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan St Aidan's Church in Wales VA School, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 369 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydyn ni, plant Ysgol Wirfoddol a Gynorthwyir yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Sant Aidan, yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i newid y ffordd rydyn ni'n defnyddio poteli llaeth plastig mewn ysgolion. Bob dydd yng Nghymru, rydym yn defnyddio oddeutu 300 cilogram o boteli llaeth plastig fel rhan o'r cynllun llaeth am ddim mewn ysgolion. Credwn ei fod yn portreadu barn negyddol o ran cynaliadwyedd, am fod mwy o bobl yn prynu mwy o blastig. Mae'n warthus faint o boteli plastig rydyn ni'n eu defnyddio.

Gwneir plastig allan o nwy naturiol, olew crai a glo. Rydym yn defnyddio tua 4,000 o boteli plastig bron bob blwyddyn ar gyfer y cynllun llaeth am ddim hwn. Rydyn ni am i chi wahardd poteli llaeth plastig defnydd untro mewn ysgolion. Rydyn ni'n awgrymu y dylai pob ysgol yng Nghymru brynu poteli mawr o laeth a'i arllwys i gwpanau plastig y gallwn eu defnyddio eto. Rydym yn defnyddio tanwyddau ffosil yn gyflymach nag y gallwn eu datblygu. Diolch i chi am ddarllen y ddeiseb hon ac am helpu'r wlad, gobeithio, i waredu ar y gwastraff hwn.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Senedd

- Preseli Sir Benfro
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Hannah Blythyn AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol
Deputy Minister for Housing and Local Government



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-0953
Ein cyf/Our ref HB/00420/20

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Chair
Petitions Committee
Senedd Cymru
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

8 July 2020

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your further letter of 23 June on behalf of the Senedd's Petition Committee regarding Petition P-05-953 about plastic milk bottles, submitted by St Aidan's Church of Wales VA School.

Plastic pollution is one of the biggest issues the world is facing today, as it impacts on the places we love to visit, on wildlife and on our health.

In terms of St Aidan School's question in relation to funding for a pergal unit, the school may wish to consider applying to our £6.5 million Circular Economy Fund which is available to help publicly funded bodies like schools adopt solutions that reduce waste and increase reuse and recycling. The aim of the fund is to help organisations and businesses work towards a more circular plastics economy in Wales. Details of how to apply to the fund can be found [here](#). I also welcome St Aidan's suggestion of making glass bottles in Wales and I'm pleased that the research undertaken by WRAP on this issue has been useful to the school.

In relation to a Deposit Return Scheme (DRS), in partnership with the UK government and Northern Ireland Executive, we are developing proposals for a DRS and plan to ask people's views on the plans for a DRS. I am very keen to hear the views of children and young people as a key part of the consultation.

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

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Caerdydd • Cardiff
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Gohebiaeth.Hannah.Blythyn@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Hannah.Blythyn@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.

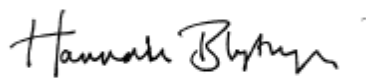
Tudalen y pecyn 200
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

We are also working with the UK government to bring in a tax on plastic packaging. This will encourage businesses to include more recycled plastic in their products. The idea is that this will speed up increased levels of recycling and collection of plastic waste, diverting it away from landfill or incineration.

Littering of plastic is not acceptable and we are trying very hard to make sure everyone either puts it in the bin or recycles it, rather than throwing it on the ground. We are also writing a new Litter Prevention Plan and this will involve the help of companies, councils and environmental groups to make sure we find answers to stop littering in Wales.

Wales is already third in the world when it comes to recycling and our aim is to be number one! We will continue to build on the fantastic progress we have made in Wales on recycling, by making sure more products such as plastic bottles are recycled.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Hannah Blythyn". The signature is written in a cursive style with a small flourish at the end.

Hannah Blythyn AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol
Deputy Minister for Housing and Local Government

Eitem 4.7

P-05-965 Annog y Llywodraeth i gyflwyno ward ar wahân, heblaw'r ward famolaeth, ar gyfer teuluoedd sy'n colli plentyn drwy gamesgoriad

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Peter Leigh-Robinson, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 52 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Ar ôl gweld beth roddodd y GIG fi a fy ngwraig drwyddo pan oedd hi'n colli plentyn drwy gamesgoriad: cael ein hanfon i gael sgan gyda darpar famau a chael gwybod, 'Rydych chi'n cael camesgoriad, ewch adref', a dyna ni. Roedd yn rhaid i ni ddod yn ôl ychydig ddyddiau wedyn ac eistedd mewn ystafell gyda phobl a oedd yn dod allan â'u lluniau o'r sgan. Doedd hynny ddim yn deg. Mae angen ward ar wahan.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Pan wnaethom ni ofyn a oedd rhywle arall y gallem ni aros cawsom wybod nad oedd unrhyw le. Cafodd hyn effaith niweidiol enfawr ar ein hiechyd meddwl. Sut oedden nhw'n gwybod ein bod ni'n ddigon cryf i adael yr ysbyty? Doedden nhw ddim yn gwybod. Mae angen i hynny newid.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Senedd

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref: P-05-965
Ein cyf/Our ref: VG/05200/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Government.Committee.Business@llyw.cymru

19 Awst 2020

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr 22 Gorffennaf ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynglŷn â theuluoedd sy'n mynd drwy gamesgoriad.

Ffocws cychwynnol y Grŵp Llywio Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Profedigaeth yw datblygu fframwaith cenedlaethol ar gyfer darparu gofal profedigaeth yng Nghymru, a rhoi cyngor ar ddyrannu'r £1m ychwanegol o gyllid profedigaeth a fydd ar gael gan Lywodraeth Cymru o fis Ebrill 2021. Mae'r argymhellion a wneir yn yr adroddiad Triniaeth Deg i Fenywod Cymru yn ymwneud â chamesgoriad yn benodol, ac mae'n debygol eu bod y tu allan i gwmpas gwaith y Grŵp Llywio.

Bydd fy swyddogion yn parhau i weithio gyda'r byrddau iechyd i wella'r ddarpariaeth ar gyfer comesgoriad ledled Cymru. Maent yn ystyried argymhellion ehangach yr adroddiad Triniaeth Deg i Fenywod Cymru ar gyfer gwella gwasanaethau comesgoriad yng Nghymru, ac fe wnaethant gyfarfod ag aelodau'r adroddiad fis diwethaf i drafod y sefyllfa ddiweddaraf.

Yn gywir,

Vaughan Gething AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
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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-05-965 Push the government into introducing a separate ward other than maternity ward, for families going through a miscarriage – Petitioner to the Committee, 15.09.20

Hi I see that he has not changed his views on this matter so I have emailed him directly and called him and the government and NHS trust out in one this is the email I sent him can you once again thank the whole petition committee for there continued support.

Everything you have said about bereavement support is a good start but it goes nowhere near what is needed if you call improvements that have been made giving someone a leaflet and telling them that they are in the middle of a miscarriage go home and find your own help witch after my mental health being absolutely decimated I decided to do to find that there is absolutely none out the then there is the fact of the mental anguish me and my wife have been made to go through being forced to go to our next normal maturity scan date sitting in the main waiting room next to mum's and dad's to be who had done nothing wrong it's the government and the NHS trust we have to have angle wards in every hospital with the correct professional staff to look after the whole family as it was not just my wife's life that was destroyed on my birthday 2 years ago it's was almost my whole family so I am asking and begging for your help to make this right so no one ever has to go through what we did.

P-05-940 Gostwng nifer y llawdriniaethau a gaiff eu canslo

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Claire-Louise Walker, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 100 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Roedd erthygl a gyhoeddwyd ar 31 Gorffennaf 2018 yn nodi bod 178,000 o llawdriniaethau yng Nghymru wedi'u canslo yn ystod y 2 flynedd ddiwethaf (2016-2018), 70,000 oherwydd rhesymau anghlinigol. Cafodd 90,000 eu canslo yn 2017/18.

Yn 2012 bu farw fy mab. Cafodd ei roi ar y rhestr aros am driniaeth tonsilectomi brys ym mis Medi 2011. Canslwyd y llawdriniaeth gyntaf oherwydd nad oedd gwely HDU ar gael, a gwnaethom ni ganslo'r ail a'r trydydd gan nad oedd Dylan yn ddigon da. Cafodd y pedwerydd llawdriniaeth, sef yr olaf, ei ganslo oherwydd nad oedd gwely HDU ar gael, ac roedd y driniaeth hon i fod i ddigwydd y diwrnod y bu farw.

Daeth ymchwiliad i'r casgliad pe bai wedi cael y llawdriniaeth y byddai wedi gwella'n llwyr.

Rydym bellach yn prysur agosáu at bron i ddegawd ers ei farw, a rhoddodd bwrdd iechyd Caerdydd a'r Fro sicrwydd imi fod newidiadau wedi'u rhoi ar waith. Mae wedi dod yn amlwg o ystyried y ffigurau eithriadol o uchel hyn nad oes unrhyw beth wedi newid.

Galwaf ar Vaughan Gething, a Chynulliad Cymru i roi newidiadau ar waith i sicrhau bod nifer y llawdriniaethau a gaiff eu canslo yn cael ei lleihau'n ddramatig. Yn bersonol, rwy'n credu bod y ffigurau hyn yn ffiائد.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Cwm Cynon
- Canol De Cymru

P-05-940 Reduce cancelled operations, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 12.08.20

First may I apologise for the delay in responding, I was taking into account the fact we are in a pandemic, I have given Mr Gethin's response careful consideration and whilst I appreciate his condolences, and understand that there are reasons behind cancelling operations, but if we use my son as an example the operation to remove his tonsils was referred in October 2011 this was supposed to be an EMERGENCY tonsillectomy. Yet by 15th of June 2012 (the last scheduled operation was the day he died).

That is an 8 month wait, given that it was an emergency operation surely he could have been seen at a different hospital.

I am fully aware that patients cancel as I had to cancel because Dylan was too unwell, Mr Gethin states that nearly half of all postponements are due to patient requests, so here is my question,

Excluding 2020 as no one could have predicted covid19.

- 1) how many were cancelled by the health board
- 2) how many were cancelled by patient request
- 3) how many were children

Mr Gethin doesn't explain what plans are in place to reduce the number of cancelled operations.

P-05-798 Gwasanaethau cymorth i ddynion sy'n ddioddefwyr trais yn y cartref i gael eu rhedeg a'u cyllido'n annibynnol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan FNF Both Parents Matter Cymru ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Chwefror 2018, ar ôl casglu 138 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Gwasanaethau cymorth i ddynion sy'n ddioddefwyr trais yn y cartref i gael eu rhedeg a'u hariannu yn annibynnol ar Gymorth i Fenywod Cymru a'r holl fudiadau cysylltiedig.

Y diffiniad traws-lywodraethol o drais a cham-drin yn y cartref yw: "Unrhyw ddigwyddiad neu batrwm o achosion o ymddygiad, trais neu gamdriniaeth sy'n rheoli, yn gorfodi, yn bygwth, rhwng pobl 16 oed neu hŷn sydd, neu sydd wedi bod, yn bartneriaid agos neu'n aelodau o'r teulu, waeth beth fo'u rhyw neu rywioldeb."

Gall Cam-drin yn y Cartref effeithio ar unrhyw un. Mae mwy o ddioddefwyr/goroeswyr gwrywaidd yn chwilio am help, cyngor, cymorth a diogelwch nag erioed o'r blaen. Mae'n bwysig bod dioddefwyr gwrywaidd yn haeddu cymorth a chyllid annibynnol gan grwpiau penodol o ran rhywedd fel Cymorth i Fenywod Cymru a grwpiau cysylltiedig.

Mae dioddefwyr/goroeswyr gwrywaidd yn haeddu cymorth/help sy'n benodol i'w hanghenion, tra'n parhau i gynnal eu hurddas, a rhoi diogelwch iddynt hwy a'u plant sy'n gyfartal ac yn debyg i'r hyn y mae menywod yn ei dderbyn ar hyn o bryd.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Mae'r ystadegau Cam-drin yn y Cartref cyfredol ledled Cymru a Lloegr yn nodi y bydd Cam-drin yn y Cartref yn effeithio ar 1 o bob 4 menyw ac 1 o bob 6 dyn yn ystod eu hoes.

Mae Cam-drin/Trais yn y Cartref yn broblem a all effeithio ar unrhyw un, felly oni ddylem fod yn:

"Rhoi pobl a'u plant yn gyntaf."

Nid oes mwy o fwlch o ran argaeledd gwasanaethau a chymorth yn seiliedig ar ryw person yn unig ar draws Cymru a'r DU.

Mae angen i agweddau newid oherwydd ni ddylai neb (a'u plant) barhau heb ddiogelwch a chymorth mewn modd mor gyhoeddus a chywilyddus oherwydd eu rhyw yng Nghymru, yn yr oes sydd ohoni.

Cefnogwch hyn i helpu i gefnogi eraill.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Senedd

- Pen-y-Bont ar Ogwr
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Jane Hutt AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog a'r Prif Chwip
Deputy Minister and Chief Whip



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref
Ein cyf/Our ref JH-/00459/20

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Chair, Petitions Committee

20 July 2020

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 29 June, in which you enclosed the Petitions Committee Report on petition P-05-798, Male Domestic Violence Victim support services to be independently run and funded.

The Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Act ensures relevant authorities and organisations work to a shared, collective strategic vision which will move Wales towards a more consistent response which victims tell us is crucial. It will raise the issue of gender-based abuse, domestic abuse and sexual violence with our most senior leadership and place a responsibility on them to drive forward changes which improves the safety of all victims, including men and women and their children.

The Welsh Government recognises that the experience of men and women of all forms of abuse can be different and therefore requires a different response. The Act therefore requires a nuanced response to men and to women, reflecting their different experience and requiring an appropriate response which properly addresses their needs.

Local strategies, provision for which is included in the Act, must be based on a robust needs assessment by Local Authorities and Local Health Boards for their areas which will identify where men and women require different services and support. Services must be provided which meet the needs and experiences of men and women, and which acknowledge the different services these groups require and are proportionate to need. The Act will, therefore, enable a gender-specific response where necessary.

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Correspondence.Jane.Hutt@gov.wales

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 209

The Welsh Government has also published statutory commissioning guidance which requires regional commissioning partnerships to work strategically to commission needs-based services. Where there is a need for support services for male victims of domestic abuse, regional commissioning arrangements should recognise this.

The commissioning cycles and rules governing the commissioning of services will vary between organisations and between regions. Where services are being procured, public sector organisations must adhere to public procurement rules.

In recognition more specifically male victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence, the Welsh Government funds Project Dyn which supports male victims.

Project Dyn provides frontline advocacy support for men, as well as telephone and web-based support and signposting to local services. The Project also delivers training and works to raise awareness across Wales about the issue and how best to support men in these circumstances. In addition, Welsh Government funded services, such as the Live Fear Free website, Live Fear Free Helpline and Bawso, support both men and women.

Whilst we understand the importance of reviewing all of our grant funded programmes from time to time, we feel that during a global pandemic it is not the appropriate time for the funding to be reviewed.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jane Hutt". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line above the first name.

Jane Hutt AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog a'r Prif Chwip
Deputy Minister and Chief Whip

P-05-898 Dylid gwahardd defnyddio byrddau A yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Angharad Paget-Jones, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 80 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Deiseb i wahardd y defnydd o fyrddau A ar gyfer hysbysebu yng Nghymru. Mae byrddau A yn gwneud ein palmentydd yn anniben ac maent hefyd yn peri risg enfawr i bobl anabl gan eu bod yn golygu yn aml fod rhaid i bobl mewn cadair olwyn neu bobl â nam ar eu golwg fynd ar yr heol er mwyn mynd heibio iddynt.

Mae hyn yn broblem yn arbennig mewn mannau a rennir, megis canol dinasoedd, yn ogystal ag mewn trefi arfordirol lle mae'r palmentydd yn gulach.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Senedd

- Aberafan
- Gorllewin De Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref JJ/01688/20

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Chair, Petitions Committee

20 July 2020

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 9 July regarding Petition P-05-898 and the petition to ban the use of A boards in Wales. You have asked about the considerations given to accessibility issues in relation to configuring public spaces for social distancing as a result of the covid-19 pandemic.

The Deputy Minister and Chief Whip's Disability Equality Forum continues to provide an opportunity for stakeholders to advise Welsh Government on the key issues that affect disabled people in Wales. This has become increasingly important during Covid-19 as the Forum meets more frequently, ensuring the voice of disabled people is not lost.

Issues around blind and visually impaired people's difficulties in maintaining the 2m social distance rule, and in manoeuvring around changing physical environments have been raised at the Disability Equality Forum. The RNIB and Guide Dogs Cymru have also drafted a briefing which has been submitted to the Deputy Minister and Chief Whip and the Minister for Economy and Transport, to highlight their concerns on this issue. A response letter has been issued by the Deputy Minister for Economy and Transport.

We hugely value the support and guidance our national disability organisations provide to the Welsh Government and to communities right across Wales. Welsh Government officials are in contact with a number of these organisations and there are mechanisms in place to capture information and emerging issues. This information is then being considered in the decisions and actions being taken by the Welsh Government. By ensuring good communication continues, we will be able to share and disseminate information and advice quickly.

In June we published guidance entitled "Creating safer public places: coronavirus" which can be found on our website at <https://gov.wales/creating-safer-public-places-coronavirus>.

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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 212
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The guidance states that legal obligations to ensure that policies, practices, procedures and working arrangements support the equality and well-being of disabled people are set out in the Equality Act 2010 and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

Whilst the Equality Act 2010 uses the 'medical model' definition of disability, in the development and implementation of policies and programmes the Welsh Government applies the Social Model of Disability, recognising that those who are covered by the legal definition of disability are frequently disabled by barriers in society, or the workplace, rather than by their impairment or condition.

In designing Safer Public Spaces organisations should consider accessibility issues carefully, carrying out equality impact assessments and consider the particular needs, and consult with, the people who share protected characteristics.

Consideration of the needs of partially sighted / blind people is particularly important given the potential impact of temporary, or changed layouts. Working closely with organisations such as RNIB at the planning stage can ensure needs are as fully met as possible.

The guidance also contains further references reminding managers of public spaces to consider the needs of all users, including people with disabilities or those with sight issues, at all stages in designing safer places.

I hope this answers your question.

Yours sincerely,



Julie James AS/MS

Y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol
Minister for Housing and Local Government

Eitem 4.11

P-05-913 Creu Llwybr Amldefnydd Lôn Las Môn

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Gethyn Mon Hughes, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 2,216 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i dynnu ei gwrthwynebiad yn ôl ac i gefnogi'r cynnig bod Network Rail yn caniatáu i Reilffordd Ganolog Ynys Môn gael ei haddasu yn llwybr amldefnydd di-draffig 18 milltir o Amlwch i'r Gaerwen. Gan nad yw wedi cael ei defnyddio am y 26 mlynedd diwethaf, credwn na allai'r llinell gyflawni unrhyw bwrpas defnyddiol i gludo teithwyr na chludo nwyddau rhwng y Gaerwen ac Amlwch. Yn lle hynny, byddai llwybr amldefnydd Lôn Las Môn ar agor i'w ddefnyddio gan deuluoedd, cerddwyr, rhedwyr, reidwyr ceffylau a beicwyr hamdden, gan gynnwys y rhai â gofynion mynediad i'r anabl.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Yn wahanol i siroedd cyfagos Gwynedd a Chonwy, ychydig iawn o lwybrau di-draffig sydd yna ar Ynys Môn. Er bod dau lwybr beicio cenedlaethol i'w cael ar yr ynys, ffyrdd dosbarth B yw'r rhain ar y cyfan, gydag arwyddion yn nodi eu bod at ddefnydd beicwyr ffordd profiadol yn bennaf. Mae 60 y cant o bobl nad ydynt yn beicio yn nodi ofn traffig fel rheswm dros beidio â defnyddio beic wrth deithio o le i le. Mae llwybr di-draffig fel Lôn Las Môn yn hanfodol i annog mwy o bobl i feicio at ddibenion hamdden a thrafnidiaeth. At hynny, gan fod un digwyddiad traffig ffordd bob dydd ar gyfartaledd yn cynnwys reidwyr ceffylau, byddai reidwyr ceffylau ar Ynys Môn hefyd yn elwa ar lwybr di-draffig, i ffwrdd o gerbydau sy'n symud yn gyflym ac sy'n peri perygl mawr i geffylau a'u reidwyr. Ar ôl iddo gael ei gwblhau, byddai'r llwybr gwyrdd amldefnydd yn goridor pellter hir di-draffig o dde orllewin i ogledd ddwyrain yr ynys, gan ganiatáu i ddefnyddwyr gysylltu â llwybr arfordirol Ynys Môn yn ogystal â llwybrau cerdded, llwybrau beicio a llwybrau ceffylau eraill. Byddai'r prosiect yn arwain at fanteision economaidd i'r sector twristiaeth ar Ynys Môn hefyd. Mae hen lwybr rheilffordd y Camel Trail yng Nghernyw yn brawf o hynny a thua'r un hyd â llwybr arfaethedig Lôn Las Môn, sef 17.3 milltir. Yn 2015, gwnaeth defnyddwyr y Camel Trail wario tua £6.7 miliwn a chynhyrchu tua £13 miliwn o drosiant busnes. Gyda gordewdra, materion iechyd meddwl a lefelau diabetes math 2 yn cynyddu ar raddfa frawychus, byddai Lôn Las Môn yn caniatáu i'r cyhoedd ymarfer corff

mewn amgylchedd di-draffig, i ffwrdd o allyriadau cerbydau a llygryddion, ac ar dir sy'n hygyrch i'r rheini ag anableddau ac anghenion mynediad. Byddai manteision sylweddol yn deillio o'r prosiect hwn i breswylwyr, busnesau ac ymwelwyr, ac yn ddi-os byddent yn gwella ansawdd bywyd pawb ar Ynys Môn.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Senedd

- Ynys Mon
- Gogledd Cymru



Ein cyf/Our ref KS/04357/20

Janet Finch-Saunders MS
Chair, Petitions Committee

17 July 2020

Dear Janet

Thank you for your letter of 9 July as Chair of the Petitions Committee following the Committee's meeting of 23 July.

You say that, at the meeting, members agreed to write to me to ask whether the Welsh Government's desire to maintain the potential for rail services to be reinstated in the future - between Gaerwen, Llangefni and Amlwch – have been impacted by the effects of Covid-19 on public transport.

Covid 19 has had an impact on current public transport operations, which we are beginning to build back up. For the future, we have to believe that the crisis will be overcome in due course and will continue unremittingly with our strong commitment to improvements in public transport infrastructure and services to further improve access across Wales to welcoming, attractive, comfortable and affordable services. Increased investment will be a major contribution to improved rail connectivity, supercharge our post Covid19 recovery, and develop our public transport for the future

Rail infrastructure continues as the non-devolved responsibility of the UK Government, where we have suffered from historic under investment, and we have made clear our strong view that there is a compelling case for the full devolution of responsibility for rail infrastructure alongside a fair funding settlement in both our response to the UK Government's Williams Rail Review, and our rail vision publication A Railway for Wales – meeting the needs of future generations, as per the following links:

<https://gov.wales/written-statement-williams-rail-review>

<https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-09/a-railway-for-wales-the-case-for-devolution.pdf>

The Committee may wish to note that A Railway for Wales sets out our Strategic Railway Development Programme, with a series of illustrative maps, which we would wish to pursue

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

and develop should we be granted full devolution and a fair funding settlement. This includes future major strategic corridor developments. In terms of north – south connectivity, this includes enhanced connectivity from Ynys Môn to Bangor, Caernarfon, through Dolgellau, Aberystwyth and to Swansea Carmarthen and South West Wales. This may include upgraded lines, reopened lines and new lines, as well as integration with bus services.

I have included the reopening of the Gaerwen – Llangefni – Amlwch line as a key future priority in correspondence with the Secretary of State for Transport, and enclose my letters of 2 March and 4 June which specifically reference this.

My officials are making a submission to the UK Government for support under their Restoring Your Railways fund for a study to progress this reopening in terms of developing the strategic case and consulting community interests. Part of the proposal would see the inclusion of cycle facilities along the route where possible to encourage the use of walking and cycling as the natural choice for local journeys, in line with Welsh Government Active Travel policy. It will seek to accommodate, alongside restored rail operations, parallel active travel and heritage rail operations. We propose to work with local stakeholders in the development of the proposal and to invite them to input into the process. This will include local authorities, community groups, the heritage railway and active travel interests.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ken Skates', with a long, sweeping flourish extending upwards and to the right.

Ken Skates AS/MS

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



Ref: KS/135/20

Rt Hon Grant Shapps MP
Secretary of State for Transport

transportsecretary@dft.gsi.gov.uk

2 March 2020

Dear Grant,

I am writing in response to your recent announcement of Restoring your Railway fund.

Rail infrastructure in Wales has, and continues to be starved of investment to improve the network. Wales has 11% of GB's track miles, 5% of the population and, since 2010, has received less than 2% of GB's rail enhancement spend. We have a shared interest in addressing climate change, improving air quality and relieving congestion but to do this we will need to provide viable alternatives to the private car.

As you are aware, to address these issues, we have developed an ambitious programme of rail enhancements for Wales, including re-opening closed lines and stations (see example schemes in Annex 1), to remedy the pattern of rail investment that has for too long offered limited benefits to Wales.

While the Welsh Government welcome this new funding and the focus, that we share, on connecting communities, I am concerned that the application process and timescales will not deliver the potential benefits that this funding could bring. This is particularly the case in Wales where responsibilities and funding for services lie with the Welsh Government.

The Welsh Government can support the development and delivery of this programme, with appropriate local community and political input, through a fair allocation of this funding for enhancements in Wales to develop a comparable rail infrastructure enhancement programme. This includes enhancements to rail connectivity with England identified in our Mid Wales and Shropshire cross-border strategy developed with Midlands Connect and Shropshire Council.

We would also be willing to offer appropriate support for ideas that we anticipate to be proposed by sponsoring MPs in Wales that you receive and will be going through our own prioritisation process, for example Greenfield and Magor stations.

The decision to proceed with HS2 comes at considerable cost to the tax payer. The scheme will only deliver significant benefits to North Wales if the right solution is adopted for the Crewe hub and if electrification from Crewe to Chester and onward to Holyhead is also delivered. This work is vitally important if the U.K. Government wishes to address the north-south divide and improve the economic prospects of North Wales and the Mersey Dee Area.

Looking ahead, the full devolution of rail infrastructure powers and a fair funding settlement as we set out in our evidence to the Williams Review and recently to our newly elected MPs (Annex 3) is the only rational long-term solution to achieve our shared integrated public transport network ambitions, recognising that via Transport for Wales we already have the capability, capacity and experience to make a success of full devolution. Our ambition for the railways, including full devolution, has received strong and consistent cross-party support in Wales and I would expect MPs to also support these proposals.

I am copying this letter to the Secretary of State for Wales, all MPs in Wales, and other affected MPs.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ken Skates', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Ken Skates AC/AM

Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth
Minister for Economy and Transport

Potential Scheme in Wales for Restoring your Railway Funding

Ideas Fund

- Porthcawl – Bridgend
- (Chris Elmore MP – Ogmore, Dr Jamie Wallis – Bridgend)
- Pontyclun – Beddau (Alex Davies-Jones MP – Pontypridd)
- Aberdare – Hirwaun – Neath (Beth Winter MP – Cynon Valley, Christina Rees MP – Neath)
- Ystrad Mynach – Treharris (Wayne David MP – Caerphilly, Gerald Jones MP – Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney)
- Gaerwen – Amlwch (Virginia Crosby MP – Ynys Mon)
- Pontypool – Usk (Nick Thomas-Symonds MP – Torfaen, David Davies MP – Monmouth)
- Coryton extension (Anna McMorrin MP – Cardiff North. Alex Davies-Jones MP – Pontypridd)
- Pye Corner – Machen and Caerphilly (Ruth Jones MP – Newport West. Wayne David MP – Caerphilly)
- North West Cardiff (Kevin Brennan MP – Cardiff West)
- Porth – Maerdy (Chris Bryant MP – Rhondda)
- Blaenau – Trawsfynydd (Liz Saville Roberts MP – Dwyfor Meirionnydd)

Acceleration Fund

- Wrexham – Gresford - Rossett and further north (Sarah Atherton MP – Wrexham; Chris Matheson MP – City of Chester)
- Wrexham to Liverpool Lime Street (Kim Johnson MP - Liverpool, Riverside; Mark Whitley MP - Birkenhead; Angela Eagle – Wallasey; Alison McGovern MP – Wirral South; Margaret Greenwood MP – Wirral West; Justin Madders MP – Ellesmere Port; Mark Tami MP – Alyn and Deeside)
- Abertillery (Nick Smith MP – Blaenau Gwent)
- Tondu – Pontycymmer (Chris Elmore MP – Ogmore)
- Cambrian mainline (Craig Williams MP – Montgomeryshire; Daniel Kawczynski MP - Shrewsbury and Atcham)
- Aberystwyth – Carmarthen (Ben Lake MP – Ceredigion, Jonathan Edwards MP – Carmarthen East and Dinefwr)

New Stations Fund 3

- Deeside (Mark Tami MP – Alyn and Deeside)
- Carno (Craig Williams MP – Montgomeryshire)
- St Clears (Simon Hart MP – Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire)
- Ely Mill/Victoria Park (Kevin Brennan MP – Cardiff West)

Y Gwir Anrh/ Rt Hon Mark Drakeford AC/AM
Prif Weinidog Cymru/First Minister of Wales



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

The Prime Minister
 10 Downing Street
 London

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11 February 2020

Dear Prime Minister,

Your announcement today that the HS2 project will proceed confirms an unprecedented investment in rail services in England. This will continue a pattern of rail investment that has systematically neglected Wales. In accordance with your plan to level up economic growth across the UK, I urge you to take action to remedy this.

Over the past 25 years, the railway in Wales has been starved of investment. Wales has 11% of GB's track miles, 5% of the population and since 2010 has received only 2% of GB's rail enhancement spend. Not surprisingly therefore, Wales has the UK's lowest level of rail ridership, and the highest percentage of journeys made by private car. To address climate change, improve air quality, and relieve congestion we have to provide viable alternatives to the private car. To achieve this, the Welsh Government is investing in buses and active travel, but at the same time, substantial investment to upgrade rail services in Wales is urgently needed.

When the UK Government cancelled electrification to Swansea in 2017, it was acknowledged that a programme of enhancements across the network in Wales was required in its place. To date, no such schemes have been delivered.

One of the root causes of the current position is the Department of Transport's funding model which gives priority to areas with higher levels of rail use, itself reflecting higher levels of historic investment. Research by the Rail Delivery Group demonstrates that this model consistently overestimates growth for rail journeys connected to London, while underestimating growth elsewhere. This discriminates against investment in Wales. For example, the Ebbw branch line, whose re-opening we funded, is carrying 450% more passengers than the Department for Transport modelling predicted. This system bias undermines confidence in Wales that future decision-making will meet our needs.

We have mitigated this under-investment through funding from our block grant, diverting money from our devolved responsibilities for roads, health and education. We have reopened lines, opened new stations, and delivered additional capacity to operate more services. This has been supported by funding from the European Union: it is

imperative that the replacement for structural funds continues to support such investment.

The decision to proceed with HS2 underlines the lack of investment in Wales. The scheme is predicted by HS2 Ltd to have a negative impact of £150m every year on the Welsh economy. Action to mitigate this must include extending HS2 services into Wales, with electrification of the line between Crewe and Holyhead between now and 2027. This would enable HS2 services to reach more areas in North Wales and the North of England, and enhance our vital links with Ireland. There must also be investment in schemes on the core Trans-European Transport Network routes through Wales to Milford Haven and to Holyhead by 2030, estimated to cost approximately £1 billion (£500m in Wales) — around 1% of the latest HS2 cost estimate

Your plans to spend 3% of GDP on infrastructure in this Parliament are very welcome — Wales's share of this will amount to some £37 billion. If we receive this, and a fair share of the HS2 spend over the next 10 years, we will be in a position to deliver our plans to transform services and connectivity in Wales and across the border.

These plans include three integrated Metro schemes (for North Wales, South East Wales and Swansea Bay) which will generate employment and enhance productivity in some of the poorest parts of the UK.

These schemes are vital to cross-border collaboration, including the Great Western Cities Partnership. Ken Skates, Minister for Economy, Transport and North Wales, will be writing to you jointly with Steve Rotheram, Mayor of the Liverpool City Region, about investment in the Borderlands railway.

As well as tackling under-investment, we need to ensure that decision-making on rail in Wales is fully integrated with regional planning and complementary investment in infrastructure and services. As I've said, historically, Wales has been low on the list of priorities in decision-making on the UK rail network. Rail devolution will enable us to put this right, building on the recent devolution of franchising powers and transfer of infrastructure ownership, which are already delivering results.

Keith Williams' root and branch review of Britain's railways presents an opportunity to reform the railways and create the fully integrated public transport network which Wales needs. We look to the Rail White Paper to grasp this opportunity.

To conclude, I am calling on your government to remedy the historic under investment in Wales' rail infrastructure through your budget next month, and thus ensure delivery of the improvements needed to improve connectivity across Wales.

I am copying this letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for Transport, the Secretary of State for Wales and the Chair of the National Assembly for Wales' Economy, Infrastructure and Skills committee.

Best wishes,
Mark

MARK DRAKEFORD
Tudalen y pecyn 222

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Our ref: KS/104/20

Welsh Members of Parliament

31 January 2020

Dear Colleagues,

Following the recent general election I wanted to write in the hope that the Welsh Government can develop positive working relationships with MPs across all parties to ensure that our mutual interests in high quality transport - and the interests of our constituents - are represented in Westminster.

Central to this are improvements to the railway in Wales and I would like to take this opportunity to re-state our ambitions for the network in Wales. As you may be aware, the Welsh Government has high expectations for the outcome of the rail review that Keith Williams has undertaken on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport and the White Paper that we are expecting to be published soon.

Passengers across Wales currently experience poor network reliability, low speeds and capacity constraints, which results in a much smaller proportion of people choosing to travel by train than in England and Scotland. Therefore, it is vital that our rail infrastructure receives the urgent funding it needs to deliver the fast, reliable and frequent services required to support our communities, businesses and economic growth.

Although Network Rail's Wales Route area has around 11 per cent of the railway track in England and Wales, since 2011 it has only benefited from around 2 per cent of the money spent by the UK Government on rail enhancements. Professor Mark Barry of Cardiff University estimates this to a shortfall of around £1 billion. Urgent investment is needed by the UK Government to correct this historical under-investment.

HS2 is predicted to have a negative impact of £150m every year on the Welsh economy, with particular consequences for the economy of South-west Wales where relative competitiveness will be affected by the significant reduction in journey times to the North of England. The Barnett formula comparability factor for the UK Government's HS2 budget for Wales is currently 0%, which is used to calculate the funding that comes to Wales through the block grant, compared with 100% for Scotland. Furthermore, Scotland will also be benefitting from three direct HS2 services every hour.

It is critical, therefore, that more direct investment is made in Wales to ensure that we experience some of the benefits of HS2 by extending these services into Wales. This will clearly require electrification of the line between Crewe and North Wales between now and 2027, in addition to the links north of Birmingham. This would improve integration between HS2 and the classic rail network and allow HS2 services to benefit more areas in North

Wales and the North of England. It was estimated in 2016 when Business Cases were submitted to DfT that such work would cost approximately £1 billion – less than 1% of what the latest HS2 cost is estimated to be.

Since the launch of the Williams Rail Review, the Welsh Government has clearly and consistently set out our expectations¹ that it should:

- enable Wales to own, to manage, and to develop our rail infrastructure,
- give us greater flexibility to operate high quality, frequent cross-border services to more destinations, and
- ensure that organisations responsible for delivering passenger services and rail infrastructure in Wales - including train operators, Network Rail, and the ORR - are properly accountable to the people of Wales.

Following the overwhelming and cross-party vote in the Assembly last year in support of the Welsh Government's position, we submitted our final response to the UK government's review, summarised last September in *A Railway for Wales*². This explains how we would manage our railways to meet our own needs and objectives, deliver our obligations under the Well-being of Future Generations Act, and, in conjunction with our new legislation to develop our bus networks, develop a truly integrated transport system.

Through the devolution of franchising powers, we created an organisation in Transport for Wales that oversaw a procurement process that put our own objectives at its heart, developed skills and expertise in Wales and delivered a model to maximise wider benefits. The new Wales and Borders franchise has allowed the Welsh Government to develop an innovative approach that will see transformational changes for passengers delivered across Wales. The transfer and transformation of the Core Valleys Lines demonstrates how decentralisation and devolution can develop innovative bespoke solutions. The transformation of the public transport network across the South-east of Wales over the next three years is well underway and we are developing similarly ambitious Metro programmes across the South-west and in the North.

The ability to meet diverse local needs within differing regional contexts can only be achieved through a devolution settlement where decision-making, utilising the full range of levers and a fair funding settlement, is informed by community, regional, and national priorities.

Now we need to go further, to take on greater responsibility and powers to transform the railway across Wales, to deliver the infrastructure and services that meet the needs of future generations, and to improve accessibility and accountability to local communities to ensure that they have the high quality railway that they deserve.

We are already in a strong position to meet these challenges. Cross-border governance and accountability issues were collectively and comprehensively addressed by the Welsh and UK Governments when responsibility for the Wales & Borders franchise was transferred. In Transport for Wales, we already have the structures, the expertise, and the processes in place to take on these new responsibilities and powers.

We recognise that there have been operational challenges in delivering the step change across service delivery that we expect to see through the franchise. These challenges are reflective of the wider issues across the GB rail industry and the mitigations that we have put in place have already seen improvements in performance, in punctuality and in industrial

¹ <https://gov.wales/written-statement-williams-rail-review>

² <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2022/02/a-railway-for-wales-the-case-for-devolution.pdf>

relations. We expect further improvements over the coming months as new rolling stock is introduced, as part of our £800m plan for new trains, by 2023.

We recognise that it will be necessary for some functions such as safety standards, crossborder timetables, and rail freight access, to remain managed centrally at a GB level. However, this system must recognise the diversity of UK devolution and be subject to appropriate governance, transparency, and representation for national governments and authorities with devolved powers.

Following the clear position that the Welsh Government has set out to the Williams Rail Review, I expect the UK Government's Rail White Paper to set a pathway, timeline and programme for full devolution of our railways. This would allow us to develop our own rail infrastructure to offer a step-change in frequencies, integration and journey times to meet our own needs.

We hope you will agree that Wales is now equipped to rise to the challenge of further devolution, integrating track and train, developing our cross-border services, and playing an important role within a UK rail body and I would welcome your support for our clear position in your discussions with your colleagues in Westminster and in Parliament.

We have a clear template for delivering the remaining elements of devolution, we have unprecedented cross-party support and we have an ambitious and deliverable vision that will reverse the decades of under investment in our railway.

We would regard any outcome that resulted in an inferior degree of devolution for Wales to that proposed for other areas of the United Kingdom as a significant missed opportunity. An equitable rail devolution settlement across all nations of the UK would address some of the concerns being raised by the growing independence movements in both Scotland and Wales.

Finally, through the Buses (Wales) Bill we also intend addressing the failures of bus deregulation, which I would be happy to provide a briefing on.

I am copying this letter to Members of the National Assembly for Wales, and the Secretaries of State for Transport and for Wales.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ken Skates', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Ken Skates AC/AM

Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth
Minister for Economy and Transport



Ein cyf/Our ref:KS/220/20

Rt Hon Grant Shapps MP
Secretary of State for Transport

TransportSecretary@dft.gov.uk

4 June 2020

Dear Grant,

I wrote to you on 2 March about the UK Government's Restoring Your Railways fund and investment in the Wales and Borders rail network. Thank you for your reply of 6 May.

I am writing now, following a report undertaken for me by Transport for Wales, to request formally UK Government investment in the delivery, by early 2024, of four new stations across the regions of Wales which are my shortlisted priorities for potential developments under the New Stations Fund 3. These are - in no particular order as they are all of the highest priority - Deeside Parkway, on the Borderlands Line in North Wales; Carno, on the Cambrian Mainline in Mid Wales; St Clears on the Great Western Mainline in West Wales; and Ely Mill on the City Line in Cardiff, in South Wales.

In combination, which is why I have not prioritised between them, the Transport for Wales report demonstrates that there is a compelling case for all four to be developed as an integrated programme to improve access to the rail network across the regions of Wales. This package will make a major contribution to improved rail connectivity, supercharge our post Covid19 recovery, and develop our public transport for the future. Our new station openings will be key to Building Back Better.

In the cases of Deeside Parkway and Ely Mill, both will be key components of their respective Metro developments with major contributions to improved urban connectivity, employment/economic growth and reduced car use. New stations in Carno and St Clears would support strong employment and sustainable economic growth through improved regional connectivity. They share extensive community and third party support (community councils, local authorities and community groups) within rural communities that have limited public transport opportunities and have historically been overlooked, particularly since the closure of previous stations in these communities and of Laura Ashley's famous factory in Carno. Carno station will adjoin a new community hub/museum at the factory site and there will be great synergy between the two developments.

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

Tudalen y pecyn 226
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.

Each is deliverable, and is operationally viable, and will offer regular services to national hubs. Carno will also require Network Rail to expedite the planned upgrade of the adjacent level crossing to avoid increased risk.

Transport for Wales has an unsurpassed delivery record over the previous two rounds of NSF. I have requested Transport for Wales to submit the completed NSF application forms directly to your NSF team on my behalf. Given that the UK Government continues to maintain responsibility and funding for rail infrastructure enhancements, I requested in my letter of 2 March, a fair allocation of the Restoring Your Railways funding for enhancements in Wales to develop a rail infrastructure enhancement programme delivering on our priorities and those of our partners. Your commitment to meeting the full costs of our new station building programme would be a positive first step to deliver transformative benefits to those communities.

As set out in my letter of 2 March, I do have further priorities for rail investment, including new stations at Greenfield and Magor, supported by MPs and MSs, and I would be glad to assist with any evaluation process in these cases.

My letter also set out other priorities for rail reopenings and my officials have recently lodged an expression of interest for the New Ideas Fund, for the restoration of passenger services on the line between Gaerwen and Amlwch on Anglesey and an expression of interest for the Accelerating Existing Proposals fund to restore the line and services to Abertillery in South Wales. My priorities are not limited to these cases, as you will recall from the attachment to my 2 March letter, and I will continue to press the case strongly for them, including the Aberystwyth – Carmarthen and Bangor – Caernarfon reopenings.

I would be very glad to have a discussion with you on these important issues, and the forthcoming Williams Rail Review outcome, and I am also content for my officials and Transport for Wales to have any detailed discussion with your own officials on any of these schemes.

I am copying this letter to Members of the Senedd, the Secretary of State for Wales, and to the other Wales and Borders MPs to whom I copied my 2 March letter.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ken Skates', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Ken Skates AC/AM

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

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

Network Rail
St Patrick's House
17 Penarth Road
Cardiff
CF10 5ZA

24 July 2020

Dear Janet,

Petition P-05-913 Creation of Lôn Las Môn Multi-Use Path

Thank you for your recent letter following up on the petition regarding the disused Gaerwen to Amlwch branch on Anglesey.

To bring you up to date, we are now in the latter stages of our negotiations with Anglesey Central Railway Ltd. (ACRL) over a long-term lease of the line, which would see them take on responsibility for the land, infrastructure and its use.

As we set out when we wrote to the committee previously, we absolutely support constructive dialogue between ACRL and Lôn Las Môn and I welcome this opportunity to reinforce that message.

Should the lease negotiations with ACRL not progress to completion, or if the terms of the lease are not met, there may be future opportunities to discuss an alternative use for the line. However, as the committee know, the Welsh Government recently reiterated their desire to see a rail solution maintained on the branch.

I hope this is a helpful response, if you have any further questions on behalf of the committee, please do not hesitate to get in touch.

Yours sincerely,



Sam Hadley, Senior Public Affairs Manager, Wales and Borders



Lôn Las Môn

For the attention of Mr Steffan Lewis
Swyddog Cymorth, Y Pwyllgor Deisebau, Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Support Officer, Petitions Committee, National Assembly for Wales

P-05-913 - Pwyllgor Deisebau 23.06.20 / Petitions Committee 23.06.20

Date 4th September 2020

Dear Sirs, Madam

We would like to respond as follows to the letters & enclosures:

- Network Rail – Cymru Wales letter dated 24th July 2020
- Ken Skates AS/MS letter dated 17th July 2020 & associated enclosures to the Petitions Committee and UK Gov Secretary of State for Transport

We do wish to bring this exchange of letter and emails to a conclusion for some form of debate to take place in the Senedd as its felt that the Minister for Economy, Transport and North Wales is not giving any weight or credence to the petition signed by 2500 people in just over a month and just pursuing a policy of rail over all else, which does not reflect well the desires and feelings of the people of Ynys Môn. All this seems to do including a very recently online article on the BBC and SC4 is to raise hopes of a trainline that at best is going to cost a vast sum of money circa. £9-£16m per mile according to industry figures “The case for expanding the rail network” via www.bettertransport.org.uk 18 miles at those figures not including stations currently in private ownership and repairing fixed structures is hardly a sustainable figure. The recent article on the BBC and SC4 seems to have got transposed into actual monies for the restoration works whereas the money in the £500m Restoring Your Railways Fund is for a feasibility studies to be carried out to support or not various railways re-instatement.

As we have mentioned in previous responses the scheme for the Multiuse Path / Greenway has been costed at £5.5m for the full 18 miles, if that funding was made available the line could be fully cleared, fences re-instated and bridges / structures repaired and the path used for walking, cycling, leisure and active travel while a full feasibility is being carried out by Welsh Government. There are many questions that keep getting asked of the passenger scheme i.e. who will use the service, how much will it cost (capital) how much it will costs to use the service, and will it have a long-term sustainable future (revenue). As regards the heritage scheme there is nothing published by the heritage group or supporters for us to engage with and little idea of any cost, no one has seen a business plan to speak off and Network Rail are willingly handing over the responsibility of the line with no public consultation. Has the Petitions Committee who might have more influence written to their chair of the Anglesey Central Railway Group to see what they have planned, timescale, cost, running costs, fares etc.? The Chair there is a Mr Walter Glyn Davies walterglyn@btinternet.com he appears quite regularly on the media so cannot be too hard to track down.

We are in regular touch with schemes such as the Rhondda Tunnel Society and Waterford Greenway in Ireland who seem to be far more progressive with their approach to Greenways & Multiuse Paths which are traffic-free routes “connecting communities to all kinds of destinations for commuting, everyday journeys, leisure and recreation”. We seem to have fallen back to trains and cars as the main mode of transport irrespective of the Active Travel Act and very little has been done on Ynys Môn to look at potential schemes that could open up the island to safe traffic free use. This project is one great opportunity to show Wales as a whole that its serious about Active Travel and long-term solutions to encourage people out of their cars post Covid19. In a

recent communication from Mr Ken Skates AS/MS to supporter of our scheme a response came back as follows re Active Travel:

“A commitment of the Welsh Government is to achieve a modal shift away from cars. In Prosperity for all: A low carbon Wales the Welsh Government’s priority is encouraging active travel, walking and cycling for everyday journeys - especially for short journeys that would otherwise be made by motorised transport. The Active Travel Act places a duty on local authorities to plan and create walking and cycling networks in all larger villages, towns and cities. It is for Anglesey County Council to decide where there is potential to develop active travel routes, through consultation ahead of the submission of its next Integrated Network Map.”

It seems as though the matter of Active Travel seems to just get kicked around the park with no one taking over all responsibility to join up areas and towns unless sorry to say they are in the South, we have four towns on the island that have Active Travel Plans: Holyhead, Llangefni, Amlwch, Menai Bridge. The rail line passes through two of these Amlwch and Llangefni and then onto Gaerwen which is in its own right a major employment centre, surely connecting up these towns with Active Travel Corridors would be something the Welsh Government and Senedd would welcome and encourage?

We have run a Google Form during August and September of people who support this project which we broke down into their county of residence and the type of support and why they think this scheme is beneficial (see attached fig 1 7 fig 2) a summary of their comments is also attached.

I’ll leave you with a few photos sent onto us over the summer from various paths, trails and greenways, so many people on Ynys Môn wish to see this project happen and not alas trains.

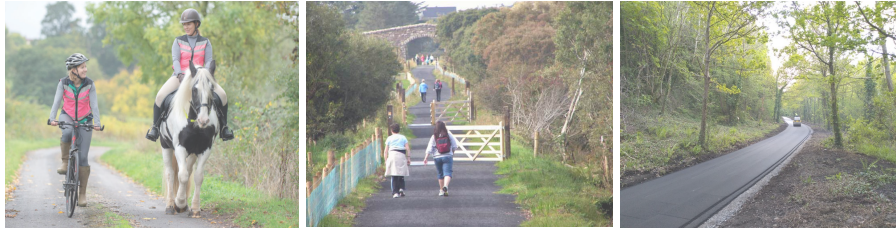
Yours Sincerely



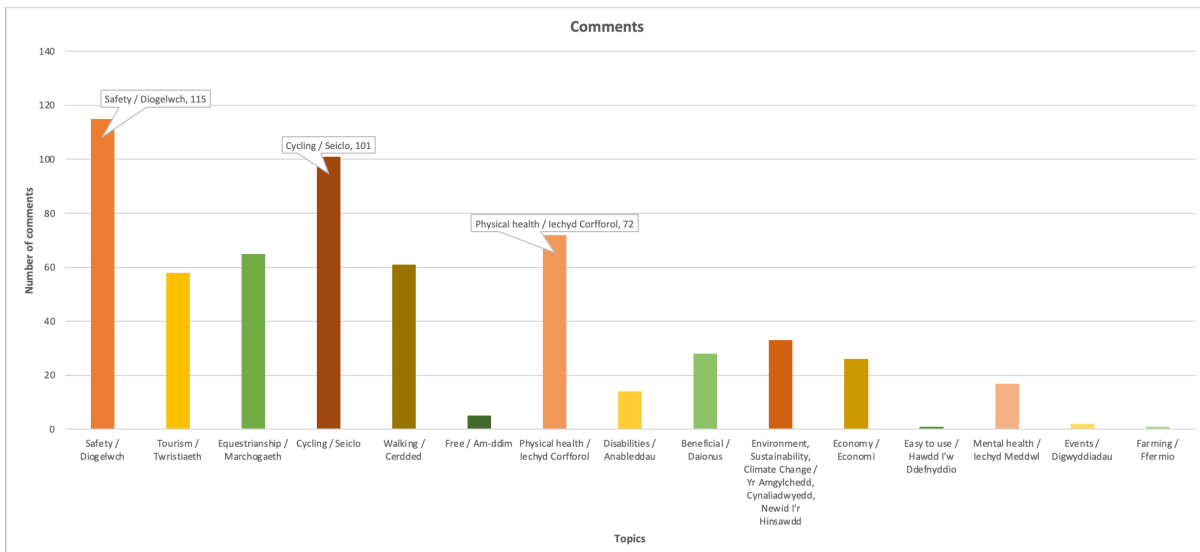
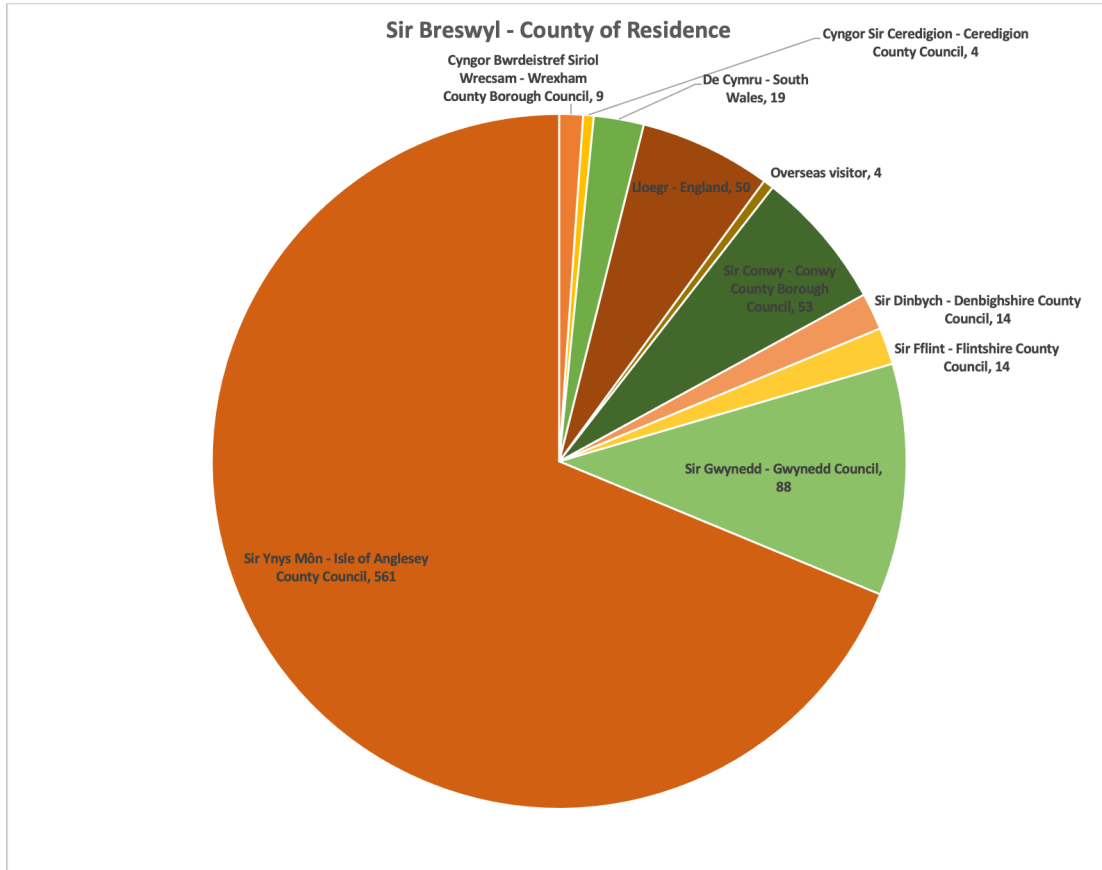
Adrian Williamson

For and on behalf of Lôn Las Môn

Continued over...



Lôn Las Môn





Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon



Ein cyf/Our ref TO/KS/03062/20

Rhun Ap Iorwerth AS
rhun.apiorwerth@assembly.wales

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

30 Gorffennaf 2020

Annwyl Rhun Ap Iorwerth AS,

Diolch am eich e-bost dyddiedig 5 Mehefin at Weinidog yr Economi, Trafnidiaeth a Gogledd Cymru, Ken Skates, ynglŷn â'r llinell rhwng Gaerwen ac Amlwch. Yn anffodus, nid yw'r Gweinidog yn gallu ymateb yn berson oherwydd y nifer fawr o ymholiadau mae'n eu derbyn ar yr adeg hon.

Yn dilyn llythyr y Gweinidog dyddiedig 4 Mehefin at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Ddrafnidiaeth, rydych yn gofyn am y diweddaraf ar ein cynnig i ddatblygu ymhellach gynlluniau i ailagor y rheilffordd rhwng Gaerwen ac Amlwch. Amgaeaf ein cyflwyniad ffurfiol i Lywodraeth y DU yn ceisio cyllid o dan ei Chronfa Syniadau ar gyfer astudiaeth i'r gwaith hwn, a fyddai hefyd yn ystyried y potensial ar gyfer gweithrediadau ochr yn ochr â rheilffordd dreftadaeth a darpariaeth ar gyfer teithio llesol ar hyd y llwybr. Bydd briff yr astudiaeth hefyd yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol ystyried barn grwpiau lleol â diddordeb, a hoffem glywed eich syniadau chi yn fawr iawn – gallech chi hyd yn oed hysbysu'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Ddrafnidiaeth neu ei gydwethiwr, Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, am eich cefnogaeth i'r cynlluniau.

Y gweithrediadau rheilffyrdd confensiynol fyddai gwasanaethau rheolaidd rhwng Amlwch, Llangefni a Bangor, gyda'r potensial i estyn gwasanaethau ar hyd yr arfordir i Landudno. Rydym yn credu y dylai'r astudiaeth ddangos bod achos strategol cryf dros ailagor a chyflwyno'r gwasanaethau hyn, a fydd yn gwneud cyfraniad sylweddol at economi a llesiant Ynys Môn.

Mae seilwaith y rheilffyrdd yn gyfrifoldeb nad yw wedi cael ei ddatganoli, a byddai'n rhaid i Lywodraeth y DU ymrwmo i fuddsoddi mewn ailagor y gwasanaethau hyn pan brofir yr achos.

Amgaeaf hefyd gopi o lythyr y Gweinidog dyddiedig 2 Mawrth at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Ddrafnidiaeth pan lansiodd Llywodraeth y DU ei rhaglen gyllid Restoring Your Railway, y cyfeiriwyd ati yn y llythyr dyddiedig 4 Mehefin. Mae'r llythyr hwn yn amlinellu ein cynigion ehangach mewn perthynas â buddsoddiadau gan Lywodraeth y DU yn y rheilffyrdd ledled Cymru, rheilffyrdd sydd, yn ein barn ni, wedi dioddef yn y gorffennol o ddiffyg buddsoddi.

Yn gywir

Dewi Rowlands

Dirprwy Gyfarwyddwr Strategaeth a Pholisi Trafnidiaeth

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.

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Rheilffordd Canolog Môn Cyf Anglesey Central Railway Ltd

27 March 2020

Mrs Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Cadeirydd Pwyllgor
Senedd Petitions
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Annwyl/Dear Mrs Finch-Saunders

P-05-913 - 'Creation of Lôn Las Môn Multi-Use Path'

Following the opportunity of recent communication exchanges between Mr. Rhun ap Iorwerth AM for Ynys Môn and the undersigned it was considered the time was appropriate to place, for your deliberations, relevant facts and detailed information pertinent to the subject petition to enable your committee to arrive at a fully informed adjudication and decision on the merits, or otherwise, as the basis for the continuation of the petition.

Firstly, may we state we have observed with interest the details and transcripts of your committee meetings of the 19 November 2019 and the 25 February 2020 on this petition and are grateful for the nature of your discussions. We have assimilated the contents of the evidential documentation claiming support of and responses by the petitioner.

If we may make one observation; the document dated 08 November 2019 from the petitioner, in response to information received, highlights a number of Appendices (five in total) all of which are reproduced in their entirety for the observer. However, in a similar document dated 17 February 2020, four Appendices are identified in the additional petition submission but only one is reproduced; the remaining three are not available in the public domain for the observer. Is there a specific reason for this omission?

At this point, please allow us to summarise our primary objectives and aspirations:

The overall and combined mission statement and objectives of Rheilffordd Canolog Môn Cyf is to create a sustainable and accessible transport system linking communities, visitor attractions and strategic road and rail routes in order to boost the area's tourist potential and to act as catalyst for social and economic regeneration in association with emerging commercial enterprises.

The project will redevelop 17.5 miles of “mothballed railway line”, originally designated as such for potential future use by Network Rail, into a distinct community railway that will primarily serve the needs of its communities, but also recognises its heritage and tourist potential, together with those commercial operations that have existing plans for change and/or renewal, and those expressing an interest in new programmes of extension within the communities of Ynys Môn.

To achieve this target the company have advanced the position of the railway re-instatement negotiations over the previous 11 years to the point that on the 21 January 2020 our solicitors, Parry Davies Clwyd-Jones Lloyd LLP, received from Eversheds Sutherland (International) LLP, the solicitors acting on behalf of Network Rail in this matter, a 63-page document entitled “*Lease of The Gaerwen Line north of Gaerwen Junction and Amlwch for the term of 99 years, beginning 2020, ending 2119*”, detailing the full terms and condition of the said lease.

Our solicitors are reviewing the content, line by line, to ensure that all agreements attested to by both parties in the course of our lengthy negotiations are incorporated within this document and that no onerous terms are contained that may or may not have a direct or indirect detrimental impact on this company meeting their clearly stated objectives and aspirations for the development of the line.

When we receive confirmation, in the very near future, from our legal representatives that all is to their satisfaction then both Network Rail and Rheilffordd Canolog Môn Cyf Railway will execute the document as a formal deed by affixing their respective common seals in the presence of the appropriate designated witnesses.

In acknowledging the content of your research document, referenced RS19/10865-1, we would take the liberty of submitting to you and your committee a detailed background to the subject rail corridor from those whose research has necessitated total accuracy to facilitate legal contractual positioning.

Historical statement of the Gaerwen Junction to Amlwch branch line.

In 1833 a small railway track had been built from the smelting works down to the shipping berths at Amlwch Port. It was operational by 11 June 1834.

A public meeting was held in Llangefni on 05 July 1858 with the aim of bringing the railway from Gaerwen to Amlwch at an estimated cost of £150,000. A Bill was passed in parliament on 13 July 1863 and work on the line, at a cost of £6,000 per mile, commenced.

The Anglesey Central Railway main line was extended from Gaerwen initially to Llannerch y medd by October 1864. The first train left Bangor for Llangefni on 16th December 1864. By the 01 February 1866 the line had reached Llannerch y medd station and the first passenger train to Amlwch ran on the 01 June 1867; freight had been allowed on the line from March of that year.

In 1952 a private extension to the line was opened at Amlwch to connect the line to the Associated Ethyl Company (OCTEL). In the 1970s another private siding was constructed off the main line between Rhosgoch and Amlwch to the Shell Tank Farm for the purpose of storage of crude oil from the Shell Offshore mooring buoy prior to transfer to the oil refinery at Elsmere port.

“The Reshaping of British Railways (The Beeching report)” of March 1964 was consequential to the closure of the passenger carrying services on the subject line on the 05 December 1964; and the commencement of the efforts by the community to re-establish services.

Our Chairman, Mr Walter Glyn Davies, commenced this work immediately upon closure of the line in 1964 with the then Transport Minister, Mr Ernest Marples, latterly Lord Marples, under the title of *“Lein Amlwch”*.

Today there exists a 450 + membership, or supporters, of the association named *“Lein Amlwch”*, comprising of individuals on Ynys Môn and other areas of the UK, whose primary objective is the reinstatement of the railway corridor between Gaerwen Junction and Amlwch.

Their support is by subscription and in more recent times the physical working on the line under the authority of our Community Rail Licence, held in the company name and awarded to us by Network Rail.

Returning to the historical details.

The line remained in use for the transport of freight to the Associated Octel works, latterly known as Great Lakes, until the early 1990’s; with the freight company EWS, now DB Schenker Cargo Ltd, holding a covenant on the line for the movement of freight. An additional new siding was built at Rhosgoch by Shell UK in the 1970s to transport steel and other materials needed to build a vast tank farm.

The line closed in March 1993. At this point, 33 years after the opening of the Octel plant at Amlwch, 2 million tonnes of traffic had been conveyed from their freight terminal.

In 1991 the predecessor of our present company was formed to spearhead the manifesto for the reopening of the line; the company, with the support of the Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, established, in 1991/92, a period of passenger special services in association Railtrack (now Network Rail).

In 1995 Anglesey County Council agreed in principle to procure the line for £250,000 from the asset owners and to subsequently lease it to the Isle of Anglesey Railways Ltd. but funding at the Council became unavailable.

In 1996 the line was officially *“mothballed”* for future re-use.

To establish ownership of the asset.

We refer to the Transport and Works Act 1992 Order, and in particular to the Network Rail Output Definition Report, Document Version 2 issued November 2010 in which it is stated, and we take the liberty of citing the text:

“6.3.2 Authorising Act

For any works to be permitted under Part 11 of the General Permitted Development Order (GPDO) 1995 (i.e. development authorised under a private Act or Order), the authorising act under which the section of railway was originally constructed needs to be extant (i.e. not repealed)”

In this instance, the Gaerwen to Amlwch Branch Line was constructed under the Anglesey Central Railway Act 1863 (with a portion of the 1863 line [between former Holland Arms station to Llangwyllog at 7m 10c] that was deviated by the Anglesey Central Railway Act 1864).

This act contains provision for the then railway company and its successors in title (now Network Rail) to undertake future works which include the ability to replace track, equipment and structures to bring the route up to a suitable standard to allow operation of trains.”

In conclusion the title of ownership of the said asset, as defined as a non-operational section of railway extending to approximately 17.5 miles between ELR GLA 0.0000 and GLA 17.880; and identified on Land Information Network Rail Plan Number 66408083 pages 1 to 31; is held by Network Rail.

Llangefni Station.

Regarding the announcement for the potential reopening and development of Llangefni station originally under consideration in June 2017. We had meetings in March 2018 with the Pennaeth Cynllunio Trafnidiaeth, Adran yr economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth Llywodraeth Cymru.

It is our understanding, from the meeting, this project will be determined as an objective, based upon the outcome of assessments of the strengths of the financial and economic business cases for the project, coupled with the technicalities for the deliverability of the same.

It was outlined to us the proposed development did not necessarily encompass the existing location of the station nor the route of the existing rail corridor. It was acknowledged the time frame for this project is indeterminable at the present and will not be prioritised until a suitably robust business case has been presented.

We confirmed our intent to incorporate within Heads of Terms for the Grant of a Lease by Network Rail to the Rheilffordd Canolog Môn Cyf, conditions integrated within the Lease, that will ensure a non-prejudicial stance by us on the future operational aspirations of the Llywodraeth Cymru project. It is our understanding this covenant was and is totally acceptable to both Llywodraeth Cymru and Network Rail.

In our original submissions to Network Rail a 45-page Cynllun Busnes Gweithredof formed an essential element of our presentation to Network Rail for the original Community Rail Licence, and subsequently the Long-Term Lease. This was accepted by Network Rail in the initial format and will be reviewed by RHCMC when ongoing detailed costings are finally established in respect to the permanent way and structures conditions. The plan contained a detailed profit and loss forecast for the initial 5 years period of an operational railway.

We should also give substantive assurance that this overall project is fully supported at the highest levels in the public and private sectors. The First Minister of the Llywodraeth Cymru is on record as stating: *It is very important that, first, the railway itself is kept, and the tracks are not removed or taken away.*

We are pleased to note this sentiment is also endorsed by the Gweinidog yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth Llywodraeth Cymru, Mr Ken Skates in his letter of response to you of the 31 January 2020. Also, the democratically elected Aelod Cynulliad Ynys Môn, Mr Rhun ap Iorwerth believes in and supports the essence of our objectives.

It is noted that Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn in their letter to you of the 20 December 2019 did not consider it appropriate to comment on the issue of the redevelopment of the line but we are in a position to confidently state that we have the support of the democratically elected representatives and members of Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn; Cyngor Trêf Llangefni and leading members of the business and commercial communities are also fully supportive of the reinstatement of the operational rail corridor.

Finally, as the operational railway is developed, we will have responsibility for all technical, commercial and maintenance issues; approval for any changes or improvements proposed by this company will be subject to Network Rail consent.

Furthermore, but most importantly, we will have responsibility for all health and safety issues and governance of the operational railway encompassed within the rail corridor under direct licence from the Office of the Rail and Road Regulator. Consequently, whilst we as a company have no objections to a pathway, bridle path or cycle route alongside and extraneous to the rail corridor, any encroachment within the boundaries of the rail corridor, as defined within the formal lease documentation, will not be authorised or accepted by the ORR, from a personnel and public safety consideration.

Any additional land required to facilitate a multi-user pathway, not germane to the rail corridor, will be the responsibility of the groups or corporate bodies proposing the said development but naturally we will have a vested interest alongside their programme and will proffer any assistance or guidance relative to our safety governance.

Yn gywir / Yours sincerely





Rheilffordd Canolog Môn Cyf Anglesey Central Railway Ltd

23 September 2020

Mrs Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Cadeirydd Pwyllgor
Senedd Petitions
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Annwyl/Dear Mrs Finch-Saunders

P-05-913 - 'Creation of Lôn Las Môn Multi-Use Path'

If we may take this opportunity to update the information contained within our original submission of the 27 March 2020 and in particular the subject of the Community Rail License issued by Network Rail and held by this company as and from the 19 August 2011.

Standardisation of legal documentation by Network Rail at the commencement of 2020 resulted in further negotiations on the terminology and technical content of our Community Rail License to ensure the work being undertaken by our group was covered in all eventualities. Final agreement was achieved, and our License now runs concurrently to September 2021.

Reference to our previous statements relating to the long-term Lease with Network Rail. Our respective legal teams have continued with their due diligence on the 63 page formal documentation, and if we may draw an analogy to our negotiations relating to that of the elements of a 24 hour clock, we are now at 23:59 minutes, anticipating the formal acceptance and signing within the very near future of the 99 year Lease.

Without wishing to denigrate the standing of the petitioner it is important to recognise the respective disparity between the presented public image and that of the “behind the scenes” activities.

The attached document, posted on the Facebook page of Lôn Las Môn on the 21 September 2020, clearly demonstrates their intent and the breach of the law of trespass they are inducing members of the public in which to participate.

Whilst their claim the offence of trespass is in essence a civil and not a criminal breach of the law, if you refer to the attending documentation of legal notation it will be noted that in the circumstances in which it is a criminal offence is usually trespass on railway property.

It is our understanding, upon receipt of a telephone conversation from Network Rail yesterday, they are in possession of the aforesaid information and will be formulating the appropriate action.

We stated in our final paragraph of the 27 March 2020 communication to you that we would proffer our assistance, or guidance, to assist the group or corporate body who wished to develop a multi user pathway, not germane to the rail corridor, but alongside the rail corridor, to achieve their objectives.

However, in retrospect, if the petitioners proposed activities on the 26 September 2020 are an indication of their modus operandi, and they proceed to execute their intentions, then we will have to distance ourselves from any involvement with this specific group.

If we are in a position to provide to you any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yn gywir / Yours sincerely



Lôn Las Môn

Posted on Facebook page

21 September 2020

WANTED this Saturday 26th September at 9am volunteers armed with heavy gardening equipment to start clearing the railway line from Lôn Las Cefni towards Pentre Berw.

It is an organised trespass/clearing and for those of you who maybe concerned at the legality of being on the line we have been informed that it is not a criminal offence and that the police would not be notified.

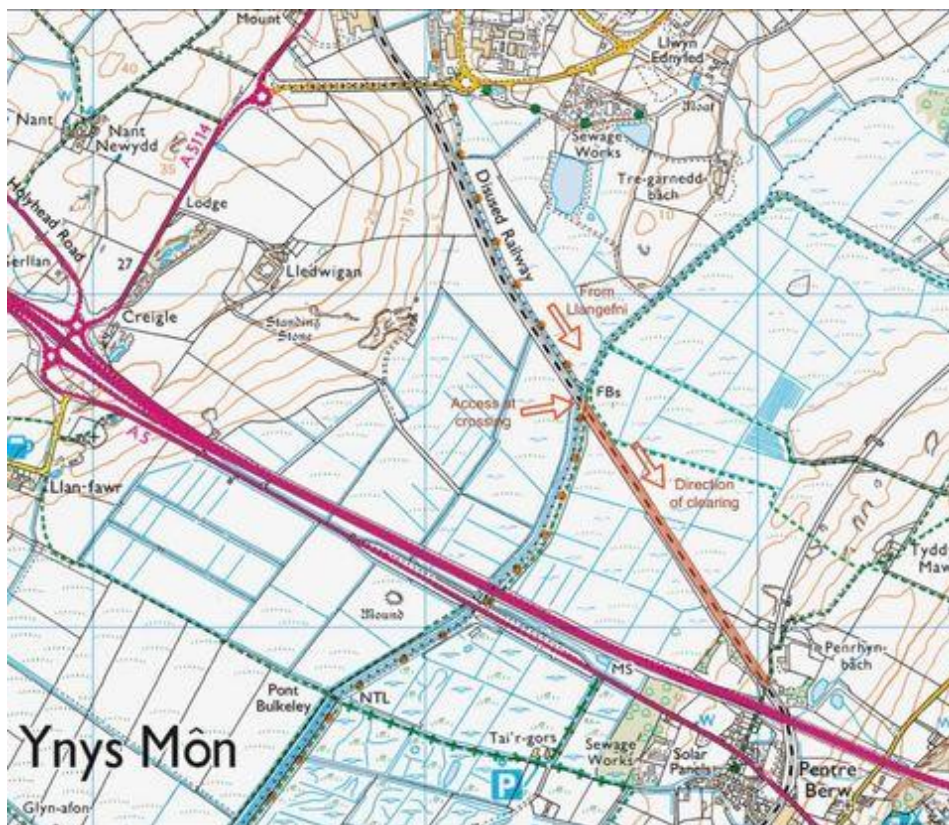
It is a civil offence and that the claimant would have to be Network Rail itself which is our aim. Social distancing will have to be observed and masks worn.

We do suggest that you bring heavy cut resistant gloves as the thorns are thick and sharp.

As we are not funded we are unable to provide equipment so bring your own. We would ask that if you know of anybody who does have heavy duty equipment, strimmers etc then please encourage them to come. The growth is very challenging and it will be a tough to start with. Bring your own snacks and water as you can see from the map we will be in the middle of nowhere.

We suggest that you park in Llangefni and walk or cycle along Lôn Cefni to where the Amlwch railway line crosses the path. The walk is roughly half a mile. There is a wooden barrier to climb over to get onto the line which is around 1 meter high.

Our aim is to clear a pathway directly into Pentre Berw so people can use the line that was built by local people for the benefit of local people.



What is trespass to land?

Trespass to land is a civil wrong under the law of tort. Trespass is not, for the most part, a criminal offence. However, trespass on residential property which amounts to 'squatting' has been a criminal offence since 2012.

Trespass in English (and Welsh) law is mostly a civil tort rather than a criminal offence. The circumstances in which it is a criminal offence are usually trespass on educational premises, railway property, protected sites, etc.

In English law, trespass to land involves the "unjustifiable interference with land which is in the immediate and exclusive possession of another". It is not necessary to prove that harm was suffered to bring a claim, and is instead actionable *per se*. While most trespasses to land are intentional, the courts decided that it could also be committed negligently. Accidental trespass also incurs liability, with an exception for entering land adjoining a road unintentionally. Although previously a pure tort, the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 created some circumstances in which trespass to land can also be a crime.

Land is defined as the surface, subsoil, airspace, and anything permanently attached to the land, such as houses. The rights of landowners over airspace are not unlimited

Possession does not necessarily mean the ownership of land, but the right to eject or exclude others from it.

Interference

The main element of the tort is "interference". This must be both direct and physical, with indirect interference instead being covered by negligence or nuisance.¹ "Interference" covers any physical entry to land, as well as the abuse of a right of entry. If the person has the right to enter the land but remains after this right expires, this is also trespass. It is also a trespass to throw anything on the land. For the purposes of trespass, the person who owns the land on which a road rests is treated as the owner; it is not, however, a trespass to use that road if public.

Civil trespass

The civil law provides remedies to those who are harmed by the conduct of other people. Trespass to land is one of the oldest actions known to the common law and consists of any unjustifiable intrusion by a person upon the land in possession of another. When a trespass is alleged, it is for the

trespasser to justify the 'trespass' to avoid the consequences; for instance, they have a licence to occupy the property, or a legal right of way across someone's land.

To prove trespass there must be an intention to interfere with the right of possession, and this includes removing a part of land or property belonging to someone else. Even a minimal encroachment on someone's property may amount to trespass.

Trespass to land does not require proof of damage for it to be actionable in the courts. If damage is caused by a trespasser, a charge of criminal damage can ensue.

What are the types of trespass?

The most common form of trespass is entry by the trespasser on to the plaintiff's land. Other forms of trespass include:

- Placing objects on the land, such as fly tipping.
- Removing land or property from the plaintiff's land.
- Abusing an existing right to be on someone else's land, including remaining on the land when permission has expired.
- Other actions that are deemed to be trespass under specific statutes.

There are other forms of trespass. As land includes subsoil and airspace, trespass can include using someone else's land to drill down to access minerals beneath the property. Similarly, invasion of the airspace above land may constitute a trespass (limited to the height at which the invasion would interfere with the full use of the land). For example, overhanging eaves or other structures on a building that overhang an adjoining property may amount to a trespass.

What amounts to authorised entry to land?

If the alleged trespasser can prove they were authorised to be on the land in question, they can defend a claim against them for trespass. Permission to enter the land can be granted in a number of ways, including:

- Express permission given by the plaintiff, whether verbal or written, such as in the form of a licence or a ticket.
- Legal right of way, such as an easement over the land.
- Public rights of way.

However, where there is an authorised right to be on the land, that right must not be exceeded or abused, otherwise a trespass may have been committed. For instance, if an individual has the right to use a specific field for exercising horses, they must not go outside of that area. If a licence permits someone to be on the premises until 10pm but they remain on site after 10pm, they will be trespassing. If a theatre goer is asked to leave the theatre because of their behaviour, they will be trespassing if they refuse to leave.

Where a licence or other form of permission is revoked, authorisation to be on the land or property is withdrawn. If the licensee still goes onto the property thereafter, they may be trespassing.

Necessity

Sometimes, it is necessary to go onto someone else's land without authorisation. Necessity is a defence to trespass to land. For example, the police and other law enforcement authorities have power to go onto land in the lawful execution of their duties.

In addition, under the Access to Neighbouring Land Act 1992, an occupier can make an application to the court for an access order to enable them to enter the adjoining/adjacent land to carry out repairs. The court will not, however, make the order where the adjoining occupier would suffer interference with, or disturbance with the full use or enjoyment of his land, or would suffer hardship to such a degree that it would not be reasonable to grant the order. The court may require the applicant to pay compensation for any loss or damage or any loss of privacy or other substantial inconvenience.

Who can sue?

The person who has "immediate and exclusive" possession of the land that has been subject to trespass can sue. Possession refers to occupation or physical control of the land (this may or not be the legal owner of the property – e.g. it could be the tenant in commercial property).

The plaintiff may seek damages, or an injunction, or both. If the trespass is continuing, an application for an injunction can be made – but it will have to be proved that the trespasser is in unlawful possession or use of the land.

Where the trespass is trivial, damages may be nominal, and an injunction refused. Where a trespass concerns some use of the land without causing damage, the damages will be measured.

Eitem 4.12

P-05-932 Addysg ar alergeddau bwyd mewn ysgolion a hyfforddiant EPI-PEN gorfodol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Archie's Allergies, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 172 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Nid oes cyfraith yn bodoli yn unman yn y DU ar hyn o bryd sy'n cynnig addysg ar alergeddau bwyd mewn ysgolion o oedran cynradd ac i fyny.

Rydyn ni eisiau newid hynny! Byddai cynnig sesiynau addysgol mewn ysgolion o fudd i blant sydd mewn perygl o anaffylacsis. Byddai'n helpu pobl eraill i ddeall alergeddau bwyd, sef cyflwr meddygol na fyddech yn ymwybodol o'i sgîl-ffeithiau oni bai eich bod yn adnabod rhywun sydd â'r cyflwr.

Rydym yn gobeithio y byddai cyflwyno sesiynau addysgol ar alergeddau bwyd hefyd yn cael gwared ar y stigma sy'n gysylltiedig â nhw, yn dileu bwlio ac yn cynnig rhagor o gefnogaeth i blant sydd â'r cyflwr hwn.

Y cyfan y mae'n ei gymryd yw un cyffyrddiad neu un tamaid, ac, heb ddefnyddio epi pen, gallech fod yn wynebu sefyllfa drasig iawn.

Byddai cyflwyno hyfforddiant 'epi pen ' gorfodol hefyd yn cael gwared ar y pryder i deuluoedd sydd â rhywun ag alergeddau bwyd. Byddai athrawon a staff ysgol yn gwybod beth yw arwyddion hanfodol adwaith alergaidd, ac felly byddai modd iddynt sylwi ar anaffylacsis yn gynt.

Mae Archie's Allergies yn elusen newydd sy'n cynnig cymorth, cyngor a gwybodaeth am bwysigrwydd bod yn ymwybodol o alergeddau.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol De Cymru



By email to SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

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

19th May 2020

Dear Janet,

Title: P-05-932 Education on Food Allergies in Schools and Mandatory EpiPen Training

Many thanks for your letter dated 2nd April. Please accept my apologies for the delay in replying. Responding to the current Covid-19 situation has presented challenges to us all and unfortunately impacted on timeframes to respond.

From our meeting earlier this year we understand that the Welsh Government is currently reviewing its approach to allergies and immunology, including what we believe to be the crucial issue of awareness, and we look forward to participating in further engagement on this broader topic. I'd like to thank the National Assembly for Wales, and specifically the Petitions Committee for including Allergy UK in the discussion related to this petition. (In preparing our response we have taken note of the Welsh Government's "Supporting Learners with Healthcare Needs" which has been issued by the Welsh Ministers. This refers to Section 175 and Section 21(5) of the Education Act 2002 and places a duty on local authorities and governing bodies to make arrangements to ensure their functions are exercised with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in school or another place of learning. This includes supporting children with healthcare needs).

Allergy UK's perspective is that awareness and understanding of allergy as a potentially chronic and serious condition is very low among the general public and that this lack of awareness and understanding extends into our public institutions, workplaces etc. While the tragic deaths of young people because of food allergy draw the media spotlight onto the seriousness of allergy, this is fleeting. As the leading charity for people living with allergy, we know from our day to day engagement with our community of the challenges that they face in many aspects of their daily lives, from accessing the diagnosis and treatments that they need to finding reassurance that their needs are recognised, understood and met at school, at work, in supermarkets and in restaurants.

People living with allergy, or caring for those living with allergy, can experience a lifetime of anxiety and fear. As you will know, an allergic reaction can be fatal and many parents who have seen their children experience an anaphylactic shock from an allergic reaction never forget the experience.

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Tel: 01322 619898 Email: info@allergyuk.org Website: www.allergyuk.org

As there is no known cure, just avoidance, many establish ways and routines to control the risk of losing their loved ones. When their children enter school the anxiety is enhanced, because they have to hand that control over to others with the expectation that they will keep their child safe at all costs. Sadly, 17% of fatal food-anaphylaxis reactions in school age children in the UK happen in schools⁽¹⁾ and 20% of anaphylaxis reactions in schools are in children with no prior history of food allergy⁽²⁾.

While there is no definitive data on current care standards in schools our anecdotal feedback suggests that standards are variable. We have received reports of both 'outstanding' schools and schools which have fallen short in the provision of care and support for pupils with allergy, and their families, and this inconsistency is the key issue which would be addressed by mandatory 'gold standard' policy guidance. **Note:** Allergy UK does not advocate for 'nut free' schools on the basis that this policy is difficult to police and can create a false sense of security and this is only one allergen among many others.

Schools have a very demanding and difficult role in a complex environment. We have, in recent years, seen an increase in legislation and statutory guidance for schools to support children with healthcare needs, such as the 'Supporting Learners with Healthcare Needs in Wales'. Allergy UK was instrumental in advocating and bringing about the statutory guidance whereby schools across the UK can now purchase a spare adrenaline autoinjector (AAI), laid down in the 'Guidance on the use of emergency adrenaline autoinjectors in Schools in Wales' in 2017. Most schools take their responsibility for children's health extremely seriously and we know that individual care plans are used in many schools. However, the steps forward we have made over recent years in legislation and statutory guidance still, in our view, need to go further to ensure all children living with allergy are safe in school.

Prevention of Future Deaths reports for Ismaeel Ashraf and Karanbir Cheema, both of whom died from a severe allergic reaction resulting in an anaphylactic reaction, highlighted issues around these schools' management of allergic pupils. The inquests flagged the key issues were lack of adequate staff training which resulted in the delayed and incorrect administration of adrenaline, along with policy implementation issues around adrenaline autoinjectors (AAIs) being out of date and not readily available. This has prompted a strong collaboration between Allergy UK, the Anaphylaxis Campaign and leading allergy specialists to lobby the Department for Education in England at a time when it is planning to review the 'Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions' statutory guidance.

This is generic guidance for all medical conditions and as a collaborative group we are pressing for the development of a 'gold standard' model policy for the management of allergies in schools to be included as an annexe to the revised guidance. Whilst there is an appreciation that schools are supporting pupils with a range of complex medical conditions, there are children dying from allergic reactions whilst in school, so we believe more needs to be done to safeguard all children living with allergy.

We would also welcome an opportunity to discuss this with the Minister for Education, Kirsty Williams, as a part of the review that is being undertaken on the approach to allergies and immunology by the Department for Education and Skills in Wales. We will also contact local authorities in Wales to discuss this in relation to the Supporting Learners with Healthcare Needs guidance, which is also generic guidance.

We are pressing for the guidance on generic adrenaline autoinjectors (AAIs) in schools (issued in October 2017 and detailed on the website www.sparepensinschools.uk), to be made mandatory (as they are in certain states in Australia and the USA) with funding for both the purchase of AAIs and for comprehensive staff training. We would also like to see recommendations to extend the use of 'spare' AAIs for the emergency treatment of any pupil having an allergic reaction resulting in anaphylaxis, whereas currently only those who have already had an anaphylactic reaction are included for emergency treatment. The collaborative group would also like to propose mandatory measures would form part of Ofsted school assessments in the future.

This work began in earnest late last year and our last meeting with the Department for Education in England took place in February 2020, just before the Corona virus restrictions. The timing for the Department for Education review is not yet confirmed but we will be working on the development of the 'gold standard' allergy management model policy and the refinement of our recommendations around the current guidance on the use of adrenaline autoinjectors in schools to inform this review. We would very much welcome the opportunity to also work with the Welsh government on this to ensure consistency and safety for children living with allergy across the UK.

Allergy UK's Resources for Schools

Allergy UK is committed to improving the standards of care for pupils in schools. Our work in this area has included the development of a programme called SAAG (School Allergy Action Group) which is available as a free downloadable toolkit on our website (www.allergyuk.org). This programme takes schools through a seven-step programme to develop their own robust allergy management policy and it involves the 'whole' school from pupils themselves to the management and catering teams. It also helps the development of a better understanding of what it means to have a food allergy, which can help deter bullying and prevent isolation.

Our programme is currently designed for secondary schools and there are currently over 100 schools signed up and working through this programme. We have had much interest from primary schools, and we are planning to adapt the programme for primary schools in the near future. This is not, of course, mandatory for schools but it provides a 'self-help' approach which will provide them with the information and resources to effectively manage and care for pupils with allergy safely and with increased confidence.

The above summarises the work Allergy UK has been doing to bring about change in the standards of care for pupils with allergy while they are at school, with the provision of information and advice and with a policy development toolkit, all available via our website www.allergyuk.org

In the public domain we are working with other influencers to bring about change that will establish both consistency and accountability which we believe to be crucial.

We are very aware that some parents are very distressed about their school's ability to manage their child's allergy in a safe way and know of some who have taken the decision to stop sending their child to school. A similar petition was sent to Westminster last year from parents in England with children with food allergy calling for allergy management policies in schools to be made mandatory. This petition attracted over 10,000 signatures. Our policy prevents us from signing petitions, but we do align with the objectives.

We are working on behalf of all of these parents across the UK, along with collaborators who share our objectives.

In summary, the petition referenced very much reflects our own objectives. As the leading charity for people living with allergy, we are actively seeking the changes, which we believe are overdue, through our collaborations and connections with government and leading clinicians.

We would welcome the opportunity to provide further details on our SAAG programme but more importantly we would welcome the opportunity to work collaboratively with you to ensure that all children living with allergy in Wales felt safe in school. We would also be more than happy to engage with Mrs Murphy and Archie's Allergies if they would like to make contact.

I hope this information provides assurance of our commitment to advocate for the allergic community by working collaboratively with government departments and schools, who we know are also committed to pupils with healthcare needs being fully supported, to ensure all children living with allergy are safe in school.

Yours sincerely,



Carla Jones

CEO, Allergy UK

References:

- 1) Turner PJ, Gowland MH, Sharma V et al. Increase in anaphylaxis-related hospitalizations but no increase in fatalities: An analysis of UK national anaphylaxis data, 1992-2012. *J Allergy Clin Immunology* 2015 Apr;135(4):956-63.e1.
- 2) Muraro A, Clark A, Beyer K, et al. The management of the allergic child at school: EAACI/GA2LEN Task Force on the allergic child at school. *Allergy* 2010 June 1:65(6):681-9

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Our Ref: TC.CS.020720.JFS

2 July 2020

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

Janet Finch-Saunders, AM,
Chair of the Petitions Committee.Address
National Assembly for Wales

Dear Janet,

**P-05-932 Education On Food Allergies In Schools and
Mandatory EPI PEN Training**

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to this petition and apologies for not responding to you sooner. In relation to the role of schools, food allergies and what advice is available to them, schools currently use the following guidance:

1. Supporting learners with healthcare needs

<https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-12/supporting-learners-with-healthcare-needs.pdf>

This document is designed to assist local authorities, governing bodies, education settings, education and health professionals and other organisations to support learners with healthcare needs and ensure minimal disruption to their education. It contains both statutory guidance and non-statutory advice.

As stated in the supporting learners with healthcare needs guidance, governing bodies must ensure that plans, arrangements and procedures to support learners with healthcare needs are in place and are properly and effectively implemented. These arrangements and procedures could be placed within a single healthcare needs policy for the education setting. This would provide an accessible guide to assist staff when responding to the healthcare needs of learners. Governing bodies should seek advice from their local authority, health board and any other relevant health or social care professionals to develop these arrangements.

In terms of food management (page 13), where food is provided by or through the education setting, consideration must be given to the dietary needs of learners. For example, those who have diabetes, coeliac disease, allergies and intolerances. Where a need occurs, education settings should in advance provide menus to parents and learners, with complete lists of ingredients and nutritional information. Gluten and other intolerances or allergens must be clearly marked. Providing information will help facilitate parent and catering teams collaborative working. This is especially important when carbohydrate counting is required.

Consideration should also be given to the availability of snacks. Sugar and gluten-free alternatives should always be made available. As some conditions require high calorific intake, there should always be access to glucose-rich food and drinks.

Food provided for trips must reflect the dietary and treatment needs of the learners taking part. Food provided for snacks in classroom settings should also take the dietary and treatment needs of these learners into account. While healthy school and 'no sweets' policies are recognised as important, learners with healthcare needs may need to be exempted from these policies. Learners needing to eat or drink as part of their condition should not be excluded from the classroom or put in isolation.

➤ **Emergency medication**

Emergency medication must be readily available to learners who require it at all times during the day or at off-site activities. Medicines and devices such as asthma inhalers, blood glucose testing meters and adrenaline auto-injectors (pens) should be readily available to learners and not locked away. This is particularly important to consider when outside of the education setting's premises, for example, on trips. If the emergency medication is a controlled drug it should be kept as securely as possible so as to minimise the risk of unauthorised access while also allowing quick access if this might be necessary in an emergency. For example, keys should not be held personally by a member of staff. A learner who has been prescribed a controlled drug may legally have it in their possession, if they are competent to do so, and they must not pass it to another learner or other unauthorised person.

➤ **Emergency procedures**

Governing bodies should ensure that a policy is in place for handling emergency situations. Staff should know who is responsible for the policy, nominated first aiders and how to deal with common healthcare needs. In situations requiring emergency assistance, 999 should be called immediately. The location of learners' healthcare records and emergency contact details should be known to staff. Where a learner has an Individual Health Plan, this should clearly define what constitutes an emergency and explain what to do. Staff should be made aware of emergency symptoms and procedures.

Other learners in the education setting should also know what to do in general terms in an emergency, such as to inform a member of staff immediately. If a learner needs to be taken to hospital, a staff member should stay with the learner until a parent

arrives. This includes accompanying them in an ambulance to hospital. The member of staff should have details of any known healthcare needs and medication.

➤ **Reviewing policies, arrangements and procedures**

Governing bodies should ensure that all policies, arrangements and procedures are reviewed regularly by the education setting. Individual Health Plans may require frequent reviews depending on the healthcare need – this should involve all key stakeholders including, where appropriate, the learner, parents, education and health professionals and other relevant bodies.

2. Guidance on the use of emergency adrenaline auto-injectors (AAIs) in schools in Wales

<https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-12/guidance-on-the-use-of-emergency-adrenaline-auto-injectors-in-schools-in-wales.pdf>

This guidance document is primarily to provide advice to schools and LAs on changes to UK regulations which allow schools to obtain, without prescription, adrenaline auto-injectors for emergency use

As stated in the guidance, schools are not required to hold spare AAIs for emergency use - this is a discretionary power enabling schools to do so if they so wish. If a school decides to hold a spare AAI, they should produce a policy on its use. The policy needs to be developed in line with the guidance and the Supporting Learners with Healthcare Needs statutory guidance.

The role of assisting or supervising the administration of medicines is voluntary. Where staff volunteer or are contracted to carry out this role, the LA and governing body must ensure they receive appropriate and effective training, support and feel confident in their duties.

➤ **Training**

Staff will require effective training in order to administer the spare AAI in an emergency. Roles around staff training are set out fully in the Supporting Learners with Healthcare Needs statutory guidance.

Training resources can be found online, including at <http://www.sparepensinschools.uk> although this is not a substitute for face-to-face training. The school nurse or local health board may be able to provide advice on arranging training. Parents/pupils may also have the contact details of allergy healthcare professionals.

Also relevant to the detail of this petition is the Welsh Network of Healthy Schools Scheme and the new Curriculum for Wales:

3. The Welsh Network of Healthy Schools Scheme

The Welsh Network of Healthy School Scheme (WNHSS) takes a whole school approach to promoting health and wellbeing in line with the World Health Organization model and works across 22 Local Authority areas in Wales. The whole school promotes the health of all who learn, work and play within the school with an approach that addresses the ethos, policies and practices of each school, while also focusing on what happens in the classroom and taking account of the community beyond the school. The Scheme supports schools to enable pupils and staff to take control over aspects of the school environment which influence their health in addition to formally teaching pupils about how to lead healthy lives. Each area employs Healthy School Practitioners who support cohorts of schools in their area to stimulate whole school approaches to health and wellbeing.

A health promoting school actively promotes, protects and embeds the physical, mental and social health and well-being of its community through positive action. This can be achieved by policy, strategic planning and staff development about its curriculum, ethos, physical environment and community relations. The WNHSS incorporates 7 health topics to be completed over 6 phases. Of these, the most relevant to food allergies and the use of EPI pens are: **Food and Fitness, Hygiene and Safety**. Each topic has 4 assessment areas to embed the topic into the day to day functioning of the school:

- Leadership and communication
- Curriculum
- Ethos and Environment
- Family and Community Involvement

For schools to progress through the scheme, they must ensure that they meet all of the criteria outlined in the framework. The framework does not specify lesson content, however, we promote that all food and drink offered throughout the school day is consistent with the Healthy Eating in Schools (Nutritional Standards and Requirements) (Wales) Regulations 2013 ('Healthy Eating in Schools Regulations'). Monitoring and recording procedures need to be in place including risk assessments and every school should have a Healthcare Needs Policy in place that includes the use of epi pens. Other policies include first aid, administration of medication and safety in other environments relevant to school location, educational visits, food safety and playground safety. The schools must also have a commitment to whole staff training on safety related issues and that teachers receive appropriate training.

4. New School Curriculum for Wales 2022

You will be aware that in 2022, a new Welsh curriculum for young people aged 3-16 will be rolled out in all schools across Wales. This new curriculum has more emphasis on equipping young people for life and offers six areas of learning and experience, one of which is Health and Well-being.

The Health and Well-being Area of Learning and Experience (AoLE) provides a holistic structure for understanding health and well-being. It is concerned with developing the capacity of learners to navigate life's opportunities and challenges. The fundamental components of the Health and Well-being AoLE are physical health and development, mental health, and emotional and social well-being. It will support learners to understand and appreciate how the different components of health and well-being are interconnected, and it recognises that good health and well-being are important to enable successful learning. Engagement with this AoLE will help to foster a whole-school approach that enables health and well-being to permeate all aspects of school life.

This new area of learning experience will help learners to understand the factors that affect physical health and well-being. This includes health-promoting behaviours such as physical activity, including but not limited to sport; as well as the importance of a balanced diet; personal care and hygiene; sleep; and protection from infection. Learning about behaviours, situations and conditions that affect physical health and well-being could include learning about substance misuse, the development of first aid skills and an understanding of health conditions – including different food allergies.

From this understanding, learners can develop positive, informed behaviours that encourage them both to care for and respect themselves and others. These behaviours support learners' sense of self-worth, their overall mood and energy levels. Learners will also be encouraged to develop the confidence, motivation, physical competence, knowledge and understanding that can help them lead healthy and active lifestyles which promote good physical health and well-being. By learning how to communicate their feelings, learners will be better placed to create a culture where talking about mental health and emotional well-being is normalised.

The Health and Well-being area of learning experience can also help learners to understand how decisions and actions impact on themselves, on others and on wider society, both now and in the future. It can also help learners understand the factors that influence decision-making, thus placing them in a better position to make more informed and considered decisions. Learning and experience in this AoLE can enable learners to develop the critical-thinking skills necessary to consider their decision-making in terms of possible implications, including risks, for themselves and others. This can offer learners opportunities to engage in collective decision-making and to understand the importance of their contributions to this process e.g. developing an understanding that I need a balanced diet and I can make informed choices about the food I eat and prepare to support my physical health and well-being.

The new curriculum will offer Learners with appropriate opportunities to assess and manage risk so they can keep themselves and others safe. Schools will need to consider what strategies their learners may need to be able to safely intervene to support others who may be at risk. This may include lifesaving skills and first aid.

A fundamental aspect of the new school curriculum will be the schools' responsibility to decide their own content to deliver the curriculum, based on their own Learners needs and school context.

I do hope this assists the Committee in its deliberations and please do not hesitate to let me know if you have any further queries.

Yours sincerely,



Dr Tracey Cooper

Chief Executive, Public Health Wales

Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg neu'r Saesneg
We welcome correspondence in Welsh or English

(Email to: SeneddPetitions@Assembly.Wales)

5 August 2020

Dear Janet Finch-Saunders MS,

RE: Petition P-05-932 Education On Food Allergies In Schools & Mandatory EPI PEN Training

Thank you for your letter dated 3rd April 2020 regarding the petition 'Education on food allergies & mandatory EPI PEN training'. The petitioner rightly raises understandable food safety concerns which, if left unmanaged, can result in the most tragic of circumstances.

ADEW recognises the important need for pupils to learn about food allergies and food safety in school. When it comes into force, there are unique opportunities for schools to incorporate this into the Health and Wellbeing Area of Learning and Experience as they design local curricula under the new Curriculum for Wales arrangements.

With regard to staff training, healthcare policies and EPI Pens: All maintained nurseries, mainstream schools, special schools and pupil referral units have a statutory duty to properly support learners' healthcare needs, including those with allergies. These arrangements should be established in line with [Supporting Learners with Healthcare Needs](#). This includes supporting staff training where appropriate. Local authorities are responsible for monitoring effective implementation and you will be aware that we have already given assurances to the Minister for Education that appropriate healthcare needs policies are in place.

The Welsh Government published [Guidance on the use of emergency adrenaline auto-injectors in schools in Wales](#) in October 2017. Although non-statutory, it contains helpful emergency information and advice on how schools can respond to allergy signs, anaphylaxis, how to use Adrenaline Auto-Injectors (AAIs) and how to record incidents.

Schools are not required to hold spare AAIs for emergency use - this is a discretionary power enabling schools to do so if they so wish. If a school decides to hold a spare AAI, then they should produce a policy on its use. This policy needs to be developed in line with both guidance documents listed above. A spare AAI can be used if the pupil's prescribed AAI is not available, for example because it is broken or expired, and should only be administered to a pupil known to be at risk of anaphylaxis:

- whose own prescribed AAI cannot be administered correctly, without delay; and
- where consent has been given by the parent or where appropriate the pupil.

Any AAI held by a school should be considered a spare or back-up device and not a replacement for a pupil's own AAI.

The Petitions Committee may also be interested to know that the WLGA have recently recruited a National Dietitian for Special Diets in Schools. Initially, she is further developing guidance and resources for managing special food requirements in schools, focusing on those that may not require an Individual Healthcare Plan (e.g. mild allergies, intolerances, modified dining environment, vegan). In the longer term, she will be reviewing training provisions for catering and school staff in Wales and may develop bespoke training resources, covering broader issues than epi-pen administration.

Yours sincerely,

Karen Evans

Chair of ADEW

P-05-932 Education On Food Allergies In Schools & Mandatory EPI PEN Training, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 21.09.20

Thank you to all that have responded, however the problem is no one is being held accountable for these actions. You can include lots of links to great resources but if there is no one to CHECK that this has been done or even checked if they understood what they've read etc what good are these procedures to anyone? Who do they go to if they have any questions? Why aren't we appointing at least 1 person in every school or council to be an allergy champion that is ensuring these guidelines and procedures are met, that can support our teachers and education staff?

Our story is the best example of how these procedures are flawed and have been ignored countless times and not just in our case but many many more. I'm asking the welsh assembly to make it the LAW, to hold those responsible for educating our children, to educate them on what a food allergy is, if a child comes into contact with their allergen whilst at school and has anaphylaxis who's fault is that? If they die due to this, who is being held responsible for not having the right training or knowledge? that if they are having an egg sandwich for lunch then wash your hands after it because their friend could die if they don't. Schools don't HAVE to make anyone aware of any serious food allergies and again our example is under 5 DIFFERENT head teachers and school governors they did NOTHING for my son or anyone else with allergies at his school. Now there is another new head teacher that due to his own personal experience with a family member FINALLY the school is taking it seriously and are making others aware as well as making classrooms free from. These actions are solely personal because this ONE headteacher out of 6 has a loved one with serious food allergies, there is no blanket procedure in place on how to manage allergies and head teachers don't want to get involved because they have never had to know about allergies. How can families living with food allergies just accept this?

However, I have had to show my sons new teachers how to use an epi pen because they AREN'T GIVEN THE TRAINING, give them FREE training when they study to become a teacher, mandatory for anyone that works in a classroom.

We adapt our schools for those with certain disabilities but because we cant SEE food allergies we should just ignore them? We should say click this link and hope for the best?

We invite police officers to tell our children drugs can kill but so can your chocolate bar, it is the same but because of our relationship with food and by using it as a social tool we cannot separate the differences, until food becomes a lethal weapon and then we take it seriously when it affects us, but if it doesn't affect you then it doesn't matter

I have contacted Allergy UK for assistance many times but was always just to go to the headteacher and that is that, YOU as the welsh assembly are responsible for CHANGE and again YOU can make this difference. By providing Wales with the tools needed which is costless then we can save lives, we can stop children from developing food anxiety and not eating because of it, all because you normalised the stigma around having a deadly allergy. Kirsty Williams doesn't want to know and her last response was to go to the local council but I did because they are not supported because THEY DON'T KNOW about allergies, let's give them the TOOLS to LEARN and support teachers and their students.

Because it will only come from another child to die from anaphylaxis at school because we NEVER taught our children that FOOD CAN KILL. It can be PREVENTED by education!

I provided an example the last time the petition was up for discussion from the local council themselves and you can see that their risk assessment is not sufficient enough for children with allergies, it is not good enough and if you let this petition slip you will be showing schools, the local councils and the education system that food allergies aren't serious enough, you'll let hundreds of families affected by allergies daily down, every child deserves an education and they deserve to feel safe whilst in a school environment and that if they ever did need help they would know what to do, epi pen training is not part of the first aid training

From a desperate mother trying to bring a positive change and attitude towards those living with food allergies, I put my faith in you as my welsh government to do what is so life-saving vitally needed, you will be the leaders of change and open the gates for the rest of the UK to follow.

WE CAN DO BETTER, THE EDUCATION SYSTEM AND THE ASSEMBLY CAN DO BETTER, WE ALL MUST DO BETTER

Eitem 4.13

P-05-950 Dysgu Amaethyddiaeth ac Addysg Cefn Gwlad o oed 4 i 16 yn ein Hysgolion

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Osian Hedd Harries, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 93 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddysgu am Amaethyddiaeth ac Astudiaethau Gefn Gwlad yn ein hysgolion.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Mae'n bwysig i bobl ifanc ddysgu sut mae'r broses o greu bwyd yn gweithio, gan ddysgu'r berthynas rhwng Bwyd ac Amaeth. Mae'n bwysig hefyd fod nhw'n dysgu'r sgiliau sylfaenol o sut i allu cynhyrchu cynnyrch ein bwydydd. Fydd hyn hefyd yn magu parch a dealltwriaeth o waith yr Amaethwyr.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Senedd

- Preseli Sir Benfro
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-950
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/03384/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor
Deisebau

6 Gorffennaf 2020

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 18 Mehefin ynghylch y Ddeiseb (P-05-950) Addysg Amaethyddiaeth a Chefn Gwlad i blant 4-16 oed yn ein hysgolion. Mae'r Pwyllgor Deisebau wedi gofyn pa waith sy'n cael ei wneud i ddatblygu adnoddau addysgu ar bynciau, gan gynnwys y rheini a ddygir i sylw'r Pwyllgor, a phryd y bydd yr adnoddau hyn ar gael i athrawon.

Mae eich llythyr yn amserol iawn gan fod addysg yng Nghymru yn newid. Ym mis Ionawr 2020, lanswyd fersiwn gyntaf y cwricwlwm newydd ar gyfer Cymru. Wrth wraidd y cwricwlwm newydd mae'r pedwar diben sy'n nodi'r dyheadau ar gyfer pob plentyn a pherson ifanc. Erbyn iddynt fod yn 16 oed, dylent fod yn unigolion hyderus, moesegol sy'n chwarae rhan weithredol yn eu cymuned a chymdeithas.

Bydd y cwricwlwm ar gael i'w addysgu am y tro cyntaf ym mis Medi 2022; Mae'n darparu fframwaith i gefnogi pob ysgol i gynllunio ei chwricwlwm ei hun ar lefel ysgol leol. Mae hyn yn gwro'n sylweddol o'r dull rhagnodol blaenorol.

Fel rhan o *Diogelu Addysg: canllawiau ar ddysgu dros dymor yr haf* a gyhoeddwyd ar 10 Mehefin 2020, cynghorwyd ysgolion i wneud y gorau o'r amser mae dysgwyr yn ei dreulio yn yr awyr agored. Manteision corfforol, meddyliol ac addysgol dulliau dysgu yn yr awyr agored yw:

- mae dysgu 'yn' yr awyr agored yn cefnogi iechyd a lles corfforol a meddyliol
- mae dysgu 'am' yr awyr agored yn rhoi cyd-destun i ddatblygu dysgwyr galluog ac uchelgeisiol (yn enwedig drwy wyddoniaeth a'r dyniaethau)

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

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

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

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

- mae dysgu 'ar gyfer' yr awyr agored yn gallu ymwneud â'r argyfwng hinsawdd a chynaliadwyedd amgylcheddol, gan arwain at ddatblygu dinasyddion egwyddorol a gwybodus

Mae ystod eang o sefydliadau'n darparu adnoddau i gefnogi ysgolion a lleoliadau wrth ystyried dysgu yn yr awyr agored a gyrchwyd drwy Hwb, yn ogystal â thrwy Cyngor Cymru ar Gyfer Dysgu yn yr Awyr Agored, gan gynnwys eu harweiniad ar 'ddysgu awyr agored o ansawdd uchel i Gymru':

<https://hwb.gov.wales/repository/discovery>

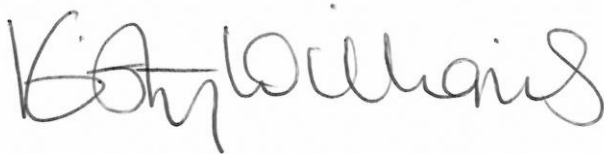
<https://www.walescouncilforoutdoorlearning.org/activity-ideas/>

Fel rhan o'i weithgareddau parhaus, mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi datblygu adnoddau ar-lein sy'n ymdrin â materion megis coed a choetiroedd i ddatblygu cynaliadwy. Mae'r adnoddau'n amlygu pwysigrwydd cynaliadwy wrth reoli ein hadnoddau naturiol, yr amgylchedd a chymunedau lleol:

<https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/business-sectors/education-learning-and-skills/looking-for-learning-resources/?lang=en>

Gobeithiaf fod y wybodaeth hon wedi bod o gymorth.

Yn gywir



Kirsty Williams AS/MS

Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education