

Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Lleoliad: I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 1 – y Senedd Graeme Francis – Clerc y Pwyllgor
Dyddiad: Dydd Mawrth, 7 Mawrth 2017 Kath Thomas – Dipwrwy Glerc
Amser: 09.00 0300 200 6565
SeneddDeisebau@cynulliad.cymru

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant (Tudalennau 1 – 29)

2 Deisebau newydd

2.1 P-05-742 Peidiwch â Gadael i Forsythia Gau!
(Tudalennau 30 – 35)

2.2 P-05-743 Rhowch Derfyn ar Fasnachu Anifeiliaid Anwes Egsotig yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 36 – 49)

2.3 P-05-744 Atal Gasympio; Dilyn y Broses Brynu yn yr Alban
(Tudalennau 50 – 55)

3 Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol

Economi a'r Seilwaith

The following three items will be grouped together for consideration

3.1 P-04-475 Yn eisiau – Bysiau i Feirionnydd
(Tudalen 56)

3.2 P-04-513 Achub gwasanaeth bws X94 Wrecsam/Abermo
(Tudalen 57)

3.3 P-04-515 Darparu rhagor o arian ar gyfer Gwasanaethau Bysiau Cymru
(Tudalen 58)



- 3.4 P-04-686 Dylid Gosod System Goleuadau Traffig yng Nghylchfan Cross Hands
(Tudalen 59)
- 3.5 P-05-729 Cael Gwared ar Gyfyngiadau Cyflymder ar yr M4 wrth Dwnelau Bryn-glas
(Tudalennau 60 – 61)
- 3.6 P-05-733 Dim gweithredu pellach ar Barthau Perygl Nitradau (NVZ) yng Nghymru o gwbl
(Tudalennau 62 – 67)
- lechyd
- 3.7 P-04-532 Gwella Gwasanaethau Niwrogyhyrol Arbenigol yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 68 – 73)
- 3.8 P-04-570 Argaeledd Anghyfartal o Ran Triniaethau Nad Ydynt Wedi'u Harfarnu'n Genedlaethol Gan GIG Cymru
(Tudalennau 74 – 77)
- 3.9 P-05-699 Cronfa Driniaeth i Gymru – rhaid dod â'r Loteri Cod Post ynghylch lechyd i ben
(Tudalen 78)
- 3.10 P-05-693 Rhowch y Brechlyn Llid yr Ymennydd B i Bob Plentyn yng Nghymru am ddim
(Tudalennau 79 – 87)
- Addysg
- 3.11 P-04-481 Cau'r bwlch ar gyfer disgyblion byddar yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 88 – 95)
- 3.12 P-05-704 Dod ag Arholiadau mis Ionawr yn ôl ar gyfer Myfyrwyr Safon Uwch/Uwch Gyfrannol
(Tudalen 96)
- 3.13 P-05-722 Diogelu Anghenion Addysgol Arbennig
(Tudalennau 97 – 108)

Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig

3.14 P-04-439 Diogelu coed hynafol a choed treftadaeth Cymru ymhellach

(Tudalennau 109 – 110)

Gyllid a Llywodraeth Leol

3.15 P-04-681 Caniatáu i'r Cyhoedd Recordio Cyfarfodydd Llywodraeth Leol yng Nghymru

(Tudalennau 111 – 113)

3.16 P-05-730 Cyllid ac Ariannu Llywodraeth Leol

(Tudalennau 114 – 117)

4 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42(ix) i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o weddill y cyfarfod

5 Adolygiad o'r System ddeisebau Cymru y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 2.1

P-05-742 Peidiwch â Gadael i Forsythia Gau!

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Forsythia Youth Centre ar ôl casglu 74 llofnod. Mae'r ddeiseb wedi casglu 533 o lofnodion ar wefan e- ddeiseb arall.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Mae Canolfan Ieuenctid Forsythia mewn perygl o gael ei chau oherwydd ansicrwydd ynghylch ei threfniadau cyllido gan raglen Llywodraeth Cymru, Cymunedau yn Gyntaf.

Mae Canolfan Ieuenctid Forsythia yn gwasanaethu pobl ifanc yn rhad ac am ddim, ac mae ar agor:

- 4 noson yr wythnos am 51 wythnos y flwyddyn;
- Yn ystod y dydd a'r nosweithiau drwy gydol gwyliau'r ysgol;
- Yn ystod y penwythnos os oes gwaith prosiect i'w gwblhau.

Mae gan Forsythia o leiaf 50 o bobl ifanc rhwng 11-20 oed yn bresennol bob nos yn ddi-ffael, a'r rheini o ardaloedd Y Gurnos, Galon Uchaf, Pant, Dowlais a Phen-y-Darren.

Heblaw am Ganolfan Ieuenctid Forsythia, ni fyddai gan bobl ifanc le diogel i fynd iddo o fewn eu cymuned, ac ni fyddai ganddynt yr unman arall i fynd iddo oherwydd nad oes digon o ddarpariaeth i bobl ifanc.

Mae Canolfan Ieuenctid Forsythia yn rhoi'r cyfle i bobl ifanc gymryd rhan mewn prosiectau ieuenctid megis 'Commit to quit' gydag Ash Cymru, prosiectau Erasmus+ ar 'Agweddau a Gwerthoedd Gwaith Ieuenctid', a'r 'prosiect Agenda' mewn partneriaeth â Phrifysgol Caerdydd.

Mae cyfle i'r bobl ifanc hefyd ddefnyddio sefydliadau megis Drug Aid Cymru a chymryd rhan mewn prosiectau Iechyd Rhywiol, rhaglenni Rhoi'r Gorau i Ysmygu, rhaglenni i gynyddu hyder a gwella iechyd meddwl, cânt ennill sgiliau a chymwysterau, a derbyn cymorth mewnol gan gan weithwyr ieuenctid cymwys.

Mae'r bobl ifanc a'r gweithwyr yn pryderu'n fawr am yr ansicrwydd ynghylch trefniadau cyllido Cymunedau yn Gyntaf oherwydd heb y cyllid hwn, bydd yn rhaid i Forsythia gau.

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod unrhyw newidiadau a gaiff eu gwneud i raglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn gwarchod Canolfan Ieuentid Forsythia rhag cael ei gau.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

1. Mae'r bobl ifanc sydd wedi bod ynghlwm â Chanolfan Ieuentid Forsythia wedi bod yn rhan o ymgyrch i wella diogelwch yn y gymuned, gan lwyddo i gael croesfan sebra wedi'i gosod y tu allan i'r Ganolfan Ieuentid, goleuadau wedi'u gosod ar heolydd ger yr ysbyty, a chau'r hen danlwybr peryglus a oedd yn llawn o offer a ddefnyddir i gymryd cyffuriau.
2. Mae'r bobl ifanc yn mynd i ysgolion lleol ac i Goleg Merthyr Tudful i roi addysg ar roi'r gorau i ysmegu.
3. Cydweithiodd pobl ifanc Forsythia â'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol ym mhedwerydd tymor Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan gymryd rhan mewn cyfarfod grŵp ffocws gydag aelodau o'r Pwyllgor i drafod yr ymchwiliad newydd i Sylweddau Seicoweithredol.
4. Mae Canolfan Ieuentid Forsythia wedi ennill 18 o wobrwyon dros y 13 blynedd ddiwethaf yn lleol, yn genedlaethol ac yn rhyngwladol.
5. Mae pobl ifanc Forsythia wedi casglu 533 o lofnodion gan ddefnyddio [change.org](https://www.change.org) i hybu'r ddeiseb.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Canolfan Ieuenctid Forsythia

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 7 Mawrth 2017
Petitions Committee | 7 March 2017

Briff Ymchwil

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-742

Teitl y ddeiseb: Atal Forsythia rhag Cau

Testun y ddeiseb: Mae Canolfan Ieuenctid Forsythia mewn perygl o gael ei chau oherwydd ansicrwydd ynghylch ei threfniadau cyllido gan raglen Llywodraeth Cymru, Cymunedau yn Gyntaf.

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Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod

unrhyw newidiadau a gaiff eu gwneud i raglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn gwarchod Canolfan Ieuenctid Forsythia rhag cael ei chau.

Cymunedau yn Gyntaf

[Cymunedau yn Gyntaf](#) yw prif raglen Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â thlodi. Dechreuodd yn 2001, ond ad-drefnwyd y rhaglen yn 2012 i wella perfformiad ac atebolrwydd. Mae Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn anelu at "gau'r bylchau economaidd, addysg/sgiliau ac iechyd rhwng ein hardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig a rhai mwy cefnog", gyda'r nod tymor hir o "gyfrannu at liniaru tlodi parhaus". Mae'n gwneud hyn trwy ddarparu cyllid i 19 o 'gyrff cyflawni arweiniol' ar gyfer 52 o ardaloedd gwahanol a elwir yn 'glystyrau', sydd wedyn yn dosbarthu arian i brosiectau unigol.

Ym mis Chwefror 2017 cyhoeddodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gymunedau a Phlant y byddai'r [Rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn cael ei diddymu'n raddol](#). Yn ystod y cyhoeddiad hwnnw dywedodd:

"Rwy'n ymwybodol o'r effaith bosibl ar unigolion a chymunedau. Felly, byddaf yn mabwysiadu dull gofalus wrth fwrw ymlaen, gan geisio cadw rhai o'r agweddau mwyaf effeithiol ar y gwaith a wnaethpwyd gan Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Byddaf yn sicrhau bod gan y prif gyrff cyflenwi ddigon o amser ac adnoddau i gynllunio'r pontio. Ac felly, rwyf wedi penderfynu y bydd cyllid, ar 70 y cant o'r lefelau presennol, yn cael ei ddarparu hyd at fis Mawrth 2018. Byddaf yn sefydlu cronfa etifeddiaeth gwerth £6 miliwn, i'w chyflwyno ym mis Ebrill 2018 a fydd yn galluogi awdurdodau lleol, mewn ymgynghoriad â chymunedau a byrddau gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, i gynnal rhai o'r asedau cymunedol neu'r ymyraethau mwyaf effeithiol a ddatblygwyd gan Cymunedau yn Gyntaf."

Cyflwynodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet sylwadau hefyd yn benodol ar [liniaru unrhyw effaith bosibl ar blant a phobl ifanc](#):

"Mae buddsoddi yn ein plant yn fuddsoddiad ar gyfer y tymor hir. Dyma'r dull mwyaf cynaliadwy o adeiladu dyfodol mwy llewyrchus.

Rwyf wedi fy nghalonogi gan yr ymatebion cadarnhaol iawn a gafwyd hyd yn hyn i'r gwaith o ddatblygu parthau plant, a sefydlu canolfan ACE i helpu sefydliadau, cymunedau ac unigolion ledled Cymru i fynd i'r afael â phrofiadau niweidiol yn ystod plentyndod, a all gael effaith mor ddinistriol ar gyfleoedd bywyd i blant.

Bydd y mentrau hyn, ynghyd â'n buddsoddiad parhaus yn rhaglenni llwyddiannus Dechrau'n Deg a Theuluoedd yn Gyntaf, yn sicrhau bod cefnogaeth gynhwysfawr i blant wrth iddynt dyfu'n oedolion."

Camau gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Ym mis Rhagfyr 2016, cyhoeddodd Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg y Cynulliad adroddiad yn dilyn ei ymchwiliad ar [Waith Ieuenctid](#). Cafodd bob un o'r argymhellion eu derbyn naill ai yn llawn neu mewn egwyddor gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae ymateb llawn Llywodraeth Cymru ar gael ar [wefan](#) y Cynulliad ac mae trawsgrifiad o'r drafodaeth yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar gael yma: [Cofnod y Trafodion, 8 Chwefror 2017](#)

Disgwylir datganiad gan Alun Davies, y Gweinidog dros Ddysgu Gydol Oes a'r Iaith Gymraeg ar "Ddyfodol Cyflenwi Gwaith Ieuenctid yng Nghymru" ddydd Mawrth 21 Mawrth 2017.

Mae'r rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf wedi bod yn destun craffu gan bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad ar sawl achlysur. Yn fwyaf diweddar, clywodd y Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau dystiolaeth gan Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gymunedau a Phlant ar [16 Chwefror 2017](#).

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

Carl Sargeant AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gymunedau a Phlant
Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Children




Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-742
Ein cyf/Our ref CS/00134/17

Mike Hedges AM
Chair - Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
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 February 2017

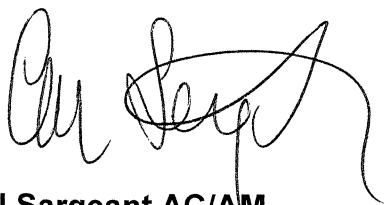
Dear Mike

Thank you for your letter of 24 January following your receipt of Petition P-05-742 "Stop Forsythia Closing".

I appreciate the concern of the young people and workers who have signed the petition but, when I made my statement on resilient communities on 11 October, I made clear I wanted to look at whether Communities First is still the most effective and appropriate way to tackle poverty and deliver for communities across Wales. In my statement, I also signalled the start of a broad programme of engagement to gather people's views on building resilient communities. An important part of the engagement has been to consider the possible impact of any potential future decisions on people, communities and community buildings and we have therefore gathered detailed assessments from our Communities First Lead Delivery Bodies.

The first part of the engagement programme, relating to the future of Communities First, closed on 15 January. After analysis of the responses, I will be making another statement in shortly.

Yours sincerely



Carl Sargeant AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gymunedau a Phlant
Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Children

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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Correspondence.Carl.Sargeant@gov.wales

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

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

Eitem 2.2

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

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

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Abertawe
- Gorllewin De Cymru

Deiseb P-05-743: Rhowch derfyn ar fasnachu

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 7 Mawrth 2017

Petitions Committee | 7 March 2017

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-743

Teitl y ddeiseb: Rhowch derfyn ar fasnachu anifeiliaid anwes egsoftig yng Nghymru

Testun y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gymryd camau gweithredu yn erbyn masnachu mewn anifeiliaid egsoftig sy'n cael eu dal a'u magu ar gyfer y fasnach anifeiliaid anwes yng Nghymru. Dylai hefyd wahardd trwyddedu pob busnes sydd ynghlwm â'r fasnach ddinistriol, greulon ac anfoesegol hon, gydag eithriadau clir ar gyfer canolfannau achub a chanolfannau achub trwyddedig. Rydym hefyd yn annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ddilyn esiampl Llywodraeth yr Alban, sydd wedi ymrwymo i adolygu masnachu a mewnfario anifeiliaid egsoftig ar gyfer y fasnach anifeiliaid anwes yn yr Alban ym mis Chwefror 2015, dan arweiniad Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Faterion Gwledig a'r Amgylchedd. Er mwyn i Gymru gael ei chymryd o ddifrif yn y gymuned gadwraeth fyd-eang, rydym o'r farn na allwn gael ein gweld yn caniatáu i'r fasnach hon barhau yn ein gwlad ein hunain. Mae hyn yn amlygu pryderon Cymdeithas Milfeddygon Prydain (BVA), Ffederasiwn Milfeddygon Ewrop (FVE) a'r RSPCA.

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

Cefndir

Anifeiliaid anwes egsoftig yng Nghymru

Roedd [Arolwg Cenedlaethol Cymru 2014–15](#), a gynhaliwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru, yn amcangyfrif bod tua 4.2 y cant o aelwydydd Cymru yn cadw aderyn fel anifail anwes, a bod 1.4 y cant yn cadw ymlusgiad fel anifail anwes. Nododd [arolwg RSPCA Cymru \(PDF 1.22MB\)](#) yn 2015 bod 9 y cant o aelwydydd Cymru yn berchen ar barot, neidr, madfall neu fwnci, neu wedi bod yn berchen ar un o'r anifeiliaid hynny yn y gorffennol. Mae [Cymdeithas Cynhyrchwyr Bwyd Anifeiliaid Anwes](#), neu'r PFMA, yn amcangyfrif y cadwyd 1.3 miliwn o adar, nadroedd, crwbanod a môr-grwbanod fel anifeiliaid anwes mewn aelwydydd yn y DU yn 2015, ac mae [Ffederasiwn Brydeinig yr Ymlusgolegwyr \(PDF 2.99MB\)](#) yn amcangyfrif y cedwir dros 7 miliwn o ymlusgiaid ac amffibiaid fel anifeiliaid anwes. Yn 2016, cyflwynodd [Canolfan Derbyn Anifeiliaid Heathrow](#) adroddiad yn nodi y bu i 200,000 o ymlusgiaid gyrraedd y DU.

Pryderon ynghylch anifeiliaid anwes egsoftig

Gall anifeiliaid anwes egsoftig fod ag anghenion gofal a all fod yn heriol ac yn gostus i'w diwallu, ac mae arbenigwyr milfeddygol weithiau yn anodd eu cael. Mae rhanddeiliaid yn nodi eu pryderon bod prynu anifeiliaid anwes heb y lefel ddigonol o wybodaeth neu heb baratoi yn ddigonol yn gallu arwain at amddifadu neu greulondeb, hyd yn oed os yw hynny'n anfwriadol. [Mae RSPCA Cymru \(PDF 1.22MB\)](#) yn nodi i'r sefydliad dderbyn 407 o gwynion o greulondeb tuag at bysgod, adar egsoftig a mamaliaid yng Nghymru yn 2014. Rhwng 2012 a 2014, erlynodd RSPCA naw diffynnydd yng Nghymru am droseddau a oedd yn ymwneud ag anifeiliaid anwes egsoftig. Ymhlith yr achosion a oedd yn ymwneud ag anifeiliaid anwes egsoftig, roedd [mwnci Marmoset a gafodd ei ganfod yng Nghasnewydd](#), menyw [a gafodd ei brathu gan beithon 3 metr o hyd yn Abertawe](#), a [draig farfog a anfonwyd yn y post i siop anifeiliaid anwes yng Nghaerdydd](#). Ynghlwm wrth rywogaethau peryglus neu wenwynig, mae risgiau i iechyd a diogelwch unigolion. [Mae data GIG Cymru ynghylch derbyniadau ysbyty](#) ar gyfer 2015/16 yn cynnwys chwe derbyniad oherwydd brathladau a chyswllt ag ymlusgiaid a phryfed cop.

Yn fwy diweddar, mynegwyd pryderon ynghylch y cynnydd mewn gwerthu anifeiliaid anwes dros y we. Awgrymir y gellir cael gafael ar ystod o rywogaethau yn hawdd ac yn sydyn ar y we, gan arwain at bobl yn prynu heb ystyried y peth yn iawn. Mae rhanddeiliaid yn dadlau nad yw gwerthwyr yn ddarostyngedig i'r un meini prawf llym ag ydyw siopau anifeiliaid anwes, gan arwain at warchodaeth brin o safbwynt yr anifeiliaid ac o safbwynt y prynwyr. Canfu'r ymchwiliad ['One Click Away'](#), ar unrhyw bryd, yr hysbysebair tua 25,000 o anifeiliaid anwes egsoftig ar werth ar y chwe gwefan a astudiwyd.

Wrth ymateb i argymhelliad a wnaed mewn [ymchwiliad i brimataid fel anifeiliaid anwes](#), [nododd Llywodraeth y DU](#):

The Government considers that regardless of the age of the Pet Animals Act 1951, it still provides appropriate protection for the welfare of animals sold as pets. The 1951 Act makes clear that a pet shop is: the "*carrying on at premises of any nature (including a private dwelling) of a business of selling animals as pets...*". This would therefore include businesses selling primates over the internet. Even a business selling over the internet must have premises where the animals are held and therefore should be licensed and subject to inspection.

Roedd yr ymateb hefyd yn crybwyll gwaith y [Grŵp Cyngchori ynghylch Hysbysebu Anifeiliaid Anwes](#). Caiff y Grŵp gefnogaeth gan Lywodraeth Cymru, ac mae'n hybu'r angen i hysbysebu anifeiliaid anwes yn gyfrifol trwy addysgu a chydweithio rhwng sefydliadau lles a gwefannau.

Deddfwriaeth sy'n ymwneud ag anifeiliaid anwes egsoftig

Deddfwriaeth yng Nghymru

Mae Adran 9 o [Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006](#), sy'n gymwys i Gymru a Lloegr, yn gosod dyletswydd ar berchnogion anifeiliaid anwes i ofalu am anghenion sylfaenol eu hanifail, mae'n cyflwyno dirwyon sy'n fwy llym am amddifadu neu greulondeb, ac mae'n rhoi rhagor o bwerau i orfodwyr allu ymyrryd. Mae'r llythyr gan Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig at y Cadeirydd ynghylch y ddeiseb hon yn nodi fel a ganlyn:

It is the owner's responsibility to exercise a duty of care and to be responsible. Severe penalties can be imposed by the courts for not fulfilling such obligations, although I recognise it is better to avoid problems than to deal with them.

Defnyddiwyd y ddogfen [The Good Practice Guidelines for the Welfare of Privately Kept Reptiles & Amphibians \(PDF 2.99MB\)](#), a gefnogir gan Lywodraeth y DU, yn sail i [Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006](#). Nid yw mynd yn groes i'r canllawiau yn drosedd ynddo'i hun, ond os bydd unrhyw gyhuddiadau yn cael eu gwneud o dan Adran 9 o'r Ddeddf, gall y Llys gyfeirio at y canllawiau. Mae'r ddogfen [Code of Practice for the Welfare of Privately Kept Non-Human primates \(the Primate Code\) 2010 \(PDF 771KB\)](#) yn gymwys i Loegr yn unig.

Mae gofyniad yn y [Ddeddf Anifeiliaid Peryglus 1976](#) i berchnogion anifeiliaid fod â thrwydded i gadw [mathau penodol o anifeiliaid a ystyrir yn wyllt, peryglus neu egsoftig](#). Ceir trwyddedau gan awdurdodau lleol wedi iddynt gynnal asesiad ar y perchennog a'r fangre lle y bydd yr anifail yn cael ei gadw.

Mae'r [Ddeddf Anifeiliaid Anwes 1951](#) yn diogelu lles anifeiliaid a werthir fel anifeiliaid anwes, gan ei gwneud yn ofynnol ar unrhyw berson sy'n cadw siop anifeiliaid anwes i ddal trwydded gan y cyngor lleol.

Mae Adran 14(1) o'r [Ddeddf Bywyd Gwyllt a Chefn Gwlad 1981](#) yn ei gwneud yn drosedd i ryddhau anifail nad ydyw'n frodorol, neu adael i'r anifail hwnnw ddianc i fywyd gwyllt. Mae'n rhaid i unrhyw un sy'n bwriadu mewnfario rhywogaeth nad ydyw'n frodorol i'r DU [wneud cais am drwydded](#)

Mae'r [Ddeddf Trwyddedu Sŵ 1981 \(PDF 775KB\)](#) yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol cynnal arolwg a thrwyddedu pob sŵ ym Mhrydain.

Mae'r [Gorchymyn Lles Anifeiliaid wrth Gludo \(Cymru\) 2007](#) yn ymdrin â chludo anifeiliaid asgwrn cefn mewn cysylltiad â gweithgarwch economaidd.

Yn neddfwriaeth bresennol Cymru, nid oes unrhyw fesurau i drwyddedu sefydliadau lles anifeiliaid, neu warchodfeydd. Nododd adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd yn 2012 (PDF 2857KB) gan [Rwydwaith Lles Anifeiliaid Cymru](#) bryderon sydd ynghlwm wrth y diffyg rheoleiddio yn y maes hwn. [Mae erthygl yn y Blog 'Pigion'](#) yn cynnig rhagor o fanylion. Yn sgil yr adroddiad, daeth deiseb i law, ac mae manylion y ddeiseb i'w gweld isod yn y rhan ar 'gamau gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru'.

Cyfraith a chonfensiwn ynghylch masnach rhyngwladol

Mae'r [Confensiwn ar Fasnach Rhyngwladol Rhywogaethau mewn Perygl a Fflora a Ffawna gwyllt](#) (CITES) yn amcanu i sicrhau nad yw masnachu anifeiliaid a phlanhigion gwyllt yn peryglu eu goroesiad. Mae [miloedd o rywogaethau sydd o dan reolaeth](#) angen trwydded ar gyfer eu mewnfario, eu hallfario ac unrhyw fudd masnachol a wneir ohonynt. Yr [Awdurdod Rheoli CITES](#) dynodedig yn y DU yw adran Bywyd Gwyllt Defra. Yr Asiantaeth Iechyd Anifeiliaid a Phlanhigion sy'n dyfarnu trwyddedau a thystysgrifau.

Yn 2007, cyflwynwyd [gwaharddiad parhaol ar fewnfario adar gwyllt sydd wedi cael eu dal i'r UE](#). Ymateb oedd hyn yn bennaf i'r ffliw adar, ond canmolwyd hynny gan sawl NGO gan gynnwys yr [Ymddiriedolaeth Parotiaid Gwyllt](#), yr [RSPB](#) a [Chymorth Anifeiliaid](#) oherwydd y canlyniadau o ran lles a chadwraeth.

Trwyddedu Anifeiliaid

Fel arfer, trwyddedir anifeiliaid ar sail 'rhestr negatif', sy'n golygu bod cyfyngiadau o ran y rhywogaethau penodol y gellir cael gafael arnynt, neu fod angen trwydded i gael anifeiliaid o'r fath. Y dull a ddefnyddir yn y DU yw defnyddio [sawl rhestr negatif](#), sy'n golygu bod angen edrych ar sawl gofyniad deddfwriaethol fel ei gilydd. Heb ddiweddariadau parhaus, awgrymir bod posibilrwydd na cheir cyfeiriad mewn deddfwriaeth ar gyfer materion a fydd yn codi. Dull arall y gellid ei ddefnyddio fyddai 'rhestrau positif', lle bo rhywogaethau sy'n addas i'w cadw gan unigolion preifat yn cael eu nodi ar un rhestr benodol. Mae pob rhywogaeth arall naill ai wedi'i gwahardd neu angen trwydded i'w chadw. Ar y diwydiant anifeiliaid anwes y mae'r baich i ddarparu tystiolaeth wyddonol sy'n dangos bod rhywogaeth yn addas i'w chadw fel anifail anwes. Ceir rhagor o wybodaeth ar y modd y gellid defnyddio rhestrau positif [ar wefan ENDCAP](#).

Pryderon a fynegwyd gan randdeiliaid

Mae'r ddeiseb yn cyfeirio at y pryderon a fynegwyd gan dri sefydliad yn benodol, sef Cymdeithas Milfeddygon Prydain (BVA), Ffederasiwn Milfeddygon Ewrop (FVE) a Chymdeithas Frenhinol Atal Creulondeb i Anifeiliaid (RSPCA).

Safbwynt RSPCA

Mae'r RSPCA yn rhan o gynghrair o elusennau [sy'n ymgyrchu o blaid gwahardd cadw primatiaid fel anifeiliaid anwes](#). Yn ei llythyr at y Cadeirydd, nododd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet yr ymgyrch hon, gan ddweud:

Arrangements are in place for my officials to discuss the RSPCA campaign in greater detail over the coming months.

Argymhellodd RSPCA Cymru yn ei adroddiad [Materion Lles Anifeiliaid ar gyfer y Pumed Cynulliad](#) y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru wneud fel a ganlyn:

undertake a wholesale review of legislation surrounding the dealing, trading and selling of animals; including a key focus of the regulation of animals sold online.

[Roedd yr adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd ar les anifeiliaid gwyllt \(PDF 1.22MB\)](#) yn galw am ragor o gyllid i archwilio masnach anifeiliaid anwes egsoftig yng Nghymru, er mwyn cael system drwyddedu neu gofrestru ar gyfer gwarchodfeydd anifeiliaid.

Safbwynt BVA

Mynegodd BVA [bryderon ynghylch lles a masnach anifeiliaid anwes egsoftig](#). Yn 2015, cyhoeddodd BVA [ddatganiad ar y cyd ar anifeiliaid anwes anhraddodiadol \(PDF 141KB\)](#) ynghyd â Chymdeithas Filfeddygol Anifeiliaid Bach Prydain (BSAVA), Cymdeithas Filfeddygol Sŵolegol Prydain (BVZS) a Chymdeithas Filfeddygol ar gyfer Pysgod (FVS). Mae'r datganiad yn cynnig nifer o argymhellion ynghylch rheoleiddio a gorfodi, gan gynnwys gwahardd mewnfario ymlusgiaid ac amffibaid gwyllt sydd wedi cael eu dal i'r UE. Mae'r BVA hefyd yn rhan o'r ymgyrch i wahardd cadw primatiaid fel anifeiliaid anwes.

Safbwynt FVE

[Mae FVE](#) yn sefydliad ymbarél sy'n cynnwys sefydliadau milfeddygol o 38 gwlad Ewropeaidd. Yn 2013, [galwodd ar lywodraethau gwledydd Ewrop i gyfyngu ar gadw anifeiliaid egsoftig fel anifeiliaid anwes](#).

Sefydliadau eraill

Mae sefydliadau hefyd yn ymgyrchu o blaid cadw anifeiliaid anwes egsoftig. Er enghraifft, mae Ffederasiwn Herpetologwyr Prydain yn cynnal [ymgyrch 'Hands Off Our Hobby'](#) a sefydlwyd i ymateb i gyhoeddiad adolygiad Llywodraeth yr Alban. Mae'r [ymgyrch 'Hands Off Our Hobby'](#) gan OATA (Ornamental and Aquatic Trade Association) yn gweithio i amddiffyn yr hobi o gadw pysgod addurniadol

Sefydlwyd [Cymdeithas Masnach Anifeiliaid Anwes Egsotig ac Ymlusgiaid \(REPTA\)](#) i gynrychioli barn y rheiny sydd ynghlwm wrth y fasnach ac sy'n pryderu am yr effaith bosibl a gaiff ymgyrchoedd yn erbyn anifeiliaid anwes egsotig. Mae'r cyflwyniad '[Overview of the Exotic Pet Trade in the UK](#)' (PDF 3.74MB) yn cynnig rhagor o fanylion.

Adolygiad yr Alban ar fasnach a mewnfario anifeiliaid egsotig.

Mae'r ddeiseb yn cyfeirio at y camau gweithredu a wnaed gan Lywodraeth yr Alban. Ym mis Chwefror 2015, ymrwymodd Richard Lochhead, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Faterion Gwledig a'r Amgylchedd yn Llywodraeth yr Alban, [y byddai'n cynnal adolygiad](#) o drefniadau masnach a mewnfario anifeiliaid egsotig a gedwir fel anifeiliaid anwes. Ym mis Tachwedd 2015, cynhaliodd Llywodraeth yr Alban [gyfarfod rhanddeiliaid](#). Codwyd yr adolygiad [Yn Senedd yr Alban](#) (PQ S5W-04082) ym mis Tachwedd 2016. Ymatebodd Roseanna Cunningham, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd, Newid Hinsawdd a Diwygio Tir fel a ganlyn:

The review of the exotic pet trade is part of a wider review of pet welfare, which is a substantial and on-going piece of work. Initial meetings with stakeholders have already been held on exotic pets and breeding and sale of pets and further meetings are planned to discuss what the welfare challenges are and on how animal welfare might be best assured in various situations.

Once the review is completed, proposals for changes to the current legislation and/or policies relating to pet welfare will be developed and, in due course, consulted on. It is still too early in the process to suggest what those changes might be.

Mae llythyr Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig at y Cadeirydd ynghylch y ddeiseb hon yn nodi bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn disgwyl am ganlyniad adolygiad yr Alban. Sonnir am y camau gweithredu a wneir yn Lloegr hefyd, yn arbennig at ailstrwythuro'r trefniadau trwyddedu ar gyfer sefydliadau anifeiliaid, megis siopau anifeiliaid anwes.

Camau Gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

[Fframwaith Cymru ar Iechyd a Lles Anifeiliaid](#) yw cynllun Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer gwella safonau iechyd a lles anifeiliaid anwes. Mae ail ran y [cynllun gweithredu blynyddol](#) hwn yn rhychwantu 2016–17. Yn ei llythyr at y Cadeirydd ynghylch y ddeiseb hon, cyfeiriodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig at y cynllun gweithredu, gan bwysleisio'r ymrwymiad a wnaed i adolygu Cod Ymarfer Llywodraeth Cymru a gyhoeddwyd o dan *Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006*. Mae hyn hefyd yn cynnwys ystyried a oes angen Codau Ymarfer ychwanegol ar gyfer rhywogaethau eraill, megis anifeiliaid egsotig. Mae gohebiaeth Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet hefyd yn crybwyll y Grŵp a sefydlwyd ynghylch Fframwaith Cymru ar Iechyd a Lles Anifeiliaid i gefnogi'r gwaith o weithredu'r Fframwaith a chynghori Llywodraeth Cymru ar faterion sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd a lles anifeiliaid.

Ym mis Rhagfyr 2016, gwnaeth Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet [ddatganiad ysgrifenedig ar Arddangosfeydd Symudol o Anifeiliaid, gan gynnwys Syrcasau](#) a fanylodd ar y cynlluniau i ddatblygu rhaglen drwyddedu neu gofrestru er mwyn rheoli Arddangosfeydd Anifeiliaid Symudol.

Camau Gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Roedd deiseb yn y Pedwerydd Cynulliad, sef [P-04-500 Galw am Reoleiddio Sefydliadau Lles Anifeiliaid yng Nghymru](#) a oedd yn galw am reoleiddio gorfodol ar sefydliadau achub anifeiliaid. Trafodwyd y ddeiseb am y tro cyntaf gan Y Pwyllgor Deisebau fis Medi 2013, a daeth y trafodaethau i ben ym mis Ionawr 2016. O ganlyniad, cynhaliwyd adolygiad newydd gan Rwydwaith Lles Anifeiliaid Cymru, a gynhyrchodd [atodiad at yr adroddiad a fu'n wreiddiol yn sail i'r ddeiseb](#). Nodwyd y posibilrwydd o greu Cod Ymarfer ar gyfer anifeiliaid anwes egsotig, a fyddai'n cael ei gynnwys yn yr adolygiad ehangach o Godau Ymarfer Lles Anifeiliaid, yn un o gyfarfodydd y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig ar 2 Tachwedd 2016 yn ystod y sesiwn dystiolaeth gydag [Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig](#).

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

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig
Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Rural Affairs



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-743
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/00245/17

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February 2017

Dear Mike

Thank you for your letter of 31 January regarding Petition P-05-743 – End the Exotic Pet Trade in Wales.

Animals currently kept in captivity are subject to the requirements of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 and particularly the duty of care set out in section 9 of this Act. It is the owner's responsibility to exercise a duty of care and to be responsible. Severe penalties can be imposed by the courts for not fulfilling such obligations, although I recognise it is better to avoid problems than to deal with them.

In addition, (with some exceptions), a licence has to be obtained under the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 (DWAA) to keep certain species. This involves an assessment being undertaken by the Local Authority to ensure the suitability of the owner and his/her premises for keeping the species. The DWAA can be found at:
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1976/38>

As you are aware the RSPCA Cymru issued a briefing document on 21st October 2016 calling for a ban on keeping primates as pets in Wales

Arrangements are in place for my officials to discuss the RSPCA campaign in greater detail over the coming months.

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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 45

I am aware of a review being undertaken in Scotland regarding the way in which exotic pets are traded. In England, proposals to overhaul the licensing of animal establishments, including pet shops, are being actioned. We await the review in Scotland with interest as there will be similarities across the UK.

A paper has been presented to the Wales Animal Health and Welfare Framework Group for consideration on the trade of exotic pets. The Group, which was set up to support the implementation of the Framework and advise the Welsh Government on animal health & welfare issues and the paper will be discussed at a future meeting.

Within the Wales Animal Health and Welfare Framework Implementation Plan for 2016-17, a commitment exists to review the Welsh Government's Codes of Practice as published under the Animal Welfare Act 2006. This includes considering whether additional Codes of Practice are required for other species, for example exotic animals. Breach of a provision of a Code is not an offence in itself, however, the Codes can be used as evidence in court proceedings for animal welfare offences.

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig
Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Rural Affairs

P-05-743 End the Exotic Pet Trade in Wales – Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 28.02.17

Dear Mr Hedges,

Many thanks for your correspondence in reference to the consideration of my petition to end the sale of exotic pets in Wales (P-05-743), and for the copy of the response to your enquiry from Lesley Griffith AC/AM, Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Rural Affairs, received February 8.

I am grateful for this opportunity to direct your committee's attention to the following.

Ms Griffiths states that a paper on the exotic pet trade has been presented to the Wales Animal Health and Welfare Framework (AHWF) group. Please see below the Government Implementation Plan 2016-17 concerning the Wales Animal Health and Welfare Framework (AHWF) which gives a commitment to review the Welsh Government's Codes of Practice as published under the Animal Welfare Act 2006. This includes considering whether additional Codes of Practice are required for other species. I have attached a copy of the link for ease of reference: <http://gov.wales/docs/drah/publications/160804-animal-health-welfare-framework-2016-implementation-plan-en.pdf>

It is my understanding that the Framework Group is due to meet with a reptile specialist in a forthcoming meeting. In addition, the Chief Veterinary Officer for Wales (CVO) has historically added this topic to the agenda of a UK CVO meeting to commence a UK-wide discussion.

Whilst the AHWF briefing makes it clear that the Welsh Government can begin the process to revise the Animal Welfare Codes of Practice, no specific timescales are given. Also, there does not appear to have been any progress to tighten the rules, despite the Welsh Government having had devolved powers over budgets for the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) since 2011. APHA are an executive arm of the Department for Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) who are very specific in their Code of Practice on implementing the Animal Welfare Act 2006 – you will find the link here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/218679/primate-cop.pdf

It should be possible to tighten the licensing process to ensure exotic pets are not housed with other animals and are kept in conditions appropriate to their natural

habitat, i.e. diet, temperature, bedding etc. Also, banning the import of exotic pets, thereby allowing these animals only to be traded within their existing country, would have the long-term impact of significantly reducing the industry in the UK, as well as sending out the clear message that such a trade, wherever perpetrated, is detrimental to the animals concerned and their environment. By tightening the guidelines we could, potentially, significantly reduce the number of exotic pets in Britain and thereby combat the industry domestically and abroad.

I would therefore ask that the following questions – further directed at the Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Rural Affairs – be foremost in the committee members' minds when considering the fate of my petition:

Will the Minister be undertaking a review of animal welfare, including the welfare of exotic pets?

What discussions have taken place between the Chief Veterinary Officer on behalf of the Minister and her counterparts in Scotland and England regarding the welfare of exotic pets?

What proposals does the Minister have to regulate the sale of exotic animals?

It may be of interest to you that 21 of 22 local authorities in Wales replied to my request for information regarding the number of licenses issued to businesses selling exotic pets (not including on the web). I can therefore report that there are 134 such licensed premises in Wales. Although I do not have the figures for the numbers of animals involved – that is, reptiles, birds, mammals and fish – it is clear that many thousands are being kept and traded. This situation – the capture, breeding, transportation, sale and care of wild animals, unsuited to lives as domestic pets in a northern clime – continues to need urgent redress.

As mentioned by Ms Griffiths in her letter to you, she is aware of the current review of the trade in exotic pets instigated by the Scottish Government. This was in response to the successful campaign launched by the charity One Kind and supported by the RSPCA, PDSA, Captured Animals Protection Society, Four Paws, Wild Futures, and Born Free Foundation amongst others. I am sure that a similar campaign here in Wales would attract an identical level of support. As I write, The Assembly is in receipt of a briefing document from RSPCA Cymru highlighting the unsuitability of keeping primates as pets, and calling for a ban on the practice.

At the very least, I am asking that the petition to end the exotic pet trade in Wales be considered for further actioning on the grounds that a wider debate of the

welfare issues occasioned by it are long overdue. I would urge that there be no complacency on the part of the committee, or concerned members thereof, as many thousands of captured wild, and domestically bred, animals are enduring unnatural and cruel lives in shops and domestic homes throughout the country, today and everyday.

I further ask the committee that short of asking The Assembly to debate a total end to the trade in exotic pets that it, at least, consider the introduction of a Positive List System. This would permit the keeping of an exotic pet only if its suitability to life in private ownership were incontrovertibly assessed by such a system using clear, transparent and evidence based criteria collated on species conservation, the dangers of invasive disease, ease of good husbandry – including proof of appropriate knowledge of needs and care – and the clear availability of care guidelines, and enforcement measures.

For your convenience I include the notification from the Scottish Government about the review instigated by The Cabinet Secretary for Rural Affairs and the Environment, Richard Lochhead:

<http://news.scotland.gov.uk/News/Review-of-exotic-pet-trade-15ea.aspx>

Thank you for your kind attention.

Sincerely, and faithfully yours,

David Sedley

Eitem 2.3

P-05-744 Atal Gasympio; Dilyn y Broses Brynu yn yr Alban

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Victoria Bridle ar ôl casglu 18 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i adolygu'r ffordd yr ydym yn prynu ac yn gwerthu tai ac i asesu a fyddai'n bosibl gweithredu system fel yr un yn yr Alban i atal gasympio.munedau yn Gyntaf yn gwarchod Canolfan Ieuencid Forsythia rhag cael ei gau.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Fy enw i yw Victoria Bridle. Roedd fy ngŵr a minnau'n arfer byw yn ne-ddwyrain Llundain a gwnaethom symud i ogledd Cymru tua thair blwyddyn a hanner yn ôl. Ychydig wythnosau'n ôl gwnaethom gynnig ar dŷ yr oeddem wedi syrthio mewn cariad ag ef. Derbyniwyd y cynnig ac roedd y tŷ Wedi'i Werthu yn Amodol ar Gytundeb. Dywedodd ein gwerthwr tai wrthym ei fod wedi dweud wrth yr asiant arall i'w dynnu oddi ar y farchnad fel nad oedd ar gael ar gyfer ymweliadau na derbyniadau mwyach. Roedd popeth yn mynd yn dda iawn hyd nes inni gael gwybod gan ein gwerthwr tai fod yr asiant arall wedi cael galwad ffôn yn dweud bod rhywun arall wedi gwneud cynnig a'i fod wedi'i dderbyn. Felly y cyfan y gwnaethom ei dalu oedd ffioedd y cyfreithwyr.

Gwnaethom sefydlu'r ddeiseb hon er mwyn ceisio atal hyn rhag digwydd gan fod gennym bopeth, gan gynnwys cynnig morgais, yn eu lle.

At hynny, gwnaethom hyd yn oed weld y gwerthwyr ar y dydd Sadwrn gyda'n plentyn 18 mis oed i gael golwg terfynol o gwmpas ar y gosodiadau a'r ffitiadau. Dywedodd y gwerthwyr hyd yn oed beth yr oeddent am eu gadael inni a gwnaethom ysgwyd llaw hefyd. Wrth ddweud wrth bobl eraill am hyn, roeddent yn meddwl bod gasympio yn anghyfreithlon, ond yn amlwg nid yw hynny'n wir.

Ac i goroni'r cwbl, es i at werthwr tai arall y diwrnod o'r blaen i ofyn a oedd ganddynt unrhyw beth arall ar werth. Gwnaethant hyd yn oed geisio rhoi'r tŷ y cawsom ein gasympio arno inni. Felly, maent yn amlwg yn ceisio gasympio'r bobl hyn, sy'n amlwg yn anghywir. Llofnodwch y ddeiseb hon a'i drosglwyddo i deulu a ffrindiau i'w lofnodi er mwyn ceisio atal hyn rhag digwydd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Clwyd
- Gogledd Cymru

Dilyn y broses o brynu cartref yn yr Alban

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 7 Mawrth 2017

Petitions Committee | 7 March 2017

Briff Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-744

Teitl y ddeiseb: Atal gasympio; dilyn y broses brynu yn yr Alban

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i adolygu'r ffordd yr ydym yn prynu ac yn gwerthu tai ac i asesu a fyddai'n bosibl gweithredu system fel yr un yn yr Alban i atal gasympio.

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Cefndir

Mae'r system ar gyfer prynu a gwerthu cartrefi yn y Alban yn wahanol i'r un a ddefnyddir yng Nghymru.

Yng Nghymru a Lloegr mae eiddo yn cael eu marchnata i'w gwerthu fel arfer gan werthwyr tai. Bydd y pris yn aml yn cael ei ddisgrifio fel 'cynigion o gwmpas ...' ac mae cynigion yn cael eu gwneud drwy'r gwerthwr tai sy'n gwerthu'r eiddo. Pan fydd cynnig yn cael ei dderbyn, mae hynny'n cael ei wneud 'yn amodol ar gontract'. Hyd nes i'r contractau gael eu cyfnewid gall y gwerthwr neu'r prynwr dynnu'n ôl o'r trafodiad heb gosb. Cyn i gontractau gael eu cyfnewid, bydd y darpar brynwr fel arfer yn comisiynu arolwg, yn ymgymryd â chwiliadau cyfreithiol a threfnu morgais os oes angen. Er bod eiddo yn cael ei dynnu oddi ar y farchnad yn aml pan fydd cynnig yn cael ei dderbyn yn y lle cyntaf, nid yw hyn yn wir bob amser.

Yn yr Alban, mae llawer o gyfreithwyr yn werthwyr tai hefyd. Bydd cyfreithwyr felly yn marchnata eiddo yn ogystal ag ymdrin â thrawsgludo, er bod yna hefyd werthwyr tai annibynnol. Mae eiddo fel arfer yn cael eu marchnata ar bris 'cynigion dros' gyda dyddiad cau neu am bris sefydlog. Mae angen i'r gwerthwr baratoi Adroddiad Cartref y mae'n rhaid iddo gynnwys arolwg (gan gynnwys prisiad), Tystysgrif Perfformiad Ynni a holiadur gwybodaeth am yr eiddo wedi'i lenwi gan y gwerthwr. Byddai eiddo yn gyffredinol yn cael eu tynnu oddi ar y farchnad pan fydd cynnig yn cael ei dderbyn. Yna bydd y contract ar gyfer gwerthu yn cael ei drafod rhwng y partïon.

Er y gall gasympio (derbyn cynnig uwch na'r un sydd eisoes wedi ei dderbyn) ddigwydd yn yr Alban, mae'n ddigwyddiad prin oherwydd [rheolau a chanllawiau ar drawsgludo](#) Cymdeithas Cyfraith yr Alban. Mae'r canllawiau hyn yr un mor berthnasol i gyfreithwyr sy'n gweithredu fel gwerthwyr tai, ag i'r rhai sy'n gweithredu yn y broses drawsgludo.

Noda'r canllawiau na ddylai cyfreithwyr sy'n gweithredu ar ran gwerthwr dderbyn cyfarwyddiadau dilynol gan y gwerthwr i dderbyn cynnig gan barti arall oni bai a hyd nes bod y trafodaethau gyda'r cynigiwr gwreiddiol (darpar brynwr) wedi methu am resymau dilys nad ydynt yn gysylltiedig â'r cynnig posibl gan barti arall. Os oedd y gwerthwr yn awyddus i dderbyn cynnig uwch, heb reswm da, byddai angen iddo felly ddefnyddio cyfreithiwr arall (a fyddai'n golygu mynd i gostau ychwanegol). Mae'r canllawiau yn nodi gofynion tebyg pan fydd darpar brynwr yn ceisio gostwng ei gynnig.

Camau Gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Mae Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gymunedau a Phlant wedi ysgrifennu at y Pwyllgor yn rhoi gwybod nad yw hwn yn faes datganoledig ac felly cyfrifoldeb Llywodraeth y DU ydyw.

Camau gweithredu gan Lywodraeth y DU

Bu ymdrechion i ddiwygio'r broses o brynu cartrefi yng Nghymru a Lloegr gan Lywodraeth y DU. Cyflwynwyd Pecynnau Gwybodaeth am y Cartref gan Lywodraeth Tony Blair, ond cawsant eu diddymu yn ddiweddarach gan y Llywodraeth glymblaid dan arweiniad David Cameron.

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth bresennol y DU adeg Datganiad yr Hydref 2015 y byddai'n cyhoeddi galwad am dystiolaeth ar brynu cartref, archwilio opsiynau i foderneiddio'r broses a rhoi i ddefnyddwyr ffyrdd gwahanol a fyddai o bosibl yn gyflymach, symlach, rhatach a mwy effeithiol o brynu a gwerthu cartref. Er yr oedd disgwyl yr alwad am dystiolaeth yn 2016, nid yw wedi ei gyhoeddi eto. Mae [Papur Gwyn ar Dai](#) diweddar Llywodraeth y DU (sy'n berthnasol i bolisi yn Lloegr yn unig) yn dweud "We will also identify what more can be done to reduce delays and fees resulting from conveyancing to help ensure the market works better for home buyers".

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

Carl Sargeant AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gymunedau a Phlant
Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Children



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-744
Ein cyf/Our ref CS/00181/17

Mike Hedges AM
Chair - Petitions Committee

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

 February 2017

Dear Mike

Thank you for your letter of 31 January seeking my views on the issues raised within the petition of Victoria Bridle, "Petition P-05-744 Stop Gazumping; Follow Scotland's Buying Process".

In terms of the context, in Scotland, unlike Wales, properties are predominantly sold by solicitors rather than by estate agents. Solicitors there are bound by the rules of the Law Society of Scotland and, in an attempt to ensure that the Scottish property market was not blighted by the problems of gazumping, all solicitor firms are bound to follow the Society's Anti-Gazumping rules. This system is favoured by Scotland as it keeps incidents of gazumping at a very low level.

Home buying and selling matters, however, are not devolved to the Welsh Government, they remain the responsibility of the UK Government. The Committee may, therefore, wish to consider advising Ms Bridle that she should send her petition to the UK Government for consideration. In so doing, you may wish to advise her that the responsible Department within the UK Government is:

The Department for Communities and Local Government,
Fry Building,
2 Marsham Street
London SW1P 4DF

Yours sincerely,

Carl Sargeant AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gymunedau a Phlant
Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Children

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Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

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

Gohebiaeth.Carl.Sargeant@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Carl.Sargeant@gov.wales

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

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

Eitem 3.1

P-04-475 Yn eisiau – Bysiau i Feirionnydd

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i:

- Adolygu'r arian a ddarperir ar gyfer gwasanaethau bysiau gwledig i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau digonol ar gael ar gyfer Gwynedd yn ei chyfanrwydd, ond yn benodol ar gyfer de Meirionnydd.
- Ystyried rhoi sicrwydd bod arian ar gael i ddarparu ar gyfer gwasanaethau ychwanegol, er mwyn ei gwneud yn haws i gyrraedd gwasanaethau iechyd, addysg a chyflogaeth, ac i gefnogi economi a thwristiaeth yn yr ardal.

Prif ddeisebydd: Barbara Snowball

Ysytirwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 30 Ebrill 2013

Nifer y llofnodion : 174

P-04-513 Achub gwasanaeth bws X94 Wreccsam/Abermo

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae Bysiau Arriva wedi cyhoeddi y bydd yn cael gwared ar wasanaeth X94, sy'n cysylltu trefi Abermo, Dolgellau, Bala, Corwen, Llangollen a Wreccsam, a phump o wasanaethau bws eraill ar 21 Rhagfyr eleni. Mae'r holl wasanaethau bws yma'n cysylltu cymunedau ledled Cymru â'i gilydd, o'r gogledd i'r de ac o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin. Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ymchwilio i sut y gellir osgoi cael gwared ar y gwasanaethau yma ac i'r ffordd orau o sicrhau a hyrwyddo gwasanaethau bysiau cenedlaethol sy'n cysylltu rhanbarthau Cymru â'i gilydd, yn enwedig lle nad oes gwasanaeth rheilffordd ar gael.

Prif ddeisebydd: Karen Dunford

Ysytiriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 11 Tachwedd 2013

Nifer y llofnodion: 494

Eitem 3.3

P-04-515 Darparu rhagor o arian ar gyfer Gwasanaethau Bysiau Cymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu rhagor o arian ar gyfer gwasanaethau bysiau, er mwyn iddi ymlynu wrth amcanion ei pholisi ei hun o leihau tlodi ac allgáu, a sicrhau nad yw pobl ar draws Cymru o dan unrhyw anfantais cymdeithasol nac economaidd oherwydd eu lleoliad.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol: Nod y ddeiseb hon yw cynyddu'r arian a gaiff ei roi i ardaloedd anghysbell, a than anfantais yng Nghymru. Mae nifer o ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol wedi gorfod lleihau amllder y bysiau a'r dewis o lwybrau bysiau sydd ar gael ers i'r Grant Gwasanaethau Trafnidiaeth Rhanbarthol gael ei gyflwyno. Mae nifer o breswylwyr yn teimlo'n ynysig oherwydd hwn, yn arbennig ar benwythnosau ac ar ddyddiau gŵyl banc.

Prif ddeisebydd: Daniel Thomas

Ysytiriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 11 Tachwedd 2013

Nifer y llofnodion: 246

P-04-686 – Dylid Gosod System Goleuadau Traffig yng Nghylchfan Cross Hands

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rhodri James ar ôl casglu 27 llofnod ar lein

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Dengys ystadegyn a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar mai cylchfan Cross Hands yw'r 3ydd cylchfan mwyaf peryglus yng Nghymru o ran damweiniau traffig a phobl yn cael eu hanafu. Bydd unrhyw un sy'n byw yn yr ardal neu sy'n teithio'n rheolaidd ynndi'n gwybod pa mor beryglus yw'r gylchfan erbyn hyn. Llofnodwch a rhannwch y ddeiseb, er mwyn pwyso am ddatrysiad.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Mae'r gwrthwynebwyr yn dadlau y byddai goleuadau traffig yn arafu traffig ar ffordd sydd eisoes yn brysur. Gosodwyd goleuadau traffig ar gylchfannau Caerfyrddin a Phont Abraham ers peth amser, ac nid yw tagfeydd traffig yn broblem ddifrifol yn y ddau le. Wrth i'r ffyrdd brysur, mater o amser yn unig ydyw nes bydd rhywun yn cael ei anafu'n ddifrifol. Dylid defnyddio synnwyr cyffredin a chynorthwyo i gyflwyno camau gorfodi er mwyn gwneud y ffordd hon yn llawer mwy diogel i bob modurwr

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyrain Caerfyrddin a Dinefwr
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Eitem 3.5

P-05-729- Cael Gwared ar Gyfyngiadau Cyflymder ar yr M4 wrth Dwnelau Bryn-glas

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Andrew Lewis ar ôl casglu 15 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Bu cyfyngiadau cyflymder yn nhwnelau Bryn-glas ac o'u cwmpas ar gerbytyffyrdd tua'r dwyrain a thua'r gorllewin ar yr M4 ers 2011, ac maent yn achosi diflastod i fodurwyr di-rif bob dydd. Cynigir y dylid tynnu'r holl gyfyngiadau cyflymder yn yr ardal hon a dychwelyd at y terfyn cyflymder cenedlaethol i gyfeiriad y dwyrain a'r gorllewin.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Caerffili
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Ken Skates AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a'r Seilwaith
Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Infrastructure



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-729
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/00404/17

Mike Hedges AM
Chair - Petitions Committee

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

18 February 2017

Dear

Thank you for your further letter of 1 February regarding petition P-05-729 Removal of M4 Speed Restrictions at the Brynglas tunnels.

No assessment of the impact of the variable speed limit in operation on the M4 around Newport has been carried out. However, we have been collecting data following the introduction of the enforcement system in September 2016 and propose to conduct a 12 month review.

Ken Skates AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a'r Seilwaith
Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Infrastructure

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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. **Tudalen y pecyn 61** Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Eitem 3.6

P-05-733- Dim gweithredu pellach ar Barthau Perygl Nitradau (NVZ) yng Nghymru o gwbl

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Nicola Savage ar ôl 30 o lofnodion ar-lein a dros 400 o lofnodion papur. Casglodd deiseb gysylltiedig 497 o lofnodion ar wefan e-ddeiseb amgen

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i beidio â chymryd camau pellach o ran NVZ yng Nghymru. Byddai cyflwyno'r gyfarwydddeb hon yn rhoi pwysau aruthrol ar ddiwydiant llaeth sydd eisoes yn crebachu, ynghyd â chymunedau gwledig yn ehangach. Ni yw asgwrn cefn economi Cymru, Dim Ffermwyr, Dim Bwyd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Preseli Sir Benfro
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig
Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Rural Affairs



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-733
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/06921/16

Mike Hedges AM
Chair - Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
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13

December 2016

Dear Mike

Thank you for your letter of 2 December regarding Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) in Wales.

The Nitrates Directive (1991) (The Directive) aims to protect water quality by preventing nitrates from agricultural sources polluting ground and surface waters and by promoting the use of good farming practices. Measures introduced under the Directive in Wales intend to safeguard both human health and the natural environment, for example by avoiding or reducing pollution by toxic substances in drinking water and reducing eutrophication of watercourses. The European adopted targets for Nitrate levels reflect international World Health Organisation guidance which the Welsh Government means to follow.

The main objectives of the Directive are compatible with the Welsh Government's sustainability principles enshrined in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act 2015 and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. Legislation introduced under the Directive is one of the key instruments in achieving improved water quality across Wales and reducing the impact of intensive agricultural practices on our environment.

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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 63

The Directive gives Member States the option to designate discrete targeted NVZs or to adopt a whole territory approach whereby all land within Wales will be subject to the action programme.

I am currently consulting on the implementation of the Nitrates Directive in Wales and the consultation closes on 23 December.

This consultation document invites opinions from individuals and organisations on:

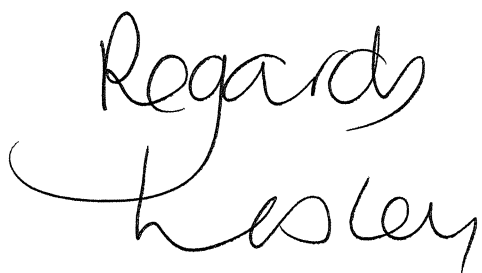
- options for future designation of NVZs – a targeted approach to designation of discrete NVZ areas or applying the action programme throughout the whole of Wales.
- Proposals to modify the Action Programme measures implemented within the NVZs.

These proposed new areas follow the latest evidence and data from Natural Resources Wales about waters in Wales which are classed as nitrate polluted waters under the current Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Wales) Regulations 2013.

Implementation of the proposals in the Action Programme following the designation process will contribute to an integrated approach to tackling diffuse pollution in water courses. This will, in turn, contribute to meeting other water quality requirements and the Welsh Government's wider aspirations for the environment in Wales.

The Action Programme proposals in this consultation document are underpinned by detailed scientific evidence generated through research commissioned by the Department for Environment and Rural Affairs (Defra) to inform the implementation of the Nitrates Directive in the UK. The existing Action Programme measures and the additional measures contained within this consultation are likely to have greatest operational and financial impact upon dairy and beef farming practices. This is a proportionate response. Between 2010 and 2015, an average of 61% of recorded agricultural pollution incidents per year, were from dairy farms and 19% from beef farms.

The consultation exercise will help the Welsh Government to develop its policies for tackling water pollution with the aim to reduce Nitrate levels in water courses. The UK's withdrawal from the European Union may provide an opportunity in the future to review our approach to tackling diffuse pollution in agriculture. However, it will be imperative for any future policy decision not to have a detrimental effect on public health and Wales' natural resources.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Regards Lesley". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig
Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Rural Affairs

01 March 2017



Dear Sir

Please find attached response to Lesley Griffiths comments regarding Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ) in Wales

The safeguard to Human Health was included in the ministers comments, , in the case of the proposed Milford designation there is a need to be clear this is a eutrophic designation rather than surface or ground water designation where the levels of nitrates are a magnitude lower (less than a quarter of the levels)

In addition the British Survey of Fertiliser Practice shows the use of nitrate fertiliser in England and Wales has followed a general declining trend since the mid-1980s. The overall reduction in Nitrate use since its peak is 32% with the use of Nitrate by grassland farmers declining by 61% and by 8% on tillage land over this time period. There has also been an overall decline in the amount of manure produced due to a decline in livestock numbers and more efficient production systems. There has been a 21% reduction in nitrogen input from manures since 1990

A comment was made that the main objectives of the directive was that it would be compatible with Welsh Government sustainability principles enshrined in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act 2015, and Environment (Wales) Act on the rural communities of. 2015) and the Environment Wales Act 2016. This is not the case, specifically, the Well-being of Future Generations places an emphasis on the economic, environmental, social and cultural well-being of Wales – no information has been provided through a regulatory impact assessment on the economic impact of proposals – nor the social and cultural impact Pembrokeshire.

A large proportion of Young people are employed in the Agricultural sector or businesses that rely on it, if this Directive is implicated those Young Welsh Speaking people will be forced to move from their home counties to find work else where thus leaving our Pembrokeshire a giant "Center Parcs" for seasonal visitors, and a retirement area for city people with no connection or interest in our rural way of life.

The Milford designation is eutrophic and levels of nitrates are a magnitude lower than drinking water standards this is not a public health issue at all. In terms of Wales natural resources – designation is likely to lead to unintended negative consequences for the environment. WG have provided no evidence whatsoever on the extent to which the Action Programme is expected to be effective in reducing levels of nitrates. Overall the a decision to designate will go against the Well-Being of Future Generations Act and the duty on public bodies to ensure the economic, environmental, social and cultural well-being of Wales, the Environment Wales Act provides opportunities to suspend regulation to explore alternative approaches why is WG not pursuing this?

The Nitrates Directive approach and measures taken to comply do not support the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and the collaborative evidence-based principles of working it establishes. A sustainable management of natural resources approach would examine all the sources of Nitrates and seek to address Water Framework Directive failures in the round using collaborative approaches.

It is clear from the evidence that a focus which imposes costly regulation on one sector will not, on its own, deliver good chemical or ecological status in line with WFD. The Nitrates Directive does not refer to other drivers of WFD failures or say what steps will be taken to address these. NVZ designations and the implementation of the Action Programme cannot be considered to represent an integrated or indeed a partnership approach to tackling diffuse pollution in water courses.

Further – the requirements of the Action Programme will lead to unintended adverse consequences in the environment with spikes in nitrate levels immediately prior to and after the closed period. No information has been provided on the extent to which the Action Programme is expected to be effective in reducing levels of nitrates in the Milford. There is a requirement to do this under the terms of the Directive.

The Action Programme will be costly to farm businesses and difficult to comply with. Farmer concerns can be broadly categorised as costs associated with designation – both upfront in terms of slurry storage and ongoing; demonstrating compliance with the NVZ Action Programme; together with concerns about restrictions on day-to-day farming operations. The Nitrates Directive reduces farmers' ability to make good management decisions relating to resource management based on their knowledge of their own farm, prevailing weather and ground conditions.

The letter refers to the fact that Action Programme Proposals have been underpinned by detailed scientific evidence. We know that at the time of consultation the research had not been finalised or made public!

We are Agricultural Contractors and employ up to 9 members of staff 12 months of the year. Should the directive be implicated we will have to close our business in October and reopen in February, in that time I would assume that those staff and their families would have moved out of the area to find work therefore taking their knowledge and abilities elsewhere.

With respect I was privileged enough to listen to Lesley Griffiths in the chamber at the Senedd in December and when the question was asked regarding the Contractors situation she commented that she had spoken to many in the "Construction Industry" I feel that possibly she hasn't been informed of our existence!

I have invited the Minister to meet with me to discuss this further and work together on this Directive my invitation as been declined. There are many other alternatives that we could implement which would allow the Directive to go ahead with minimal cost and damage to the Rural Communities.

Thank you

Nicola Savage

Eitem 3.7

P-04-532 Gwella Gwasanaethau Niwrogyhyrol Arbenigol yng Nghymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i anog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod Byrddau Iechyd yn gweithredu'r buddsoddiad a gynigir yn Nogfen Weledigaeth Rhwydwaith Niwrogyhyrol Cymru i wella gwasanaethau niwrogyhyrol arbenigol yng Nghymru.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol: Mae Rhwydwaith Niwrogyhyrol Cymru'n argymhell y dylid blaenoriaethu'r datblygiadau canlynol: 1. Cynyddu nifer y Cynghorwyr Gofal Teulu a lefel y gefnogaeth. 2. Ffisiotherapyddion niwrogyhyrol arbenigol ar gyfer oedolion. 3. Penodi ymgynghorydd anhwylderau niwrogyhyrol ar gyfer oedolion. 4. Cynyddu seicoleg glinigol. 5. Cyllideb offer at bryniannau mân a threfniadau lesio.

Prif ddeisebydd: Muscular Dystrophy Campaign

Ysytirwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 4 Chwefror 2014

Mike Hedges AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Tŷ Hywel
Bae Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

17 Ionawr 2017

Annwyl Mike,

Deiseb P-04-532 Gwella Gwasanaethau Niwrogyhyrol Arbenigol yng Nghymru

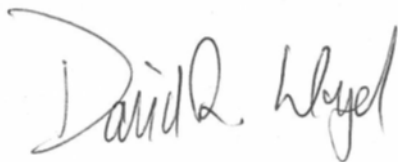
Yn fy llythyr ar 1 Tachwedd 2016, rhoddais wybod i chi bod y Pwyllgor wedi cytuno i ysgrifennu at Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Iechyd, Llesiant a Chwaraeon i ofyn am y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am gamau gweithredu penodol y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd.

Bellach, rydym wedi derbyn ymateb i'r llythyr hwn, sydd wedi'i atodi er gwybodaeth i chi.

Yn anffodus, oherwydd ymrwymïadau sydd eisoes wedi'u gwneud mewn perthynas ag ymchwiliadau i'w cynnal yn y dyfodol, nid oes modd i ni gynnwys y mater hwn yn ein rhaglen waith ar hyn o bryd. Wrth reswm, byddwn yn adolygu ein rhaglen waith yn barhaus, ac os daw'r cyfle, gallwn ystyried y mater hwn unwaith eto.

Gobeithio bod y wybodaeth hon yn ddefnyddiol.

Yn gywir



Dr Dai Lloyd AC



Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Gofal Cymdeithasol a Chwaraeon



Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Iechyd, Llesiant a Chwaraeon
Cabinet Secretary for Health, Well-being and Sport



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref: Petition P-04-532
Ein cyf/Our ref: MA-P/VG/7843/16

Dr Dai Lloyd AM
Chair, Health, Social Care and Sport Committee
The National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

8 December 2016

Dear Dai,

Thank you for your letter of 10 November regarding the petition (Petition P-04-532) about improving Specialised Neuromuscular Services in Wales.

As you note in your letter, the Neurological Conditions Implementation Group (NCIG) is refreshing the Neurological Conditions Delivery Plan, due to be published in summer 2017. Further work to develop and improve the contents of the refreshed Delivery Plan is underway. This will shape the policy of care and services across the health boards. The Welsh Neuromuscular Network (WNMN) and third sector organisations via the Wales Neurological Alliance are represented on the Neurological Conditions Implementation Group and as such will have an opportunity to inform the content.

This year, the Neurological Implementation Group has invested £120,000 from the £1 million funding it received from Welsh Government to provide additional physiotherapy and family care advisor time. Whilst there have been some recruitment delays, I understand that the WNMN, in conjunction with health boards, are now pressing ahead with the appointments of a neuromuscular specialist physiotherapist in South Wales and additional Band 6 Family Care Advisor time in all three regions. Together with the Stroke Implementation Group, it has also invested £1.2million in the development of neurorehabilitation services across Wales which should benefit people with neuromuscular conditions.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

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

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 71
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.

The WNMN has used the improving specialised neuromuscular services in Wales Vision Document to engage with health boards and other partners with regard to key objectives and planning requirements. The WNMN has presented a case to the health boards for further investment to sustain the services and is seeking for this to be included the health boards Integrated Medium Term Plans for 2017-18.

I am aware the WNMN has highlighted in the longer-term there is the need for both additional neuromuscular specialist staff and improved access to generic rehabilitation services and the work they are doing to address these concerns by cross working with exemplar networks in Scotland and South West England. I understand WNMN is also developing a service map for access to specialist and generic services for each health board, including cross-boundary working.

I hope my response demonstrates the Welsh Government recognises the importance of providing safe and sustainable services for people with neuromuscular conditions in Wales.

Yours sincerely,

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

Vaughan Gething AC/AM

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Iechyd, Llesiant a Chwaraeon
Cabinet Secretary for Health, Well-being and Sport

**P-04-532 Improving Specialised Neuromuscular Services in Wales.doc –
Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Clerking team, 01.03.17**

Dear Kayleigh,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Please see below our comment submission:

We welcome the Minister's comments and we acknowledge the progress which has been made on increasing neuromuscular care advisor and physiotherapy support for people with muscular dystrophy and neuromuscular conditions.

However, this should not be viewed as the end of service developments which are required to build sustainable long-term provision. These include additional physiotherapy support, psychology support and dedicated neuromuscular consultant time.

We therefore urge Health Boards to adopt the service requirements for neuromuscular services which have been put forward into their Integrated Medium Term Plans and to take into account the savings of avoiding unplanned emergency admissions to hospital by investing in specialist multi-disciplinary care.

We also seek assurance that:

- a national decision-making forum with resources is sufficiently aware of service risks and thereby assign an informed priority to the situation;*
- neuromuscular services are included within the scope of the national review of neurosciences in Wales being led by WHSSC..*

Regards,

Jonathan

Eitem 3.8

P-04-570 Argaeledd Anghyfartal o Ran Triniaethau Nad Ydynt Wedi'u Harfarnu'n Genedlaethol Gan GIG Cymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i adolygu defnydd y rheol eithriadoldeb ("exceptionality rule") wrth benderfynu a ddylai claf gael triniaeth drwy'r broses Ceisiadau Cyllido Cleifion Unigol.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol: I gael mynediad at driniaethau drwy'r broses Ceisiadau Cyllido Cleifion Unigol, rhaid i boblogaeth o gleifion ddangos ei heithriadoldeb. Ar gyfer anhwylderau cyffredin, mae'n bosibl bod modd adnabod is-gyfes o gleifion, o fewn y boblogaeth gyffredinol, sy'n fwy tebygol o ymateb i therapi benodol. Ar gyfer cleifion afiechydon prin, mae dangos eich bod yn glaf unigryw pan fo'ch yn rhan o grŵp bychan o gleifion y mae eu cyflwr yn cael ei ystyried yn brin yn amhosibl bron. Mae'r meini prawf o ran eithriadoldeb yn gosod y cyfrifoldeb ar glinigwyr i ddarparu tystiolaeth bod cyflwr clinigol y claf yn wahanol iawn i'r boblogaeth gyffredinol o gleifion sydd â'r un cyflwr a'i fod yn debygol o gael budd sylweddol uwch o'r driniaeth nag y byddai rhywun yn ei ddisgwyl. Mae'r gofyniad hwn o ran y dystiolaeth yn ormod o faich i'w roi o ran cleifion sydd ag afiechydon prin, o ganlyniad i'r nifer fach o gleifion o fewn y boblogaeth sydd ag afiechydon prin. Caiff cleifion sydd ag anghenion clinigol mawr eu hatal rhag cael mynediad at driniaethau sy'n newid / achub eu bywyd.

Prif ddeisebydd Genetic Alliance UK, Tuberous Sclerosis Association, Association of Glycogen Storage Disorders

Ysytiriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 15 Mehefin 2014

Nifer y llofnodion: 1089

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) ix o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 3.9

P-05-699 – Cronfa Driniaeth i Gymru – rhaid dod â'r Loteri Cod Post Ynghylch Iechyd i ben

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Angharad Roche ar ôl casglu 27 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Un o'r datblygiadau pwysicaf a ddaeth o Gymru erioed oedd y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol. Mae'n un o'n hasedau mwyaf gwerthfawr ac mae'n rhaid i ni gadw gafael ynddo. Ar hyn o bryd, rydym mewn sefyllfa anobeithiol lle nad yw mynediad at driniaethau sy'n defnyddio cyffuriau costus sy'n achub bywydau ar gael mewn ffordd deg neu gyfartal ledled Cymru. Mae cleifion sydd ag angen dybryd am gyffuriau i achub eu bywydau yn cael eu hatal gan eu Byrddau Iechyd Lleol rhag cael mynediad at y triniaethau sydd eu hangen arnynt ar gymaint o frys, gan arwain at ganlyniadau difrifol i'w hiechyd a'u disgwyliad oes. Rwy'n galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i adolygu eu gweithdrefnau o ran sancsiynu triniaethau costus ar unwaith. Yn ogystal â hyn, galwaf ar Lywodraeth Cymru i asesu anghenion pob claf fesul achos oherwydd bod y gofyniad presennol bod yr holl gyffuriau y gellir eu hariannu yn ymddangos ar restr o 'Gyffuriau Cymeradwy' yn rhy gul, ac yn atal cleifion rhag cael mynediad at driniaethau nad ydynt eto ar y rhestr triniaethau y mae meddygon ymgynghorol yn dweud y byddant yn cael effaith gadarnhaol ar iechyd hirdymor a disgwyliad oes cleifion.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

P-05-693 – Rhowch y Brechlyn Llidi Yr Ymennydd B i Bob Plentyn yng Nghymru am ddim

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rhian Cecil ar ôl casglu 1,195 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Mae iechyd wedi'i ddatganoli'n llwyr i Gymru. Gofynnwn i'r Cynulliad ac i Mark Drakeford newid yr ystod oedran fel bod pob plentyn yn cael y brechlyn.

Mae pob plentyn mewn perygl o ddal yr haint ofnadwy hwn, ac eto dim ond babanod 2 i 5 mis oed y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu brechu. Mae angen cyflwyno rhaglen i frechu pob plentyn hyd at 11 oed o leiaf. Gall heintiau meningococaid fod yn ddifrifol iawn, gan achosi LLID YR YMENNYDD, SEPTISEMIA A MARWOLAETH

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Pontypridd
- Canol De Cymru

Mr M Hedges
Chair
National Assembly for Wales
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff CF99 1NA

Dear Mr Hedges,

Petition P-05-693 – Give every child in Wales the Meningitis B vaccine for free

Thank you for your letter of 2 November seeking the views of Meningitis Now and Meningitis Research Foundation on the petition raised by Rhian Cecil. Meningitis is the disease that parents fear the most. It is a disease that is notably complex and difficult to diagnose. Onset is rapid and if it's not effectively diagnosed and treated, those affected may die or be left with long-term and severe after-effects.

We know from Public Health England (PHE) data, that children aged up to five years represent the biggest meningococcal B (Men B) at-risk group with 57% of disease cases occurring in this age group. Very young children cannot explain their symptoms and, as many stories serve to illustrate, parents frequently lack the confidence to ask for a second medical opinion.

The impact on families and, indeed, the community is far-reaching. Today, 500,000 people in the UK have been affected by meningitis. We know that 1 in 10 children who get Men B will die and 1 in 3 of those who survive will suffer from long-term effects such as limb loss, scarring, brain acquired injury and emotional/mental health issues.

The petition before the Welsh Assembly offers legislators a unique opportunity to independently respond to the wishes of its people and to protect children in Wales who make up this at-risk group. We know there are barriers to extending the vaccine programme, including unfair frameworks for assessing how cost effective the vaccine is measured and issues around current vaccine supply. We are working to reduce these barriers and your support on these issues will save lives.

As you are aware, a similar petition in March this year drew down over 823,000 signatures; including many thousands from Wales. At that time both Meningitis Research Foundation and Meningitis Now worked together in providing evidence to a joint Petitions and Health Committee. During one of these sessions we presented a 10 point action plan detailing our main concerns. This document included a recommended course of action that could, if adopted, provide a route to completing the science required to undertake a Men B carriage study amongst adolescents, give clarity to the issues around vaccine cost effectiveness and a way to extend the Men B vaccine to children up to the age of five. A copy of this document is attached for your reference.

With regards to the substantive issue raised by the petition and the subsequent debate in England, this being the call to extend the use of Men B vaccine, this was rejected by the Health Minister, citing cost effectiveness as the reason for this decision.

During the debate, the Minister confirmed that she had asked the Joint Committee on Vaccinations and Immunisation (JCVI) to undertake a cost effectiveness assessment for children up to two years of age. In August this year, the JCVI announced that it had found this assessment to be cost effective, but wouldn't recommend vaccination of two year olds due to vaccine procurement issues. We also know that the JCVI has conducted a further study to assess vaccine cost effectiveness against children aged three to five. Using the current assessment framework this study did not find in favour of vaccination.

We think it would be fair to say that both the initial rejection by the Health Minister and the JCVI's subsequent rejections were not well received by those who signed the petition!

To ensure that you are fully aware of the issues that the combined charities are pursuing with PHE, we have also attached a copy of a submission made to the newly inaugurated APPG for Meningitis. This document outlines and updates a number of key meningitis issues included in the 10 point action plan and they are therefore relevant to your discussions around Men B.

In order to more fully understand the impact of meningitis we would urge you to talk with families in Wales who have suffered the consequences of the disease and consider the peace of mind benefits that undertaking such a vaccine programme could deliver. Should you seek assistance with this, please do not hesitate to contact us.

We are grateful for the opportunity to comment on the petition raised by Rhian Cecil.

Yours sincerely,

Mark Hunt – Director of Communications Meningitis Now

Rob Dawson – Head of Communications, Advocacy and Support

Att:

Meningitis Now and Meningitis Research Foundation joint submissions:

1. 10 Point Action Plan to the joint Health and Petitions Committee
2. Briefing paper to the All Party Parliamentary Group on Meningitis



ALL PARTY PARLIAMENTARY GROUP ON MENINGITIS

Notes for the inaugural meeting - 25th October 2015

Tuesday 25th October, 12.00 – 13.30

Room R, Portcullis House

Liz Brown:

Group Purpose:

To provide a forum for MPs and Peers to work on behalf of people affected by meningitis, raising issues of concern with Government and other policy makers and keeping meningitis high on the political agenda.

Objectives and Aims of Briefing

In March 2016, we presented a 10 point action plan to the joint Health and Petitions committee as part of an evidence session following the e-petition to extend use of the Men B vaccine. The plan contained a series of measures to help and enable policy makers to meet the three core concerns the charities had:

1. The unfairness of the cost effectiveness framework
2. Completing the Men B adolescent carriage study
3. Protecting the most vulnerable with an effective vaccine

Based on information available at that time, the plan detailed a series of actions and time frames that would, if adopted, help achieve the 10 point action plan. During the subsequent debate more details and information on timeframes emerged; the core argument and call for action, however, remained unchanged.

Today, we would like to revisit and update you on these key issues and in doing so seek the support of APPG members in asking the Health Committee to hold ministers to account for the commitments they have made. We will also update you on the uptake of the Men ACWY vaccine amongst teenagers.

Claire Wright:

1. **Men B Cost effectiveness** - The consultation and publication of the Cost-Effectiveness Methodology for Immunisation Programmes and Procurements (**CEMIPP**) Working Group report. We know that:

- a. The final report was given to the Department of Health on 20th July 2016.
- b. The Secretary of State for Health, Jeremy Hunt MP and the Under Secretary of State for Health, Lord Prior, have both said that public consultation would be considered.
- c. Previous Health Minister Jane Ellison MP confirmed that she would publish the report and provide the Petitions and Health Committees with a written briefing summarising the report and the Government's proposed next steps in the summer.
- d. In our action plan we asked for ministerial level commitment to funding research into how peace of mind health benefits can be included in the cost effectiveness framework.

Despite these assurances, a decision as to whether this much-awaited report will be put out for consultation or a publication date has not been forthcoming. We would ask APPG members to raise this with Health Select Committee and for them to DH/PHE:

- **Why consultation was not sought?**
- **What is causing the delay in publishing the report?**
- **When will the report be published?**

We would remind APPG members, many of whom spoke passionately during the parliamentary debate in support of extending the Men B vaccine, that the hope and aspirations of the 823,000 people who signed the parliamentary e-petition are, in-part, pinned on outcomes of this report and for the Department of Health to continue to delay a decision on consultation and publication is simply unacceptable.

- 2. Men B teenage carriage study** - Seek assurances and commitment from the government to deliver on its plans to undertake this important and urgent study to determine whether vaccinating teenagers against Men B could prevent them from carrying and transmitting the infection to others. In order for this larger study to go ahead as promised, we are asking members to seek confirmation that effective planning is or is about to take place and that:

- a. **The required budgetary commitment has been secured? – We understand that Department of Health R&D budget cannot pay for vaccines.**
- b. **That a timetable to aid planning has been agreed and can we see this?**
- c. **Enough Men B vaccine is being procured to enable the study to commence as announced by Jane Ellison in December 2017. We know that GSK require approximately 12 months to produce and supply the significant volumes that will be required. If this is not the case then why not?**
- d. **That the reported delays in completing preliminary investigations that would inform the larger study, will not impact on the commencement of the full study.**

Liz Brown:

- 3. Men B awareness programme** – As part of her response to the Parliamentary debate Jane Ellison said: *'I have asked PHE to develop a national awareness campaign that will focus on the dangerous infections parents most worry about – meningitis, septicaemia and sepsis - and the symptoms they need to look out for.'*

In response, the three charities have been working collaboratively in partnership with PHE to achieve a meaningful response to this campaign challenge. Research carried out by PHE in April

2016 targeting parents with young children indicate high levels of disease awareness amongst this group, so awareness, as a standalone response was considered not to be the only need. With the additional pressure of trying to deliver a stand-alone campaign for this winter season, the charities and PHE have agreed to:

- a. Undertake a research study to establish how to move parents from awareness to action be it knowing signs and symptom, taking urgent action and/or challenging clinical response if the parent remains concerned. This research reflects PHE best practice in planned journey change methodology. This research is underway and will report after Christmas.
 - b. During discussions with PHE it was agreed that the timeframe for the delivery of the awareness programme would be a challenge and it was agreed in principle that PHE consider direct investment into the charities behind a joint safety netting proposal and independent awareness campaigns that leverage their proven ability to successfully run such programmes. Both meningitis charities have independently made campaign submissions to PHE for review, as have the Sepsis Trust.
4. **Extending the Men B vaccine** – As part of the debate process, it was stated that the JCVI had been asked by the Minister to carry out a cost-effective review of giving Men B to children aged 2. In July the JCVI announced its findings saying *‘that while the lifesaving Men B vaccine could prove cost effective for children aged between 13 and 24 months, there is insufficient supply of the vaccine to offer it to children in this age group without jeopardising stocks of the vaccine set aside for the existing NHS immunisation programme. For this reason they (JCVI) were unable to recommend extending implementation of the vaccine to all children under age 2’*.

This news was poorly received by the people who had signed the petition to extend the vaccine and highlights the critical need for high level discussions and planning between the DH and industry when forecasting vaccine supply, manufacturing capacity and issues that affect these.

Given the issues over supply and effective planning, we would ask APPG members to:

- **Call on DH to instruct JCVI to carry out an immediate cost effectiveness study for children aged between 36 and 48 months and 48 to 60 months – these being the remaining cohorts who are considered to be most at risk?**
- **Should DH find reason not to instruct such a study, we would ask that DH is held to account and asked to provide a formal statement detailing the reasons for such a decision, so that we can help provide answers to those who signed the petition.**

5. **Men ACWY** – Vaccine level uptake amongst young adults aged 17 and 18 year olds in England remains stubbornly low with only 17% of this year’s cohort in England having taken up the vaccine offer.

The data^{*1} published by PHE on 19 September also shows large regional variations from at best 28% in parts of the West Country to at worst 9.9% in parts of London.

The position in Scotland is the polar opposite with the Scottish Government not offering the vaccine to students studying in Scotland. Scotland completed the catch-up programme for the ACWY vaccine during 2015/16. This was completed using both schools and GPs to deliver the vaccine and has achieved an uptake rate of between 70-80%.

^{*1} *Health Protection Report* Vol. 10 No. 32 – 23 September 2016

Meningitis Now & Meningitis Research Foundation are calling for protection for all and fair access to vaccines

Repeated Department of Health surveys have shown that meningitis* is the disease that parents fear the most; it strikes fast without warning; there is no time for mistakes in diagnosis; it has a high fatality rate; it particularly affects young children; it has life-long disabling after effects and the potential for improved outcomes through treatment is limited. **Prevention ensures that lives are saved.**

The UK leads the way in the fight against meningitis. The immunisation and surveillance programmes in the UK are world class and we should be proud of the lives that have been saved and disabilities prevented over the years. **But we still have a long way to go.**

The public are sick of seeing this getting stuck in political mud. We are asking government to:

1. Address the unfairness of the cost effectiveness framework for preventing severe childhood illness and ensure that the peace of mind health benefits of vaccination are included in the framework.
2. Secure commitment to funding and delivery of the adolescent intervention study with MenB vaccine.
3. Prioritise effective protection for the most vulnerable in the short term by undertaking a one off catch-up for children under 5.

Since licensure in Jan 2013 the Joint Committee on Vaccination & Immunisation (JCVI) have made three recommendations to the Secretary of State for Health. These recommendations and current status are:

JCVI Date	JCVI Recommendation	Status as at March 18 2016
June 2013 and Feb 2014	A population based evaluation of Bexsero® in adolescents is required. 1 in 4 teenagers carry these bacteria harmlessly in the back of the nose and throat. Vaccinating this group would be the most cost effective approach if it prevents acquisition of the bacteria and generates herd protection across all age groups (by reducing carriage and preventing spread).	Preliminary study in progress to determine the most effective design for the main study. No indication of commitment to funding the main study or of timescales
Oct 2013	Establishment of a working group to review the cost effectiveness framework used for vaccines especially when related to rare but serious diseases in children	Cost-Effectiveness Methodology For Immunisation Programmes and Procurements (CEMIPP) working group formed early in 2015 but with different terms of reference to what had been expected. Still awaiting report and recommendations to enable us to determine whether it is addressing the fundamental issues.
Feb 2014	Introduce the vaccine for babies, subject to a cost effective price being agreed	Immunisation programme commenced on 1 Sept 2015 for all babies born from 1 May 2015 following a year-long price negotiation.

Tudalen y pecyn 86

Note: * For the purposes of this document, the term "meningitis" is used to describe meningitis and meningococcal septicaemia

Petition & Health Committees – Ten point action plan

We propose the following plan is monitored by the Petition & Health Committees to avoid further delay:

Addressing the unfairness of the cost effectiveness framework

1. **April 2016:** Publication of first draft of recommendations from the CEMIPP working group.
2. **June 2016:** A commitment at ministerial level for funding research into how peace of mind health benefits can be included in the cost effectiveness framework¹. The petition demonstrates how much the public value vaccines that prevent severe disease. If there is no agreed mechanism for including peace of mind benefits of vaccination then research should be commissioned urgently to address this.
3. **June 2016:** Deadline for public consultation on the first draft of CEMIPP recommendations.
4. **September 2016:** Recommendations and amendments to draft report post consultation and proposed implementation plan to be presented to the Health and Petitions Committees.

Completing the adolescent intervention study

5. **April 2016:** A Department of Health commitment at ministerial level for funding a teenage intervention study to be provided in writing to the Health & Petition Committees.
6. **May 2016:** Plan outlining timescales for completion of the following to be presented to Health & Petitions Committees:
 - a. preparatory study
 - b. commissioning and design of the intervention study
 - c. intervention study and subsequent reporting
 - d. consideration of findings by JCVI and subsequent recommendations
7. **September 2016:** Quarterly progress reports to be provided to Health & Petitions Committees until completion.

Protecting the most vulnerable with an effective vaccine – under 5s one off catch up programme

8. **Spring 2016:** Report to be produced for Health & Petitions Committees on Men B vaccine supply and any likely issues for an under 5 catch up programme.
9. **Autumn 2016:** First year effectiveness data for the vaccination of babies to be made public.
10. **October 2016:** Catch up campaign for under 5s to be reconsidered by the JCVI in the light of a fairer cost effectiveness framework and emerging data on vaccine effectiveness, and Health & Petitions Committees to be updated on recommendations.

Supporting our call

- Public demand for this vaccine is unprecedented as evidenced by the largest ever parliamentary petition demanding wider vaccine roll out.
- There is already trial evidence that this vaccine should work now and early indicators of whether the under 1's programme is working in practice could be available as early as this Autumn.
- The current cost effectiveness framework used to assess vaccines is particularly unfair for uncommon severe disease in children, but it will take time to address these problems.
- There were significant bureaucratic delays to introducing the under 1's vaccine in the first place resulting in unnecessary death and suffering.
- If, as we hope and expect, Autumn results show that the vaccine works in a mainstream programme then denying this to under 5's will be only on the grounds of a defective cost effectiveness framework. We cannot stand by and watch more lives be lost whilst this is rectified.
- A vaccine shortage means that realistically, any catch-up programme given the go ahead now could not happen right away. However, the Government should be ready to act as soon as we have results from the first year of vaccine implementation.

1. Cost Effectiveness Methodology for Immunisation Programmes and Procurements Working Group - Terms of Reference

Eitem 3.11

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

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

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

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

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

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

Mae angen acwsteg dda ym mhob ystafell ddosbarth arnom

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

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

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

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

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

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

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

Prif ddeisebydd: NDCS

Ysytiriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 14 Mai 2013



Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-481
Ein cyf/Our ref ARD/05560/16

Mike Hedges AM
Chair - Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
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January 2017

Thank you for your letter of 13 December to the Cabinet Secretary for Education seeking her views on the petition '*Close the Gap for Deaf Pupils in Wales*', in particular relating to the areas of improving classroom acoustics and raising deaf awareness among teachers and pupils. I am responding as this matter falls within my portfolio.

The Welsh Government is committed to creating an inclusive education system for all learners, regardless of their needs and background, to ensure all learners are able to access a high standard of education and reach their full potential. For those with special educational needs (SEN) such as hearing impairments, we recognise the need to ensure appropriate interventions are in place to support their access to education.

The importance of ensuring that all learning environments have good acoustic standards is highlighted within the current terms and conditions of the 21st Century Schools Programme. All agreement letters require a closing report which includes a provision of compliance under Building Bulletin 93, including acoustics. Please be assured that there is no intention of weakening this condition of funding in relation to future 21st Century Schools investment.

With regard to raising deaf awareness among teachers and pupils, a key element of our overall reform agenda is to introduce a new, more rigorous approach to the accreditation of programmes of Initial Teacher Education (ITE), and that these should be governed by the Education Workforce Council (EWC) so enabling the profession to set its own entry requirements.

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Correspondence.Alun.Davies@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 90

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.

As you are aware, we have undertaken a formal consultation on proposals for draft criteria for the accreditation of initial teacher education programmes in Wales. These proposals aim to enable education professionals to take a much more central role in leading, shaping and delivering change in the profession and in creating a stable and high quality system to enable institutions and individuals to flourish.

We have now analysed all of the consultation responses received and are considering the Accreditation Criteria in light of those responses. We will publish the consultation summary report in early January 2017.

We have been considering the capacity of the education workforce to support the needs of learners with SEN. We have concluded two studies to better understand the development requirements of the general education workforce; and assess the capacity of specialist support services in supporting learners with SEN. The final reports for these two workforce studies have been published and can be accessed via the Welsh Government website at: <http://gov.wales/topics/educationandskills/publications/reports/an-assessment-of-special-educational-needs-workforce-development-requirements/?lang=en>; and <http://gov.wales/topics/educationandskills/publications/reports/workforce-planning-sen-specialist-services/?lang=en>

I introduced the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Bill (“ALNET”) on 12 December 2016 which will deliver a new legislative system for supporting children and young people aged 0–25 who have additional learning needs (ALN). The new system will replace the existing legislation surrounding SEN and the assessment of children and young people with learning difficulties and/or disabilities in post-16 education and training.

The proposed changes to the legislative structure are just one part of a much wider Additional Learning Needs Transformation Programme (ALN-TP). The ALN-TP aims to transform expectations, experiences and outcomes for children and young people with ALN. It is about transforming the whole system to ensure that all learners with ALN are supported to overcome barriers to learning and can achieve their full potential.

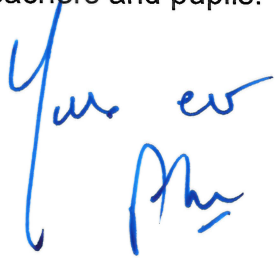
The ALN-TP consists of five interdependent themes designed to support the smooth transition and effective delivery of the new system with the aim of ensuring improved outcomes for children and young people with ALN. One of the themes is workforce development which includes a programme of skills development for education practitioners focussed at three levels; core skills development, advanced skills development for Additional Learning Needs Coordinators (ALNCos) and specialist skills development.

We are consulting with stakeholders about the ALNCO qualification, both in terms of scope and the content. We are also reviewing the support that may be provided to both teachers and support staff; in supporting learners with ALN to achieve their potential. Also, as you know Local Authorities provide specialist services, such as teachers of the deaf, who are an important part of service provision, guidance and expertise. Work is underway with the WLGA to develop a national workforce planning system for these staff, intended to inform training and recruitment.

Another theme of the ALN-TP is awareness-raising. As part of this theme the Welsh Government will be producing a range of evidence-based information about specific forms of ALN, including hearing impairments. This information will support professionals to better understand early indications of specific forms of ALN, examples of effective interventions and information on where to access further specialist advice.

The development of the awareness-raising information will include discussion with organisations with expertise in specific forms of ALN. One of the purposes of the discussions is to identify resources and advice which is currently available to practitioners, children, young people and parents.

I would welcome the input of NDCS Cymru in this area of work. My officials will be in contact with you in due course to discuss the awareness-raising materials and the ways we can encourage the use of these and other information that help raise awareness among teachers and pupils.



Alun Davies AC/AM

Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Dysgu Gydol Oes
Minister for Lifelong Learning and Welsh Language

NDCS Cymru response to Ministerial comments on *Close the Gap* Petition



Petition P-04-481, February 2017

NDCS Cymru is grateful for the opportunity to comment on the Minister's response of 11.01.17 related to improving classroom acoustics and raising deaf awareness among teachers and pupils.

It is heartening that the Minister opened with a clear recognition of the need to ensure that appropriate interventions are in place for learners with hearing impairments, and closed with an invitation to NDCS Cymru to contribute to awareness raising materials – an invitation we willingly accept.

However, it's almost 4 years since we submitted our petition in May 2013, and the issues raised then are just as relevant today. So, for the 3,000 deaf children and young people in Wales we ask the Minister to do all in his power to *Close the Gap*.

Acoustics

NDCS Cymru is pleased to receive the Minister's assurance that acoustics requirements within the 21st Century Schools Programme will not be weakened. However, we understand that funding of this programme has been reduced with Local Authorities being encouraged to seek alternative sources of funding for new builds. Therefore, we call again for Welsh Government to demonstrate its commitment to good acoustics by strengthening the law so that all future schools, nursery and college buildings meet acoustic standards, regardless of how they are funded.

We would also like to repeat our offer to work with Welsh Government to raise awareness of measures to improve acoustics in existing buildings within the schools estate.

Deaf awareness

- We are very familiar with the Additional Learning Needs Transformation Programme (ALN-TP) to which the Minister refers, and welcome many aspects. Nonetheless, serious concerns prevail regarding specific provision for deaf children and young people as will be detailed in our response to the Children, Young People and Education Committee.

We're encouraged that the Minister views Teachers of the Deaf as an important part of service provision, guidance and expertise and that work is underway to develop a national workforce planning system for these staff. However, as availability, recruitment and training are significant and current issues for specialist staff (ie Teachers of the Deaf, Communication Support Workers with appropriate BSL skills, and specialist Speech and Language Therapists), we suggest that work be undertaken not only with the WLGA but also with NHS providers to encompass wider specialist staff.

- As the Minister points out, one of the themes of the ALN-TP is that of workforce skills development at the three levels of core, advanced and specialist. Given that Teachers of the Deaf will fulfil the specialist element, NDCS Cymru seeks assurance that Initial Teacher Education and the ALNCo qualification will include training on deaf awareness and deaf-specific provision. As it stands, the Minister's reference to a more rigorous approach to the accreditation of Initial Teacher Education governed by the Education Workforce Council does nothing to convince us that deaf awareness will be covered within these training programmes.
- In addition, as a key feature of the ALN-TP is the 0-25 years focus, the early years and post-16 workforce will require the same attention to skills development and forward planning, not least in terms of deaf awareness. In turn, we seek confirmation that this will be incorporated.

In support of our stance, we refer to the former Children, Young People and Education Committee's comment in its pre-legislative scrutiny of the ALNET (Wales) Bill (10.12.15):

The Committee notes the extent to which you have linked changes to ALN with other changes within education, including Initial Teacher Training (ITT) and continuing professional development (CPD) for the education workforce. It is essential that the new arrangements for ITT and CPD fully take account of

proposals for ALN and enable the education workforce to acquire and develop the skills required to deliver the new system effectively.

Conclusion

Once again, NDCS Cymru thanks the Petitions Committee for this opportunity and wishes to stress the importance it attaches to the issues raised here and in all previous correspondence. We would be happy to assist in further consideration of our petition – please contact campaigns.wales@ndcs.org.uk or call 02920 373474.

Eitem 3.12

P-05-704 – Dod ag Arholiadau mis Ionawr yn ôl ar gyfer Myfyrwyr Safon Uwch/Uwch Gyfrannol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Jasdeep Dhariwal ar ôl casglu 84 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

This petition aims to raise the issue that AS/A level students do not have the opportunities they need to achieve what they are capable of. This petition is to bring January exams back for AS/A level students.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Caerffili
- Dwyrain De Cymru

P-05-722 – Diogelu Anghenion Addysgol Arbennig

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Nicola Butterfield, ar ôl casglu 553 llofnod bapur.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod y gwariant ar y ddarpariaeth anghenion addysgol arbennig yn cael ei glustnodi, gan gydnabod fod hwn yn fuddsoddiad ym mhlant Cymru, ac y dylai awdurdodau lleol gael eu cyfarwyddo i sicrhau bod lefelau digonol o gyllid ar gael fel y gall plant sydd angen gwasanaeth o'r fath fyw bywydau hapus a llawn, ac nad yw eu teuluoedd yn gorfod wynebu'r ofn o gystadlu â'i gilydd am leoedd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

Aberafan

Gorllewin De Cymru

Alun Davies AC/AM
Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Dysgu Gydol Oes
Minister for Lifelong Learning and Welsh Language



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-722
Ein cyf/Our ref ARD/05579/16

Mike Hedges AM
Chair - Petitions Committee
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8

February 2017

Thank you for your letter of 21 December enclosing further correspondence from Ms Nicola Butterfield. I apologise for the delay in responding.

Core Welsh Government funding provided through the local government settlement is unhypothecated. An important principle of the settlement is that each authority decides how it spends these resources in conjunction with locally raised income to take account of local circumstances. All local councils are independent statutory authorities and are accountable to their communities for the decisions they make.

Local authority (LA) leaders and councillors are democratically elected by their communities to ensure their needs are appropriately represented and provided for. They are accountable for their actions and they have a responsibility to justify to their communities the decisions they make in respect of their financial resources and the services they provide. Pressures on budgets mean it is more important than ever that authorities engage with local people in making decisions about how local resources are raised, prioritised and spent. With encouragement from the Welsh Government, LAs are increasingly undertaking public consultation exercises about the provision of services.

Further information about expenditure on SEN provision in Wales can be found on the Welsh Government website at:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/localgov2012/120621/?lang=en>

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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 98
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.

Table 1 shows that in terms of budgeted expenditure on SEN provision, Neath Port Talbot had the largest percentage increase (8.6%) of LAs in Wales from 2015/16 to 2016/17.

Information on delegated school budgets in Wales including the notional SEN budget for each school can be found on the StatsWales Wales website at:

<http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=5488>

In light of the latest information received from the Petitioner, I have provided some specific information on what the Welsh Government is doing with regards to autism. Each LA has been provided with £40k each year for autism as part of their annual revenue support grant with LAs having discretion on how they allocate these funds.

In November 2016 we published the refreshed Autistic Spectrum Disorder Strategic Action Plan, accompanied by a delivery plan to monitor implementation. The refreshed action plan makes a commitment to deliver a national all-age integrated autism service for Wales, backed by £6m funding. Regional Partnership Boards are responsible for the roll out of the new service which commenced in April 2016; delivery will be completed in all regions by 2019. The service creates a single point of entry across health and LAs and includes diagnostic assessment for adults and community teams to provide additional support including assistance for children with autism and their families. Roll out for Western Bay region which includes Neath Port Talbot is scheduled to commence in April 2017.

To monitor delivery of the refreshed action plan we are establishing an Implementation Advisory Group, the first meeting is planned for March and we are establishing an independent evaluation of the integrated service. We are also introducing waiting time targets of 26 weeks for both children and adults' assessment services and we will be collecting this information from March. We will produce an annual report on the delivery of the refreshed action plan each year.

The Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Bill targets all learners who have a learning difficulty or disability which calls for additional learning provision. It does not differentiate between different types of additional learning need because it seeks to ensure that all needs are met equitably and comprehensively.



Alun Davies AC/AM

Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Dysgu Gydol Oes
Minister for Lifelong Learning and Welsh Language

Mike Hedges AM
Chair
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
CF99 1NA (By Email)

Dear Mr. Hedges,

PETITION P-05-722 Protect Special Educational Needs

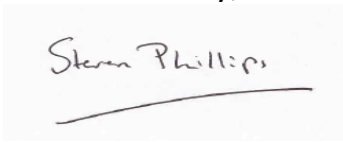
Thank you for your letter of 21 December 2016.

As regards the correspondence from Ms Nicola Butterfield (enclosed with your letter), I find it difficult to comment on the points raised because her letter cross refers to correspondence from the Minister which I have not seen. In addition, from Ms Butterfield's letter, it appears that most/all of the issues are directed towards the Welsh Government; but if she has specific issues that she wishes to raise with the Council, I can put her in touch with the relevant officers.

However, what I can say is that all schools in Neath Port Talbot follow the procedures detailed in the Special Educational Needs (SEN) Code of Practice for Wales and we adopt a graduated response in terms of meeting these requirements, including Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD). This response starts with school level interventions, including Individual Education Plans (IEPs), for those pupils who have been identified as needing them and where a concern is specifically raised regarding ASD the Council has an agreed ten step pathway (guidance enclosed) involving both education and health professionals. Ultimately this could result in a statement of special educational needs following the completion of a statutory assessment and depending on the circumstances of the individual child, it may result in a continued placement in mainstream education or in one of our Learning Support Centres for ASD.

I hope you find this background helpful.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Steven Phillips". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined with a single horizontal line.

Steven Phillips
Chief Executive

Guidelines for the Identification and Referral of School Placed Children and Young People In Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council with suspected Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD)

An Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a developmental disorder which affects the way in which an individual is able to communicate with and relate to other people and the world around them in a meaningful way. It is very common for children and young people with ASD to have profound sensory issues combined with the triad of impairments in the areas of social interaction, social communication, rigidity of thinking and difficulties with social imagination.

These impairments are a pervasive feature of the individuals functioning in all situations, although children and young people may be affected in a variety of ways and to very different degrees and result in the children and young people experiencing the world very differently. It is now generally recognised that there is a spectrum of Autism Disorders that includes individuals across the range of severity and intellectual ability – from severely impaired to high functioning.

Over recent years, there has been a significant increase in the demand for assessments for children and young people with suspected ASD in the Neath Port Talbot area. In addition, there has been a need for a more effective, coordinated, multidisciplinary and interagency approach to the assessment process.

Guidelines for the identification, referral and assessment of children and young people with suspected Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) have already been successfully introduced into the area, with schools taking the lead role in collating the information and referring on to more specialist services for further assessment. Therefore a similar approach was used when developing this guidance.

The guidelines offer a framework for the identification, referral and assessment for school placed children and young people suspected of having an ASD and outline an ASD pathway, consisting of ten steps. The pathway is initiated by school and incorporates recommendations set out in the National Autism Plan for Children (NIASA, 2003) and the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) guidelines on Autism: Recognition, referral and diagnosis of children and young people on the autism spectrum.

These guidelines have been developed in consultation with a multidisciplinary group of professionals from a variety of agencies including Child and Adolescent Mental Health, Community Paediatrics, Speech and Language Therapy and Education. In developing the guidance, the group adopted the definition of Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) used in the National Autism Plan for Children (NIASA 2003, P15-16):

“The term Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) will be used to mean the group of pervasive developmental disorders (PDD) characterised by qualitative abnormalities in reciprocal social interactions and in patterns of communication and by a restricted, stereotyped repetitive repertoire of interests and activities”

Acknowledgements

The following professionals have been involved in developing this guidance:

Cwm Taf Local Health Board

Dr Samantha Ames, Consultant Child and Adolescent Psychiatrist

Dr Gill Davies, Consultant Child and Adolescent Psychiatrist

Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Local Health Board

Dr Carolyn Samuel, Consultant Community Paediatrician

Dr Tamsin Josty, Consultant Community Paediatrician

Lowri Roberts, Speech and Language Therapist

Kathryn Ellis, Highly Specialist Speech and Language Therapist

Gaynor Proctor, Speech and Language Advisory Teacher

Directorate of Education, Leisure and Lifelong Services, Neath Port Talbot

Lynette Lawrence, Educational Psychologist

Debbie Riall, Advisory Teacher for Autism

Abbreviations used in document

ASD	=	Autism Spectrum Disorder
CAMHS	=	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service
EP	=	Educational Psychologist
GP	=	General Practitioner
IEP	=	Individual Education Plan
LEA	=	Local Education Authority
SENCO =		Special Educational Needs Coordinator

The Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) Pathway – The Ten Steps

The Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) Pathway consists of a series of ten steps and provides a graduated response for the identification, referral and assessment of children and young people suspected of having ASD.

The pathway is initiated by the child and young persons class teacher. Information is gathered about the child and young person by the class teacher and Special Educational Needs Coordinator (SENCO) as they progress along the pathway. Strategies designed to help the child and young person in school will also be put in place using resources supplied by the Local Education Authority (LEA). If concerns persist, the SENCO will then consult with the Local Education Authority (LEA) Support Services for advice regarding

the necessity for further assessments and interventions. The first five steps of the pathway involve the school.

Following consultation with the LEA Support Services, if ASD is suspected, a referral is then made by the SENCO to the Communication and Support Forum for discussion with the ASD Diagnostic team. This is step six of the pathway.

Where there is sufficient evidence to suggest that further assessment for ASD is required, the ASD Diagnostic Team will invite the child or young person to opt in for further assessment at the Children's Centre or Child and Family Clinic at Neath Port Talbot Hospital. An ASD Coordinator will then be appointed. The ASD Coordinator will be responsible for coordinating further assessments by the ASD Diagnostic Team and discussing the outcome of the assessments with the parent/carer. Steps seven to ten involve the ASD Diagnostic Team.

The ASD Pathway: The Ten Steps

Step 1- Discussion with Class Teacher

- Parents/carers should be encouraged to discuss their concerns regarding possible social communication difficulties / ASD with the child's class teacher.
- If parents/carers consult their GP, Social Worker, Paediatrician or other professional regarding possible social communication difficulties/ ASD, they should still be advised to discuss their concerns with the child's class teacher.

NB: Where there is a loss of language skills in children above the age of 3 years and / or any loss of motor skills at any age, the parent/carer should be advised to seek further advice from their General Practitioner (GP) as the child or young person will require an urgent referral to a Paediatrician or Paediatric Neurologist for further assessment.

Step 2- Classroom Strategies

- The class teacher will then keep a careful note of any behaviours that cause concern and use Local Education Authority (LEA) supplied resources to devise general classroom strategies to manage such behaviours.
- These strategies will then be reviewed.

Step 3- Discussion with SENCO and Individual Education Plan (IEP) implementation

- If the class teacher continues to have concerns, they should be discussed with the SENCO and, if necessary, an IEP should be implemented. Resources provided by the LEA will support this process.

- Procedures for School Action, including reviewing the IEP's, would then be implemented in close liaison with parents/carers.

Step 4- Consultation with Local Education Authority (LEA) Support Services / IEP review

- Where concerns persist, following reviews of IEP's at School Action, the SENCO may consult with the LEA Support Services.
- The LEA Support Services include the school's Educational Psychologist (EP), Advisory Teacher for Autism, Behavioural Support Team and the Speech and Language Advisory Teacher.
- The LEA Support Service Staff can discuss the concerns with the SENCO and give advice on the necessity for further assessments and interventions to implement a more detailed IEP.
- Procedures for School Action Plus, including reviewing the IEP's, would be implemented in close liaison with parents/carers and LEA Support Service Staff.

Step 5- Detailed Information Gathering

- Where there are ongoing concerns regarding possible ASD, more detailed information will be gathered by the class teacher and SENCO. This information should include;
 - i. Copies of child or young persons IEP and reviewed IEP's.
 - ii. Reports from the LEA Support Services that have been involved e.g. EP, Advisory Teacher for Autism, Behavioural Support Team and Speech and Language Advisory Teacher.
 - iii. Completion of Social and Communication Disorders Checklist by parent.
 - iv. Completion of Neath Port Talbot Social Communication Questionnaire by school.
 - v. Completion of Children's Communication Checklist (CCC2) by parent and school.
 - vi. Any other relevant information.

The checklists and questionnaires can be obtained via the Communication and Support Forum.

Step 6- Referral to the Communication and Support Forum

- Once this information has been collated, the SENCO will submit this information with the Consultation Referral Form to the Communication and Support Forum.
- The Consultation Referral Form includes a box labelled the "Autism Diagnostic Team" which should be completed.

Step 7- Discussion at the Communication and Support Forum with the ASD Diagnostic Team

- The information provided by the SENCO will then be discussed at the Communication and Support Forum with members of the ASD Diagnostic Team.
- The ASD Diagnostic Team is multidisciplinary group of professionals who have a key role in the assessment of children and young people with suspected ASD and includes professionals from the following agencies:

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)
 Community Paediatrics
 Speech and Language Therapy
 Education (Educational Psychology, Advisory Teacher for Autism)

- Where there is insufficient evidence to suggest that further assessment for ASD is required, the SENCO will be contacted by a member of the Communication and Support Forum and further advice given. The SENCO will share this information with the parent / carer.

Step 8- Appointment of ASD Coordinator

- Where there is sufficient evidence to suggest that further assessment for ASD is required, the SENCO will be contacted by a member of the Communication and Support Forum. The SENCO will share this information with the parent / carer.
- The child or young person will be invited to “opt in” for further assessment at the Children’s Centre or Child and Family Clinic at Neath Port Talbot Hospital.
- An ASD Coordinator will be appointed. The ASD coordinator may be any member of the ASD Diagnostic team but is likely to be a member of the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) Team if the child is in Year 1 and above or a member of the Community Paediatric Team if the child is in nursery or reception.
- The ASD coordinator will identify and coordinate further assessments by the ASD Diagnostic Team.

Step 9- ASD Diagnostic Team Meeting

- Once the assessments have been completed, the ASD coordinator and members of the ASD Diagnostic Team will meet to discuss the assessments, review all the available information and make a decision regarding a diagnosis of ASD.

Step 10- ASD Coordinator Feedback

- The ASD coordinator will then meet with the parents / carers to discuss the outcome of the assessments and agree a management plan for the child and young person.

- With parental consent, written confirmation of the outcome of the assessment and management plan will be sent to the referrer (SENCO) with copies to other relevant professionals.

Referrals for children and young people suspected of having ASD but not placed in school.

This pathway only applies to children and young people who are in school. However there are some children and young people who are educated outside of school who may also present with difficulties suggestive of ASD.

For those children and young people who are educated outside of school by the LEA, the pathway can still be followed with the involvement of the LEA Support Services and information gathered by the tutors.

For those children and young people who are educated at home by a parent, a referral will need to be made by the GP to the relevant ASD Diagnostic Team. The referral will then be discussed at the Communication and Support Forum. If there is sufficient evidence, further assessments will be undertaken by the ASD Diagnostic Team.

Where there are significant and persistent concerns raised by a parent / carer but the child or young person does not present with similar concerns at school, further advice can be sought from the Advisory Teacher for Autism.

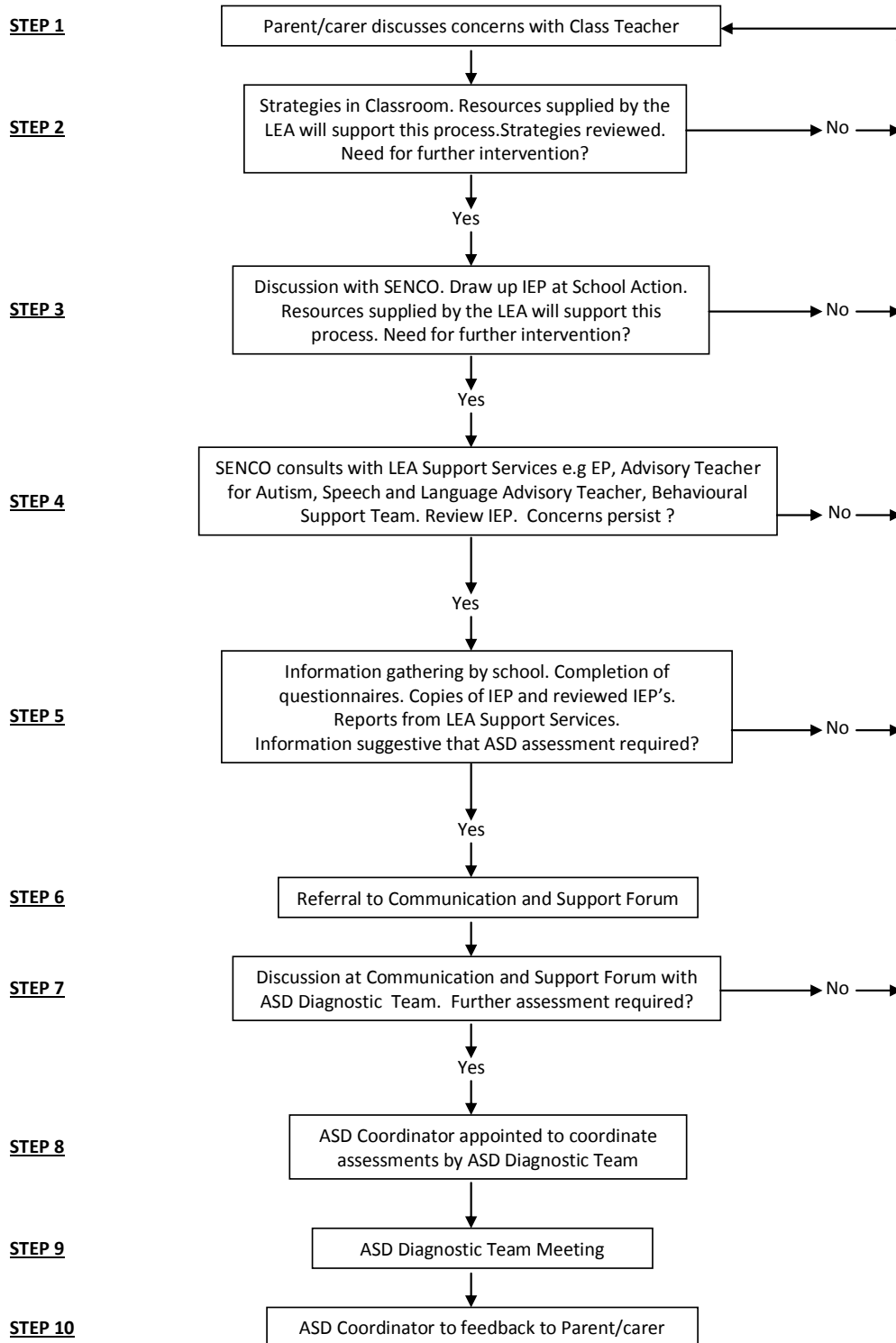
Where there are concerns about younger children, under the age of 3 years and not yet in nursery, referrals can be made directly to the ASD Diagnostic Team (Community Paediatrics) by the Health Visitor or GP.

For those young people aged 16 years and above but no longer in education, referrals can be made directly to the ASD Diagnostic Team (CAMHS).

References

1. National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) 2011. Autism: Recognition, referral and diagnosis of children and young people on the autism spectrum.
2. The National Autism Plan for Children (NIASA, 2003).

**PATHWAY FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND REFERRAL FOR SCHOOL PLACED CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE
WITH SUSPECTED AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER – THE TEN STEP PATHWAY**



P-04-439 : Diogelu coed hynafol a choed treftadaeth Cymru ymhellach

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym o'r farn bod coed hynafol a choed treftadaeth Cymru yn rhan hanfodol ac unigryw o amgylchedd a threftadaeth y genedl.

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i'w diogelu ymhellach, er enghraifft, drwy:

- roi dyletswydd ar yr Un Corff Amgylcheddol newydd i hyrwyddo cadwraeth coed o'r fath drwy roi cyngor a chymorth i'w perchenogion, gan gynnwys cymorth grant lle bo'n angenrheidiol;
- diwygio'r ddeddfwriaeth Gorchymyn Cadw Coed bresennol i'w gwneud yn addas i'r diben wrth ddiogelu coed hynafol a threftadaeth, a hynny yn unol â chynigion Coed Cadw (the Woodland Trust);
- cynnwys cronfa ddata o'r coed a gofnodwyd ac a nodwyd yn ddilys gan y Prosiect Helfa Coed Hynafol fel casgliad o ddata i'w gadw gan unrhyw olynydd i Gynllun Gofodol Cymru, gan gydnabod y rhain fel 'Coed o Ddiddordeb Arbennig' a rhoi'r wybodaeth hon i awdurdodau cynllunio lleol fel y gellir ei chynnwys yn eu systemau gwybodaeth ddaearyddol, er gwybodaeth.

Prif ddeisebydd: Coed Cadw Cymru

Ysytirwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 4 Rhagfyr 2012

Nifer y llofnodion: 5,320

P-04-439 Ancient veteran and heritage trees of Wales to be given greater protection – Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Clerking team, 23.02.17

Hi Kayleigh

The latest on this is that the Welsh Government established a Task and Finish Group to look at this issue. I know this as I am a member. The group has met twice and draft recommendations have been produced by the Civil Servant Chris James. As nothing had happened for some months, I wrote to the Minister Lesley Griffiths at the end of last year to ask if anything was happening on this. I received quite a positive reply. In response to this, I wrote this blog on the subject, which explains this in more detail:

<http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/blogs/woodland-trust/2016/12/good-news-for-the-gnarled-and-wrinkly/>

You are very welcome to use any quotes from the blog.

Many thanks

Rory

Rory Francis

Rheolwr Cyfathrebu ac Ymgysylltu / Communications and Engagement Manager

P-04-681 – Caniatáu i'r Cyhoedd Recordio Cyfarfodydd Llywodraeth Leol yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Michael John Powell ar ôl casglu 186 Llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru roi i bobl ac etholwyr Cymru yr un hawliau i recordio cyfarfodydd Llywodraeth Leol ag sydd gan eu cymheiriaid yn Lloegr.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Mae'r darpariaethau manwl wedi'u cynnwys yn yr is-ddeddfwriaeth a wnaed o dan Ddeddf 2000, sef Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Trefniadau Gweithredol) (Cyfarfodydd a Mynediad at Wybodaeth) (Lloegr) 2012. Deddfwyd y rheoliadau ym mis Medi 2012, a chawsant eu cyhoeddi ar wefan yr Adran Cymunedau a Llywodraeth Leol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Pontypridd
- Canol De Cymru

Mark Drakeford AM/AC
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gyllid a Llywodraeth Leol
Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Local Government



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-681
Ein cyf/Our ref MD/00078/17

Mike Hedges AM
Chair - Petitions Committee
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17 February 2017

Dear Mike,

Thank you for your letter of 1 February regarding the public recording of local government meetings.

The White Paper, 'Reforming Local Government: Resilient and Renewed' currently the subject of consultation, proposes to retain the provisions from the Draft Local Government (Wales) Bill which require Local Authorities to produce strategies explaining how the public can understand how decisions are made and how they can participate in the process. Further to this, I intend to make broadcasting of Council meetings a statutory requirement. Councils will also be required to allow members to attend meetings remotely.

The Welsh Government previously provided financial support to encourage local authorities to broadcast their meetings, to enable remote attendance at council meetings and to enable community councils to set up websites.

In March 2013, the then Local Government Minister, Carl Sargeant announced 1.25 million pounds of grant funding for this purpose, 21 local authorities took advantage of the funding that was made available to them, Neath Port Talbot were the only local authority not to do so. The funding was predominantly spent on hiring Public-i to facilitate the broadcasting of meetings.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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Gohebiaeth.Mark.Drakeford@llyw.cymru
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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 112

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

I encourage all local authorities to allow access to their proceedings and I am pleased to see that this is now regular practice in many local authorities.

Best wishes,

Mark

Mark Drakeford AM/AC

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gyllid a Llywodraeth Leol
Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Local Government

Eitem 3.16

P-05-730- Cyllid ac Ariannu Llywodraeth Leol.

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan UNISON Wales ar ôl casglu 2,192 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i:

- a. Gynyddu cyfanswm cyllid (refeniw) allanol i awdurdodau lleol i o leiaf y lefelau hynny a oedd yn berthnasol yn 2013/14 mewn termau real.
- b. Cyflwyno deddfwriaeth a fyddai'n darparu 'pŵer cymhwysedd cyffredinol' i awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru.
- c. Annog awdurdodau lleol i ddefnyddio eu pwerau presennol i ddarparu nwyddau a gwasanaethau i rannau eraill o'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, ac i ymchwilio a masnachu drwy ddatblygu amrywiaeth o nwyddau a gwasanaethau y gellir eu cyflenwi i'r cyhoedd yn gyffredinol ac i'r sector preifat yn fwy cyffredinol.
- d. Gweithio gydag awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru i ryddhau ffrydiau refeniw presennol drwy, er enghraifft, ailariannu neu ddisodli cynlluniau PFI ar ddelerau mwy ffafriol, gan ddefnyddio'r cyfleoedd a gynigir gan gyfraddau llog hanesyddol isel.
- e. Ymgymryd â chefnogi gwaith y Comisiwn Annibynnol Materion Ariannol Llywodraeth Leol Cymru

Rydym ni sydd wedi llofnodi isod yn gweld gwerth y gwasanaethau a ddarperir gan gynghorau lleol yng Nghymru, ac rydym o'r farn, drwy weithredu'r camau hyn y gall Llywodraeth Cymru helpu i atal difrod pellach i ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn lleol; er, rydym yn cydnabod fod y camau hyn yn ddim ond rhan o'r ateb, ac y bydd angen rhoi terfyn ar raglen galedi Llywodraeth San Steffan i sicrhau y gall gwasanaethau cyhoeddus gael eu hariannu mewn ffordd gynaliadwy a digonol yn y dyfodol.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

UNSAIN Cymru yw Undeb Llafur mwyaf y sector cyhoeddus, sy'n cynrychioli oddeutu 100,000 o weithwyr sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru.

Mae UNSAIN Cymru, yn ogystal ag ymgyrchu dros ddiweddu caledi a thros Ariannu Teg i Gymru gan Lywodraeth San Steffan, hefyd yn ymgyrchu dros ddiogelu gwariant ar lywodraeth leol gan Lywodraeth Cymru, ac yn cymryd y camau angenrheidiol i sicrhau y caiff gwasanaethau ein cynghorau, sy'n sicrhau bod ein cymunedau yn iach ac yn addysgedig eu diogelu

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Canol Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref: P-05-730
Ein cyf/Our ref: MD/00079/17

Mike Hedges AM
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17 February 2017

Dear Mike,

Thank you for your letter of 1 February regarding petition P-05-730 on local government finance and funding.

Since you first wrote on this matter and my reply of 22 November, I have published the final settlement for local government in Wales for 2017-18. This reflects an increase of £6 million compared with the provisional settlement. It also preserves the funding floor, welcomed by UNISON Cymru/Wales in its submission to the Petitions Committee, to ensure that no authority sees a reduction of more than 0.5% compared with 2016-17.

The Welsh Government published a White Paper, *Reforming Local Government: Resilient and Renewed*, on 31 January. This sets out our proposals for the reform of local government in Wales.

The proposals are out for consultation until 11 April and I would welcome a response from UNISON Cymru/Wales and other interested parties.

The consultation can be accessed at the following link:

<https://consultations.gov.wales/consultations/reforming-local-government-resilient-and-renewed>.

In developing these proposals, I engaged extensively with local government and key stakeholders over the summer and autumn months. In taking the proposals forward, I intend to engage widely with experts in a range of fields and to work with local government and stakeholders through our established consultative arrangements.

Best wishes,

Mark,

Mark Drakeford AM/AC

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gyllid a Llywodraeth Leol
Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Local Government