



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru  
(Y Cofnod Swyddogol)**

**The National Assembly for Wales  
(The Official Record)**

**Dydd Mercher 2 Ebrill 2003**

**Wednesday 2 April 2003**

**Cynnwys**  
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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynnddi yn y Siambr.  
Yn y golofn dde, cynhwyswyd cyfieithiad o'r areithiau hynny.

*In the left-hand column, the proceedings are recorded in the language in which they were spoken in the Chamber. In the right-hand column, a translation of those speeches has been included.*

## Anerchiad gan Colin Jackson Address by Colin Jackson

**Y Llywydd:** Pleser arbennig heddiw yw croesawu Colin Jackson.

It is a great privilege to welcome you here to address Assembly Members. You have brought us all honour. When you used to run for Great Britain, I always enjoyed seeing you wear a Welsh flag as well as the Union Jack.

**Colin Jackson:** Thank you. It is quite funny, because I have all the notes for my speech on this device—I am a technology boy at heart; running was secondary. If you see me scrolling, you will understand why.

First of all, I thank you for allowing me to do this. It was a great honour when my office called and asked me whether I would address the Assembly. I was really excited. Then they gave me the date, and I thought that I would be very tired, as I came back from New York yesterday. However, the fact that I am extremely excited just to be here has made me a bit more buoyant and bubbly. If I have bags under my eyes, you will understand why—it is a little bit of jet-lag setting in.

Sport, for me, has always been, first of all, about enjoyment, and secondly a business. Top sports people nowadays earn huge amounts—I am not one of them—and with that, you have to take a lot of responsibility. Being Welsh, I feel that I have put myself in a position of being a role model, not only to the Welsh people in general but to the up-and-coming kids in society. I have tried my best to live a clean life, and to be a good example to them in that way. Also, I have tried to let them see what can happen. There is a dream, and I believe that everybody should be able to live that dream. Hopefully, when they see what I have achieved, in a relatively short space of time, they can see that it can actually happen to them.

The first time that I ever gave an address was in 1986, after I won a silver medal at the Commonwealth Games. I was 19 years old,

**The Presiding Officer:** It is a great pleasure today to welcome Colin Jackson.

Mae'n ffrind fawr eich croesawu yma i annerch Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Daethoch ag anrhydedd i bob un ohonom. Pan oeddech yn rhedeg dros Brydain Fawr, yr oeddwn bob amser yn mwynhau eich gweld yn gwisgo baner Cymru yn ogystal â Jac yr Undeb.

**Colin Jackson:** Diolch. Mae'n eithaf doniol, gan fod gennyf yr holl nodiadau ar gyfer fy araith ar y ddyfais hon—technolog yw fy mhrif ddiddordeb; eilbeth oedd rhedeg. Os byddwch yn fy ngweld yn sgrolio, byddwch yn deall pam.

Yn gyntaf oll, diolch ichi am roi'r cyfle imi wneud hyn. Yr oedd yn anrhydedd mawr pan ffoniodd fy swyddfa a gofyn imi annerch y Cynulliad. Yr oeddwn ar ben fy nigon. Wedyn derbyniais y dyddiad, a meddyliais y byddwn wedi blino'n lân, gan mai ddoe y dychwelais o Efrog Newydd. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ffaith fy mod yn llawn cyffro i fod yma wedi golygu fy mod ychydig yn fwy bywiog ac effro. Os oes bagiau dan fy llygaid, fe ddeallwch pam—blinder ar ôl yr holl deithio ydyw.

Prif ddiben chwaraeon, i mi, bob amser, fu mwynhau, a dim ond yn ail y'u hystyriaf fel busnes. Mae pencampwyr chwaraeon yn yr oes sydd ohoni yn ennill symiau enfawr—nid wyf yn un ohonynt—a chyda hynny, rhaid ichi dderbyn llawer o gyfrifoldeb. Fel Cymro, teimlaf fod yn rhaid imi fod yn esiampl, nid yn unig i bobl Cymru yn gyffredinol ond i'r plant yn ein cymdeithas. Gwneuthum fy ngorau i fyw bywyd glân, ac i fod yn esiampl dda iddynt yn hynny o beth. Hefyd, ceisiais ddangos iddynt beth all ddigwydd. Mae yna freuddwyd, a chredaf y dylai pawb allu byw'r freuddwyd honno. Gobeithio, pan welant yr hyn a gyflawnais, mewn cyfnod cymharol fyr o amser, gallant weld y gall ddigwydd iddynt hwy.

Y tro cyntaf erioed imi roi annerchiad oedd yn 1986, ar ôl imi ennill medal arian yng Ngemau'r Gymanwlad. Yr oeddwn yn 19

and was asked by my former school to address sixth-form pupils. I was a year older than them. I stepped back from that, and realised that people were actually taking notice of what I was doing. There was a sense of responsibility on my shoulders, and I could do one of two things. I could hide, and shy away from it, and be second place, or I could take that responsibility on my shoulders, walk proud, really appreciate my performances and achievements, and take on the responsibility of being a role model. I decided to take the second way.

I trained hard, and had the right people around me to direct me in the right way. I think that that is very important—you must have the right people to put you in the position to speak well, to perform well, and to do, basically, what you are told to do. I have enjoyed every aspect of that, I must admit. It has been a fun time, a fun life. I also tell people that, if they have kids, they should encourage them to go into sport. It is a great way to get free travel, a little bit of money and a lot of recognition. I think that it was a huge plus for me being born in Cardiff, being a Welshman, as the facilities here are the envy of many cities in the United Kingdom. I know for a fact that athletes in London would be extremely happy to have the indoor facility that we now have. I know that they would love to have the infrastructure we have in athletics, without the bickering—they cannot even build Wembley. They have the money and the responsibility and they cannot even build that. We had a no-nonsense campaign, we got the Millennium Stadium and now we make the money from them, so we are happy with that. The stadium has also given our city and nation huge recognition worldwide. That has been very important for us as a Welsh nation.

I feel honoured and privileged to be part of a society that is developing and growing. I think that the response of everyone in this room would be the same as mine: we have to show that Wales is shining. We have to show that Wales is prominent and we have to show our young people that this is the place to be,

mlwydd oed, a gofynnodd fy hen ysgol imi annerch disgyblion y chweched dosbarth. Yr oeddwn flwyddyn yn hŷn na hwy. Camais yn ôl o'r sefyllfa, a sylweddolais fod pobl yn cymryd sylw gwirioneddol o'r hyn yr oeddwn yn ei wneud. Yr oedd ymdeimlad o gyfrifoldeb gennyf, ac yr oedd gennyf ddau ddewis. Gallwn guddio, a chelu rhagddo, a bod yn ail, neu gallwn ysgwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb hwnnw, ymfalchïo, gan werthfawrogi fy mherfformiadau a'm cyflawniadau, a derbyn y cyfrifoldeb o fod yn rôl-fodel. Dewisais yr ail ffordd.

Bûm yn hyfforddi'n ddiwyd, gyda'r bobl gywir o'm hamgylch i'm rhoi ar y trywydd cywir. Mae hynny'n bwysig iawn—rhaid bod gennych y bobl gywir i ddangos i chi sut i siarad yn dda, i berfformio'n dda, ac, mewn gwirionedd, i wneud yr hyn y dywedir wrthyhych i'w wneud. Yr wyf wedi mwynhau pob agwedd ar hynny, rhaid cyfaddef. Bu'n gyfnod llawn hwyl, yn fywyd llawn hwyl. Dywedaf hefyd wrth bobl, os oes ganddynt blant, y dylent eu hannog i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon. Mae'n ffordd ardderchog o gael teithio am ddim, ennill ychydig o arian a chael llawer o gydnabyddiaeth. Yr oedd y ffaith imi gael fy ngeni yng Nghaerdydd a'r ffaith fy mod yn Gymro yn fantais enfawr imi, gan fod sawl dinas yn y Deyrnas Unedig yn cenfigennu o weld y cyfleusterau sydd gennym. Gwn y byddai athletwyr yn Llundain yn falch iawn o gael y cyfleuster dan do sydd gennym yn awr. Gwn y byddent wrth eu boddau i gael y seilwaith sydd gennym o ran athletau, heb y cecru—ni allant adeiladu Wembley hyd yn oed. Mae'r arian a'r cyfrifoldeb ganddynt ac ni allant adeiladu hwnnw hyd yn oed. Bu ymgyrch gadarn ar waith gennym, cawsom Stadiwm y Mileniwm ac yn awr ni sy'n ennill yr arian oddi wrthynt hwy, felly yr ydym yn fodlon ar hynny. Mae'r stadiwm hefyd wedi rhoi cydnabyddiaeth enfawr i'n dinas ac i'n gwlad ledled y byd. Bu hynny'n bwysig iawn inni fel cenedl o Gymry.

Mae'n ffrainc ac anrhydedd cael bod yn rhan o gymdeithas sy'n datblygu ac yn tyfu. Credaf y byddai pawb yn yr ystafell hon yn ymateb yn yr un ffordd: rhaid inni ddangos bod Cymru yn ffynnu. Rhaid inni ddangos bod gan Gymru le amlwg a rhaid inni ddangos i'n pobl ifanc mai dyma'r lle i fod, dyma'r lle i

this is the place to stay, and this is the place for them to bring their own children up in. I am extremely proud to be a Welshman and to still be living in Wales and I am proud to be here today to share these brief remarks.

Once again, I thank everyone for allowing me to be here and for coming to listen to what I have to say—and I am not charging. How about that? [*Applause.*]

**The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan):** What better way could there be to celebrate our retirement as an Assembly on the final day of the final year of the first Assembly, after four years, than with Colin Jackson, one of the greatest sportsmen that Wales—and, indeed, Great Britain—has ever produced, who is himself celebrating his retirement? Sport is a topsy-turvy world and I do not remember a time when you could say that ‘Wales cannot play rugby, but England can; Wales can play football, but England cannot’ and that Colin Jackson was not there as the first name on the team sheet when the British athletics team was being selected. We have to get used to that, Colin; you are not going to be there—unless you change your mind, of course—when the world athletics championship takes place later this year in Paris, and then in Athens next year. It is going to be difficult; those selectors will still put down ‘C. Jackson for 110m hurdles’, because they have been doing so for so long.

What is notable about your athletic career, Colin, is this unusual combination of being there for a long time—you mentioned your first senior medal in 1986, which is 17 seasons ago—that longevity of your career, combined with consistency in medal-winning. The medals were sometimes gold, sometimes silver and, rarely, bronze—won sometimes in relays, but usually in the individual races. It was quite an extraordinary career that came to an end last month. You have applied a principle that I think should apply to almost every walk of life, and which many other athletes apply. You are in a measurable sport. In team sport you can sometimes hide behind the team performance, but a good athlete and a great athlete will always say, ‘this year’s peak must be next year’s plateau; next year’s peak must

aros, a dyma’r lle iddynt fagu eu plant. Yr wyf yn falch iawn fy mod yn Gymro ac fy mod yn byw yng Nghymru o hyd ac yr wyf yn falch o fod yma heddiw i rannu’r sylwadau cryno hyn.

Unwaith eto, diolchaf i bawb am roi’r cyfle imi fod yma ac am ddod i wrando ar yr hyn sydd gennyf i’w ddweud—ac nid wyf yn codi tâl. Beth feddyliwch chi o hynny? [*Cymeradwyaeth.*]

**Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan):** Pa ffordd well sydd o ddathlu ein hymddeoliad fel Cynulliad ar ddiwrnod olaf blwyddyn olaf y Cynulliad cyntaf, ar ôl pedair blynedd, na chyda Colin Jackson, un o’r pencampwyr chwaraeon gorau a gynhyrchodd Cymru—ac, yn wir, Prydain Fawr—erioed, sydd yntau hefyd yn dathlu ei ymddeoliad? Mae’r byd chwaraeon yn fyd anghyson ac ni chofiaf amser lle y gellid dweud ‘Ni all Cymru chwarae rygbi, ond gall Lloegr; gall Cymru chwarae pêl-droed, ond ni all Lloegr’ a phan nad Colin Jackson oedd yr enw cyntaf ar y rhestr wrth ddewis tîm athletau Prydain. Bydd yn rhaid inni ymgyfarwyddo â hynny, Colin; ni fyddwch yno—oni newidiwch eich meddwl, wrth gwrs—pan gynhelir pencampwriaeth athletau’r byd yn ddiweddarach eleni ym Mharis, ac yna yn Athen y flwyddyn nesaf. Bydd yn anodd; bydd y detholwyr hynny yn parhau i nodi ‘C. Jackson ar gyfer ras 110m dros y clwydi’, gan eu bod wedi gwneud hynny ers cyhyd.

Yr hyn sy’n hynod am eich gyrfa fel athletwr, Colin, yw’r cyfuniad anarferol hwn o fod yno am gyfnod hir—soniasoch am eich medal cyntaf fel oedolyn yn 1986, 17 tymor yn ôl—hynny yw, hyd eich gyrfa, wedi’i gyfuno â chysondeb wrth ennill medalau. Yr oedd y medalau weithiau’n aur, weithiau’n arian ac, ar adegau prin, yn efydd—wedi’u hennill weithiau mewn ras gyfnewid, ond fel arfer yn y rasys unigol. Yr oedd yn yrfa eithriadol a ddaeth i ben fis diwethaf. Gwnaethoch gymhwyso egwyddor a ddylai fod yn berthnasol, fe gredaf, i bob gyrfa, fwy neu lai, ac y mae llawer o athletwyr eraill yn ei chymhwyso. Yr ydych mewn maes chwaraeon y gellir ei fesur. Mewn chwaraeon tîm gallwch weithiau guddio y tu ôl i berfformiad y tîm, ond bydd athletwr da ac athletwr gwych bob amser yn dweud, ‘rhaid i

be the following year's plateau'. You are always improving 5 per cent every time, so that when you were 19 in 1986 in the Commonwealth Games and finished second behind Mark McCoy, you knew that you had to beat that in 1987, 1988 and so on.

Despite injuries and the occasional disappointment, at the Olympics especially, you continued to reach higher every year. That is a remarkable tribute to you and the way in which you have handled your body, your mind and your training. It is a tribute to Malcolm Arnold, your coach and one of the great coaches of all time in the hurdles. I believe that you have done wonders for Wales. As you said in your speech, we are trying to do the same. I do not think that we will do it as well as you, but we will use you as a target. If we can do as much for Wales, as ambassadors on the political side, as you have done on the sporting side, then I think that we could all retire happy, as you are doing now. [*Applause.*]

uchafbwynt eleni fod yn ddechreubwynt ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf; rhaid i uchafbwynt y flwyddyn nesaf fod yn ddechreubwynt ar gyfer y flwyddyn ganlynol'. Yr ydych bob amser yn gwella 5 y cant bob tro, felly yn 1986 pan oeddech yn 19 oed ac yng Ngemau'r Gymanwlad a daethoch yn ail i Mark McCoy, gwyddoch y byddai'n rhaid ichi ragori ar hynny yn 1987, 1988 ac ati.

Er gwaethaf anafiadau a'r siom achlysurol, yn y Gemau Olympaidd yn arbennig, llwyddasoch i gyrraedd yn uwch bob blwyddyn. Mae hynny'n deyrnged eithriadol i chi ac i'r ffordd yr ymdriniasoch â'ch corff, eich meddwl a'ch hyfforddiant. Mae'n deyrnged i Malcolm Arnold, eich hyfforddwr ac un o'r hyfforddwyr gorau a fu erioed ar gyfer rasys dros y clwydi. Credaf ichi wneud gwyrthiau dros Gymru. Fel y dywedasoch yn eich anerchiad, yr ydym yn anelu at yr un nod. Ni chredaf y llwyddwn cystal ag y gwnaethoch chi, ond fe'ch defnyddiwn fel targed. Os gallwn wneud cymaint i Gymru, fel llysgenhadon ar yr ochr wleidyddol, ag y gwnaethoch chi ar yr ochr chwaraeon, credaf y gallai pob un ohonom ymddeol yn fodlon, fel yr ydych chi'n ei wneud yn awr. [*Cymeradwyaeth.*]

*Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 2 p.m. gyda'r Llywydd yn y Gadair.  
The Assembly met at 2 p.m. with the Presiding Officer in the Chair.*

## **Cwestiynau ar Lywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau i'r Gweinidog Cyllid Questions on Local Government and Communities to the Finance Minister**

### **Cod Ymddygiad Drafft i Gynghorwyr Draft Code of Conduct for Councillors**

**Q1 Richard Edwards:** Can the Minister make a statement on the draft code of conduct for councillors in local authorities? (OAQ23819)

**C1 Richard Edwards:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y cod ymddygiad drafft i gynghorwyr mewn awdurdodau lleol? (OAQ23819)

**The Finance Minister (Edwina Hart):** Thank you, Richard; since this is probably the last occasion on which you ask me a question, I wish you well as you retire as a Member of the National Assembly for Wales.

**Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Edwina Hart):** Diolch, Richard; gan mai dyma'r tro olaf, fwy na thebyg, y byddwch yn gofyn cwestiwn imi, hoffwn ddymuno'n dda ichi wrth ichi ymddeol fel Aelod o Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

The model code of conduct was introduced under part 3 of the Local Government Act 2000. It forms part of a new and robust framework to promote observance of consistent standards of conduct by all local government members in Wales. The new code is intended to foster an atmosphere of trust and confidence in local government and to maintain the Assembly's commitment to local government.

Cyflwynwyd y cod ymddygiad enghreifftiol o dan ran 3 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2000. Mae'n rhan o fframwaith newydd a chadarn ar gyfer annog pob aelod o lywodraeth leol yng Nghymru i ymlynu at safonau ymddygiad cyson. Bwriedir i'r cod newydd feithrin awyrgylch o ymddiriedaeth a hyder mewn llywodraeth leol a chynnal ymrwymiad y Cynulliad i lywodraeth leol.

**Richard Edwards:** Thank you, Minister. It is fit and proper that my last question should concern my beloved local authority, the democratic republic of Pembrokeshire—democratic republic in the former East German sense. Peculiar to this individual concept of democracy is a self-imposed silence on the part of councillors when county council matters are discussed by other democratic fora, such as town and community councils, of which they are also members. They cite the new code of conduct as their excuse. Will the Minister categorically confirm that the code is not intended to prevent members from expressing opinions, and engaging in debate, but rather to increase transparency and accountability? In Pembrokeshire, the exact opposite seems to be happening, with members of the ruling party wilfully subverting the democratic process.

**Richard Edwards:** Diolch, Weinidog. Mae'n gwbl addas bod fy nghwestiwn olaf yn ymwneud â'm hannwyl awdurdod lleol, gweriniaeth ddemocrataidd Sir Benfro—gweriniaeth ddemocrataidd yn yr un modd ag yr arferai Dwyrain yr Almaen fod yn weriniaeth ddemocrataidd. Yr hyn sy'n unigryw i'r cysyniad unigol hwn o ddemocratiaeth yw tawelwch hunan-orfodol ar ran cynghorwyr wrth i ffora democrataidd eraill, megis cynghorau tref a chymuned, y maent hefyd yn aelodau ohonynt, drafod materion sy'n ymwneud â'r cyngor sir. Dyfynnant y cod ymddygiad newydd fel eu hesgus. A wnaiff y Gweinidog gadarnhau'n bendant nad bwriad y cod yw atal aelodau rhag mynegi barn, a rhag cymryd rhan mewn dadl, ond yn hytrach cynyddu tryloywder ac atebolrwydd? Yn Sir Benfro, ymddengys mai'r union wrthwyneb sy'n digwydd, gydag aelodau o'r blaid sydd mewn grym yn fwriadol yn tanseilio'r broses ddemocrataidd.



**Edwina Hart:** The code of conduct is there to ensure that local authority members have consistent standards of conduct. It is not a gagging order, and does not prevent councillors from expressing their opinions. Councillors must only be mindful of the code's aim. It is important that no-one hides behind the code. Every level of government must be democratic and transparent. I was delighted that you alluded to community councils, which are the foundations of democracy in Wales. Today, the Presiding Officer and I attended the successful launch of 'One Voice Wales' outside the Assembly building, which demonstrates our commitment to local community councils and to the fact that they have adapted to changes within government in Wales.

**Janet Ryder:** I will take that point further and refer again to town and community councils, and the requirement for them to have standards committees, or to participate with the principal council in their area, and work through its standards committee. Will you give us reassurance that all standards committees are up and running and that all connections with town and community councils are in place?

**Edwina Hart:** As far as I am aware—unless you have an example to prove otherwise—that is the case. However, I will check with officials in my department and place a letter in the Library for Members.

**William Graham:** You indicated in the Local Government and Housing Committee that you would ensure proper de minimus rules. When will you do that, so that councillors can speak openly in all venues?

**Edwina Hart:** Councillors can speak openly and properly in venues. I know that councillors are concerned about some issues, particularly with regard to planning, but I will consider this matter again, if I am the Minister with responsibility for this area.

**Edwina Hart:** Cynhyrchwyd y cod ymddygiad er mwyn sicrhau bod gan aelodau awdurdodau lleol safonau ymddygiad cyson. Nid gorchymyn gagio mohono, ac nid yw'n atal cynghorwyr rhag mynegi eu barn. Yr unig beth y disgwylir i gynghorwyr ei gofio yw nod y cod. Mae'n bwysig nad oes unrhyw un yn cuddio y tu ôl i'r cod. Rhaid i bob lefel o lywodraeth fod yn ddemocrataidd ac yn dryloyw. Yr oeddwn yn falch ichi sôn am gynghorau cymuned, sef sylfeini democratiaeth yng Nghymru. Heddiw, bûm innau a'r Llywydd yn achlysur lansio llwyddiannus 'Cymru Un Llais' y tu allan i adeilad y Cynulliad, sy'n dangos ein hymrwymiad i gynghorau cymuned lleol ac i'r ffaith eu bod wedi addasu i newidiadau o fewn llywodraeth yng Nghymru.

**Janet Ryder:** Ymhelaethaf ar y pwynt hwnnw gan gyfeirio eto at gynghorau tref a chymuned, a'r gofyniad iddynt sefydlu pwyllgorau safonau, neu gydweithio â phrif gyngor eu hardal, a gweithio drwy ei bwyllgor safonau. A roddwch sicrwydd inni fod yr holl bwyllgorau safonau wedi'u sefydlu a bod yr holl gysylltiadau gyda chynghorau tref a chymuned ar waith?

**Edwina Hart:** Hyd y gwn i—onid oes gennych enghraifft i brofi fel arall—mae hynny'n wir. Fodd bynnag, gwiriaf hyn â swyddogion yn fy adran a rhoddaf lythyr yn y Llyfrgell i Aelodau.

**William Graham:** Bu ichi nodi yn y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai y byddech yn sicrhau rheolau de minimus priodol. Pryd y gwnewch hynny, er mwyn i gynghorwyr allu siarad yn agored ymhob lleoliad?

**Edwina Hart:** Gall cynghorwyr siarad yn agored ac yn briodol mewn lleoliadau. Gwn fod cynghorwyr yn pryderu am rai materion, yn arbennig o ran cynllunio, ond ailystyriaf y mater hwn, os mai fi fydd y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am y maes hwn.

**Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn (Ansawdd Gwasanaethau)  
Isle of Anglesey County Council (Quality of Services)**

**Q2 Peter Rogers:** Can the Minister make a

**C2 Peter Rogers:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog

statement on the quality of services provided by the Isle of Anglesey County Council? (OAQ23827)

**Edwina Hart:** I do not discuss the performance of individual local authorities.

**Peter Rogers:** Thank you for that response. You will be aware of the issue—I have been corresponding with you about it for a long time—with regard to a planning appeal before one of your inspectors in April in relation to a caravan site. The inspector dismissed the appeal but granted a certificate of lawfulness for a certain time for touring caravans during the summer season. He also noted in his report that 40 caravans were already in a dilapidated condition on the site which would need to be removed. I have been in constant contact with the council asking for an enforcement order to be made to take those caravans away. Eventually, the council's rating officer decided that the property of one neighbour had been blighted because of the state of the caravan park, and that illegal caravans were on the site; subsequently, the rates in that case were downgraded by one band. Eventually, the enforcement order was served this January—

**The Presiding Officer:** Order. This is not a debate, and I doubt that the Minister would regard it as appropriate to answer your question.

ddatganiad ar ansawdd y gwasanaethau y mae Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn yn eu darparu? (OAQ23827)

**Edwina Hart:** Nid wyf yn trafod perfformiad awdurdodau lleol unigol.

**Peter Rogers:** Diolch am yr ymateb hwnnw. Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r mater—bûm yn gohebu â chi yn ei gylch ers peth amser—o ran apêl cynllunio gerbron un o'ch arolygwyr ym mis Ebrill mewn perthynas â safle carafanau. Gwrthododd yr arolygydd yr apêl ond dyfarnodd dystysgrif cyfreithlondeb am gyfnod penodol i garafanau teithio yn ystod tymor yr haf. Nododd hefyd yn ei adroddiad bod 40 o garafanau eisoes mewn cyflwr gwael ar y safle ac y byddai angen eu symud. Bûm mewn cysylltiad cyson â'r cyngor yn gofyn iddynt wneud gorchymyn gorfodi i symud y carafanau hynny ymaith. O'r diwedd, penderfynodd swyddog ardrethu'r cyngor fod cyflwr y maes carafannau wedi cael effaith andwyol ar eiddo un o'r cymdogion, a bod carafannau anghyfreithlon ar y safle; o ganlyniad, israddiwyd y trethi yn yr achos hwnnw un band. O'r diwedd, cyflwynwyd y gorchymyn gorfodi ym mis Ionawr—

**Y Llywydd:** Trefn. Nid dadl yw hon, ac yr wyf yn amau a fyddai'r Gweinidog o'r farn y byddai'n briodol ateb eich cwestiwn.

### **Adfywio'r Gymuned yn Abertawe Community Regeneration in Swansea**

**Q3 Val Lloyd:** Will the Minister make a statement about capacity building for community regeneration in Swansea? (OAQ23817)

**Edwina Hart:** The Local Government and Housing Committee's review of community regeneration has acknowledged the importance of capacity building in Swansea and across Wales. In Swansea, more than £1 million has been allocated to help prepare and build capacity for local communities under the Communities First programme.

**Val Lloyd:** It is possible to meet the increase in demand for employment in the community regeneration sector by using suitable people

**C3 Val Lloyd:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am feithrin gallu cymuned Abertawe i adfywio'r gymuned honno? (OAQ23817)

**Edwina Hart:** Cydnabu adolygiad y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai o adfywiad cymunedol bwysigrwydd cynyddu capasiti yn Abertawe a ledled Cymru. Yn Abertawe, dyrannwyd dros £1 filiwn i helpu i baratoi a chynyddu capasiti cymunedau lleol o dan y rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf.

**Val Lloyd:** Mae'n bosibl ymateb i'r cynnydd yn y galw am gyflogaeth yn y sector adfywio cymunedau drwy ddefnyddio

from targeted communities. Not only does that create employment and develop skills in those communities, but community volunteers, who contribute so much to community programmes, have the ideal experience to make excellent regeneration workers. Such a scheme for voluntary services led by the City and County of Swansea Council has five trainees from the first intake, and provides traineeships for people from Communities First areas, which then lead to a national vocational qualification in community work. Will you join me in commending this scheme, and in encouraging wider use of such talent?

pobl addas o gymunedau a dargedir. Mae hynny nid yn unig yn creu cyflogaeth ac yn datblygu sgiliau yn y cymunedau hynny, ond mae gwirfoddolwyr cymunedol, sy'n cyfrannu cymaint at raglenni cymunedol, yn meddu ar y profiad delfrydol i fod yn weithwyr adfywio ardderchog. Mae gan gynllun gwasanaethau gwirfoddol o'r fath o dan arweiniad Cyngor Dinas a Sir Abertawe bump hyfforddai o'r cylch cyntaf, ac mae'n darparu cynlluniau hyfforddi i bobl o ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, sydd wedyn yn arwain at gymhwyster galwedigaethol cenedlaethol mewn gwaith cymunedol. A ymunwch â mi i gymeradwyo'r cynllun hwn, ac annog defnydd ehangach o dalent o'r fath?

2.10 p.m.

**Edwina Hart:** That is an excellent scheme. One area about which I am concerned as Minister, as is the Committee, is training and ensuring adequate numbers of community development workers. Therefore, any successful initiatives that we can share across the board are useful. It is also important that we recognise that we have much more to do in encouraging people to go into community development work. We have some examples also of poaching under Communities First, which has not been helpful.

**Edwina Hart:** Mae hwnnw'n gynllun ardderchog. Un maes yr wyf yn pryderu yn ei gylch fel Gweinidog, fel y mae'r Pwyllgor hefyd, yw hyfforddiant a sicrhau nifer digonol o weithwyr datblygu cymunedau. Felly, mae unrhyw fentrau llwyddiannus y gallwn eu rhannu yn gyffredinol yn ddefnyddiol. Mae hefyd yn bwysig inni gydnabod bod gennym lawer mwy i'w wneud i annog pobl i fentro i waith datblygu cymunedau. Gwelsom rai enghreifftiau hefyd o botsio o dan Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, na fu o gymorth.

**Alun Cairns:** Like Val Lloyd, and other Members, I have just taken part in a question time session with representatives of ethnic minority communities, who desperately want to become engaged in community regeneration. What specific plans do you have to support ethnic minority communities in this respect?

**Alun Cairns:** Fel Val Lloyd, ac Aelodau eraill, yr wyf newydd gymryd rhan mewn sesiwn cwestiynau gyda chynrychiolwyr o gymunedau lleiafrifoedd ethnig, sy'n awyddus iawn i ymwneud ag adfywio cymunedau. Pa gynlluniau penodol sydd gennych i gefnogi cymunedau lleiafrifoedd ethnig yn hyn o beth?

**Edwina Hart:** When we first introduced Communities First, we introduced communities of interest, in addition to the 100 communities taken from the Welsh index of multiple deprivation. That applied to ethnic minority communities. We have tried to encourage ethnic minority communities to engage in communities of interest bids. We have had some preliminary bids and discussions, but much more work needs to be done in that area in the coming years.

**Edwina Hart:** Pan gyflwynwyd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf gennym am y tro cyntaf, cyflwynasom gymunedau o ddiddordeb, yn ogystal â'r 100 o gymunedau a ddewiswyd o fynegai amlamddifadedd Cymru. Yr oedd hynny'n berthnasol i gymunedau lleiafrifoedd ethnig. Yr ydym wedi ceisio annog cymunedau lleiafrifoedd ethnig i gyflwyno ceisiadau cymunedau o ddiddordeb. Derbyniwyd rhai ceisiadau cychwynnol a chafwyd rhai trafodaethau, ond mae angen gwneud llawer mwy o waith

yn y maes hwnnw yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf.

**David Lloyd:** O'r £160 miliwn o arian Amcan 1 sydd wedi ei glustnodi ar gyfer adfywio cymunedol yng Nghymru, dim ond £8 miliwn sydd wedi ei wario. A oes bwriad i wario mwy o'r arian Amcan 1 hwn i adeiladu capasiti cymunedol yn Abertawe?

**David Lloyd:** Of the £160 million of Objective 1 funding that has been allocated for community regeneration in Wales, only £8 million has been spent. Is there any intention to spend more of this Objective 1 funding to build community capacity in Swansea?

**Edwina Hart:** I am not clear which pot you are referring to; I will check the question in the Record and get back to you. My understanding is that match funding provision is going well across the board, money is being spent, and everything is hunky-dory on Objective 1.

**Edwina Hart:** Nid wyf yn glir at ba gronfa yr ydych yn cyfeirio; edrychaf ar y cwestiwn yn y Cofnod a rhoddaf ateb i chi. O'r hyn a ddeallaf, mae'r ddarpariaeth arian cyfatebol yn gyffredinol yn llwyddo, mae arian yn cael ei wario, ac mae Amcan 1 yn gweithio'n fendigedig.

### Targedau Dogfennau Strategol Strategic Documents Targets

**Q4 Janet Ryder:** Has the Assembly Government fulfilled all the promises and targets contained in the strategic documents published since 1999, in relation to the local government and communities portfolio? (OAQ23812)

**C4 Janet Ryder:** A yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi cyflawni'r holl addewidion a chyrraedd y targedau yn y dogfennau strategol a gyhoeddwyd ers 1999 mewn perthynas â'r portffolio llywodraeth leol a chymunedau? (OAQ23812)

**Edwina Hart:** We are making solid progress on regenerating local democracy and supporting local communities. We have achieved many—although not all—of the commitments set out in 'Plan for Wales 2001'.

**Edwina Hart:** Yr ydym yn gwneud cynnydd cadarn o ran adfywio democratiaeth leol a chefnogi cymunedau lleol. Yr ydym wedi cyflawni llawer—er nad pob un—o'r ymrwymadau a nodwyd yn 'Cynllun i Gymru 2001'.

**Janet Ryder:** In your partnership document with the Liberal Democrats, you pledged to invest £21 million over three years in improving the quality of housing. We now face a £1.8 billion backlog in housing repairs. How do you intend to reach your 2012 target for quality social housing in Wales? Will you revisit that £21 million over three years in the next budget?

**Janet Ryder:** Yn eich dogfen bartneriaeth â'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, gwnaed addewid gennych i fuddsoddi £21 miliwn dros dair blynedd i wella ansawdd tai. Yr ydym yn awr yn wynebu ôl-groniad o £1.8 biliwn o ran trwsio tai. Sut y bwriadwch gyrraedd eich targed ar gyfer 2012 o ran tai cymdeithasol o ansawdd yng Nghymru? A ailystyriwch y £21 miliwn dros dair blynedd yn y gyllideb nesaf?

**Edwina Hart:** I was looking at our commitments to improve housing in 'Plan for Wales 2001', which is the document that I go by. That document refers to providing a new national housing strategy, which we have created; tackling homelessness and rough sleeping, which we have done in terms of

**Edwina Hart:** Yr oeddwn yn edrych ar ein hymrwymadau i wella tai yn 'Cynllun i Gymru 2001', sef y ddogfen a ddilynaf. Mae'r ddogfen honno yn cyfeirio at ddarparu strategaeth dai genedlaethol newydd, a luniwyd gennym; mynd i'r afael â digartrefedd a chysgu ar y stryd, yr ydym

legislation and cash; and continuing to support Care and Repair Cymru to enable people to stay in their homes, which we have also done. We are also committed to a range of social housing issues. Therefore, we are on course to deliver on our targets. When you talk to people, they can see that we have delivered on this agenda.

**Eleanor Burnham:** Do you agree that we have made considerable progress in the last four years? After all, we are in the infancy of a new democracy, and we should have some confidence that we are just starting to build a new future.

**Edwina Hart:** We are a fledgling democracy, but the actions that we have taken show us to be a grown-up democracy. We have been prepared to move the agenda forward and have done so more quickly than other parts of the United Kingdom. It is important to recognise the Assembly's achievements—they should not be talked down, even during this election period. We must be proud of what we have all done as Assembly Members. I am proud of what I have done in Government, and I am proud of this Labour-led administration.

wedi'i wneud o ran deddfwriaeth ac arian; a pharhau i gefnogi Gofal a Thrawsio Cymru er mwyn galluogi i bobl aros yn eu cartrefi, yr ydym hefyd wedi'i wneud. Yr ydym hefyd yn ymrwymedig i amrywiaeth o faterion sy'n ymwneud â thai cymdeithasol. Felly, yr ydym ar y trywydd cywir i gyrraedd ein targedau. Wrth siarad â phobl, gallant weld ein bod wedi gweithredu ar yr agenda hon.

**Eleanor Burnham:** A gytunwch ein bod wedi gwneud cynnydd sylweddol yn ystod y pedair blynedd diwethaf? Wedi'r cyfan, megis dechrau y mae'r ddemocratiaeth newydd hon, a dylem fod yn eithaf hyderus ein bod wrthi'n dechrau adeiladu dyfodol newydd.

**Edwina Hart:** Yr ydym yn ddemocratiaeth ifanc, ond mae'r camau a gymerwyd gennym yn dangos ein bod yn ddemocratiaeth aeddfed. Buom yn barod i ddatblygu'r agenda ac i wneud hynny'n gynt na rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod cyflawniadau'r Cynulliad—ni ddylid eu bychanu, hyd yn oed yn ystod y cyfnod etholiadol hwn. Rhaid inni ymfalchïo yn yr hyn a wnaed gennym fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Yr wyf fi'n ymfalchïo yn yr hyn a gyflawnais yn y Llywodraeth, ac yr wyf yn ymfalchïo yn y weinyddiaeth hon o dan arweiniad y Blaid Lafur.

### System Radio 'Airwave' The Airwave Radio System

**Q5 Alison Halford:** What discussions has the Minister had with the UK Government/police in Wales about the effectiveness of the new Airwave system in reducing crime? (OAQ23820)

**Edwina Hart:** I meet regularly with Wales's chief constables and police authorities. The Airwave system has been rolled out to all police forces in Wales.

**Alison Halford:** First, I warmly thank you for the extra £2 million announced yesterday in the all-Wales police school programme. That is an excellent initiative. Bearing in mind that you have shown excellent husbandry of Assembly finances, do you agree that Wales should gain control of policing to ensure that expensive schemes, such as Airwave, achieve good value

**C5 Alison Halford:** Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael gyda Llywodraeth y DU/heddlu Cymru ynghylch effeithiolrwydd y system 'airwave' newydd yn y gwaith o leihau trosedd? (OAQ23820)

**Edwina Hart:** Cyfarfyddaf yn gyson â phrif gwnstabiliaid ac awdurdodau heddlu Cymru. Cyflwynwyd y system Airwave i bob heddlu yng Nghymru.

**Alison Halford:** Yn gyntaf, hoffwn ddiolch ichi'n fawr am y £2 filiwn ychwanegol a gyhoeddwyd ddoe yn rhaglen ysgol heddlu Cymru gyfan. Mae hon yn fenter ardderchog. O gofio eich bod wedi glynu wrth gyllidau'r Cynulliad yn arbennig o dda, a gytunwch y dylai Cymru ennill rheolaeth dros blismona er mwyn sicrhau bod

for money for the people of Wales?

**Edwina Hart:** It is essential that we assess whether Home Office schemes offer good value for money in Wales. In relation to the debate on devolving police powers to Wales, I am minded to support it in principle.

**Geraint Davies:** Concerns have been expressed recently about the location of Airwave Tetra masts. What guidance has been issued to local authorities regarding the effect of these masts on public health and the environment?

**Edwina Hart:** Tetra masts are a matter for the Home Office, as the department with responsibility for policing matters. However, I will make inquiries on whether any guidance has been issued to local government—I do not think that my department has issued any—and advise Members accordingly.

cynlluniau drud, fel Airwave, yn cyflawni gwerth da am arian i bobl Cymru?

**Edwina Hart:** Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn asesu a yw cynlluniau'r Swyddfa Gartref yn cynnig gwerth da am arian yng Nghymru. O ran y ddadl ar ddatganoli pwerau'r heddlu i Gymru, tueddaf i gefnogi hynny mewn egwyddor.

**Geraint Davies:** Mynegwyd pryderon yn ddiweddar ynghylch lleoliad mastiau Tetra Airwave. Pa ganllawiau a roddwyd i awdurdodau lleol ynghylch effaith y mastiau hynny ar iechyd y cyhoedd a'r amgylchedd?

**Edwina Hart:** Mater i'r Swyddfa Gartref, fel yr adran sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros faterion plismona, yw mastiau Tetra. Fodd bynnag, gwnaf ymholiadau ar p'un a roddwyd unrhyw ganllawiau i lywodraeth leol—ni chredaf i'm hadran roi unrhyw ganllawiau— a chynghori Aelodau yn unol â hynny.

### Tai Cymdeithasol a'r Cynllun Prynu Cartref Social Housing and the Homebuy Scheme

**C6 Owen John Thomas:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ryddhau rhagor o arian ar gyfer tai, yn benodol i ariannu tai cymdeithasol a'r cynllun prynu cartref? (OAQ23852)

**Edwina Hart:** I have already announced the allocation of £5.64 million for the social housing grant programme for 2003-04. Having taken into account many of the competing pressures for resources, I do not plan to change this budget. The figure includes a supplement of £1.5 million specifically for the rural homebuy scheme. Allocating the social housing grant to the homebuy scheme is a matter for individual authorities.

**Owen John Thomas:** Mae'n amlwg bod problem fawr mewn ardaloedd fel Caerdydd, lle mae 8,000 o bobl ar y rhestr aros. A gredwch ei bod yn bwysig eich bod yn neilltuo arian ychwanegol i helpu â'r sefyllfa hon, a sicrhau bod mwy o arian ar gael ar gyfer y cynllun prynu cartref?

**Edwina Hart:** The National Assembly has given special consideration to homebuy issues, particularly in rural areas. You have raised the

**Q6 Owen John Thomas:** Will the Minister make more money available for housing, specifically for the funding of social housing and the homebuy scheme? (OAQ23852)

**Edwina Hart:** Yr wyf eisoes wedi datgan bod y £5.64 miliwn wedi ei ddyranu ar gyfer y rhaglen grant tai cymdeithasol ar gyfer 2003-04. Ar ôl ystyried llawer o'r pwysau cystadleuol ar gyfer adnoddau, ni fwriadaf newid y gyllideb hon. Mae'r ffigur yn cynnwys swm atodol o £1.5 miliwn yn benodol ar gyfer y cynllun cymorth prynu gwledig. Mater i'r awdurdodau unigol yw dyrannu'r grant tai cymdeithasol i'r cynllun cymorth prynu.

**Owen John Thomas:** It is evident that there is a huge problem in areas such as Cardiff, where there are 8,000 people on the waiting list. Do you think that it is important that you allocate additional funding to help with this situation and ensure that more funding is available for the homebuy scheme?

**Edwina Hart:** Mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol wedi rhoi ystyriaeth arbennig i faterion cynllun prynu cartref, yn arbennig

situation in Cardiff previously and the local authority recently published a housing needs survey, which recognised the possibility that many households, which aspired to buy their own homes, could find adequate housing in surrounding areas where it is much cheaper. As I have said previously, to achieve a balance, it is for local authorities to consider issues of particular concern. The Assembly has been generous in how it has dealt with the homebuy scheme. We continue to review homebuy issues and, in future, we will probably review them as part of the budget process.

**Lorraine Barrett:** Do you believe that if Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council had not wasted nearly £300,000 renovating one terraced house, it might have enough money to transfer to the homebuy scheme?

**Edwina Hart:** It is the responsibility of the local authority to decide how it spends its resources. I am not certain that the money was for one terraced house: it might have been for a terrace. I am making inquiries on that particular matter.

**Pauline Jarman:** I wish to comment on a remark made in the Chamber yesterday. Will the Minister be mindful that, when statements are made, it should be established that they are truthful? The remark made by the Member in that question was not an accurate statement of the facts.

**Edwina Hart:** Your point is noted.

**The Presiding Officer:** Order. I would be grateful if Pauline Jarman would reconsider the phrasing of her comment, because it imputed that the Member had stated an untruth.

**Pauline Jarman:** It was an inaccurate reflection of the facts. Does the Minister agree?

**Edwina Hart:** I will consider the circumstances, assess the matter and, if necessary, place any comments in a letter in the Library.

mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Yr ydych wedi codi'r sefyllfa yng Nghaerdydd o'r blaen a chyhoeddodd yr awdurdod lleol arolwg anghenion tai yn ddiweddar, a nododd y posibilrwydd na allai llawer o deuluoedd, a ddymunai brynu eu tai eu hunain, ddod o hyd i dai digonol yn y cyffiniau lle mae'n rhatach o lawer. Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, er mwyn cael cydbwysedd, yr awdurdodau lleol ddylai ystyried materion o bryder penodol. Bu'r Cynulliad yn hael yn y modd y deliodd â'r cynllun prynu cartref. Parhawn i adolygu materion y cynllun prynu cartref ac, yn y dyfodol, mae'n siŵr y byddwn yn eu hadolygu fel rhan o broses y gyllideb.

**Lorraine Barrett:** A gredwch, pe na bai Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf wedi gwastraffu bron £300,000 yn adnewyddu un tŷ teras, y byddai ganddo ddigon o arian i drosglwyddo i'r cynllun prynu cartref?

**Edwina Hart:** Cyfrifoldeb yr awdurdod lleol yw penderfynu sut y mae'n gwario ei adnoddau. Nid wyf yn sicr ai arian ar gyfer un tŷ teras ydoedd: efallai mai ar gyfer teras ydoedd. Yr wyf yn gwneud ymholiadau ynghylch y mater penodol hwnnw.

**Pauline Jarman:** Hoffwn wneud sylwadau am sylw a wnaed yn y Siambr ddoe. A wnaiff y Gweinidog gofio sicrhau, pan wneir datganiadau, eu bod yn wir? Nid oedd y sylw a wnaed gan yr Aelod yn y cwestiwn hwnnw yn ddatganiad cywir o'r ffeithiau.

**Edwina Hart:** Nodwyd eich pwynt.

**Y Llywydd:** Trefn. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe bai Pauline Jarman yn ailystyried geiriad ei sylw, oherwydd yr oedd yn ensynio bod yr Aelod wedi dweud anwiredd.

**Pauline Jarman:** Yr oedd yn adlewyrchiad anghywir o'r ffeithiau. A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno?

**Edwina Hart:** Ystyriaf yr amgylchiadau, asesaf y sefyllfa ac, os bydd angen, rhoddaf unrhyw sylwadau mewn llythyr yn y Llyfrgell.

**Troseddu mewn Ardaloedd Gwledig (Bro Morgannwg)**  
**Rural Crime (Vale of Glamorgan)**

**Q7 David Melding:** Will the Minister make a statement on rural crime in the Vale of Glamorgan? (OAQ23816)

**Edwina Hart:** The Government has made reducing crime and building safer communities throughout Wales a high priority. The fact that the fear of crime, and the level of crime in general, are significantly lower in rural areas than in urban areas has not led to complacency. Local community safety partnerships are engaged in a range of interventions, which address the specific problems of rural communities.

**David Melding:** There is a particular problem in rural areas regarding arson targeted at farm buildings. Will the Minister consider this issue as it is causing much distress in the Vale of Glamorgan?

**Edwina Hart:** Arson causes distress everywhere, not just in rural areas. Consider the distress caused when cars are set on fire, often in problem areas. All our constituents are keen for this to be sorted out. I will take your point into account.

2.20 p.m.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Y mae'r broblem o droseddu mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn amlwg yn bodoli ym Mro Morgannwg a thrwy Gymru gyfan, gan gynnwys fy etholaeth, Dwyrain Caerfyrddin a Dinefwr. A wnaiff y Gweinidog dderbyn bod plismona mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn golygu costau ychwanegol i'r heddlu? A yw'r Gweinidog, unwaith eto, yn barod i ystyried sut yr ariennir yr heddlu, gan bwysu ar y Swyddfa Gartref i sicrhau bod heddluoedd yn derbyn y swm sydd ei angen arnynt i sicrhau plismona effeithiol?

**Edwina Hart:** I ensure that adequate funding is available for the police across Wales, to enable them to get on with their job. Different issues arise in rural areas, such as longer police response times because of greater travelling distances. I assure you that the chief constables

**C7 David Melding:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar droseddu yn ardaloedd gwledig Bro Morgannwg? (OAQ23816)

**Edwina Hart:** Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi sicrhau bod lleihau trosedd ac adeiladu cymunedau mwy diogel ledled Cymru yn flaenoriaeth. Nid yw'r ffaith bod ofn trosedd, a lefelau trosedd yn gyffredinol, gryn dipyn yn is mewn ardaloedd gwledig o'u cymharu ag ardaloedd trefol wedi arwain at deimlo'n hunanfodlon. Mae partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedau lleol yn ymwneud ag ystod o ymyriaethau, sy'n mynd i'r afael â phroblemau penodol cymunedau gwledig.

**David Melding:** Mae problem benodol mewn ardaloedd gwledig ynglŷn â llosgi adeiladau fferm yn fwriadol. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ystyried y mater hwn gan ei fod yn achosi llawer o ofid ym Mro Morgannwg.

**Edwina Hart:** Mae llosgi bwriadol yn achosi gofid ymhobman, nid mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn unig. Ystyriwch y gofid a achosir pan losgir ceir, yn aml mewn ardaloedd problemus. Mae ein hetholwyr i gyd yn awyddus i hyn gael ei ddatrys. Ystyriaf eich pwynt.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** The problem of rural crime clearly exists in the Vale of Glamorgan, as well as throughout Wales, including in my constituency of Carmarthen East and Dinefwr. Will the Minister accept that policing rural areas means additional costs for the police? Is the Minister, once again, willing to consider how the police is funded, and urge the Home Office to ensure that police forces receive the amount that they require to ensure effective policing?

**Edwina Hart:** Sicrhaf fod digon o arian ar gael ar gyfer yr heddlu ledled Cymru, i'w galluogi i fwrw ymlaen â'u gwaith. Mae materion gwahanol yn codi mewn ardaloedd gwledig, megis amserau ymateb hwy yr heddlu oherwydd pellteroedd teithio hwy.



of forces that police rural areas, such as Dyfed-Powys Police, make their representations known to me. It is important that enough money is available, so that people feel protected and feel that criminals are being caught.

Fe'ch sicrhaf fod prif gwnstabiliaid yr heddluoedd sy'n plismona'r ardaloedd gwledig, fel Heddlu Dyfed-Powys, yn cyflwyno eu sylwadau i mi. Mae'n bwysig bod digon o arian ar gael, fel bod pobl yn teimlo'n ddiogel ac yn teimlo bod troseddwy'r yn cael eu dal.

### **Llywodraeth Leol ym Mrycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed Local Government in Brecon and Radnorshire**

**Q8 Kirsty Williams:** What has the Welsh Assembly Government achieved in the policy area of local government in Brecon and Radnorshire since the establishment of the partnership? (OAQ23813)

**C8 Kirsty Williams:** Beth mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'i gyflawni ym maes polisi llywodraeth leol ym Mrycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed ers sefydlu'r bartneriaeth? (OAQ23813)

**Edwina Hart:** A Welsh Assembly Government fact-file has been published on the Assembly's internet site. Brecon and Radnorshire, like all other parts of Wales, has benefited from the initiatives listed under the local government, housing and communities portfolio.

**Edwina Hart:** Cyhoeddwyd ffeil ffeithiau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar wefan y Cynulliad. Mae Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed, fel manau eraill yng Nghymru, wedi elwa ar y mentrau a restrwyd o dan bortffolio llywodraeth leol, tai a chymunedau.

**Kirsty Williams:** Minister, you may know of the publication of a recent report on child poverty by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the National Children's Home. That report stated that services in rural areas are often not properly funded, because national funding formulae and programmes do not fully recognise the state of poverty in rural areas. Communities First was, quite rightly, targeted at the 100 poorest wards in Wales, but Llandrindod North is in the top 100 areas with the highest level of child poverty, yet it receives no Communities First money. If you are reappointed as Minister for local government following the election in May, will you consider how allocation formulae work for rural areas?

**Kirsty Williams:** Weinidog, efallai y gwyddoch am adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar ar dlodi plant gan y Gymdeithas Genedlaethol er Atal Creulondeb i Blant a Chartref Cenedlaethol y Plant. Nododd yr adroddiad hwnnw nad yw gwasanaethau mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn aml yn cael eu hariannu'n ddigonol, gan nad yw fformiwlâu a rhaglenni cyllido cenedlaethol yn cydnabod y sefyllfa o ran tlodi mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn llawn. Targedwyd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, a hynny'n hollol deg, at y 100 ward tlotaf yng Nghymru, ond mae Gogledd Llandrindod yn y 100 o ardaloedd sydd â'r graddfeydd uchaf o dlodi plant, eto i gyd nid yw'n derbyn arian Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Os cewch eich ailbenodi yn Weinidog dros lywodraeth leol yn dilyn etholiad Mai, a wnewch ystyried sut y mae fformiwlâu dyrannu yn gweithio ar gyfer ardaloedd gwledig?

**Edwina Hart:** The local government formula is subject to agreement between the Assembly and the Welsh Local Government Association, but additional money is given by special grant, which can impact on this agenda. I am more than willing to consider the mechanisms of allocating special grants to ensure that they are fair and equitable. Child poverty is a blight on society. It is incumbent upon us all to think

**Edwina Hart:** Mae fformiwlâ llywodraeth leol yn dibynnu ar gytundeb rhwng y Cynulliad a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, ond rhoddir arian ychwanegol drwy grant arbennig, a all effeithio ar yr agenda hon. Yr wyf yn fwy na pharod i ystyried y dulliau o glustnodi grantiau arbennig er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn deg ac yn gyfiawn. Mae tlodi plant yn bla ar gymdeithas. Mae'n

about what we can do to tackle that issue, whether in rural or urban Wales, because we do not want to see any child growing up in poverty.

ddyletswydd ar bawb i feddwl am beth y gallwn ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwnnw, boed yn ardaloedd gwledig neu drefol Cymru, oherwydd nid ydym am weld unrhyw blentyn yn cael ei fagu mewn tloidi.

**Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn (Ymgynghori â Masnachwyr Lleol)  
Isle of Anglesey County Council (Consultation with Local Traders)**

**Q9 Peter Rogers:** What responsibility does the Isle of Anglesey County Council have in terms of consulting local traders with any decision it makes? (OAQ23876)

**C9 Peter Rogers:** Pa gyfrifoldeb sydd gan Gyngor Sir Ynys Môn o ran ymgynghori â masnachwyr lleol mewn unrhyw benderfyniad a wnaiff? (OAQ23876)

**Edwina Hart:** This is a matter for the local authority.

**Edwina Hart:** Mae hyn yn fater ar gyfer yr awdurdod lleol.

**Peter Rogers:** What powers do traders have to oppose council decisions that threaten their livelihoods?

**Peter Rogers:** Pa bwerau sydd gan fasnachwyr i wrthwynebu penderfyniadau'r cyngor sy'n bygwth eu bywoliaethau?

**Edwina Hart:** Local authorities are responsible for the general economic wellbeing of their areas. It is important that authorities hold discussions with local traders and businesses on how to promote their businesses.

**Edwina Hart:** Mae awdurdodau lleol yn gyfrifol am les economaidd cyffredinol eu hardaloedd. Mae'n bwysig bod yr awdurdodau'n cynnal trafodaethau gyda masnachwyr a busnesau lleol ar sut i hybu eu busnesau.

**The Presiding Officer:** Question 10 (OAQ23825) is transferred for written answer.

**Y Llywydd:** Trosglwyddwyd cwestiwn 10 (OAQ23825) ar gyfer ateb ysgrifenedig.

**Dosbarthu'r Grant Amddifadedd  
Distribution of the Deprivation Grant**

**Q11 Janet Davies:** Will the Minister make a statement on the distribution of the deprivation grant to local authorities in Wales? (OAQ23823)

**C11 Janet Davies:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar ddosbarthu'r grant amddifadedd i awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru? (OAQ23823)

**Edwina Hart:** The formula for distributing the £20 million deprivation grant is calculated using the Welsh index of multiple deprivation. The index allows wards to be ranked according to the most deprived, based on several factors. The formula then allocates the grants on a weighted basis, taking account of those rankings and the relative population in the more deprived wards. The grant is unhypothecated, and authorities are free to use the money as they see fit.

**Edwina Hart:** Caiff y fformiwla ar gyfer dosbarthu'r grant amddifadedd £20 miliwn ei chyfrifo gan ddefnyddio mynegrif amddifadedd lluosog Cymru. Mae'r mynegrif yn caniatáu i wardiau gael eu trefnu yn ôl y rhai mwyaf difreintiedig, yn seiliedig ar sawl ffactor. Yna mae'r fformiwla yn dyrannu'r grantiau ar sail gymhwysol, gan ystyried y dull trefnu hwnnw a'r boblogaeth berthynol yn y wardiau mwyaf difreintiedig. Nid yw'r grant yn un wedi'i bridiannu, a chaiff awdurdodau ddefnyddio'r arian fel y gwelant orau.

**Janet Davies:** Minister, you mentioned the distribution factors, taking on board specific

**Janet Davies:** Weinidog, soniasoch am y ffactorau dosbarthu, sydd yn ystyried

issues in different wards. I assume that some communities, which do not qualify for Communities First, qualify for deprivation grant funding. However, some lack the capacity to tackle deprivation, or to get other agencies to tackle it. Will these grants take that into consideration and tackle those challenges?

**Edwina Hart:** I hope that local authorities will think carefully about how they spend the deprivation grant money, but it is entirely a matter for them to assess requirements across the local authority area and to decide where the money can be put to best use. It is important that it was an unhypothecated grant—money additional to the revenue support grant settlement—and that has been generally welcomed across Wales.

**Huw Lewis:** The deprivation grant has made a massive difference to people in my constituency, as Caerphilly County Borough Council and Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council receive considerable sums of money. However, do you share my concern about the view openly-voiced by Plaid Cymru members of Caerphilly council, that this money should be used to offset Communities First spending and therefore spent in areas where Communities First does not apply—in other words, that it should be diverted from deprived areas to the more prosperous areas of the county borough?

**Edwina Hart:** It is important to recognise that I have given this grant to local authorities to use as they see fit. However, I would not wish it to replace any other funding streams, as it is in addition to the work that must be undertaken in deprived areas.

**David Ian Jones:** Do you accept that the method of calculating entitlement to the deprivation grant has resulted in deprived wards in north Wales not receiving the same level of support as similar wards in south Wales? Do you agree that it is now time to consult with local authorities so that deprived wards in all parts of Wales receive the same level of support?

materion penodol mewn wardiau gwahanol. Tybiaf fod rhai cymunedau, nad ydynt yn gymwys ar gyfer Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, yn gymwys ar gyfer arian grant amddifadedd. Fodd bynnag, nid oes gan rai y capasiti i fynd i'r afael ag amddifadedd, nac i gael asiantaethau eraill i fynd i'r afael â hyn. A fydd y grantiau hyn yn ystyried hynny ac yn mynd i'r afael â'r heriau hynny?

**Edwina Hart:** Gobeithiaf y bydd awdurdodau lleol yn ystyried yn ofalus sut y byddant yn gwario'r arian grant amddifadedd, ond eu dewis hwy yn llwyr yw asesu gofynion ar draws yr ardal awdurdod lleol a phenderfynu ar y ffordd orau o ddefnyddio'r arian. Mae'n bwysig mai grant heb ei bridianu ydoedd—arian sy'n ychwanegol at y setliad grant cynnal refeniw—a chroesawyd hynny yn gyffredinol ledled Cymru.

**Hugh Lewis:** Mae'r grant amddifadedd wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth aruthrol i bobl yn fy etholaeth, gan fod Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Merthyr Tudful yn derbyn symiau sylweddol o arian. Fodd bynnag, a rannwch fy mhryder ynglŷn â'r farn a fynegwyd yn agored gan aelodau Plaid Cymru ar gyngor Caerffili, y dylid defnyddio'r arian hwn i wrthbwysu gwariant ar Cymunedau yn Gyntaf a'i wario felly mewn ardaloedd lle nad yw Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn berthnasol—hynny yw, y dylid ei ailgyfeirio o ardaloedd difreintiedig i ardaloedd mwy ffyniannus y fwrdeistref sirol?

**Edwina Hart:** Mae'n bwysig cydnabod fy mod wedi rhoi'r grant hwn i awdurdodau lleol ei ddefnyddio fel y gwelant orau. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddwn yn dymuno iddo ddisodli unrhyw ffynonellau cyllido eraill, am ei fod yn ychwanegol at y gwaith y mae'n rhaid ei wneud mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig.

**David Ian Jones:** A dderbyniwch fod y dull o gyfrifo hawl i'r grant amddifadedd wedi golygu nad yw wardiau difreintiedig yn y Gogledd wedi derbyn yr un lefel o gymorth â wardiau tebyg yn y De? A gytunwch ei bod yn bryd inni ymgynghori ag awdurdodau lleol er mwyn sicrhau bod wardiau difreintiedig ym mhob cwr o Gymru'n derbyn yr un lefel o gymorth?

**Edwina Hart:** Your question raises two issues. In terms of Communities First money, wards in north and south Wales have the same access to the amount of money that can be spent and how it is dealt with because applications can be made to the Assembly and work is undertaken within Communities First partnerships. The deprivation fund is over and above all that, and is in addition to the revenue support grant. That money is given directly to local authorities, who can decide how they wish to spend the money. I have received representations by local government about the mechanism that I used to calculate allocations under the deprivation fund. I have indicated to local government that it can undertake work on this, if it so wishes, and bring proposals forward. However, at the end of the day, it is for the Minister to decide on the allocations.

**Edwina Hart:** Mae eich cwestiwn yn codi dau fater. O ran arian Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, mae gan wardiau yn y Gogledd a'r De yr un cyfle i gael y swm o arian y gellir ei wario a'r modd y caiff ei drin, oherwydd gellir cyflwyno ceisiadau i'r Cynulliad a chynhelir y gwaith o fewn partneriaethau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Mae'r gronfa amddifadedd yn ychwanegol at hynny, ac mae'n ychwanegol at y grant cymorth refeniw. Rhoddir yr arian hwnnw yn uniongyrchol i awdurdodau lleol, a all benderfynu sut y dymunant wario'r arian. Yr wyf wedi derbyn sylwadau gan lywodraeth leol ynglŷn â'r dulliau a ddefnyddiais i gyfrifo dyraniadau o dan y gronfa amddifadedd. Dywedais wrth lywodraeth leol y gall gynnal gwaith ar hyn, os dymuna wneud hynny, a chyflwyno cynigion. Fodd bynnag, ar ddiwedd y dydd, y Gweinidog fydd yn penderfynu ar y dyraniadau.

**Brian Hancock:** My constituency of Islwyn forms part of Caerphilly County Borough Council, which only has one Communities First ward. The council is spending the money in sub-wards on projects as priorities for those communities. Do you share the concern that the partnerships running those projects are being top-sliced by other agencies coming into the area?

**Brian Hancock:** Mae fy etholaeth yn Islwyn yn rhan o Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili, sydd ond yn cynnwys un ward Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Mae'r cyngor yn gwario'r arian mewn is-wardiau ar brosiectau fel blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y cymunedau hynny. A rannwch fy mhryder bod y partneriaethau sy'n rhedeg y prosiectau hynny yn cael eu brigdorri gan asiantaethau eraill a ddaw i mewn i'r ardal?

**Edwina Hart:** I am not sure about the detail of your question, but I am happy to take on board any points that you may want to make. Caerphilly council received £2.2 million of deprivation grant, which places it among the largest beneficiaries of that grant.

**Edwina Hart:** Nid wyf yn siŵr ynglŷn â manylion eich cwestiwn, ond yr wyf yn fodlon ystyried unrhyw bwyntiau yr hoffech eu gwneud. Derbyniodd cyngor Caerffili grant amddifadedd o £2.2 miliwn, sy'n golygu ei fod ymhlith prif fuddiolwyr y grant.

### **Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd Questions to the Minister for Environment**

#### **Didoli Gwastraff Min Ffordd Separation of Kerbside Waste**

**Q1 Janet Ryder:** What discussions has the Minister had with local authorities regarding the development of staff to promote the separation of kerbside waste? (OAQ23868)

**C1 Janet Ryder:** Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael gydag awdurdodau lleol am ddatblygu staff i ddidoli gwastraff min ffordd? (OAQ23868)

**The Minister for Environment (Sue Essex):** The Assembly Government sponsors the waste

**Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd (Sue Essex):** Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn

and resources action programme—generally known as WRAP—which has carried out training for local authority recycling officers, including for kerbside collection. Community groups carry out much collection of recyclates in Wales and I am in regular contact with the community recycling network, Cylch. The high diversion exemplars scheme that we are pursuing with five local authorities across Wales also emphasises kerbside collection.

**Janet Ryder:** Many local authorities and their staff have still not adjusted to the idea of recycling. Staff still require more training and communication on this. Do you believe that the Assembly should take a firmer lead on this? Will you make a commitment to that, so that we can ensure that local authorities take recycling seriously?

**Sue Essex:** I think that, for the most part, local authorities take recycling seriously. Recycling targets have been set for local authorities. While there may have been a slow start in some local authority areas, I am encouraged by recent figures. WRAP has placed a great emphasis on training, because we must ensure that this scheme is owned not only by local authorities but also by the front-line staff administering it. I am not sure whether you have particular examples that you wish to take up with me. I travel a great deal around Wales, and I spoke at a waste conference on Monday. As I have said, there was a slow start in places, but I am encouraged by the progress made. Targets have been set, and they are concentrating people's minds. The five exemplar local authorities that I mentioned will generate much useful best practice information that we can distribute across Wales.

**Rosemary Butler:** I congratulate you on your strong lead on environmental and recycling issues, which will move Wales forward. I know that you are aware of the excellent work being undertaken by Newport Wastesavers. As well as undertaking kerbside collections, it repairs and reuses white goods and has an excellent furniture outlet. Wastesavers and Newport City

noddi'r rhaglen gweithredu gwastraff ac adnoddau—a elwir yn WRAP yn gyffredinol—sydd wedi cynnal hyfforddiant ar gyfer swyddogion ailgylchu awdurdodau lleol, yn cynnwys casglu min ffordd. Mae grwpiau cymunedol yn casglu llawer o ddeunydd y gellir ei ailgylchu yng Nghymru ac yr wyf mewn cyswllt rheolaidd â'r rhwydwaith ailgylchu cymunedol, Cylch. Mae'r cynllun enghreifftiau dargyfeirio mawr yr ydym yn mynd ar ei drywydd gyda phum awdurdod lleol ar draws Cymru hefyd yn pwysleisio casglu min ffordd.

**Janet Ryder:** Nid yw llawer o awdurdodau lleol a'u staff wedi ymgynefino o hyd â'r syniad o ailgylchu. Mae angen mwy o hyfforddiant a chyfathrebu ar staff o hyd. A gredwch y dylai'r Cynulliad ymateb yn fwy cadarn i hyn? A wnewch ymrwymiad i hynny, fel y gallwn sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn trin ailgylchu'n fwy difrifol?

**Sue Essex:** Credaf fod awdurdodau lleol, ar y cyfan, yn ystyried ailgylchu o ddifrif. Pennwyd targedau ailgylchu ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol. Er mai araf fu'r ymateb mewn rhai ardaloedd awdurdod lleol, fe'm calonogwyd gan ffigurau diweddar. Mae WRAP wedi rhoi pwyslais mawr ar hyfforddi, oherwydd rhaid inni sicrhau nad yr awdurdodau lleol yn unig sy'n berchen ar y cynllun hwn ond hefyd y staff rheng-flaen sy'n ei weinyddu. Nid wyf yn siŵr a oes gennych enghreifftiau penodol yr hoffech eu trafod gyda mi. Yr wyf yn teithio'n helaeth o amgylch Cymru, a siaradais mewn cynhadledd ar wastraff ddydd Llun. Fel y dywedais, bu'r ymateb yn araf mewn rhai lleoedd, ond fe'm calonogwyd gan y cynnydd a wnaed. Pennwyd targedau, ac mae pobl yn rhoi sylw iddynt. Bydd y pum awdurdod lleol enghreifftiol y soniais amdanynt yn cynhyrchu llawer o wybodaeth arfer gorau defnyddiol y gallwn ei dosbarthu i bob cwr o Gymru.

**Rosemary Butler:** Hoffwn eich llongyfarch ar eich arweiniad cryf ar faterion amgylcheddol ac ailgylchu, a fydd yn datblygu Cymru. Gwn eich bod yn ymwybodol o'r gwaith ardderchog sy'n cael ei wneud gan Newport Wastesavers. Yn ogystal â chynnal casgliadau min ffordd, mae'n trwsio ac yn ailddefnyddio nwyddau

Council wish to continue this service and, hopefully, expand the operations, but a new facility is required to separate plastic waste. There has been concern about the use of landfill tax. Can you assure us that funding for these projects will continue and that there will be increased funding for community recycling projects across Wales?

gwyn ac mae ganddynt ganolfan ddodrefn wych. Mae Wastesavers a Chyngor Sir Casnewydd yn dymuno parhau â'r gwasanaeth hwn a'r gobaith yw y byddant yn ehangu, ond mae angen cyfleuster newydd ar gyfer gwahanu gwastraff plastig. Bu pryder ynglŷn â'r defnydd o dreth tirlenwi. A allwch ein sicrhau y bydd arian ar gyfer y prosiectau hyn yn parhau ac y bydd mwy o arian ar gael ar gyfer prosiectau ailgylchu cymunedol ledled Cymru?

2.30 p.m.

**Sue Essex:** Best practice examples, such as Newport Wastesavers, which has been at the cutting edge of community recycling for several years, are important in terms of giving people confidence in recycling projects across Wales. That kind of standard and community involvement is important. The Newport example shows how everyone in the community is involved and feels that they have a role to play.

**Sue Essex:** Mae enghreifftiau arfer gorau, fel Newport Wastesavers, sydd wedi chwarae rhan flaenllaw yn y gwaith ailgylchu cymunedol ers llawer o flynyddoedd, yn bwysig o ran rhoi hyder i bobl mewn prosiectau ailgylchu ledled Cymru. Mae'r math hwnnw o safon a chyfraniad cymunedol yn bwysig. Mae enghraifft Casnewydd yn dangos sut y caiff pawb yn y gymuned eu cynnwys a sut y teimlant fod ganddynt rôl i'w chwarae.

On landfill tax, a new regime was put in place on 1 April. We have made interim arrangements regarding funding, which should allay the worries of organisations across Wales that have depended on that funding. In the long term, the landfill tax money will be spent on mainstream waste and recycling management projects. The way in which credit money will be spent in future complements the type of work that Newport Wastesavers is undertaking, but I cannot guarantee that.

Ar y pwnc treth tirlenwi, rhoddwyd trefn newydd ar waith ar 1 Ebrill. Gwnaethom drefniadau dros dro o ran cyllido, a ddylai leddfu pryderon sefydliadau ledled Cymru sydd wedi dibynnu ar yr arian hwnnw. Yn yr hirdymor, caiff arian y dreth tirlenwi ei wario ar brosiectau rheoli gwastraff ac ailgylchu prif ffrwd. Mae'r ffordd y caiff arian credyd ei wario yn y dyfodol yn ategu'r math o waith y mae Newport Wastesavers yn ei wneud, ond ni allaf warantu hynny.

**Peter Black:** Kerbside recycling remains patchy around Wales, although it is slowly expanding. It is also limited in some areas, where only newspaper and glass waste is collected. What is the Assembly Government doing to try to increase funding to local councils to make this type of recycling universal across Wales? Furthermore, what is the Government doing to ensure an increase in the variety of products that can be collected and to promote the separation of waste early on?

**Peter Black:** Mae ailgylchu min ffordd yn parhau i fod yn anghyson ledled Cymru, er ei fod yn ehangu'n araf. Mae hefyd yn gyfyngedig mewn rhai ardaloedd, lle y cesglir gwastraff papurau newydd a gwydr yn unig. Beth mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei wneud i geisio cynyddu'r arian a roddir i gynghorau lleol er mwyn sicrhau bod y math hwn o ailgylchu'n digwydd ledled Cymru? Yn ogystal, beth mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i sicrhau cynnydd yn amrywiaeth y cynnyrch y gellir ei gasglu ac i hyrwyddo'r broses o wahanu gwastraff yn gynnar?

**Sue Essex:** I am committed to source

**Sue Essex:** Yr wyf yn ymrwymedig i ddidoli

segregation because that is the only way people will realise what type of waste they accumulate in their homes. Through separating different products, they can understand how to minimise waste. To address the critical point in your question, waste must be segregated in such a way that it can be re-used and recycled. The Wales Environmental Trust is undertaking exciting work in Wales on specific products and feeding that work into the demand site where new industries and businesses are growing to use those recycled products. Once we manage to make recycling mainstream and sustainable, local authorities will know that the products that they collect from households will have a value and can be re-used. That is key to solving this problem.

yn ôl ffynhonnell oherwydd dyna'r unig ffordd y bydd pobl yn gwybod pa fath o wastraff maent yn ei greu yn eu cartrefi. Drwy wahanu gwahanol gynhyrchion, gallant ddeall sut i leihau gwastraff. Er mwyn ymdrin â'r pwynt pwysig yn eich cwestiwn, mae'n rhaid didoli gwastraff yn y fath fodd fel y gellir ei aildddefnyddio a'i ailgylchu. Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Amgylcheddol Cymru yn gwneud gwaith cyffrous yng Nghymru ar gynhyrchion penodol ac yn bwydo'r gwaith hwnnw i'r safle galw lle mae diwydiannau a busnesau newydd yn tyfu i ddefnyddio'r cynhyrchion hynny wedi'u hailgylchu. Unwaith y llwyddwn i brif-ffrydio ailgylchu a sicrhau ei fod yn gynaliadwy, bydd awdurdodau lleol yn gwybod y bydd gwerth i'r cynhyrchion a gesglir o gartrefi ac y gellir eu haildddefnyddio. Mae hynny yn hollbwysig er mwyn datrys y broblem hon.

### **Caniatâd Cynllunio (Gorlifdiroedd) Planning Permission (Flood Plain Areas)**

**Q2 William Graham:** Will the Minister make a statement concerning the planning permission for residential dwellings in flood plain areas? (OAQ23874) [R]

**C2 William Graham:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ynghylch y caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer tai preswyl ar orlifdiroedd? (OAQ23874) [R]

**Sue Essex:** The planning system has an important role in terms of avoiding and minimising the adverse effects of any environmental risk on present or future land use. The planning policy framework against which applications for development on flood plains should be considered is set out in chapter 13 of 'Planning Policy Wales'. It advises that it would be inappropriate to locate types of development, including residential dwellings, in some areas defined as being at high risk.

**Sue Essex:** Mae gan y system gynllunio rôl bwysig o ran osgoi a lleihau effeithiau andwyol unrhyw risg amgylcheddol ar y defnydd a wneir o dir yn awr ac yn y dyfodol. Nodir y fframwaith polisi cynllunio y dylid ystyried ceisiadau ar gyfer datblygu ar orlifdiroedd yn ei erbyn ym mhennod 13 'Polisi Cynllunio Cymru'. Mae'n cynghori y byddai'n amhriodol lleoli mathau o ddatblygiadau, yn cynnwys anheddau preswyl, mewn rhai ardaloedd sy'n cael eu diffinio fel ardaloedd sydd â risg uchel.

**William Graham:** I will quote the Environment Agency:

**William Graham:** Dyfynnaf Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd:

'The real problem with flooding is that it will happen again.'

Problem fawr llifogydd yw y byddant yn digwydd eto.

When a house is flooded, the first nine inches of water causes 95 per cent of the damage; two feet of water will sweep away a car and six inches will knock over a person. In addition, flood water can be contaminated with sewage. Can you confirm that the measures that you

Pan fydd tŷ wedi gorlifo, y naw modfedd cyntaf o ddŵr sydd yn achosi 95 y cant o'r difrod; bydd dwy droedfedd o ddŵr yn ysgubo car ymaith a bydd chwe modfedd yn taro person drosodd. Yn ogystal, gall dŵr llifogydd fod wedi'i lygru â charthion. A

have initiated will alleviate the flooding problem?

**Sue Essex:** I agree with your first point; we are not powerful enough to change the forces of nature. The experience of autumn 2000 concentrated people's minds in north and south Wales. The Environment Agency, the Assembly and others have been trying to get more accurate information on assessing the risks. A great deal of good modelling work is being undertaken in terms of looking at the action of rivers and watercourses in their basins. The technical advice note that we are producing will provide planning authorities with good detailed advice about how to interpret that risk and how to make decisions on land usage in terms of development plans and individual decisions.

**Mick Bates:** I am sure that you would agree that it is better to go to the source of the problem, such as the Severn valley, where flooding often occurs because of a lack of capacity in the Clywedog dam. Do you agree that only by increasing that capacity at times of high risk can we alleviate the flooding problem for houses lower down the valley?

**Sue Essex:** Long-standing issues will come to the fore this afternoon. You have written to me frequently on this. I do not have the technical knowledge to decide upon the capacity of that dam. I leave that decision to others. Water falling in the upper reaches of the valley accumulates at the lower end and it becomes someone else's problem. We have a holistic approach to river basins. Where we intervene, collecting or dispersing water is critical in dealing with the heavy falls of rain that we will have in the future. The expectation in climate change in Wales is that in winter we will have 25 per cent extra rainfall. That is a hell of a lot of water. It is something that we will have to cope with. We will need to continuously consider some of the issues you have raised with me.

**Janet Davies:** Some unitary development plans that have recently been approved, or are about to be approved, still have allocations for development in flood plains. You said this

allwch gadarnhau y bydd y mesurau yr ydych wedi'u rhoi ar waith yn lleddfu'r broblem llifogydd?

**Sue Essex:** Cytunaf â'ch pwynt cyntaf; nid ydym yn ddigon pwerus i newid grymoedd natur. Cyfeiriwyd sylw pobl yn y Gogledd a'r De yn dilyn profiad hydref 2000. Mae Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, y Cynulliad ac eraill wedi bod yn ceisio casglu gwybodaeth fwy cywir ynglŷn ag asesu'r risgiau. Mae llawer iawn o waith modelu da yn cael ei gynnal o ran edrych ar batrymau afonydd a dyfrffosydd yn eu basnau. Bydd y nodyn cyngor technegol yr ydym yn ei gynhyrchu yn rhoi cyngor manwl da i awdurdodau cynllunio ynglŷn â sut i ddehongli'r risg honno a sut i wneud penderfyniadau ar y defnydd a wneir o dir o ran cynlluniau datblygu a phenderfyniadau unigol.

**Mick Bates:** Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn cytuno ei bod yn llawer gwell mynd at graidd y broblem, fel dyffryn afon Hafren, lle ceir llifogydd yn aml oherwydd diffyg capasiti yn argae Clywedog. A gytunwch mai dim ond drwy gynyddu'r capasiti ar adegau o risg uchel y gallwn leddfu problem llifogydd i dai sy'n is i lawr y dyffryn?

**Sue Essex:** Daw materion hirsefydlog i'r amlwg y prynhawn yma. Yr ydych wedi ysgrifennu ataf yn aml ar y mater hwn. Nid wyf yn meddu ar y wybodaeth dechnegol i benderfynu ar gapasiti'r argae hwnnw. Gadawaf y penderfyniad hwnnw i eraill. Mae dŵr sy'n disgyn yn rhannau uchaf y dyffryn yn cronni yn y rhan isaf a daw'n broblem i rywun arall. Mae gennym ymagwedd gyfannol tuag at fasnau afonydd. Pan fyddwn yn ymyrryd, mae casglu neu wasgaru dŵr yn hanfodol wrth ddelio â'r cawodydd trwm o law a gawn yn y dyfodol. Mae'r newid hinsawdd a ddisgwyllir yng Nghymru yn golygu y cawn gynydd o 25 y cant mewn glaw. Mae hynny'n swm aruthrol o ddŵr. Mae'n rhywbeth y bydd yn rhaid inni ymdopi ag ef. Bydd angen inni roi ystyriaeth barhaus i rai o'r materion a godwyd gennych.

**Janet Davies:** Mae gan rai cynlluniau datblygu unedol a gymeradwywyd yn ddiweddar, neu sydd ar fin cael eu cymeradwyo, ddyraniadau o hyd ar gyfer



afternoon that you are taking action on that issue. How will you ensure, in the light of increased flooding as a result of climate change, that 'Planning Policy Wales' is properly taken into consideration before planning permission is granted?

**Sue Essex:** It depends what stage the development plan is at. The planning guidance that I mentioned has been approved and is in place. It should be used by local authorities in planning and by inspectors in reviewing draft plans. The technical advice note to which I referred will soon be available to advise local authorities. I am sure that it will not just be a piece of paper, but a useful piece of work. We should remember that it will not necessarily mean that there should be no development whatsoever on flood plains. There may be some things that may be suitable in certain places. However we know of the trauma caused by flooding in residential properties, and therefore we have stated quite clearly in planning guidance that residential properties should not be permitted in the areas of greatest risk.

**Karen Sinclair:** My constituency suffered more than most during the dreadful floods a few years ago. Do you agree that co-operation between local authorities, the Environment Agency and the Welsh Assembly Government has produced real benefits for areas that have suffered from flooding problems in the past, and that our policies will continue to lead to significant improvements?

**Sue Essex:** We have come a long way in the last few years, both in terms of how we look to develop flood defences and in co-operating with other bodies. The group set up to advise on the technical advice note includes the Environment Agency, the Welsh Development Agency and the House Builders Federation. We realise that we must understand the pressures and needs of development so that we can proceed in a way not to stifle development, but to put it on the best basis and to provide the best protection from flooding.

datblygu ar orlifdiroedd. Dywedasoch y prynhawn yma eich bod yn gweithredu ar y mater hwnnw. Sut y byddwch yn sicrhau, yng ngoleuni'r cynnydd mewn llifogydd o ganlyniad i newid hinsawdd, y caiff 'Polisi Cynllunio Cymru' ei ystyried yn briodol cyn y rhoddir caniatâd cynllunio?

**Sue Essex:** Mae'n dibynnu ar ba gam y mae'r cynllun datblygu. Mae'r canllawiau cynllunio y soniais amdanynt wedi'u cymeradwyo ac maent ar waith. Dylai awdurdodau lleol eu defnyddio wrth gynllunio a dylai arolygwyr eu defnyddio wrth ddiwygio cynlluniau drafft. Bydd y nodyn cyngor technegol y cyfeiriais ato ar gael maes o law i gynghori awdurdodau lleol. Yr wyf yn siŵr mai nid dim ond darn o bapur fydd hynny, ond darn defnyddiol o waith. Dylem gofio na fydd o reidrwydd yn golygu na ddylid cael unrhyw ddatblygiadau ar orlifdiroedd. Efallai y bydd rhai pethau'n addas mewn rhai lleoedd. Fodd bynnag, gwyddom am y dioddefaint a achosir gan lifogydd mewn adeiladau preswyl, ac felly yr ydym wedi nodi'n glir mewn canllawiau cynllunio na ddylid caniatáu adeiladau preswyl yn yr ardaloedd sydd â'r risg fwyaf.

**Karen Sinclair:** Dioddefodd fy etholaeth i yn fwy na'r rhan fwyaf o etholaethau eraill yn ystod y llifogydd dychrynlyd ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl. A gytunwch fod cydweithredu rhwng awdurdodau lleol, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi creu buddiannau gwirioneddol i ardaloedd sydd wedi dioddef o broblemau llifogydd yn y gorffennol, ac y bydd ein polisiau yn parhau i arwain at welliannau sylweddol?

**Sue Essex:** Yr ydym wedi cyflawni llawer yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, o ran y modd y datblygwn amddiffynfeydd rhag llifogydd a'r modd y cydweithredwn â chyrrff eraill. Mae'r grŵp a sefydlwyd i roi cyngor ar y nodyn cyngor technegol yn cynnwys Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru a'r Ffederasiwn Adeiladwyr Tai. Sylweddolwn fod yn rhaid inni ddeall pwysau ac anghenion datblygu fel y gallwn wneud cynnydd mewn ffordd nad yw'n atal datblygiad, ond sy'n darparu'r sail orau ac sy'n darparu'r diogelwch gorau rhag llifogydd.

**Mesurau Amgylcheddol o Fudd i Gwm Cynon**  
**Environmental Measures Benefiting the Cynon Valley**

**Q3 Christine Chapman:** Will the Minister make a statement about the environmental measures benefiting the people of Cynon Valley? (OAQ23835)

**C3 Christine Chapman:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y mesurau amgylcheddol sydd o fudd i drigolion Cwm Cynon? (OAQ23835)

**Sue Essex:** The Welsh Assembly Government is committed to the development of environmental policies that will benefit the quality of life of all people living in Wales. Examples of our successes in the Cynon Valley include a joint, ongoing initiative with the WDA to deal with derelict and damaged sites such as those at Ancit/Phurnacite and Cefn Pennar, and to bring them back into beneficial use. I know, Christine, that you are well aware of these. We also have candidates for special areas of conservation in your patch, and the provision of financial assistance towards the cost of five projects, including the project at Maesygywn School, Cwmdare as part of the Environment Wales programme. There is also the development of partnerships by Groundwork Wales to work on projects such as the Hirwaun Industrial Estate, to take forward landscaping projects and provide business support.

**Sue Essex:** Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ymrwymedig i ddatblygu polisiau amgylcheddol a fydd yn gwella ansawdd bywyd i bawb sy'n byw yng Nghymru. Ymhlith yr enghreifftiau o'n llwyddiannau yng Nghwm Cynon mae cyd-fenter barhaus â'r WDA i ddelio â safleoedd gwag a rhai wedi'u difrodi fel y rhai yn Ancit/Phurnacite a Cefn Pennar, a'u hadfer er mwyn eu defnyddio unwaith eto. Gwn eich bod yn ymwybodol o'r rhain Christine. Mae gennym hefyd ardaloedd posibl i'w pennu'n ardaloedd cadwraeth arbennig yn eich ardal chi, a chymorth ariannol tuag at gost pum prosiect, yn cynnwys y prosiect yn Ysgol Maesygywn, Cwmdâr fel rhan o raglen Amgylchedd Cymru. Datblygir partneriaethau hefyd gan Groundwork Cymru i weithio ar brosiectau fel Ystad Ddiwydiannol Hirwaun er mwyn datblygu prosiectau tirweddu a darparu cymorth busnes.

**Christine Chapman:** Do you agree that the measures you have just mentioned, and other key projects, including the award-winning Cefn Pennar regeneration project, have improved the aesthetic quality of the local community as well as providing recreational and tourism opportunities? Do you agree that the clean up of the Phurnacite plant at Abercwmboi is a key component of extending those environmental benefits? Do you welcome the progress made by the working group set up to realise that goal?

**Christine Chapman:** A gytunwch fod y mesurau y soniasoch amdanynt, a phrosiectau allweddol eraill, yn cynnwys prosiect adfywio llwyddiannus Cefn Pennar, wedi gwella ansawdd esthetig y gymuned leol yn ogystal â darparu cyfleoedd hamdden a thwrystaidd? A gytunwch fod y gwaith o lanhau gwaith Phurnacite yn Abercwmboi yn elfen allweddol o'r gwaith o ehangu'r buddiannau amgylcheddol hynny? A groesawch y cynnydd a wnaed gan y gweithgor a sefydlwyd i wireddu'r nod hwnnw?

2.40 p.m.

**Sue Essex:** I once worked in Cynon Valley, when the Phurnacite plant was operating at full pelt and there was nothing else quite like it. It left a huge problem, and I pay tribute to the people, including you, who have worked extremely hard to turn a blighted area into a site

**Sue Essex:** Arferwn weithio yng Nghwm Cynon, pan oedd y gwaith Phurnacite yn gweithredu i'w gapasiti llawn ac nid oedd unrhyw beth tebyg iddo. Gadawodd broblem enfawr, a hoffwn dalu teyrnged i'r bobl, yn eich cynnwys chi, sydd wedi gweithio'n

that is a credit to the valley. I have seen enormous changes in that valley; it has gone through difficult economic times, but has seen major improvements both visually and environmentally. With the removal of some of the causes of pollution, air quality and water quality has also improved. I hope that those environmental improvements will be a wonderful backcloth for the people who live in the valley, and for anyone who wishes to invest there. It has moved on enormously.

**Geraint Davies:** Do you agree that the current ongoing process of remediation of the Phurnacite plant would be an excellent means of freeing valuable development land on the valley floor? Will the Minister ensure that the WDA secures sufficient funding so that that process is completed satisfactorily?

**Sue Essex:** I am not responsible for the WDA, which receives its own environmental funding. Lest there be any misunderstanding, I am not sure how much of that land—Christine and the local council will probably know more—can be completely restored for future use. It would depend on the state of the finished product. However, other sites in the Valleys have been restored. The Cwm Cynon site has been successfully regenerated for other uses. I will consider this issue, but we would be dependent on the WDA to use its resources—along with others—to find the right solution.

eithriadol o galed i droi ardal sydd wedi dioddef yn safle sy'n glod i'r cwm. Yr wyf wedi gweld newidiadau aruthrol yn y cwm hwnnw; mae wedi profi cyfnodau economaidd anodd, ond mae wedi gwella'n weledol ac yn amgylcheddol. Drwy gael gwared â rhai o'r pethau sy'n achosi llygredd, mae ansawdd yr aer a'r dŵr hefyd wedi gwella. Gobeithiaf y bydd y gwelliannau amgylcheddol hynny yn gefndir gwych i'r bobl sy'n byw yn y cwm, ac i unrhyw un arall sy'n dymuno buddsoddi yno. Mae wedi symud yn bell yn ei flaen.

**Geraint Davies:** A gytunwch y byddai'r broses gyfredol barhaus o adfer y gwaith Phurnacite yn ffordd wych o ryddhau tir datblygu gwerthfawr ar lawr y cwm? A wnaiff y Gweinidog sicrhau bod y WDA yn cael digon o arian er mwyn i'r broses gael ei chwblhau'n foddhaol?

**Sue Essex:** Nid wyf yn gyfrifol am y WDA, sy'n derbyn ei gyllid amgylcheddol ei hun. Er mwyn osgoi unrhyw gamddealltwriaeth, nid wyf yn siŵr faint o'r tir hwnnw—mae'n siŵr y bydd Christine a'r cyngor lleol yn gwybod mwy—y gellir ei adnewyddu'n llwyr er mwyn ei ddefnyddio yn y dyfodol. Byddai'n dibynnu ar gyflwr y tir ar ôl cwblhau'r gwaith. Fodd bynnag, adferwyd safleoedd eraill yn y Cymoedd. Adnewyddwyd safle Cwm Cynon yn llwyddiannus ar gyfer defnyddiau eraill. Byddaf yn ystyried y mater hwn, ond byddem yn dibynnu ar y WDA i ddefnyddio ei adnoddau—ynghyd ag eraill—i ddod o hyd i'r ateb cywir.

#### **Llinell Glyn Ebwy (Toriadau yng Ngwasanaethau'r Rheilffyrdd) Ebbw Valley Line (Cuts in Rail Services)**

**Q4 Brian Hancock:** Will the Minister confirm that the present cuts in rail services will not endanger the Ebbw valley line? (OAQ23859)

**Sue Essex:** I am not sure to which cuts you refer. In Wales, Virgin train services were reduced. The Ebbw valley line has not yet reopened for passenger service, but it will open, so you cannot apply the issue of cuts to that. However, as you, and everybody else in the Chamber knows by now, on 22 January 2003, the Assembly announced that it would provide

**C4 Brian Hancock:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog gadarnhau na fydd y toriadau presennol yng ngwasanaethau'r rheilffyrdd yn peryglu llinell glyn Ebwy? (OAQ23859)

**Sue Essex:** Nid wyf yn siŵr pa doriadau y cyfeiriwch atynt. Yng Nghymru, lleihawyd gwasanaethau trên Virgin. Nid yw llinell glyn Ebwy wedi ail-agor hyd yma ar gyfer gwasanaethau i deithwyr, ond bydd yn ail-agor, felly ni allwch gyfeirio at doriadau yn y cyd-destun hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, fel y gwyddoch chi, a phawb arall yn y Siambr

revenue funding to introduce passenger services on the Ebbw valley line. In the first three years of that service, it will replace a rail passenger partnership bid, which was made to the Strategic Rail Authority; the SRA was unable to approve the bid due to its current financial restraints. However, the Assembly will meet the capital costs of upgrading the line. Objective 1 support is also being made available.

**Brian Hancock:** I have raised my concerns about the Ebbw valley railway line many times. I have discussed issues such as the timing of services, the number of stations and halts for every village and town, and the suitability of the former Navigation Colliery site for a park and ride station. However, Sir Harry Jones recently called for the rail service to Newport to commence sooner rather than later. Will you take action?

**Sue Essex:** I can take action on some issues, but cannot on others. I cannot upgrade the Newport signal station. I am not technically able to do so, I do not have the power, and I would not want anybody to put their faith in me to try. We have progressed with this railway line. Ideas are being developed for the stations and for integrated transport along that valley. All the building blocks have been put in place. As you will know, I have continually said that we want the Newport signal station upgraded, not only to increase capacity in Newport, but also for the benefit of the greater Gwent area. That is part of our vision for railways and we will pursue it vigorously. However, I cannot do it.

**John Griffiths:** You said earlier that long standing issues would probably be raised today. Given that the Corus closures and job cuts at Ebbw Vale and Newport were the catalysts for the planned reopening of the line, and that consultants engaged to map the way forward in the aftermath of those steel redundancies stressed the importance of Newport as the hub of the regional economy, including Ebbw Vale,

erbyn hyn, ar 22 Ionawr 2003, cyhoeddodd y Cynulliad y byddai'n darparu arian refeniw er mwyn cyflwyno gwasanaethau i deithwyr ar linell glyn Ebwy. Yn ystod tair blynedd cyntaf y gwasanaeth hwnnw, bydd yn disodli cynnig partneriaeth teithwyr rheilffyrdd, a wnaed i'r Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol; nid oedd yr SRA yn gallu cymeradwyo'r cynnig oherwydd ei gyfyngiadau ariannol presennol. Fodd bynnag, bydd y Cynulliad yn talu costau cyfalaf uwchraddio'r llinell. Bydd cymorth Amcan 1 ar gael hefyd.

**Brian Hancock:** Yr wyf wedi mynegi fy mhryderon ynghylch llinell rheilffordd glyn Ebwy sawl gwaith. Yr wyf wedi trafod materion fel amseriad gwasanaethau, nifer y gorsafoedd ac arosfeydd ar gyfer pob pentref a thref, ac addasrwydd hen safle glofa Navigation ar gyfer gorsaf parcio a theithio. Fodd bynnag, cafwyd cais yn ddiweddar gan Syr Harry Jones i'r gwasanaeth rheilffordd i Gasnewydd ddechrau cyn gynted â phosibl. A fyddwch yn cymryd camau yn yr achos hwn?

**Sue Essex:** Gallaf weithredu ar rai materion, ond nid ar eraill. Ni allaf uwchraddio gorsaf signalau Casnewydd. Nid oes gennyf y gallu technegol i wneud hynny, nid oes gennyf y pŵer, ac ni fyddwn yn dymuno gweld unrhyw un yn dibynnu arnaf i wneud hynny. Gwnaed cynnydd gyda'r llinell reilffordd hon. Mae syniadau'n cael eu datblygu ar gyfer y gorsafoedd ac ar gyfer trafnidiaeth integredig ar hyd y cwm hwnnw. Mae'r gwaith paratoadol wedi'i wneud. Fel y gwyddoch, yr wyf wedi dweud sawl gwaith y dylid uwchraddio gorsaf signalau Casnewydd, nid yn unig er mwyn cynyddu'r capasiti yng Nghasnewydd, ond hefyd er budd ardal ehangach Gwent. Mae hynny'n rhan o'n gweledigaeth ar gyfer y rheilffyrdd a byddwn yn cefnogi hynny'n frwd. Fodd bynnag, ni allaf wneud hynny.

**John Griffiths:** Dywedasoeh yn gynharach ei bod yn debygol y byddai materion hirsefydlog yn cael eu codi heddiw. O ystyried mai cau gwaith Corus a'r colli swyddi yng Nglynebwy a Chasnewydd a ysgogodd y bwriad i ailagor y llinell, a bod yr ymgynghorwyr a gyflogwyd i gynllunio'r ffordd ymlaen yn dilyn y diswyddiadau dur hynny wedi pwysleisio pwysigrwydd

do you agree that it is easy to understand the continuing strong feeling in the area that a passenger link from Ebbw Vale to Newport should be agreed at the same time as the link to Cardiff? That would recognise the economic situation, and the social, commercial and leisure links between Ebbw Vale and Newport.

**Sue Essex:** I agree. John, Rosemary and local councillors draw it to my attention because they feel strongly about it. As you will know—and I will repeat a little history here—we always anticipated that the line would link up with Newport, until this practical difficulty was discovered. We took the decision—which was generally supported—that if, by coming into Cardiff, we could bring the line into operation earlier than anticipated, then we would do that. As I said in answer to Brian's point, it is important that we continually put pressure on Network Rail, not only to keep its commitment to renew the signal station, but to do so as early as possible, because, when that happens, the service will be able to go into Newport.

**William Graham:** Will you engage with Newport City Council, as soon as possible, to make that clear? Will you ensure that this rail link is restored to Newport as soon as possible?

**Sue Essex:** I have answered the second point. I think that the situation is clear to Newport City Council but, to avoid any doubt, I will write to the council.

**Peter Law:** Minister, you are right that this was always planned to be an Ebbw Vale to Cardiff service. It came about to target deprivation and social exclusion in Blaenau Gwent following Corus's announcement, and the closure of the Ebbw Vale steelworks. That was how it was put through, and I am grateful for that. Your proposals are warmly welcomed in my constituency, Blaenau Gwent, as they will target social exclusion. I ask you to keep up the pressure on Network Rail, to ensure that this opens, as planned, in 2005.

Casnewydd fel canolfan yr economi ranbarthol, gan gynnwys Glynebwy, a gytunwch ei bod yn hawdd deall y teimladau cryf sydd yn yr ardal o hyd y dylid cytuno ar gyswllt i deithwyr o Lynebwy i Gasnewydd ar yr un pryd â'r cyswllt i Gaerdydd? Byddai hynny'n cydnabod y sefyllfa economaidd, a'r cysylltiadau cymdeithasol, masnachol a hamdden rhwng Glynebwy a Chasnewydd.

**Sue Essex:** Cytunaf. Mae John, Rosemary a chynghorwyr lleol wedi tynnu'r mater i'm sylw am eu bod yn teimlo'n gryf yn ei gylch. Fel y gwyddoch—byddaf yn ailadrodd rhywfaint o hanes yn awr—yr ydym wedi rhagweld erioed y byddai'r llinell yn cysylltu â Chasnewydd, hyd nes i'r anhawster ymarferol hwn gael ei ganfod. Gwnaethom benderfyniad—a gefnogwyd ar y cyfan—pe gallem roi'r llinell ar waith yn gynharach na'r disgwyl, drwy gysylltu â Chaerdydd, yna byddem yn gwneud hynny. Fel y dywedais mewn ymateb i bwynt Brian, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn parhau i roi pwysau ar Network Rail, nid yn unig i gadw ei ymrwymiad i adnewyddu'r orsaf signalau, ond i wneud hynny cyn gynted â phosibl, oherwydd, pan ddigwydd hynny, gall y gwasanaeth gysylltu â Chasnewydd.

**William Graham:** A fyddwch yn cysylltu â Chyngor Dinas Casnewydd, cyn gynted â phosibl, er mwyn pwysleisio hynny? A fyddwch yn sicrhau y caiff y cyswllt rheilffordd hwn ei adfer i Gasnewydd cyn gynted â phosibl?

**Sue Essex:** Yr wyf wedi ateb yr ail bwynt. Credaf fod Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd yn gwbl ymwybodol o'r sefyllfa ond, er mwyn osgoi unrhyw amheuaeth, ysgrifennaf at y cyngor.

**Peter Law:** Weinidog, mae'n ffaith mai gwasanaeth o Lynebwy i Gaerdydd a fwriadwyd erioed. Fe'i crëwyd er mwyn targedu amddifadedd ac allgáu cymdeithasol ym Mlaenau Gwent yn dilyn cyhoeddiad Corus, a chau'r gwaith dur yng Nglynebwy. Dyna sut y cafodd ei gynnig, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am hynny. Croesewir eich cynigion yn frwd yn fy etholaeth, Blaenau Gwent, gan y byddant yn targedu allgáu cymdeithasol. Yr wyf yn awyddus i chi barhau i roi pwysau ar Network Rail, er

mwyn sicrhau y bydd yn agor, yn ôl y disgwyl, yn 2005.

**Sue Essex:** This was done following Corus's announcement. Those devastating decisions speeded up the reopening of the Ebbw valley line. We always wanted to do it, but that gave an extra push and made it imperative. We are making progress with Network Rail. It is an easier animal to deal with than Railtrack—although that is not saying much, as Railtrack was impossible to deal with. We are making progress. We have had good news from Network Rail on the Vale of Glamorgan line. We have demonstrated our commitment to the railways in words and finance. Network Rail has that commitment, therefore it is easy for it to plan with us, as we have made it clear where we want to go to and where our money will provide support. While I am here, I will continue to keep up the pressure, as will whoever follows me.

**Sue Essex:** Gwnaed hynny yn dilyn cyhoeddiad Corus. Arweiniodd y penderfyniadau dinistriol hynny at gyflymu'r broses o ailagor llinell glyn Ebwy. Yr oeddem yn awyddus i wneud hynny, ond rhoddodd hyn ysgogiad ychwanegol a'i wneud yn angenrheidiol. Yr ydym yn gwneud cynnydd gyda Network Rail. Mae'n haws delio â'r cwmni hwnnw na Railtrack—er nad yw hynny'n dweud llawer, oherwydd ei bod yn amhosibl delio â Railtrack. Cawsom newyddion da iawn gan Network Rail ynglŷn â llinell Bro Morgannwg. Yr ydym wedi dangos ein hymrwymiad i'r rheilffyrdd ar lafar ac yn ariannol. Gwnaed yr ymrwymiad hwnnw i Network Rail, felly mae'n haws iddo gynllunio gyda ni, gan ein bod wedi pwysleisio'r ffordd ymlaen o'n safbwynt ni a lle y bydd ein harian yn darparu cymorth. Tra wyf yma, byddaf yn parhau i ddwyn pwysau arno, fel y gwna fy olynydd.

**Rosemary Butler:** I could not miss this last opportunity to remind Sue of the desire that exists in Newport to have this railway. I am pleased that you will keep up the pressure on Network Rail. It is important that this railway is opened up, because there are many houses on the former Rogerstone power station site now. That, and the development of the University of Wales College Newport, which means that more students are coming to the town, have led to traffic on the roads getting worse. This railway is important, not only to the economic development of Ebbw Vale, but to the economic development of Newport and its environs.

**Rosemary Butler:** Ni allwn golli'r cyfle olaf hwn i atgoffa Sue o'r dyhead sy'n bodoli yng Nghasnewydd i gael y rheilffordd hon. Yr wyf yn falch y byddwch yn parhau i ddwyn pwysau ar Network Rail. Mae'n bwysig agor y rheilffordd hon, oherwydd mae llawer o dai ar safle cyn orsaf bŵer y Tŷ-du. Mae hynny, a datblygiad Coleg Prifysgol Cymru Casnewydd, sy'n golygu bod mwy o fyfyrwyr yn dod i'r dref, wedi golygu bod y traffig ar y ffordd yn gwaethygu. Mae'r rheilffordd hon yn bwysig, nid yn unig i ddatblygiad economaidd Glynebwy, ond hefyd i ddatblygiad economaidd Casnewydd a'r ardal gyfagos.

**Sue Essex:** Coincidentally, I have been to Newport twice this week for launches. I also passed through Pontllanfraith, the area that you mentioned, for a conference on waste. It is a huge area, where there have been massive changes in land use; you mentioned the Rogerstone site. The railway is particularly important in terms of providing connections to work, and in serving the new residential development. Following the problems at Corus, Newport and the greater Gwent area are now in for some exciting times. It will be a good few

**Sue Essex:** Drwy gyd-ddigwyddiad, yr wyf wedi bod yng Nghasnewydd ddwywaith yr wythnos hon ar gyfer achlysuron lansio. Euthum drwy Bontllanfraith, yr ardal y soniasoch amdani, ar gyfer cynhadledd ar wastraff. Mae'n ardal enfawr, lle y gwelwyd newidiadau aruthrol yn y defnydd a wneir o'r tir; soniasoch am safle Tŷ-du. Mae'r rheilffordd yn arbennig o bwysig o ran darparu cysylltiadau gwaith, ac o ran gwasanaethu datblygiadau preswyl newydd. Yn dilyn y problemau yn Corus, mae

years before all our ambitions are secured, but I am positive about the future of this area, and I know that you are too. I want not only the Ebbw Vale line, but other connections, put in place, so that integrated transport can play its part in the future growth of this area.

Casnewydd ac ardal ehangach Gwent bellach yn wynebu cyfnod cyffrous iawn. Cymer ychydig flynyddoedd i wireddu pob un o'n huchelgeisiau, ond teimlaf yn obeithiol iawn ynglŷn â dyfodol yr ardal hon, a gwn eich bod chithau'n teimlo felly hefyd. Yr wyf yn awyddus i gysylltiadau eraill, nid dim ond llinell Glynebwy, fod ar waith, er mwyn i drafnidiaeth integredig chwarae ei rhan yn nhwff yr ardal hon yn y dyfodol.

### **Cwestiynau i Bwyllgor y Tŷ Questions to the House Committee**

#### **Y Gwasanaeth Cyfieithu yn y Siambr The Translation Service in the Chamber**

**Q1 Alun Pugh:** Will the Committee make a statement on the translation service in the Chamber? (OAQ23918)

**C1 Alun Pugh:** A wnaiff y Pwyllgor ddatganiad ar y gwasanaeth cyfieithu yn y Siambr? (OAQ23918)

**The Deputy Presiding Officer (John Marek):** The policy of providing an interpretation service from Welsh to English in Plenary enables the proceedings of the Assembly to be conducted bilingually, and is a statutory requirement under section 47 of the Government of Wales Act 1998. It is delivered by the in-house interpreters of the Assembly Translation Service, based in the Presiding Office. It is an excellent service and I have not received any complaints.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd (John Marek):** Mae'r polisi o ddarparu gwasanaeth cyfieithu o'r Gymraeg i'r Saesneg mewn Cyfarfodydd Llawn yn golygu y gellir cynnal trafodion y Cynulliad yn ddwyieithog, ac mae'n ofyniad statudol o dan adran 47 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998. Darperir y gwasanaeth gan gyfieithwyr mewnol Gwasanaeth Cyfieithu'r Cynulliad, sy'n gweithio yn Swyddfa'r Llywydd. Mae'n wasanaeth gwych ac nid wyf wedi derbyn unrhyw gŵynion.

**Alun Pugh:** I have tabled this question for one reason: to express my thanks to the translation team for its faultless work over the last four years. [*Applause.*]

**Alun Pugh:** Cyflwynais y cwestiwn hwn am un rheswm: er mwyn diolch i'r tîm cyfieithu am ei waith ardderchog yn ystod y pedair blynedd diwethaf. [*Cymeradwyaeth.*]

I know that I speak for the entire Assembly when I say that. Anyone who can keep up with Cynog Dafis talking at 160 words per minute or with me speaking rather more slowly in the Welsh language clearly deserves our praise.

Gwn fy mod yn siarad ar ran y Cynulliad cyfan pan ddywedaf hynny. Mae'n amlwg bod unrhyw un sy'n gallu cyfieithu pan fydd Cynog Dafis yn siarad 160 gair y munud neu pan fyddaf i'n siarad ychydig yn arafach yn Gymraeg yn haeddu ein clod.

Diolch o galon i chi i gyd.

Thank you very much to all of you.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** It is nice to have a soft question. However, it is an important one. I am glad you asked that question, Alun, and I will ensure that every member of the translation staff has access to the Record of Proceedings to see what you said. I wholeheartedly associate myself and the Presiding Office with your remarks.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Mae'n braf cael cwestiwn ysgafn. Fodd bynnag, mae'n gwestiwn pwysig. Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi gofyn y cwestiwn, Alun, a byddaf yn sicrhau bod pob aelod o'r staff cyfieithu yn gallu gweld Cofnod y Trafodion i weld yr hyn a ddywedasoch. Yr wyf fi, a Swyddfa'r Llywydd yn cytuno'n llwyr â'ch sylwadau.

2.50 p.m.

## **Datganiad ar Ddatblygiadau Hyfforddiant ar gyfer y Gweithlu Iechyd Statement on Health Workforce Training Developments**

**The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt):** Thank you for the opportunity to make this statement today. The developments taking place in Wales will ensure that all workers in the health service are entitled to training and development, no matter what their job is. Our goal is to have a health service in Wales that is second to none in enhancing the skills of that workforce, both for their own benefit and, most importantly, for the benefit of our patients and the people of Wales.

As you know, it takes time to grow our own health workforce in Wales and it takes real commitment—both physical and financial—to support expansion. It takes determination to invest in the long term when there are always demands for short-term fixes today.

There were 966 registered medical students on the roll at the University of Wales College of Medicine in 1999-2000, and the number will increase to at least 1,385 by 2004. The annual intake of medical students in Wales increased from 190 students in 1998 to 290 in 2001. We have invested £9 million in the Swansea clinical school, which opened in November 2001. This is the first, critical phase in our ambitious plans to expand medical undergraduate education in Wales. The next steps will be the Swansea graduate entry scheme, a clinical school in north Wales and a health sciences institute in Gwent.

On the Swansea graduate scheme, approval has been given for funding to appoint a senior lead tutor and tutorial lecturers, so that work can begin on the curriculum and timetables. In the case of the north Wales clinical school, good progress is being made on agreeing the outline business case, and we remain on track for the first cohort of students to be admitted in autumn

**Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt):** Diolch ichi am y cyfle i wneud y datganiad hwn heddiw. Bydd y datblygiadau sy'n digwydd yng Nghymru yn sicrhau bod gan bob gweithiwr yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yr hawl i hyfforddiant a datblygu, waeth beth fo'i swydd. Ein nod yw cael gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru sydd heb ei ail o ran gwella sgiliau'r gweithlu hwnnw, er eu budd eu hunain ac, yn bwysicaf oll er budd y cleifion a phobl Cymru.

Fel y gwyddoch, mae'n cymryd amser i ddatblygu ein gweithlu iechyd ein hunain yng Nghymru ac mae'n gofyn am ymrwymiad gwirioneddol—yn gorfforol ac ariannol—i gynnal tŵf. Mae'n gofyn am benderfyniad i fuddsoddi yn yr hirdymor lle mae galwadau o hyd am atebion tymor byr heddiw.

Yn 1999-2000 yr oedd 966 o fyfyrwyr meddygol cofrestredig ar gofrestr Coleg Meddygaeth Prifysgol Cymru, a bydd y ffigur yn cynyddu i o leiaf 1,385 erbyn 2004. Cynyddodd nifer y myfyrwyr meddygol a dderbyniwyd bob blwyddyn yng Nghymru o 190 yn 1998 i 290 yn 2001. Yr ydym wedi buddsoddi £9 miliwn yn ysgol glinigol Abertawe, a agorodd ym mis Tachwedd 2001. Dyma'r cam allweddol cyntaf yn ein cynlluniau uchelgeisiol i ymestyn addysg feddygol i israddedigion yng Nghymru. Y camau nesaf fydd cynllun derbyn graddedigion Abertawe, ysgol glinigol yn y Gogledd a sefydliad gwyddorau iechyd yng Ngwent.

O ran cynllun graddedigion Abertawe, cymeradwywyd cyllid i benodi prif uwch diwtor a darlithwyr tiwtor, fel y gall gwaith ddechrau ar y cwricwlwm a'r amserlenni. Yn achos ysgol glinigol y Gogledd, gwneir cynnydd da ar gytuno ar achos busnes amlinellol, ac yr ydym ar y trywydd cywir i dderbyn y garfan gyntaf o fyfyrwyr yn



2004. The Gwent outline business case is currently being finalised by the project board and trust and we expect it to be submitted soon.

The number of dentists in training in Wales is 55 per year. To review the situation, I commissioned a consultation exercise and issued the document 'Routes to Reform'. The review points to the need to train more dentists and those in complementary professions. Assembly officials are currently considering the recommendations. We will set out a programme of development over the next three to five years, ensuring that we have dental training that meets the needs of Wales.

The total number of contracted nurse training places in Wales in 1999-2000 was 2,664, and this was increased to 3,450 in 2002-03. More than 4,300 nurses, midwives and health visitors will have come out of training between 2000 and 2004. The number of training places for the allied health professions has also been increased from 494 in 1999-2000 to 649 in 2003-04. Within this increase, occupational therapy places have increased from 47 in 1999 to 112 in 2003, physiotherapy places from 73 in 1999 to 140 in 2003 and radiography places from 15 in 1999 to 98 in 2003.

There is also a constant need to look for different ways of delivering training and to broaden access to medicine as a profession. The graduate entry scheme in Swansea will be a unique medical educational development for Wales, compressing the traditional five-year programme of study into four years and producing qualified doctors for the NHS more quickly than has been possible in the past. This scheme will also bring broader experience and maturity from a first degree into the profession.

Accelerated courses are being developed for those who have a first degree and wish to take up a healthcare profession. The accelerated physiotherapy programme, which began this year, will enable graduates in a related subject to obtain a physiotherapy qualification in two years as opposed to having to follow the traditional three-year route.

hydref 2004. Mae achos busnes amlinellol Gwent yn cael ei gwblhau ar hyn o bryd gan y bwrdd prosiect a'r ymddiriedolaeth a disgwyliwn iddo gael ei gyflwyno yn fuan.

Mae 55 o ddeintyddion yn cael eu hyfforddi yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn. I adolygu'r sefyllfa, comisiynais ymgynghoriad a chyhoeddais ddogfen 'Routes to Reform'. Mae'r adolygiad yn cyfeirio at yr angen i hyfforddi mwy o ddeintyddion a'r rhai mewn proffesiynau ategol. Mae swyddogion y Cynulliad yn ystyried yr argymhellion ar hyn o bryd. Byddwn yn sefydlu rhaglen ddatblygu dros y tair i bum mlynedd nesaf, i sicrhau bod gennym hyfforddiant deintyddol sy'n diwallu anghenion Cymru.

Cyfanswm y lleoedd hyfforddi nyrsys dan gontract yng Nghymru yn 1999-2000 oedd 2,644, a chynyddodd y ffigur i 3,450 yn 2002-03. Bydd mwy na 4,300 o nyrsys, bydwagedd ac ymwelwyr iechyd wedi cwblhau eu hyfforddiant rhwng 2000 a 2004. Hefyd cynyddodd nifer y lleoedd hyfforddi ar gyfer y proffesiynau sy'n gysylltiedig ag iechyd o 494 yn 1999-2000 i 649 yn 2003-04. O fewn y cynnydd hwn, mae lleoedd therapi galwedigaethol wedi cynyddu o 47 yn 1999 i 112 yn 2003, lleoedd ffisiotherapi o 73 yn 1999 i 140 yn 2003 a lleoedd radiograffeg o 15 yn 1999 i 98 yn 2003.

Mae angen o hyd ystyried ffyrdd gwahanol o gyflwyno hyfforddiant ac ymestyn mynediad at feddygaeth fel proffesiwn hefyd. Bydd y cynllun derbyn graddedigion yn Abertawe yn ddatblygiad unigryw i Gymru ym maes addysg feddygol, gan gywasgu'r rhaglen astudio bum mlynedd draddodiadol i bedair blynedd, a chynhyrchu meddygon cymwys i'r GIG yn gyflymach nag yr oedd yn bosibl yn y gorffennol. Bydd y cynllun hwn hefyd yn dod â phrofiad ehangach ac aeddfedrwydd pobl sydd wedi ennill gradd gyntaf i'r proffesiwn.

Mae cyrsiau cyflymach yn cael eu datblygu ar gyfer y rhai hynny sy'n meddu ar radd gyntaf ac sy'n gobeithio gweithio ym maes gofal iechyd. Bydd y rhaglen ffisiotherapi gyflymach, a ddechreuodd eleni, yn galluogi graddedigion mewn pwnc cysylltiedig i ennill cymhwyster mewn ffisiotherapi mewn dwy flynedd yn hytrach na gorfod dilyn y

llwybr tair blynedd traddodiadol.

Part-time programmes are being developed, which will open up access for students with financial and family commitments. We have worked closely with education providers and trusts to develop and pilot part-time courses to increase opportunities for healthcare support workers to train as nurses. The first programme, run by the University of Wales, Bangor, in conjunction with the Conwy and Denbighshire NHS Trust, began in September 2002. Students will soon be able to access training in physiotherapy and occupational therapy through part-time programmes. Similar developments are taking place to increase education and training opportunities for other healthcare professionals, such as healthcare scientists, pharmacists and psychologists.

Mae rhaglenni rhan amser yn cael eu datblygu, a fydd yn galluogi myfyrwyr ag ymrwymadau ariannol a theuluol i dilyn cyrsiau. Yr ydym wedi gweithio'n agos gyda darparwyr addysg ac ymddiriedolaethau i ddatblygu cyrsiau peilot rhan amser i roi mwy o gyfleoedd i weithwyr cymorth gofal iechyd hyfforddi i fod yn nyrsys. Dechreuodd y rhaglen gyntaf, a gynhelir gan Brifysgol Cymru, Bangor ar y cyd ag Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Siroedd Conwy a Dinbych ym mis Medi 2002. Cyn bo hir bydd myfyrwyr yn gallu cael hyfforddiant mewn ffisiotherapi a therapi galwedigaethol drwy raglenni rhan amser. Ceir datblygiadau tebyg i roi mwy o gyfleoedd addysg a hyfforddiant i weithwyr proffesiynol gofal iechyd eraill, megis gwyddonwyr gofal iechyd, fferyllwyr a seicolegwyr.

The Assembly Government's document, 'Improving Health in Wales', has made it clear that opportunities for professional development must be available to all staff members, whatever their role. By April 2003, all health organisations will have personal development planning programmes in place to encompass career development opportunities, including secondment, shadowing and networking, and to address succession planning issues. By April 2004, health bodies in Wales will have introduced individual training accounts for all support staff. In doing so, all trusts must safeguard funds for these purposes, mirroring the financial support that the Welsh Assembly Government is providing—for example, through increasing the NHS bursary by some 10.4 per cent in September 2001 and a further 2.4 per cent in September 2002.

Eglurodd dogfen Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, 'Gwella Iechyd yng Nghymru', fod yn rhaid i gyfleoedd ar gyfer datblygiad proffesiynol fod ar gael i bob aelod o staff, beth bynnag fo'u rôl. Erbyn Ebrill 2003, bydd gan bob sefydliad iechyd raglenni cynllunio datblygiad personol ar waith i gwmpasu cyfleoedd datblygu gyrfa, gan gynnwys secondio, cysgodi a rhwydweithio, ac i fynd i'r afael â materion cynllunio olynad. Erbyn Ebrill 2004, bydd cyrff iechyd yng Nghymru wedi cyflwyno cyfrifon hyfforddiant unigol ar gyfer yr holl staff cymorth. Wrth wneud hynny, rhaid i bob ymddiriedolaeth sicrhau arian at y dibenion hyn, gan adlewyrchu'r cymorth ariannol a ddarperir gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru—er enghraifft drwy gynyddu bwrseriaeth y GIG tua 10.4 y cant ym Medi 2001 a 2.4 y cant ymhellach ym Medi 2002.

My opening remarks highlighted the progress being made in valuing the staff of the health service, both present and future. This is being supported by the expansion of existing, and well-tested, training methods. However, the Assembly Government has also ensured that we recognise and value changing needs in providing alternative routes of training, and in developing a highly-skilled health workforce in Wales. This is wholly in line with the needs of modern healthcare and the health needs of Wales.

Amlygodd fy sylwadau agoriadol y cynnydd a wneir o ran gwerthfawrogi staff y gwasanaeth iechyd, yn awr ac i'r dyfodol. Cefnogir hyn gan ymgais i estyn y dulliau hyfforddi presennol a phroffedig. Fodd bynnag, sicrhodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad hefyd ein bod yn cydnabod ac yn gwerthfawrogi anghenion newydd o ran darparu llwybrau hyfforddi amgen, a datblygu gweithlu iechyd medrus iawn yng Nghymru. Mae hyn yn cyd-fynd yn llwyr ag anghenion gofal iechyd modern ac

anghenion iechyd Cymru.

**David Lloyd:** It is apposite to have a statement on health workforce training development because workforce planning in the NHS in Wales has long been neglected. There have been developments in recent years, which have been outlined. When I graduated from Cardiff in 1980, I was one of 167 doctors graduating that year. The number graduating in 1998 was 190, so the increase in the interim has not been great. With the advent of the Swansea clinical school, 290 doctors a year graduate in Wales. That is to be welcomed, because, as we know, medical vacancies pose severe challenges. There are 135 general practitioner vacancies and 45 consultant psychiatrist vacancies in Wales, the latter out of a total of only 135 posts. I am aware of challenges elsewhere. I attended a meeting of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapists in Carmarthen—I am its president for south-west Wales—and know that front-line physiotherapy services are under pressure because of staff shortages. We are also all aware of the reality of providing an NHS dental service in Ceredigion and elsewhere.

**David Lloyd:** Mae'n briodol cael datganiad ar ddatblygiad hyfforddiant y gweithlu iechyd gan fod y gwaith o gynllunio gweithlu'r GIG yng Nghymru wedi'i esgeuluso ers blynyddoedd. Bu datblygiadau yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, sydd wedi cael eu hamlinellu. Wrth imi raddio o Gaerdydd yn 1980, yr oeddwn yn un o 167 o feddygon a oedd yn graddio y flwyddyn honno. Yr oedd y nifer a oedd yn graddio yn 1998 yn 190, felly ni fu'r cynnydd yn y cyfamser yn fawr. Gyda dyfodiad ysgol glinigol Abertawe, bydd 290 o feddygon y flwyddyn yn graddio yng Nghymru. Mae hynny i'w groesawu oherwydd, fel y gwyddom, mae lleoedd gwag meddygol yn golygu heriau difrifol. Mae 135 o swyddi gwag ar gyfer meddygon teulu a 45 o swyddi gwag ar gyfer ymgynghorwyr seiciatryddol yng Nghymru, o gyfanswm o 135 o swyddi yn unig yn achos ymgynghorwyr seiciatryddol. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o heriau mewn mannau eraill. Mynychais gyfarfod o Gymdeithas Siartredig y Ffisiotherapyddion yng Nghaerfyrddin—fi yw ei llywydd ar gyfer de-orllewin Cymru—a gwn fod gwasanaethau ffisiotherapi rheng flaen o dan bwysau oherwydd prinder staff. Mae pob un ohonom hefyd yn ymwybodol o realiti darparu gwasanaeth deintyddol GIG yng Ngheredigion a mannau eraill.

The figures on recruitment and training places are welcome as far as they go. However, this is not just a matter of recruitment and training; the other side of the coin is retaining staff once they qualify. That presents a severe challenge to the Minister. Many of us were present at the Royal College of Nursing's launch of its manifesto on valuing nursing, much of which concerned the need to retain nursing staff once they qualify. We have hundreds of qualified nurses in Wales who are not working as nurses today. That is for a variety of reasons, but much of it boils down to their terms and conditions of employment. There is a need for flexible shift hours, for childcare and to address pay and conditions. The NHS needs to become an exemplary employer. How is the Minister addressing the need to improve the retention of nursing staff, bearing in mind that expenditure on agency nurses in Wales was £8 million in 1999-2000, and £15 million in 2001-02? There are

Mae'r ffigurau ar recriwtio a lleoedd hyfforddiant i'w croesawu o ran hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid mater o recriwtio a hyfforddi yn unig ydyw, ochr arall y geiniog yw cadw staff ar ôl iddynt ennill eu cymhwyster. Mae hynny'n her ddfrifol i'r Gweinidog. Yr oedd llawer ohonom yn bresennol yn achlysur lansio maniffesto Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys ar werthfawrogi nyrsio, yr oedd llawer ohono yn ymwneud â'r angen i gadw staff nyrsio ar ôl iddynt ennill cymhwyster. Mae gennym gannoedd o nyrsys cymwys yng Nghymru nad ydynt yn gweithio fel nyrsys heddiw, a hynny am amrywiaeth o resymau ond yn y pen draw y prif reswm yw telerau ac amodau eu cyflogaeth. Mae angen oriau gwaith hyblyg, ar gyfer gofal plant ac i fynd i'r afael â chyflog ac amodau gwaith. Mae angen i'r GIG ddod yn gyflogwr o safon. Sut y mae'r Gweinidog yn mynd i'r afael â'r angen i

challenges in terms of the nursing workforce.

gadw mwy o staff nyrsio, o gofio bod y gwariant ar nyrsys asiantaethau yng Nghymru yn £8 miliwn yn 1999-2000, a £15 miliwn yn 2001-02? Mae'r rhain yn heriau o ran y gweithlu nyrsio.

On the dental workforce, I am aware of the figures on those training to become dentists. What progress is the Minister making in employing salaried dentists in the NHS? Large tracts of Wales, particularly rural Wales, do not have an NHS dentist. The current contract fails to attract and retain NHS dentists. How are we increasing the number of NHS salaried dentists in areas such as Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire?

O ran y gweithlu ym maes deintyddiaeth, yr wyf yn ymwybodol o ffigurau'r rhai sy'n hyfforddi i fod yn ddeintyddion. Pa gynnydd a wna'r Gweinidog o ran denu deintyddion cyflogedig i weithio yn y GIG? Mae rhannau helaeth o Gymru, yn arbennig Cymru wledig, heb ddeintydd GIG. Nid yw'r contract cyfredol yn denu nac yn cadw deintyddion y GIG. Sut yr ydym yn mynd ati i gynyddu nifer y deintyddion GIG cyflogedig mewn ardaloedd megis Ceredigion a Sir Benfro?

3.00 p.m.

Finally, on the new general practitioner contract, we are training medical students to become doctors, and 70 per cent of medical graduates will become GPs. However, recent negotiations over pay and conditions in the new GP contract—as the Minister will know; we had this conversation in the Health and Social Services Committee last week—mean that 70 per cent of GP practices across Britain will have fewer resources than at present. The present formula does not address all the workforce and workload issues. Unless the funding issues in the new GP contract are addressed, GPs across Britain are likely to vote against it, because its current funding arrangements would destabilise most practices in Britain. That happened in NHS dentistry in 1992, when fees levels were slashed and dentists were driven into the private sector. GPs do not want history to repeat itself, and NHS general practice in Wales and Britain to be destabilised, because problems with the funding arrangements in the new GP contract have failed to be addressed. What input does the Minister have into the negotiations? I appreciate that it is a delicate matter, but there is nothing more delicate than destabilising the whole of British general practice. What input does the Minister have into these negotiations to sort out proper funding arrangements in the new GP contract?

Yn olaf, o ran contract newydd y meddygon teulu, yr ydym yn hyfforddi myfyrwyr meddygol i fod yn feddygon, a bydd 70 y cant o raddedigion meddygol yn dod yn feddygon teulu. Fodd bynnag mae'r negodiadau diweddar contract newydd y meddygon teulu—fel y gŵyr y Gweinidog; cawsom y sgwrs hon yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yr wythnos diwethaf—yn golygu y bydd gan 70 y cant o bractisiau meddygon teulu ar draws Prydain lai o adnoddau nag sydd ganddynt yn awr. Nid yw'r fformiwla bresennol yn mynd i'r afael â'r holl faterion sy'n ymwneud â gweithlu a baich gwaith. Os nad eir i'r afael â materion ariannu yng nghontract newydd y meddygon teulu, bydd meddygon teulu ledled Prydain yn debyg o bleidleisio yn ei erbyn, oherwydd byddai ei drefniadau ariannu presennol yn debyg o ddadsefydlogi'r rhan fwyaf o bractisiau ym Mhrydain. Digwyddodd hynny yn neintyddiaeth y GIG yn 1992, pan dorwyd lefelau ffioedd yn llym gan orfodi'r deintyddion i weithio yn y sector preifat. Nid yw'r meddygon teulu am weld hanes yn cael ei ailadrodd, ac i feddygaeth deulu y GIG yng Nghymru a Phrydain gael ei ddadsefydlogi, oherwydd methiant i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau gyda threfniadau ariannu yng nghontract newydd y meddygon teulu. Pa ran sydd gan y Gweinidog yn y negodiadau? Gwerthfawrogaf ei fod yn fater sensitif, ond nid oes dim byd mwy sensitif na dadsefydlogi meddygaeth teulu ym

Mhrydain yn ei chyfanrwydd. Pa ran sydd gan y Gweinidog yn y negodiadau hyn i ddatrys trefniadau ariannu priodol yng nghontract newydd y meddygon teulu.

**Jane Hutt:** This statement is about expansion in the training and education of our health workforce. However, as you say, it is also clearly linked to workforce planning, which is now in place as a result of our initiative. That sets the target of providing 700 more doctors, 6,000 more nurses and 2,000 more allied health professionals by 2010. It is clear that this must be tied into training and education, but also into our recruitment and retention plans. As you know, we discussed the all-Wales recruitment and retention plan not just with managers, but with our staff representatives at the Health and Social Services Committee. It is incumbent upon every NHS body in Wales to deliver on that plan.

**Jane Hutt:** Mae'r datganiad hwn yn ymwneud ag ehangu hyfforddiant ac addysg ein gweithlu iechyd. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedwch mae hefyd wedi'i gysylltu'n agos â chynllunio'r gweithlu, sydd bellach ar waith o ganlyniad i'n menter. Mae hynny'n gosod targed o ddarparu 700 yn fwy o feddygon, 6,000 yn fwy o nyrsys, a 2,000 yn fwy o weithwyr iechyd proffesiynol cysylltiedig erbyn 2010. Mae'n amlwg fod yn rhaid cysylltu hyn â hyfforddiant ac addysg, ond hefyd â'n cynlluniau recriwtio a chadw. Fel y gwyddoch, trafodwyd y cynllun recriwtio a chadw i Gymru gyfan gennym nid yn unig gyda rheolwyr, ond gyda chynrychiolwyr ein staff yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Mae'n ddyletswydd i bawb ym mhob corff GIG yng Nghymru i gyflawni'r cynllun hwnnw.

To respond to your points, it is clear that, as the Royal College of Nursing said, we need to ensure that managers deliver family-friendly, flexible work practices. That is the steer from the Assembly Government. We know that good practice exists and we are investing Assembly money into developing childcare facilities in the form of day nurseries and crèches. We are also ensuring a childcare working party, in which the RCN is involved. We must have investment, support and advice.

I ymateb i'ch pwyntiau, mae'n amlwg fel y dywedodd Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys, bod angen sicrhau bod rheolwyr yn cyflwyno arferion gwaith hyblyg ac ystyriol o deuluoedd. Dyna arweiniad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Gwyddom fod arfer da yn bodoli ac yr ydym yn buddsoddi arian y Cynulliad i ddatblygu cyfleusterau gofal plant ar ffurf cylchoedd chware dydd a meithrinfeydd. Yr ydym hefyd yn sicrhau gweithgor gofal plant y mae Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys yn ymwneud ag ef. Rhaid inni gael buddsoddiad, cymorth a chyngor.

We have signed up to 'Agenda for Change', which will have a dramatic effect on the health service, and we are awaiting the results of negotiations and consultations with all NHS staff, organisations and trade unions to take that forward. We have the money in place for 'Agenda for Change'. It is important in terms of opening up opportunities for staff—you mentioned physiotherapists, for example—that part-time courses are now available. We are enabling people to progress from first degrees to taking a two-year rather than a three-year physiotherapy training course. Our training and education providers in Wales must be congratulated on their consideration of

Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i'r 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid' a gaiff effaith ddramatig ar y gwasanaeth iechyd, ac yr ydym yn disgwyl am ganlyniad negodiadau ac ymgynghoriadau gyda holl staff y GIG sefydliadau ac undebau llafur i ddatblygu hyn. Mae gennym yr arian ar gyfer yr 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid'. Mae'n bwysig o ran creu cyfleoedd ar gyfer staff—soniasoch am ffisiotherapyddion er enghraifft—fod cyrsiau rhan amser ar gael bellach. Yr ydym yn galluogi pobl i ddatblygu o raddau cyntaf i ddilyn cyrsiau hyfforddi ffisiotherapi dwy flynedd yn hytrach na thair blynedd. Rhaid llongyfarch ein darparwyr hyfforddiant ac

innovative means of attracting people into the health service, from different streams and interests and at different stages of life.

You raised an important point about the new GP contract; this is a sensitive time. We have invested money in the recruitment and retention of our GP colleagues. We know that we must retain our most experienced and mature GPs and have extended the golden thank you scheme to enable them to continue to contribute. We have also provided funding to second them to disadvantaged areas, where there are shortages of GPs. In terms of recruitment, we have increased our £5,000 golden hello to £12,000 in areas where there is a shortage of GPs. We must drive forward not only our GP recruitment and retention scheme, but other initiatives, such as additional funding and our focus on the primary care estate, because the buildings within which our healthcare workforce work are as important as the terms and conditions and support offered to them.

Finally, in relation to the GP contract, it is at a sensitive stage of negotiations. The four UK health Ministers have agreed to sign up to a framework that was drawn up in consultation with the General Practitioner Committee of the British Medical Association and with the NHS Confederation, in co-operation with the four UK health departments. The funding formula has been an issue, as we discussed at the Health and Social Services Committee last week. I assure you that the money is in place to meet the aspirations included in the GP contract. Discussions are also ongoing to ensure that we can deal with the concerns raised in relation to the formula, and that there is a fair and adequate arena for GPs when they vote on it shortly. I hope that we can reassure GPs, not only with funding, but also with the right policy framework.

**Ann Jones:** I thank the Minister for this statement, which outlines real increases in the number of health workforce training places. Everyone will be pleased with that. I also thank

addysg yng Nghymru am ystyried dulliau arloesol o ddenu pobl i'r gwasanaeth iechyd, o wahanol ffrydiau a diddordebau ac ar adegau gwahanol mewn bywyd.

Codasoch bwynt pwysig am gontract newydd y meddygon teulu; mae hon yn adeg sensitif. Yr ydym wedi buddsoddi arian mewn recriwtio a chadw meddygon teulu. Gwyddom fod yn rhaid cadw ein meddygon teulu mwyaf profiadol ac aeddfed ac yr ydym wedi ymestyn y cynllun tâl diolch i'w galluogi i barhau i gyfrannu. Yr ydym hefyd wedi darparu arian i'w secondio i ardaloedd difreintiedig, lle mae prinder meddygon teulu. O ran recriwtio yr ydym wedi cynyddu'r croeso euraid o £5,000 i £12,000 mewn ardaloedd lle mae prinder meddygon teulu. Rhaid inni nid yn unig hyrwyddo ein cynllun recriwtio a chadw meddygon teulu, ond mentrau eraill hefyd, megis arian ychwanegol a rhoi sylw i'r ystad gofal sylfaenol, oherwydd bod yr adeiladau y mae ein gweithlu gofal iechyd yn gweithio ynddynt yr un mor bwysig â'r telerau a'r cymorth a gynigir iddynt.

Yn olaf, mewn perthynas a chontract y meddygon teulu, mae ar gam sensitif yn y negodiadau. Cytunodd pedwar Gweinidog Iechyd y DU ar fframwaith a luniwyd mewn ymgynghoriad â Phwyllgor Meddygon Teulu Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain a Chyddfederasiwn y GIG mewn cydweithrediad â phedair adran Iechyd y DU. Bu'r fformiwla ariannu yn fater pryder, fel y gwnaethom drafod yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yr wythnos diwethaf. Rhoddaf sicrwydd i chi fod yr arian yno i wireddu'r dyheadau yng nghontract y meddygon teulu. Mae trafodaethau yn parhau i sicrhau y gallwn ddelio gyda'r pryderon a godir mewn perthynas â'r fformiwla, a bod sefyllfa deg a digonol ar gyfer meddygon teulu pan fyddant yn pleidleisio arno yn fuan. Gobeithiaf ein bod yn gallu tawelu meddyliau meddygon teulu, nid yn unig o ran arian, ond hefyd gyda'r fframwaith polisi cywir.

**Ann Jones:** Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am y datganiad hwn, sy'n amlinellu cynnydd gwirioneddol yn nifer y lleoedd hyfforddi i'r gweithlu iechyd. Bydd pawb yn falch o

the Minister for the update on progress with regard to the north Wales medical school—which, again, is of interest to me. What plans do you have to fast-track training for audiologists so that we can roll-out universal neonatal hearing screening? Also, will you build on the excellent developments that you mentioned in the statement, and consider extending training routes to the social care workforce, so that it can undertake training in nursing as well?

**Jane Hutt:** The need to fast-track audiology training is key to rolling out the provision of NHS digital hearing aids in Wales. We anticipated an increase in need and therefore we have liaised and negotiated with our training providers to deliver extended training. We must also recognise that technicians have a part to play, as well as fully-fledged audiologists. I am sure that many Members have visited the audiology units that we have funded, which are providing a modernised service, with NHS digital hearing aids. Students, technicians and audiologists are already in place and we are taking that forward.

I pay tribute to the Conwy and Denbighshire NHS Trust for its work with the University of Wales, Bangor to provide training opportunities in nursing for healthcare support workers. That began with that partnership in north Wales. I met, with you, some of the students, who are excited about these opportunities. This must be spread throughout Wales. We have set up the first programme, and education providers and trusts will be looking at it keenly. Recruiting people who have already made a contribution to healthcare must be the way forward in terms of recruiting more nurses into the service.

**David Melding:** I welcome the increase in the number of training places, which is projected to continue. There has been genuine achievement on this matter. However, do you not think that it is incongruous that that increase has not been accompanied by a target for an increase in staffing levels in the medium-term? You

hynny. Hefyd diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am hynt ysgol feddygol y Gogledd—sydd, unwaith eto o ddiddordeb imi. Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i'n galluogi i gyflwyno hyfforddiant carlam i glywedegwyr fel ein bod yn gallu cyflwyno sgrinio clyw pob plentyn newydd-anedig? Hefyd a wnewch adeiladu ar y datblygiadau ardderchog y soniasoch amdanynt yn eich datganiad, ac ystyried ymestyn llwybrau hyfforddi i'r gweithlu gofal cymdeithasol, fel ei fod yn gallu ymgymryd â hyfforddiant nyrsio yn ogystal?

**Jane Hutt:** Mae'r angen i roi hyfforddiant carlam ym maes clywedeg yn allweddol o ran darparu cymhorthion clywed digidol y GIG yng Nghymru. Rhagwelwyd cynnydd yn y galw, ac felly yr ydym wedi cydlynu a negodi gyda'n darparwyr hyfforddiant i gyflwyno hyfforddiant estynedig. Rhaid inni hefyd gydnabod fod gan dechnegwyr eu rhan i chwarae, ynghyd â clywedegwyr cymwys. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod llawer o Aelodau wedi ymweld â'r unedau clywedeg a arianwyd gennym, sydd yn darparu gwasanaeth modern, gyda chymhorthion clyw digidol y GIG. Mae myfyrwyr, technegwyr a chlywedegwyr ar waith eisoes ac yr ydym yn datblygu hynny.

Talaf deyrnged i Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Conwy a Sir Ddinbych am ei gwaith gyda Phrifysgol Cymru Bangor i ddarparu cyfleoedd hyfforddi mewn nyrsio ar gyfer gweithwyr cymorth gofal iechyd. Dechreuodd hynny gyda'r bartneriaeth honno yn y Gogledd. Cyfarfûm, yn eich cwmni, â rhai o'r myfyrwyr sy'n frwdfrydig am y cyfleoedd hyn. Rhaid lledaenu hyn ledled Cymru. Yr ydym wedi sefydlu'r rhaglen gyntaf a bydd darparwyr addysg ac ymddiriedolaethau yn edrych arno yn fanwl. Recriwtio pobl sydd eisoes wedi gwneud cyfraniad at ofal iechyd yw'r ffordd ymlaen o ran recriwtio rhagor o nyrsys i'r gwasanaeth.

**David Melding:** Croesawaf y cynnydd yn nifer y lleoedd hyfforddi, y rhagwelir y bydd yn cynyddu. Bu cyflawniad gwirioneddol ar y mater hwn. Fodd bynnag, oni thybiwch ei bod yn rhyfedd nad yw'r cynnydd hwnnw wedi ei gplysu â tharged ar gyfer cynnydd mewn lefelau staffio yn y tymor canolig? Yr

outlined the figures that you hope to achieve by 2010—that is nearly two Assemblies away; the targets were set last year, so that is an eight-year span. Do you not agree that vigilance is needed to ensure that, when these people are trained, they practice in Wales? As for anyone involved in scrutinising the Government, we need milestones that are more frequent than one that is eight years away. Would it not have been more reasonable to set medium-term targets for staff increases in, perhaps, 2006-07?

I also want to amplify Dai Lloyd's point on the importance of retaining staff and encouraging staff who take a break from the health service, for whatever reason, to return to the workforce. Around a half of all trained nurses of working age do not practice. There is a large pool of talent there, and we need to tap into it with innovative training schemes to bring those people up to date with current practice, and to encourage them back into the workforce.

**Jane Hutt:** We have taken a great step forward in expanding education and training and in linking it to workforce planning. This is the first time that trusts throughout Wales have been asked what they need, as opposed to what they can afford. We did not have a workforce planning exercise or the tools to do it until the Assembly Government took this forward. It is not a one-off exercise—we have discussed our plans at length in the Health and Social Services Committee—because every year the tool that trusts now use to predict their workforce needs will be refined. That information will then come back to the Assembly and to the Government—and to Committee, I am sure—so that we can consider how to refine the targets. We will have to refine them as we develop our national service frameworks and in recognising the new developments that are taking place through innovations in care. That will require us to look across the board at all specialities and at all levels of the health service. Those refinements will be reflected in our workforce plans.

ydych wedi amlinellu'r ffigurau y gobeithiwch eu cyrraedd erbyn 2010—mae hynny bron yn ddau dymor cynulliad i ffwrdd; gosodwyd y targedau y llynedd, felly mae hynny'n rhychwantu wyth mlynedd. Oni chytunwch fod angen gwyliadwriaeth i sicrhau, bod y bobl hyn, pan gânt eu hyfforddi, yn ymarfer yng Nghymru? O ran unrhyw un sy'n ymwneud â chraffu ar waith y Llywodraeth, mae angen cerrig milltir sy'n amlach nag un sydd wyth mlynedd i ffwrdd. Oni fyddai wedi bod yn fwy rhesymol i osod targedau tymor canolig ar gyfer cynnydd yn niferoedd staff, yn 2006-07 efallai?

Hoffwn hefyd ymhelaethu ar bwynt Dai Lloyd ar bwysigrwydd cadw staff ac annog staff sy'n cael seibiant o'r gwasanaeth iechyd, am ba reswm bynnag, i ddychwelyd i'r gweithlu. Nid yw tua hanner y nyrsys o oedran gwaith yn ymarfer. Mae cronfa fawr o dalent yn y fan honno, ac mae angen inni fanteisio arni mewn iddi mewn cynlluniau hyfforddi blaengar i ddysgu'r arferion diweddaraf i'r bobl hynny ac i'w hannog i ddychwelyd i'r gweithlu.

**Jane Hutt:** Yr ydym wedi cymryd cam mawr ymlaen mewn ymestyn addysg a hyfforddiant a'u cysylltu â chynllunio'r gweithlu. Dyma'r tro cyntaf bod rhywun wedi gofyn i ymddiriedolaethau ledled Cymru nodi'u hanghenion, yn hytrach na'r hyn y gallant ei fforddio. Nid oedd gennym ymarferiad cynllunio'r gweithlu na'r offer i'w gynnal hyd nes i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ddatblygu hyn. Nid ymarferiad unwaith ac am byth ydyw—yr ydym wedi trafod ein cynlluniau yn hir yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol—oherwydd bob blwyddyn bydd angen mireinio'r arf a ddefnyddir yn awr gan yr ymddiriedolaethau i ragweld eu hanghenion o ran gweithlu. Bydd y wybodaeth honno wedyn yn dod yn ôl i'r Cynulliad ac i'r Llywodraeth—ac i'r Pwyllgor, yr wyf yn sicr—fel ein bod yn gallu ystyried sut i fireinio'r targedau. Bydd yn rhaid inni eu mireinio wrth inni ddatblygu ein fframweithiau gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ac wrth gydnabod y datblygiadau newydd sy'n digwydd drwy arloesi ym maes gofal. Bydd hyn yn gofyn inni ystyried pob arbenigedd a phob lefel o'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Caiff y broses fireinio hon ei hadlewyrchu yn ein



cynlluniau i'r gweithlu.

3.10 p.m.

As you say, it is important that we seek to retain, as well as to recruit and train, our workforce. The need to ensure that we enable our staff to stay in the service, and to support and reward them, came over strongly when we met trade union representatives and managers. 'Agenda for Change' will be a great step forward in terms and conditions. We need family-friendly provisions, childcare support and part-time opportunities, as well as more career opportunities. We have allocated £0.5 million for nurse and pharmacist prescribing. Nurse consultants are now coming on board. That is part of retaining our workforce, continual professional development, acknowledgement and training. As you know, David, the workforce has expanded considerably—there are 8,000 more staff in the NHS over the past two or three years—as a result of our investment into our workforce in Wales.

**Kirsty Williams:** Thank you for your statement, Minister. We welcome these real increases in medical workforce training across the board. That shows that we are investing in the long-term capacity of the NHS in Wales to deal with patients' needs, rather than concentrating on short-term political gain.

I have a few questions. First, on medical education, are you confident that we are doing as much as we can to ensure that the medical undergraduates that we recruit come from a wide variety of backgrounds, and from all parts of Wales? Secondly, are you convinced that we have adequate teaching facilities, specifically at the University Hospital of Wales, to meet these increases? I am aware of concerns at the medical school in Cardiff about the adequacy of its student facilities. If we are to attract good-quality students, we need to have good-quality facilities for them to train in. We also need sustainability in clinical placements for students across Wales. It is all very well having academic places for students, but they also need clinical experience. Are you convinced that we have the capacity to deliver that?

Fel y soniwyd, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cadw yn ogystal â recriwtio a hyfforddi, ein gweithlu. Daeth yr angen i sicrhau ein bod yn galluogi ein staff i aros yn y gwasanaeth, ac i'w cefnogi a'u gwobrwyo, i'r amlwg pan gyfarfuom â chynrychiolwyr undebau llafur a rheolwyr. 'Bydd Agenda ar gyfer Newid' yn gam mawr ymlaen mewn telerau ac amodau. Mae angen darpariaethau sy'n ystyriol o deuluoedd, cymorth gofal plant a chyfleoedd rhan amser, ynghyd â rhagor o gyfleoedd gyrfa. Yr ydym wedi clustnodi £0.5 miliwn ar gyfer hyfforddiant rhagnodi nyrsys a fferyllwyr. Mae ymgynghorwyr nyrsio yn dechrau cefnogi hyn. Mae hynny'n rhan o gadw ein gweithlu, datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus, cydnabyddiaeth a hyfforddiant. Fel y gwyddoch, David, mae'r gweithlu wedi tyfu'n sylweddol—mae 8,000 yn fwy o staff yn y GIG dros y ddwy neu dair blynedd diwethaf—o ganlyniad i'n buddsoddiad yn ein gweithlu yng Nghymru.

**Kirsty Williams:** Diolch ichi am eich datganiad, Weinidog. Croesawn y cynnydd gwirioneddol hwn yn nifer y gweithlu meddygol sy'n cael hyfforddiant ym mhob maes. Dengys hyn ein bod yn buddsoddi yng nghapasiti tymor hir y GIG yng Nghymru i ymdrin ag anghenion cleifion, yn hytrach na chanolbwyntio ar fantais wleidyddol yn y tymor byr.

Mae gennyf ychydig o gwestiynau. Yn gyntaf, o ran addysg feddygol, a ydych yn ffyddiog ein bod yn gwneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i sicrhau bod yr israddedigion meddygol a recriwtir gennym yn dod o gefndiroedd amrywiol, ac o bob rhan o Gymru? Yn ail, a ydych yn siŵr bod gennym gyfleusterau addysgu digonol, yn arbennig yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru, i ymdopi â'r cynnydd hwn? Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o bryderon yn yr ysgol feddygol yng Nghaerdydd am ddigonolrwydd ei chyfleusterau i fyfyrwyr. Er mwyn denu myfyrwyr o safon, mae angen cyfleusterau o safon er mwyn iddynt gael eu hyfforddiant ynddynt. Hefyd mae angen cynaliadwyedd o ran lleoliadau clinigol myfyrwyr ar draws Cymru. Mae'n iawn i gael lleoedd academig

i fyfyrwyr, ond mae angen profiad clinigol arnynt hefyd. A ydych yn siŵr bod gennym y capasiti i gyflawni hynny.

While we are teaching more medical students, what are you doing to recruit more medical educators in Wales? We will need more teachers, as well as students, for these medical schools. It is deplorable that we have trained exactly the same number of dentists in Wales for the last 10 years—there has not been an increase in that time. We need to tackle that urgently. In increasing the number of dentists that you intend to train in Wales, will you consider that alongside developments in primary care dental centres? The St David's Primary Care Unit in Cardiff provides excellent training opportunities, as well as treatment to patients who desperately need NHS care. Do you agree that it is incumbent upon us to develop such centres in north, mid and west Wales, in line with increases in dental training places? You referred to several therapies for which training places have been increased. However, the obvious omission was speech and language therapy. You will be aware from the Health and Social Services Committee's work on children with special health needs that there is a huge problem in the recruitment of, and providing access to, speech and language therapists. There is a long waiting list. What are your plans regarding this therapy?

Tra ein bod yn hyfforddi mwy o fyfyrwyr meddygol, beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i recriwtio rhagor o addysgwyr meddygol yng Nghymru? Bydd angen mwy o athrawon arnom, yn ogystal â myfyrwyr, ar gyfer yr ysgolion meddygol hyn. Mae'n warthus ein bod wedi hyfforddi yr un nifer yn union o ddeintyddion yng Nghymru am y 10 mlynedd diwethaf—ni fu cynnydd yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw. Mae angen inni fynd i'r afael â hynny ar frys. Wrth gynyddu nifer y deintyddion y bwriedwch eu hyfforddi yng Nghymru, a wnewch ystyried hynny ar y cyd â datblygiadau yn y canolfannau gofal deintyddol sylfaenol? Mae'r Uned Gofal Sylfaenol Dewi Sant yng Nghaerdydd yn darparu cyfleoedd hyfforddi ardderchog, ynghyd â thriniaeth i gleifion sydd â mawr angen gofal GIG. A gytunwch bod dyletswydd arnom i ddatblygu canolfannau o'r fath yn y Gogledd, y Canolbarth a'r Gorllewin, yn unol â'r cynnydd yn y lleoedd hyfforddi deintyddion? Cyfeiriasoch at sawl therapi lle mae nifer y lleoedd hyfforddi wedi cynyddu. Fodd bynnag yr un amlwg a hepgorwyd oedd therapi lleferydd ac iaith. Byddwch yn ymwybodol oddi wrth waith y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar blant ag anghenion iechyd arbennig fod problem enfawr o ran recriwtio therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith, a sicrhau eu bod ar gael. Mae rhestr aros faith. Beth yw eich cynlluniau o ran y therapi hwn?

Finally, on nurse training, I have had bitter experience over the last four years of the trust in Powys, which is now defunct, in trying to ensure that there is co-operation on lifelong learning. It has been difficult to get the trust to second people for training and to make it available to them. What will you do to ensure that trusts throughout Wales—or, in Powys, the new local health board—honour their commitment to training opportunities for staff?

Yn olaf, o ran hyfforddi nysrys, dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf cefais brofiad chwerw o'r ymddiriedolaeth ym Mhowys, sydd bellach wedi dod i ben, o ran ceisio sicrhau bod cydweithrediad ar ddysgu gydol oes. Bu'n anodd darbwylo'r ymddiriedolaeth i secondio pobl ar gyfer hyfforddiant a'i ddarparu ar eu cyfer. Beth a wnewch i sicrhau bod ymddiriedolaethau ledled Cymru—neu, ym Mhowys, y bwrdd iechyd lleol newydd—yn cadw eu hymrwymiad i roi cyfleoedd hyfforddi ar gyfer staff?

**Jane Hutt:** It is vital that we widen access to medical education. I have already mentioned the graduate school, which will provide a route for

**Jane Hutt:** Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn ymestyn mynediad i addysg feddygol. Cyfeiriais eisoes at yr ysgol raddedigion, a

mature students, students with other first degrees and those with experiences that may not have pushed them in the direction of medical education when they were considering higher education opportunities. I congratulate the University of Wales College of Medicine on extending its links to comprehensive schools across Wales. Huw Lewis came to the Committee and challenged us on that point. It is key that we take this forward in terms of widening access.

Clinical developments in terms of facilities are crucial. Last week, I was pleased to open a number of new suites at Eastgate House on Newport Road, Cardiff. Three or four floors of that big building are now occupied by nurse training facilities, physiotherapists, researchers and occupational therapists, and that is now a wing of the University of Wales College of Medicine in Heath park. The college had outgrown its building, which is also the case in many other institutions across Wales. I was delighted to be there.

Kirsty, you are right about clinical placements. The Royal Gwent Hospital has perhaps provided more clinical placement opportunities than any other hospital in Wales—I may be corrected on that, but that is why we are funding a clinical school in Gwent. The business case is on its way. Many students attend the Royal Gwent and other hospitals throughout Wales. With the impetus of the north Wales clinical school, we will be connected to the college of medicine remit in supporting that development and clinical placements.

It is important, as Kirsty said, that we have educators and tutors. Many of you will have been present at the presentation by Julian Hopkin of the University of Wales, Swansea on the people who have returned to Wales to work as a result of the clinical school being opened in Swansea. It has attracted Welsh people back to work in the country where they were born and, often, educated. We now have opportunities for training, teaching and research. That will also happen in north Wales and in Gwent. We have already enabled the funding of tutorial staff and senior lecturers for the graduate school and also

fydd yn llwybr ar gyfer myfyrwyr aeddfed, myfyrwyr â graddau cyntaf eraill, a'r rhai â phrofiadau nad oeddent wedi eu tywys i gyfeiriad addysg feddygol pan oeddent yn ystyried cyfleoedd addysg uwch. Llongyfarchaf Goleg Meddygaeth Prifysgol Cymru ar ymestyn y cysylltiadau gydag ysgolion cyfun ledled Cymru. Daeth Huw Lewis at y Pwyllgor a'n herio ar y pwynt hwn. Mae'n allweddol ein bod yn datblygu hyn o ran ymestyn mynediad.

Mae datblygiadau clinigol o ran cyfleusterau yn hollbwysig. Yr wythnos diwethaf, yr oedd yn bleser gennyf agor nifer o ystafelloedd newydd yn Nhŷ Eastgate ar Ffordd Casnewydd, Caerdydd. Mae tri neu bedwar llawr yn yr adeilad enfawr hwnnw yn gartref i gyfleusterau hyfforddi nyrsys, ffisiotherapyddion, ymchwilwyr a therapyddion galwedigaethol erbyn hyn, ac mae bellach yn adain o Goleg Meddygaeth Prifysgol Cymru ym Mharc y Mynydd Bychan. Mae'r coleg wedi tyfu'n rhy fawr i'w adeilad, sydd yn wir am lawer o sefydliadau eraill ledled Cymru. Yr oeddwn wrth fy modd i gael bod yno.

Kirsty, yr ydych yn iawn am leoliadau clinigol. Efallai fod Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent wedi darparu mwy o leoliadau clinigol nag unrhyw ysbyty arall yng Nghymru—efallai y caf fy nghywiros ar hynny, ond dyna pam yr ydym yn ariannu ysgol glinigol yng Ngwent. Mae'r achos busnes bron yn barod. Mae llawer o fyfyrwyr yn mynychu ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent ac ysbytai eraill ledled Cymru. Gyda'r hwb gan ysgol glinigol y Gogledd byddwn wedi'n cysylltu â chylch gwaith y coleg meddygol o ran cefnogi'r datblygiad hwnnw a lleoliadau clinigol.

Mae'n bwysig, fel y dywedodd Kirsty, fod gennym addysgwyr a thiworiaid. Bu llawer ohonoch yn bresennol yn y cyflwyniad gan Julian Hopkin o Brifysgol Cymru, Abertawe ar y bobl a ddychwelodd i Gymru i weithio o ganlyniad i agor yr ysgol glinigol yn Abertawe. Denodd bobl o Gymru yn ôl i weithio yn y wlad lle cawsant eu geni ac yn aml, eu haddysgu. Mae gennym yn awr gyfleoedd hyfforddi, addysgu ac ymchwil. Bydd hynny'n digwydd hefyd yng y Gogledd ac yng Ngwent. Yr ydym eisoes wedi helpu i ariannu staff tiwtorial ac uwch

paved the way for the recruitment of professors and tutorial staff in north Wales. That is all underway.

You are right about the training needs in dentistry. The St Davids Primary Care Unit for dentistry enables students to learn in the community using excellent new facilities, and that could be replicated across Wales. In terms of speech and language therapists—and Jane Davidson and I have been closely engaged on this—we have a speech and language therapy action group considering a range of issues, including educating and training Welsh-speaking therapists. We now have a consultation document to take that forward. We already have the workforce plan in place and, for the first time, we know how many more therapists we need, namely several hundred. This is also a UK issue.

Finally, trusts must sign up to continuous professional development. You heard me say that, by 2004, every member of staff must have an individual learning account. It will be incumbent upon the trusts, as employers, to deliver for their staff.

ddarlithwyr i'r ysgol raddedigion ar waith, a hefyd wedi paratoi'r ffordd ar gyfer recriwtio athrawon a staff tiwtorial yn y Gogledd. Mae hynny i gyd ar droed.

Yr ydych yn iawn am yr anghenion hyfforddi ym maes deintyddiaeth. Mae Uned Gofal Sylfaenol Dewi Sant ar gyfer deintyddiaeth yn galluogi myfyrwyr i ddysgu yn y gymuned gan ddefnyddio cyfleusterau newydd ardderchog, a gallai hynny gael ei efelychu ledled Cymru. O ran therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith—ac mae Jane Davidson a minnau wedi bod yn gweithio'n agos ar hyn—mae grŵp gweithredu therapi lleferydd ac iaith yn ystyried ystod o faterion, gan gynnwys addysgu a hyfforddi therapyddion sy'n siarad Cymraeg. Bellach mae gennym ddogfen ymgynghori i ddatblygu hynny. Mae cynllun i'r gweithlu eisoes ar waith, ac am y tro cyntaf, gwyddom faint o therapyddion yn rhagor sydd eu hangen arnom, sef sawl cant. Mae hyn hefyd yn fater i'r DU.

Yn olaf, rhaid i ymddiriedolaethau ymrwymo i ddatblygiad proffesiynol parhaus. Fe glywsoch fi'n dweud bod yn rhaid i bob aelod o staff gael cyfrif dysgu unigol erbyn 2004. Bydd dyletswydd ar yr ymddiriedolaethau, fel cyflogwyr i gyflawni hynny ar gyfer eu staff.

### **Pwyntiau o Drefn Points of Order**

**Alun Pugh:** Point of order. I raise this under Standing Order No. 31. On 22 January, the Assembly passed, by 39 votes to 10, with majorities in all parties, a resolution to protect public health and health and safety at work in Wales by controlling exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. We need to develop the capacity of this institution to draw up primary legislation and I would wish to see a Bill drafted and presented to our parliamentary colleagues. I ask for your guidance on how the will of the Assembly will be turned into a Bill.

**David Lloyd:** Further to that point of order, 22 January was an important day for us, as an Assembly, when we historically voted to ban

**Alun Pugh:** Pwynt o drefn. Codaf y pwynt hwn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 31. Ar 22 Ionawr, pleidleisiodd y Cynulliad, o 39 pleidlais i 10, gyda mwyafrif ym mhob plaid, dros gynnig i ddiogelu iechyd y cyhoedd ac iechyd a diogelwch yn y gweithle yng Nghymru drwy reoli amlygiad pobl i fwg tybaco amgylcheddol. Mae angen inni ddatblygu gallu'r sefydliad hwn i baratoi deddfwriaeth sylfaenol a hoffwn weld Mesur yn cael ei ddrafftio a'i gyflwyno i'n cyd-aelodau seneddol. Gofynnaf am eich arweiniad ar y modd y caiff ewyllys y Cynulliad ei throï yn Fesur.

**David Lloyd:** Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, yr oedd 22 Ionawr yn ddiwrnod pwysig i ni, fel Cynulliad, pan bleidleisiwyd

smoking in public buildings in Wales. It was widely welcomed in Wales and further afield. Let us not forget that smoking causes 7,000 deaths annually. We hear about all sorts of pledges nowadays, but that is a worthwhile pledge; it is the settled will of this Assembly. We must progress that National Assembly decision and start thinking about drafting proposals for that Bill here. I seek your guidance, Presiding Officer, as to how we can influence the process of developing the Assembly's legislative and drafting capacity.

gennym mewn modd hanesyddol i wahardd ysmegu mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Cafodd ei groesawu yn eang yng Nghymru a'r tu hwnt. Na fydded inni anghofio bod ysmegu yn achosi 7,000 o farwolaethau yn flynyddol. Clywn am bob math o addewidion y dyddiau hyn, ond mae hwnnw'n addewid gwerth ei wneud; dyma ewyllys y Cynulliad hwn. Rhaid inni weithredu ar y penderfyniad hwnnw gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a dechrau meddwl am ddrafftio cynigion ar gyfer y Mesur hwnnw yma. Gofynnaf am eich arweiniad, Lywydd, ar sut y gallwn ddylanwadu ar y broses o ddatblygu gallu deddfwriaethol a drafftio'r Cynulliad.

3.20 p.m.

**The Presiding Officer:** I am grateful to those Members who have raised this issue with me. This resolution was passed by a majority vote in the Assembly under Standing Order No. 31.9, and calls on the United Kingdom Government to bring forward a public Bill on the matter specified in the motion.

**Y Llywydd:** Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Aelodau hynny sydd wedi codi'r mater hwn gyda mi. Pasiwyd y cynnig hwn drwy bleidlais fwyafrif yn y Cynulliad o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 31.9, a geilw ar Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig i gyflwyno Mesur cyhoeddus ar y mater a nodir yn y cynnig.

I am pleased to tell Members that, although I do not normally use my position as a part-time Member of another parliamentary body to promote issues relating to the Assembly, I have done so in this case. I raised a supplementary oral question in the House of Lords with Baroness Andrews, the Government spokesperson for health, work and pensions, who showed great interest in what we have achieved here. However—and this may disappoint some Members—it is for the UK Government to prepare and introduce a Bill. According to that Standing Order, it is not for us to draft the Bill. It is possible for Members to use other Standing Orders to present draft Bills for debate in the Assembly, but it would not be appropriate for us—under that Standing Order—to draft primary legislation, as that is currently the prerogative of Westminster.

Mae'n dda gennyf ddweud wrth yr Aelodau, er nad wyf fel rheol yn defnyddio fy sefyllfa fel Aelod rhan amser o gorff seneddol arall i hyrwyddo materion sy'n ymwneud â'r Cynulliad, fy mod wedi gwneud hynny yn yr achos hwn. Codais gwestiwn llafar atodol yn Nhŷr Arglwyddi gyda'r Farwnes Andrews, llefarydd y Llywodraeth ar iechyd, gwaith a phensiynau, a ddangosodd ddiddordeb mawr yn yr hyn a gyflawnwyd gennym yma. Fodd bynnag—ac efallai y bydd hyn yn siomi rhai Aelodau—gwaith Llywodraeth y DU yw paratoi a chyflwyno Mesur. Yn ôl y Rheol Sefydlog, nid ein gwaith ni yw drafftio'r Mesur. Mae'n bosibl i Aelodau ddefnyddio Rheolau Sefydlog eraill i gyflwyno mesurau drafft i'w trafod yn y Cynulliad, ond ni fyddai'n briodol i ni—o dan y Rheol Sefydlog honno—ddrafftio deddfwriaeth sylfaenol gan mai hawl San Steffan yw hynny ar hyn o bryd.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Point of order. I raise this point of order under Standing Order No. 17.5, regarding the disclosure of documents. Members will be well aware that the leader of the opposition has corresponded extensively with the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, asking to see the documents on

**Helen Mary Jones:** Pwynt o drefn. Codaf y pwynt o drefn hwn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 17.5, ynglŷn â datgelu dogfennau. Bydd Aelodau yn gwybod bod arweinydd yr wrthblaid wedi gohebu yn helaeth gyda'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, yn gofyn am gael gweld y dogfennau y seiliodd ei

which she based her decision to grant ELWA funding to Avanti and the Pop Factory project. One document was finally released to the leader of the opposition last week, under the strict and proper conditions of Standing Order No. 17.5, restricting him to not showing the document to anyone, not even fellow Assembly Members.

This week, the Minister released an edited version of that document and, quite properly, she had removed the names of officials from it. Ieuan Wyn Jones was then able to share the document with other Members. It makes interesting reading, as it contains a statement that there were no issues of regularity or propriety that needed to concern the Minister in making her decision. I was particularly interested to read the last paragraph, which referred to high-profile media opportunities and a launch for the Pop Factory project, which was how it turned out.

Imagine our concern, therefore, when the leader of the opposition discovered yesterday that the Minister's office had issued that document—which he had handled so scrupulously—to the BBC on 26 March, containing all the information, including the names of officials, that had been removed from the document that was made public this week. We have evidence of this: the e-mail, the date and the time. It is extraordinary that an Assembly Minister was happy to release to the press important documents and information which she did not feel able to share freely with Members. That reveals her attitude, and how she has treated the Assembly and its democratic processes with contempt. Will you, Presiding Officer, rule on whether the Minister's action breaches Standing Order No. 17.5, and what action should be taken if it does?

**The Presiding Officer:** I have considered this issue, and I find no breach of Standing Orders No. 17.4 to No. 17.6. The document is in the Minister's ownership, and she may disclose it to whomever she chooses. It is a matter of courtesy to inform Members that a document has been disclosed, whether to the media or in being placed in the Library for Members. However, that is merely courtesy, and I see no evidence of a breach of Standing Orders.

**Tom Middlehurst:** Point of order. In a

phenderfyniad i roi arian ELWA i Avanti a phrosiect y Ffatri Bop. Rhyddhawyd un ddogfen o'r diwedd i arweinydd yr wrthblaid yr wythnos diwethaf, o dan amodau llym a phriodol Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17.5, sy'n ei gyfyngu i beidio â dangos y ddogfen i unrhyw un, hyd yn oed i gyd-Aelodau Cynulliad.

Yr wythnos hon rhyddhaodd y Gweinidog fersiwn a olygwyd o'r ddogfen honno, ac yn gwbl briodol, yr oedd wedi dileu enwau swyddogion. Yr oedd Ieuan Wyn Jones wedyn yn gallu rhannu'r ddogfen gydag Aelodau eraill. Mae'n ddiddorol iawn, gan ei bod yn cynnwys datganiad nad oedd unrhyw faterion o reoleiddra na phriodoldeb yr oedd angen i'r Gweinidog roi sylw iddynt wrth wneud ei phenderfyniad. Yr oedd gennyf ddiddordeb arbennig i ddarllen y paragraff olaf, a gyfeiriodd at gyfleodd proffil uchel yn y cyfryngau a lansio prosiect y Ffatri Bop a dyna fel y digwyddodd.

Dychmygwch ein pryder, felly, pan ddarganfu arweinydd yr wrthblaid ddoe fod swyddfa'r Gweinidog wedi cyhoeddi'r ddogfen—a gafodd ei thrafod ganddo mor ofalus—i'r BBC ar 26 Mawrth, gan gynnwys yr holl wybodaeth, yn cynnwys enwau'r swyddogion, a gafodd eu dileu o'r ddogfen a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos hon. Mae gennym dystiolaeth o hyn: yr ebost, y dyddiad a'r amser. Mae'n anghredadwy fod Aelod Cynulliad yn fodlon rhyddhau dogfennau a gwybodaeth bwysig i'r wasg nad oedd yn teimlo y gallai eu rhannu yn agored gyda'r Aelodau. Mae hynny'n dangos ei hagwedd, a sut mae wedi ymdrin â'r Cynulliad a'i brosesau democrataidd â dirmyg. A wnewch chi, Lywydd, ddyfarnu a oedd yr hyn a wnaeth y Gweinidog yn torri Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17.5 a pha gamau y dylid eu cymryd os torrwyd y Rheol?

**Y Llywydd:** Yr wyf wedi ystyried y mater hwn, ac ni chaf fod Rheolau Sefydlog Rhif 17.4 i Rhif 17.6 wedi'u torri. Mae'r ddogfen yn eiddo i'r Gweinidog, a gall ei datgelu i bwy bynnag y mae'n ei ddewis. Mater o gwrteisi ydyw rhoi gwybod i Aelodau fod dogfen wedi ei datgelu, naill ai i'r cyfryngau neu wedi ei gosod yn y Llyfrgell ar gyfer yr Aelodau. Fodd bynnag cwrteisi yn unig yw hyn, ni welaf dystiolaeth o dorri Rheolau Sefydlog.

**Tom Middlehurst:** Pwynt o drefn. Mewn sylw

comment on the business statement in yesterday's Plenary, Jonathan Morgan, speaking on behalf of the Conservatives, used a copy of a draft report issued in confidence to Audit Committee members as a prop to further Conservative attacks on ELWa. In his contribution, he alleged that Plaid Cymru Members also had copies of the report. Despite Jocelyn Davies's denial of that on behalf of her party, he made no offer to withdraw that claim. Do you consider that it was appropriate for him not to do so in those circumstances? Furthermore, given that he was in possession of the report, will the Conservatives now tell us which Member of their party leaked the document or how Jonathan Morgan became to be in possession of it?

**The Presiding Officer:** Order. I made it clear during exchanges yesterday that I do not believe that it is appropriate to use the Chamber to pursue inquiries into breaches of confidentiality. An inquiry has already begun into this matter. I have authorised certain steps, which I will not discuss in public. The Chair of the Audit Committee, Dafydd Wigley, has also had discussions with the Clerk on this matter. Therefore, there are, in effect, two inquiries taking place: one on behalf of the Chair of the Audit Committee and one on my behalf, on the use of Assembly resources to disclose information that should not be disclosed. Once those inquiries are completed, the conclusions will be made available to Members of the next Assembly.

**Cynog Dafis:** Ar y pwynt o drefn hwn, cyfeiriaf yn ôl at yr ateb a roesoch i bwynt o drefn Helen Mary Jones. Hoffwn ofyn eich barn ar hyn: oni chredwch ei bod yn rhyfedd bod y Gweinidog wedi defnyddio Rheolau Sefydlog fel ffordd o rwystro Ieuan Wyn Jones rhag datgelu gwybodaeth i'r cyfryngau ac ar yr un pryd ddatgelu'r wybodaeth honno i'r cyfryngau ei hunan? Nid wyf yn amau eich barn, ac ni fyddwn yn breuddwydio gwneud hynny, ond oni chredwch iddi gamdefnyddio'r Rheolau Sefydlog wrth osod y cyfyngiad hwnnw ar hawl Ieuan Wyn Jones i ddatgelu gwybodaeth i'r cyfryngau ac yna ddatgelu'r wybodaeth i'r cyfryngau ei hunan?

**Y Llywydd:** Mae'n ddrwg gennyf siomi

ar y datganiad busnes yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ddoe, defnyddiodd Jonathan Morgan wrth siarad ar ran y Ceidwadwyr, gopi o adroddiad drafft a ddosbarthwyd yn gyfrinachol i aelodau'r Pwyllgor Archwilio i hynnal ymosodiadau pellach gan y Ceidwadwyr ar ELWa. Yn ei gyfraniad, honnodd fod gan Aelodau Plaid Cymru hefyd gopiâu o'r adroddiad. Er i Jocelyn Davies wadu hynny ar ran ei phlaid, ni chynigiodd dynnu'r honiad hwnnw yn ôl. A ystyriwch ei bod yn briodol iddo beidio â gwneud hynny o dan yr amgylchiadau hynny? Ymhellach, gan gofio ei fod yn meddu ar yr adroddiad, a wnaiff y Ceidwadwyr ddweud wrthym pa Aelod o'u plaid a ddatgelodd y ddogfen, neu sut y daeth i feddiant Jonathan Morgan?

**Y Llywydd:** Trefn. Eglurais yn ystod trafodaethau ddoe nad wyf yn credu ei bod yn briodol defnyddio'r Siambr i holi ynglŷn ag unrhyw achos o dorri cyfrinachedd. Mae ymchwiliad wedi dechrau'n barod i'r mater hwn. Yr wyf wedi awdurdodi camau penodol, na wnaef eu trafod yn gyhoeddus. Mae Dafydd Wigley, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Archwilio hefyd wedi cael trafodaethau gyda'r Clerc ar y mater hwn. Felly i bob pwrpas cynhelir dau ymchwiliad: y naill ar ran Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Archwilio, a'r llall ar fy rhan i, ar y defnydd o adnoddau'r Cynulliad i ddatgelu gwybodaeth na ddylid ei datgelu. Unwaith y bydd yr ymchwiliadau hynny wedi'u cwblhau, bydd Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn y tymor nesaf yn cael eu hysbysu o'r casgliadau.

**Cynog Dafis:** On this point of order, I refer to the answer that you gave to Helen Mary Jones's point of order. I would like to ask your opinion on this: do you not believe it to be strange that the Minister used Standing Orders as a means of preventing Ieuan Wyn Jones from revealing information to the media and at the same time revealed that information to the media herself? I do not question your judgment, and would not dream of doing so, but do you not believe that she misused Standing Orders in placing that restriction on Ieuan Wyn Jones's right to reveal information to the media and then revealing the information to the media herself?

**The Presiding Officer:** I am sorry to disappoint

Cynog Dafis ar ddiwrnod fel heddiw, ond yr wyf eisoes wedi delio â'r mater hwnnw.

Cynog Dafis on a day such as this, but I have already dealt with that matter.

**The Business Minister (Carwyn Jones):** Point of order. This point of order is related to the last one. Yesterday, Jonathan Morgan brandished, and made reference to, a document that is not yet in the public domain or available to all Assembly Members. I have a simple question. Under Standing Order No. 7, is it in order for a Member to make reference in the Chamber to a document that he should not have and knows that he should not have?

**Y Trefnydd (Carwyn Jones):** Pwynt o drefn. Mae'r pwynt o drefn hwn yn gysylltiedig â'r un olaf. Ddoe, bu Jonathan Morgan yn cyhwanfod dogfen nad yw eto yn gyhoeddus nac ar gael i holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad, ac yn cyfeirio ati. Mae gennyf gwestiwn syml. A yw mewn trefn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 7 i Aelod gyfeirio yn y Siambr at ddogfen na ddylai fod yn ei feddiant, ac y gŵyr na ddylai fod yn ei feddiant?

**The Presiding Officer:** During exchanges yesterday, I deplored the fact that it appeared that confidential information had been leaked and that there had been inappropriate disclosure and a breach of confidentiality. I also made it clear that it was not appropriate to refer to any document that was obtained through a breach of confidentiality in the Assembly's public proceedings.

**Y Llywydd:** Yn ystod trafodaethau ddoe, gresynais at y ffaith iddi ymddangos fod gwybodaeth gyfrinachol wedi ei datgelu a hynny'n amhriodol gan dorri cyfrinachedd. Hefyd eglurais nad oedd yn briodol cyfeirio at unrhyw ddogfen a gafwyd drwy dorri cyfrinachedd yn nhrefodion cyhoeddus y Cynulliad.

### **Cynnig Cyfansawdd: Cymeradwyo Gorchmynion Composite Motion: Approval of Orders**

**Y Llywydd:** Dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.5, ni chynhelir dadl ar y cynnig hwn.

**The Presiding Officer:** Under Standing Order No. 22.25, this motion is not subject to debate.

**Y Trefnydd (Carwyn Jones):** Cynigiad fod

**The Business Minister (Carwyn Jones):** I propose that

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.25:*

*the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 22.25:*

*1a. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Mawrth 2003, nad yw wedi nodi unrhyw faterion sy'n destun pryder yn y Gorchmyn drafft, Rheoliadau Diwygio Lesddaliad (Hysbysiadau) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2003; ac*

*1a. considers the report of the Legislation Committee, laid in the Table Office on 25 March 2003, which has not identified any matters for concern in the draft Order, the Leasehold Reform (Notices) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2003; and*

*b. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchmyn yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Mawrth 2003.*

*b. approves that the Order is made in accordance with the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 19 March 2003.*

*2a. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Mawrth 2003, nad yw wedi nodi unrhyw faterion sy'n destun pryder yn y*

*2a. considers the report of the Legislation Committee, laid in the Table Office on 25 March 2003, which has not identified any matters for concern in the draft Order, the*



*Gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau Diwygio Leasehold Reform (Collective Enfranchisement) Lesddaliad (Rhyddfrenio ar y Cyd) (Gwrth-hysbysiadau) (Cymru) 2003; ac (Counter-Notices) (Wales) Regulations 2003; and*

*b. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Mawrth 2003. (NDM1458)* *b. approves that the Order is made in accordance with the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 19 March 2003. (NDM1458)*

*Cynnig (NDM1458): O blaid 30, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion (NDM1458): For 30, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Butler, Rosemary  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, Janet  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Hancock, Brian  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Gareth  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, David  
Lloyd, Val  
Melding, David  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Rogers, Peter  
Ryder, Janet  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

### **Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau'r Comisiwn Gwella Iechyd (Swyddogaethau) (Cymru) 2003**

#### **Approval of the Commission for Health Improvement (Functions) (Wales) Regulations 2003**

**The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt):** I propose that **Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt):** Cynigiau fod

*the National Assembly considers the principle of the Commission for Health Improvement (Functions) (Wales)* *y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau'r Comisiwn Gwella Iechyd (Swyddogaethau) (Cymru) 2003, a osodwyd yn*

*Regulations 2003, laid in the Table Office on 19 March 2003. (NDM1459)* y *Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Mawrth 2003. (NDM1459)*

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

*the National Assembly*

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol*

*1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee, laid in the Table Office on 25 March 2003, which does not draw the special attention of the Assembly to any matter under Standing Order No. 11.5, in relation to the draft Order, the Commission for Health Improvement (Functions) (Wales) Regulations 2003;*

*1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Mawrth 2003, nad yw'n tynnu sylw arbennig y Cynulliad at unrhyw fater o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 11.5, mewn perthynas â'r Gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau'r Comisiwn Gwella Iechyd (Swyddogaethau) (Cymru) 2003;*

*2. approves that the Order is made in accordance with the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 19 March and the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 26 March 2003. (NDM1460)*

*2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Mawrth a'r memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 26 Mawrth 2003. (NDM1460)*

**The Presiding Officer:** As there are no speakers on this motion, we will move straight to a vote.

**Y Llywydd:** Gan nad oes siaradwyr ar y cynnig hwn pleidleisiwn yn awr.

*Cynnig (NDM1459): O blaid 30, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion (NDM1459): For 30, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Butler, Rosemary  
Davies, Janet  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Hancock, Brian  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Gareth  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, David  
Lloyd, Val  
Melding, David  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Rogers, Peter  
Ryder, Janet  
Sinclair, Karen

Thomas, Gwenda  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM1460): O blaid 31, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion (NDM1460): For 31, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Butler, Rosemary  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, Janet  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Hancock, Brian  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Gareth  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, David  
Lloyd, Val  
Melding, David  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Rogers, Peter  
Ryder, Janet  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

3.30 p.m.

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cartrefi Gofal (Cymru) (Diwygio) (Rhif 2) 2003  
Approval of the Care Homes (Wales) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2003**

**The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt):** I propose that

*the National Assembly considers the principle of the Care Homes (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2003, laid in the Table Office on 4 March 2003. (NDM1461)*

I propose that

**Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt):** Cynigiau fod

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Cartrefi Gofal (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2003, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Mawrth 2003. (NDM1461)*

Cynigiau fod

*the National Assembly**y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol*

1. *considers the report of the Legislation Committee, laid in the Table Office on 18 March 2003, which does not draw the special attention of the Assembly to any matter under Standing Order No. 11.5, in relation to the draft Order, the Care Homes (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2003;*

1. *yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 18 Mawrth 2003, nad yw'n tynnu sylw arbennig y Cynulliad at unrhyw fater o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 11.5 mewn perthynas â'r Gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau Cartrefi Gofal (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2003;*

2. *approves that the Order is made in accordance with the draft Order and regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 4 March and the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 26 March 2003. (NDM1462)*

2. *yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r Gorchymyn drafft a'r arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Mawrth a'r memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 26 Mawrth 2003. (NDM1462)*

**Y Llywydd:** Nid oes siaradwyr ar y cynnig hwn, felly symudwn yn syth i bleidlais.

**The Presiding Officer:** As there are no speakers on this motion, we will move straight to a vote.

*Cynnig (NDM1461): O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion (NDM1461): For 29, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, Janet  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Hancock, Brian  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Gareth  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, David  
Lloyd, Val  
Melding, David  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Rogers, Peter  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM1462): O blaid 32, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion (NDM1462): For 32, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Butler, Rosemary  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, Janet  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Hancock, Brian  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Gareth  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, David  
Lloyd, Val  
Melding, David  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Rogers, Peter  
Ryder, Janet  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Deddf Trwyddedu Sŵau 1981 (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2003  
Approval of the Zoo Licensing Act 1981 (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2003**

**The Finance Minister (Edwina Hart):** I propose that **Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Edwina Hart):** Cynigiau fod

*the National Assembly considers the principle of the Zoo Licensing Act 1981 (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2003, laid in the Table Office on 19 March 2003. (NDM1463)* *y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Deddf Trwyddedu Swau 1981 (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2003, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Mawrth 2003. (NDM1463)*

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

*the National Assembly*

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol*

*1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee, laid in the Table Office on 25* *1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Mawrth*

*March 2003, which does not draw the special attention of the Assembly to any matter under Standing Order No. 11.5, in relation to the draft Order, the Zoo Licensing Act 1981 (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2003;*

2. *approves that the Order is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 19 March 2003. (NDM1464)*

**William Graham:** I am not sure why my party put my name forward to speak in this debate. It may be because my wife's late grandmother owned a private zoo in Newport. She was always a great fancier of wildlife, particularly of wild fowl. One year, the Father Christmas in Reynolds—the former Newport department store—was joined by two small bears. You can imagine that, by the end of January, they had grown rather large. They were then sent to a pet shop in town, which closed around September of that year, by which time the bears stood taller than I. My wife's late grandmother gave them sanctuary where they happily lived for the next 20 years. During that time, various other animals found their way to the zoo, including an arthritic lion, who would roar—

**Jane Hutt:** Did he need a hip replacement?

**William Graham:** He would have to wait some time for one today.

The zoo was not run along commercial lines, but many children, including those with special educational needs, admired the animals, which had a particular rapport with the children. The animals could be fondled in a way that is not possible today following the introduction of the dangerous animals regulations. Although I support these regulations, which I am sure are entirely necessary, there were aspects of private zoos in Wales that were to be welcomed.

**Peter Law:** There are endangered species, and you have just heard one of them speaking.

This is a serious matter because these regulations represent bureaucracy at its worst. There is little that we can do about them, if

*2003, nad yw'n tynnu sylw arbennig y Cynulliad at unrhyw fater o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 11.5 mewn perthynas â'r Gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau Deddf Trwyddedu Swau 1981 (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2003;*

2. *yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Mawrth 2003. (NDM1464)*

**William Graham:** Nid wyf yn siŵr pam y rhoddodd fy mhlaidd fy enw i siarad yn y ddadl hon. Efallai mai oherwydd fod diweddar fam-gu fy ngwraig wedi bod yn berchen ar sŵ breifat yng Nghasnewydd. Bu erioed yn edmygydd mawr o fywyd gwyllt, yn enwedig adar hela. Un flwyddyn cafodd Siôn Corn gwmmi dau arth bychan yn Reynolds—y siop adrannol gynt yng Nghasnewydd. Gallwch ddychmygu erbyn diwedd Ionawr eu bod wedi tyfu'n go fawr. Anfonwyd hwy wedyn i siop anifeiliaid anwes yn y dref, a gaeodd tua mis Medi y flwyddyn honno, ac erbyn hynny yr oedd yr eirth yn dalach na mi pan yn sefyll. Rhoddodd diweddar fam-gu fy ngwraig nodedd iddynt lle buont yn byw'n ddedwydd am yr ugain mlynedd nesaf. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw, cyrhaeddodd amryw anifeiliaid eraill y sŵ, yn cynnwys llew athritig a arferai ruo—

**Jane Hutt:** A oedd angen clun newydd arno?

**William Graham:** Byddai'n rhaid iddo aros am dipyn o amser i gael un heddiw.

Ni chai'r sŵ ei chynnal mewn dull masnachol, ond edmygid yr anifeiliaid gan lawer o blant, yn enwedig y rhai oedd ag anghenion addysg arbennig, ac yr oedd gan yr anifeiliaid berthynas hynod â hwy. Byddai'r anifeiliaid yn cael eu maldodi mewn modd na fyddai'n bosibl heddiw ar ôl cyflwyno y rheoliadau anifeiliaid peryglus. Er y cefnogaf y rheoliadau hyn, yr wyf yn siŵr eu bod yn gwbl angenrheidiol, yr oedd agweddau ar y sŵ breifat yng Nghymru a oedd i'w croesawu.

**Peter Law:** Mae rhywogaethau prin, ac yr ydych newydd glywed un ohonynt yn siarad.

Mae hwn yn fater difrifol am mai biwrocratiaeth ar ei gwaethaf yw'r rheoliadau hyn. Ni allwn wneud fawr ddim yn eu cylch, os

anything at all, because I have seen the Minister's notes on this matter. However, I will relate what happened in my constituency, which reflects how nonsensically bureaucratic matters can get.

There is a festival park in Blaenau Gwent of which we are all proud. It is what remains of the former garden festival. There is a shopping centre on the site. People who have visited the site with their children may recall that there is also a popular wild bird sanctuary there. It is visited by thousands and is run voluntarily by a gentleman who takes in wild birds that have been harmed and injured and looks after them and gives them a secure home. It is financed through donations.

Amazingly, around two years ago, someone said that it may pose a danger to pigeons, which caused an inspection that forced this man, who has done so much good work, to apply for a zoo licence. He cares for and keeps birds of prey that have been injured in the wild. Although the sanctuary was in the secure compound of the garden festival park, with closed circuit television and 24-hour security, he was told that as a result of not possessing a zoo licence, a perimeter fence had to be built around the bird sanctuary, at a cost of £18,000. You can imagine the uproar—the community was outraged. I received letters from people from constituencies apart from my own. I received wonderful drawings from schoolchildren, who wanted the bird sanctuary to stay open. People from miles around were up in arms, and the local paper led a campaign. We were hamstrung because of a zoo inspector's involvement. Once that had happened, there was no going back, which was most unfortunate.

The sanctuary could have been closed under these regulations, which are even tighter now, demonstrating that an overly bureaucratic approach can affect operations that are greatly valued by the community. Happily for us, the local landfill site, which has a landfill tax credit and a charity, stepped in and provided the £18,000 to build the fence. Everybody believes that it is ridiculous to require a fence inside a secure area, but that is what we must face as a result of

o gwbl, oherwydd yr wyf wedi gweld nodiadau'r Gweinidog ar y mater hwn. Fodd bynnag gallaf adrodd yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn fy etholaeth, sy'n adlewyrchu pa mor afresymol y gall materion biwrocraidaidd fod.

Mae parc gŵyl ym Mlaenau Gwent y mae pob un ohonom yn falch ohono. Dyma'r hyn sydd wedi goroesi o'r hen-wyl y gerddi. Ceir canolfan siopa ar y safle. Bydd pobl a ymwelodd â'r safle yn cofio fod noddfa adar gwyllt boblogaidd yno. Ymwelir â hi gan filoedd a chaiff ei chynnal yn wirfoddol gan ŵr sydd yn rhoi cartref i adar gwyllt sydd wedi'u cam-drin ac wedi'u hanafu ac mae'n gofalu amdanynt a rhoi cartref diogel iddynt. Fe'i hariennir drwy roddion.

Yn rhyfedd, tua dwy flynedd yn ôl dywedodd rhywun ei bod yn berygl i golomennod o bosibl ac o ganlyniad archwiliwyd y noddfa a gorfodwyd y dyn hwn, sydd wedi gwneud cymaint o waith da, i wneud cais am drwydded sŵ. Mae'n cadw ac yn gofalu am adar hela a anafwyd yn eu cynefin Er bod y noddfa mewn man caeedig diogel ym mharc gŵyl y gerddi sydd â theledu cylch cyfyng a diogelwch 24 awr, dywedwyd wrtho o ganlyniad i'r ffaith nad oedd ganddo drwydded sŵ, fod yn rhaid codi ffens o amgylch y noddfa adar ar gost o £18,000. Gallwch ddychmygu'r ymateb chwyrm—cythruddwyd y gymuned. Derbyniais lythrau gan bobl o etholaethau heblaw fy un i. Derbyniais ddarluniau ardderchog oddi wrth blant ysgol nad oeddent yn dymuno i'r noddfa anifeiliaid gau. Yr oedd pobl o gylich eang yn gwrthwynebu ac arweiniodd y papur lleol ymgyrch. Yr oeddem wedi'n cyfyngu oherwydd bod arolygwr sŵ yn ymwneud â'r peth. Unwaith bod hynny wedi digwydd, nid oedd troi yn ôl, ac yr oedd hynny yn anffodus iawn.

Gallai'r noddfa fod wedi'i chau o dan y rheoliadau hyn, sydd hyd yn oed yn dynnach yn awr, sy'n dangos bod ymagwedd orfiwrocraidaidd yn gallu effeithio ar weithgareddau sy'n cael eu gwerthfawrogi gan y gymuned. Yn ffodus i ni, camodd y safle tirlenwi lleol, sydd â chredyd treth tirlenwi ac elusen i'r adwy, gan roi £18,000 i godi'r ffens. Cred pawb ei bod yn hurt ei bod yn ofynnol codi ffens y tu mewn i ardal ddiogel, ond dyna beth y mae rhaid inni ei wynebu o ganlyniad i

bureaucratic legislation. I know that it comes from Europe, but it is still unfortunate. I am sure that I am not alone in this. There must be other people in Wales, and in other parts of the UK, who will face this kind of problem in the future. I hope that sense will prevail, and that the Minister can find a way of enabling some leeway for voluntary operations. The bird sanctuary is not a full-time operation, but it provides educational experiences and those who visit it enjoy those experiences. It also encourages children to be more aware of their natural environment.

**Alun Pugh:** This is an important piece of legislation for the Colwyn Bay Mountain Zoo, which is a major tourist attraction in north Wales. It is different in scale to the voluntary operations that we have heard about, and is a significant employer in my constituency, Clwyd West. The zoo takes its environmental protection and conservation responsibilities seriously. It is currently in receipt of a major grant from the Wales Tourist Board, which is a significant investment from the public sector. It will allow the zoo to keep itself up to date and maintain its attraction for many years. I will support this legislation this afternoon.

**The Finance Minister (Edwina Hart):** I thank Peter Law for expressing his concern about a wild bird sanctuary in his constituency and William for his comments about a family-owned zoo. These regulations update the Zoo Licensing Act 1981 to incorporate the amendments arising from the EU directive on the keeping of wild animals in zoos. These amendments have been introduced for a variety of reasons, and the purpose of the legislation is to strengthen the role of zoos in education, to protect wild animals and to encourage the conservation of biodiversity. It will be implemented by local authorities through their existing powers to license and inspect zoos. The UK Government has agreed that this directive will be implemented. It was implemented in Northern Ireland by 31 March, and in Scotland by 1 April, and it will come into force in Wales on 22 April. However, I will consider Members' points.

*Cynnig (NDM1463): O blaid 35, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.*

ddeddfwriaeth fiwrocraidd. Gwn ei bod yn dod o Ewrop, ond mae'n dal i fod yn anffodus. Yr wyf yn siŵr nad wyf ar fy mhen fy hun yn hyn o beth. Rhaid bod pobl eraill yng Nghymru ac mewn mannau eraill yn y DU a fydd yn wynebu problem o'r fath yn y dyfodol. Gobeithiaf y bydd synnwyr yn trechu, ac y bydd y Gweinidog yn gallu dod o hyd i ffordd o roi rhyw faint o hyblygrwydd i gyrff gwirfoddol. Nid yw'r noddfa adar yn weithrediad llawn amser, ond mae'n rhoi profiadau addysgol ac mae'r rhai sy'n ymweld yn mwynhau'r profiadau hynny. Mae hefyd yn annog plant i fod yn fwy ymwybodol o'u hamgylchedd naturiol.

**Alun Pugh:** Mae hwn yn ddarn pwysig o ddeddfwriaeth i Sŵ Mynydd Bae Colwyn, sydd yn atyniad pwysig i ymwelwyr yn y Gogledd. Mae'n wahanol yn ei faint i'r gweithrediadau gwirfoddol y clywsom amdanynt ac mae'n gyflogwr sylweddol yn fy etholaeth, Gorllewin Clwyd. Mae'r sŵ yn ystyried ei gyfrifoldebau amgylcheddol a chadwraethol o ddifrif. Ar hyn o bryd mae'n derbyn grant sylweddol gan Fwrdd Croeso Cymru sy'n fuddsoddiad arwyddocaol o'r sector cyhoeddus. Bydd yn fodd i'r sŵ barhau i fod yn flaengar a chadw ei hapêl am lawer blwyddyn. Cefnogaf y ddeddfwriaeth hon y prynhawn yma.

**Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Edwina Hart):** Diolchaf i Peter Law am fynegi ei bryder am y noddfa adar gwyllt yn ei etholaeth ac i William am ei sylwadau am sŵ o dan berchnogaeth deuluol. Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn diweddarau Deddf Drwyddedu Sŵ 1981 i ymgorffori diwygiadau sy'n codi o gyfarwyddeb yr UE ar gadw anifeiliaid gwyllt mewn sŵ. Cyflwynwyd y diwygiadau hyn am sawl rheswm, a phwrpas y ddeddfwriaeth yw cryfhau rôl sŵ mewn addysg, diogelu anifeiliaid gwyllt ac annog cadw bioamrywiaeth. Caiff ei gweithredu gan awdurdodau lleol drwy eu pwerau presennol i drwyddedu ac archwilio sŵau. Cytunodd Llywodraeth y DU y bydd y gyfarwyddeb hon yn cael ei gweithredu. Cafodd ei gweithredu yng Ngogledd Iwerddon erbyn 31 Mawrth, ac yn yr Alban erbyn 1 Ebrill a daw i rym yng Nghymru ar 22 Ebrill. Fodd bynnag byddaf yn rhoi ystyriaeth i bwyntiau'r Aelodau.



*Motion (NDM1463): For 35, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Janet  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Gwyther, Christine  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Gareth  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, David  
Lloyd, Val  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Rogers, Peter  
Ryder, Janet  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM1464): O blaid 32, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion (NDM1464): For 32, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, Janet  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Gwyther, Christine  
Hart, Edwina

Hutt, Jane  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Gareth  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, David  
 Lloyd, Val  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Sinclair, Karen  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
 Motion carried.*

3.40 p.m.

### **Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Porthiant (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2003 Approval of the Feeding Stuffs (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2003**

**The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt):** I propose that

*the National Assembly considers the principle of the Feeding Stuffs (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2003, laid in the Table Office on 25 February 2003. (NDM1465)*

I propose that

*the National Assembly*

*1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee, laid in the Table Office on 11 March 2003, which does not draw the special attention of the Assembly to any matter under Standing Order No. 11.5, in relation to the draft Order, the Feeding Stuffs (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2003;*

*2. approves that the Order is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 25 February 2003. (NDM1466)*

**Y Llywydd:** Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw un sy'n dymuno siarad, felly galwaf bleidlais.

**Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt):** Cynigiau fod

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Porthiant (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2003 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Chwefror 2003. (NDM1465)*

Cynigiau fod

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol*

*1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 11 Mawrth 2003, nad yw'n tynnu sylw arbennig y Cynulliad at unrhyw fater o dan Reol Sefydlog 11.5 mewn perthynas â'r Gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau Porthiant (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2003;*

*2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Chwefror 2003. (NDM1466)*

**The Presiding Officer:** I see that no-one wishes to speak, therefore I call for a vote.

*Cynnig (NDM1465): O blaid 34, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
 Motion (NDM1465): For 34, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
 The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Janet  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Gwyther, Christine  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Gareth  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, David  
Lloyd, Val  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Rogers, Peter  
Ryder, Janet  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM1466): O blaid 35, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion (NDM1466): For 35, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Janet  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Gwyther, Christine  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Gareth  
Law, Peter

Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, David  
 Lloyd, Val  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Rogers, Peter  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Sinclair, Karen  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
 Motion carried.*

### **Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Porthiant (Diwygio) 2003 Approval of the Feeding Stuffs (Amendment) Regulations 2003**

**Y Llywydd:** Dan Reolau Sefydlog Rhifau 22.25, 23.10 a 23.11, ni chynhelir dadl ar y cynnig hwn. **The Presiding Officer:** Under Standing Order Nos. 22.25, 23.10 and 23.11, this motion is not subject to debate.

**The Business Minister (Carwyn Jones):** I propose that **Y Trefnydd (Carwyn Jones):** Cynigiaf fod

*the National Assembly acting under Standing Order Nos. 22.25, 23.10 and 23.11, approves:* *y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu yn unol â Rheolau Sefydlog Rhifau 22.25, 23.10 a 23.11, yn cymeradwyo:*

*a) the Feeding Stuffs (Amendment) Regulations 2003, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 26 March 2003 and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 26 March 2003; and* *a) Rheoliadau Porthiant (Diwygio) 2003 y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 26 Mawrth 2003 ac a ebostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 26 Mawrth 2003; ac*

*b) the explanatory memorandum laid in the Table Office on 26 March 2003 and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 26 March 2003; and* *b) y memorandwm esboniadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 26 Mawrth 2003 ac a ebostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 26 Mawrth 2003; ac*

*c) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 26 March 2003 and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 26 March 2003. (NDM1467)* *c) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 26 Mawrth 2003 ac a ebostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 26 Mawrth 2003. (NDM1467)*

*Cynnig (NDM1467): O blaid 34, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
 Motion (NDM1467): For 34, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
 The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine  
 Bates, Mick  
 Black, Peter  
 Butler, Rosemary  
 Chapman, Christine

Dafis, Cynog  
 Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Janet  
 Essex, Sue  
 Evans, Delyth  
 German, Michael  
 Graham, William  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Gwyther, Christine  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Gareth  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, David  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Rogers, Peter  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Sinclair, Karen  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
 Motion carried.*

### **Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion**

The Business Minister (Carwyn Jones): I propose that  
 Y Trefnydd (Carwyn Jones): Cynig iaf fod

*the National Assembly for Wales suspends Standing Order No. 34.5 to enable motions NNDM1470 and NNDM1471 to be debated today.*

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn gohirio Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 34.5 er mwyn caniatáu i gynigion NNDM1470 ac NNDM1471 gael eu trafod heddiw.*

**Y Llywydd:** Ni welaf unrhyw un sydd yn dymuno siarad ar y cynnig hwn, felly galwaf bleidlais. Bydd angen mwyafrif o ddwy ran o dair o blaid yn y bleidlais i ohirio Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 34.5.

**The Presiding Officer:** I do not see anyone who wishes to speak on this motion, therefore I call for a vote. A two-thirds majority vote in favour is required to suspend Standing Order No. 34.5.

*Cynnig: O blaid 34, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
 Motion: For 34, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
 The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine  
 Bates, Mick  
 Black, Peter  
 Butler, Rosemary  
 Chapman, Christine

Dafis, Cynog  
 Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Janet  
 Essex, Sue  
 Evans, Delyth  
 German, Michael  
 Graham, William  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Gwyther, Christine  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Gareth  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, David  
 Lloyd, Val  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Rogers, Peter  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Sinclair, Karen  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
 Motion carried.*

### **Cymeradwyo Cyfarwyddiadau Cymorth Gwladol (Taliadau Gohiriedig) 2003 Approval of the National Assistance (Deferred Payments) Directions 2003**

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): I propose that

*the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the National Assistance (Deferred Payments) Directions 2003, which were laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 25 March 2003. (NNDM1470)*

I propose that

*the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 27.2 (iii), approves the National Assistance (Deferred Payments) Directions 2003, which were laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 25 March 2003. (NNDM1471)*

**Y Llywydd:** Ni welaf unrhyw un sydd am wneud cyfraniad, felly galwaf bleidlais.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Cynigiaf fod

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Cyfarwyddiadau Cymorth Gwladol (Taliadau Gohiriedig) 2003, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 25 Mawrth 2003. (NNDM1470)*

Cynigiaf fod

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 27.2 (iii), yn cymeradwyo Cyfarwyddiadau Cymorth Gwladol (Taliadau Gohiriedig) 2003, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 25 Mawrth 2003. (NNDM1471)*

**The Presiding Officer:** I do not see anyone who wishes to contribute, therefore I call for a vote.

*Cynnig (NNDM1470): O blaid 35, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
 Motion (NNDM1470): For 35, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Janet  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Gwyther, Christine  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Gareth  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, David  
Lloyd, Val  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Rogers, Peter  
Ryder, Janet  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM1471): O blaid 35, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion (NDM1471): For 35, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Janet  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Gwyther, Christine  
Halford, Alison

Hart, Edwina  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Gareth  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, David  
 Lloyd, Val  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Rogers, Peter  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Sinclair, Karen  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
 Motion carried.*

### **Y Strategaeth Troseddwyd Ifanc ar gyfer Cymru Gyfan The All Wales Youth Offending Strategy**

**The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt):** I propose that

*the National Assembly for Wales*

*1. welcomes the draft all-Wales youth offending strategy which was e-mailed to Members on 26 March 2003;*

*2. recognises that the strategy provides a framework for preventing offending among children and young people that is directly related to the wider Welsh policy context;*

*3. acknowledges that this is a joint strategy of the Assembly Government and the Youth Justice Board and welcomes the close collaboration between the two organisations in seeking to prevent and reduce youth crime in Wales;*

*4. endorses the strategy's conclusion that the prevention of youth offending requires a multi-agency approach which considers the needs and entitlements of children and young people at all levels of prevention and intervention;*

*5. agrees that the all-Wales youth offending strategy group will be responsible for monitoring progress. (NDM1468)*

**Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt):** Cynigiaf fod

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru*

*1. yn croesawu'r strategaeth troseddwyd ifanc ar gyfer Cymru gyfan a e-bostiwyd at yr Aelodau ar 26 Mawrth 2003;*

*2. yn cydnabod bod y strategaeth yn cynnig fframwaith ar gyfer atal troseddu ymhlith plant a phobl ifanc sy'n gysylltiedig yn uniongyrchol â'r cyd-destun polisi ehangach yng Nghymru;*

*3. yn cydnabod mai strategaeth ar y cyd rhwng Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'r Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Troseddol yw'r strategaeth ac yn croesawu'r cydweithio agos rhwng y ddau gorff er mwyn ceisio atal a lleihau troseddu gan bobl ifanc yng Nghymru;*

*4. yn ategu casgliad y strategaeth bod atal pobl ifanc rhag troseddu'n gofyn am ymagwedd aml-asiantaeth sy'n ystyried anghenion a hawliau plant a phobl ifanc ar bob lefel o atal ac ymyrryd;*

*5. yn cytuno mai grŵp y strategaeth troseddwyd ifanc ar gyfer Cymru gyfan fydd yn gyfrifol am fonitro cynnydd. (NDM1468)*



Last June, I made a statement on the work of the all-Wales youth offending strategy group and its specific remit to produce a strategy for Wales. The group is jointly chaired by Lord Warner, who is chair of the youth justice board for England and Wales, and myself. Its membership consists of Assembly and youth justice board officials and representatives of chief officers of the relevant local agencies, the judiciary, HM Prison Service and the voluntary sector. The group has now produced a comprehensive draft youth offending strategy, which has been circulated to all Members. The strategy aims to provide a framework for preventing offending by children and young people that is directly related to the wider Welsh policy context. It identifies risk factors across the key policy areas of education, health, housing, communities, social welfare and employment. It sets out the existing provision and gaps in provision, and makes recommendations for action.

When a child or young person gets into trouble with the law, it concerns us all and matters to the whole community because the damage done affects the lives of the victims of crime and the fear of crime spreads to those around them. It matters most directly to the young people and their families. Repairing the damage at the earliest opportunity is the greatest single investment we can make in community safety in the long term. We know that young people who are drawn into the criminal justice system are more likely to offend again in the future. However, those who end up in custody are the most likely to commit more serious offences upon release. That is why the strategy before you has placed such an emphasis on preventing young people from being drawn down this path and on diverting them, wherever possible, from the identifiable difficulties.

I ask Members to endorse this important new strategy for Wales, which is vital in linking criminal justice policies to the wider range of Assembly social inclusion policies and which has the clear aim of reducing crimes by young people and making Wales a safer place. I hope to formally consult agencies in Wales in early summer this year and to publish the final document by the end of

Fis Mehefin diwethaf, gwneuthum ddatganiad ar waith y grŵp strategaeth troseddwy'r ifanc ar gyfer Cymru gyfan a'i gylch gwaith penodol o lunio strategaeth i Gymru. Cadeirir y grŵp ar y cyd gan yr Arglwydd Warner, sy'n gadeirydd bwrdd cyfiawnder ieuencid Cymru a Lloegr, a minnau. Mae ei aelodaeth yn cynnwys swyddogion o'r Cynulliad a'r bwrdd cyfiawnder ieuencid a chynrychiolwyr prif swyddogion yr asiantaethau lleol perthnasol, y farnwriaeth, Gwasanaeth Carchardai EM a'r sector gwirfoddol. Mae'r grŵp bellach wedi llunio strategaeth troseddwy'r ifanc ddrafft gynhwysfawr, a ddosbarthwyd i bob Aelod. Nod y strategaeth yw darparu fframwaith ar gyfer atal troseddu ymhlith plant a phobl ifanc sy'n gysylltiedig yn uniongyrchol â'r cyddestun polisi ehangach yng Nghymru. Mae'n nodi ffactorau risg ar draws meysydd polisi allweddol addysg, iechyd, tai, cymunedau, lles cymdeithasol a chyflogaeth. Mae'n amlinellu'r ddarpariaeth bresennol a'r bylchau mewn darpariaeth, ac yn gwneud argymhellion ar gyfer gweithredu.

Pan fo plentyn neu berson ifanc yn dechrau cyflawni troseddau, mae'n achos pryder inni oll ac yn fater pwysig i'r gymuned gyfan gan fod y drwg a wneir yn effeithio ar fywydau dioddefwyr troseddau ac mae bod ag ofn troseddau yn lledu i bawb o'u hamgylch. Ar y bobl ifanc a'u teuluoedd y ceir yr effaith fwyaf uniongyrchol. Unioni'r sefyllfa mor fuan â phosibl yw'r buddsoddiad mwyaf y gallwn ei wneud o ran diogelwch cymunedol yn yr hirdymor. Gwyddom fod pobl ifanc sy'n dod yn rhan o'r system cyfiawnder troseddol yn fwy tebygol o droseddu eto yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, y rhai a gaiff eu carcharu sydd fwyaf tebygol o gyflawni troseddau mwy difrifol ar ôl cael eu rhyddhau. Dyna pam mae'r strategaeth sydd ger eich bron wedi rhoi cymaint o bwyslais ar atal pobl ifanc rhag mynd ar y trywydd hwn a'u darbwyllo i osgoi'r anawsterau adnabyddadwy lle bynnag y bo modd.

Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau gefnogi'r strategaeth newydd bwysig hon i Gymru, sy'n hollbwysig o ran cysylltu polisiâu cyfiawnder troseddol ag ystod ehangach polisiâu'r Cynulliad ar gynhwysiant cymdeithasol ac sydd â'r nod pendant o leihau nifer y troseddau a gyflawnir gan bobl ifanc a sicrhau bod Cymru yn lle mwy diogel. Gobeithiaf ymgynghori ag asiantaethau yng Nghymru yn ffurfiol ar ddechrau'r haf eleni

2003.

**Janet Ryder:** This is an important document for young people. Unfortunately, much clarity will be needed to deliver it, as the strategy draws together many facets of different agencies and different aspects of the National Assembly's work. Consider the responsibility to deliver the strategy, which is split between the local authorities—and within the local authorities between social services and education departments—the police, the National Probation Service, and local health authorities. All that must work itself out against a policy framework that is being developed by the National Assembly. Even within the Assembly, that policy framework is split between three ministerial portfolios: health and social services, local government—with its community safety and drugs and alcohol work—and education and lifelong learning. Drawing that entire policy framework together in the National Assembly is a huge task in itself. I am sure that you are aware that the Local Government and Housing Committee has, for several years, asked that that be drawn together under one Minister and included in the community safety and drug and alcohol work. We have still had no movement on that from the First Minister. However, every time we discuss it in Committee, we request that it all be brought together under one portfolio.

The difference in the policy framework and the difference in policy development in Wales is starting to create problems for the youth offending teams. Their targets and objectives are set by the Westminster Government, according to its own strategies, and the teams must deliver on those targets against a policy framework that is set in the Assembly. Given the problems that may increasingly arise, there is a real need and justification for the whole of the youth offending teams' work to be devolved to the National Assembly so that we can set their targets and objectives in line with our policies.

Funding these youth offending teams is another concern. Although they are part of a statutory body, they have no core funding. Their funding is made up from different pots.

a chyhoeddi'r ddogfen derfynol erbyn diwedd 2003.

**Janet Ryder:** Mae hon yn ddogfen bwysig i bobl ifanc. Yn anffodus, bydd angen bod yn eglur iawn i'w chyflwyno, gan fod y strategaeth yn dwyn ynghyd agweddau niferus ar wahanol asiantaethau ac agweddau gwahanol ar waith y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Ystyriwch y cyfrifoldeb dros gyflwyno'r strategaeth, a rennir rhwng yr awdurdodau lleol—ac o fewn yr awdurdodau lleol rhwng gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ac adrannau addysg—yr heddlu, y Gwasanaeth Prawf Cenedlaethol, ac awdurdodau iechyd lleol. Rhaid i hynny oll fynd rhagddo yn erbyn fframwaith polisi sy'n cael ei ddatblygu gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Hyd yn oed o fewn y Cynulliad, rhennir y fframwaith polisi hwnnw rhwng tri phortffolio gweinidogol: iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, llywodraeth leol—gyda'i waith ar ddiogelwch cymunedol a chyffuriau ac alcohol—ac addysg a dysgu gydol oes. Mae tynnu y fframwaith polisi cyfan hwnnw ynghyd yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn dasg enfawr ynddi'i hun. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol bod y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai wedi gofyn i hynny gael ei dynnu ynghyd o dan un Gweinidog a'i gynnwys yn y gwaith ar ddiogelwch cymunedol a chyffuriau ac alcohol ers sawl blwyddyn. Yr ydym yn dal i aros i'r Prif Weinidog weithredu ar hynny. Fodd bynnag, bob tro y trafodwn y mater hwn yn y Pwyllgor, gofynnwn i hyn oll gael ei dynnu ynghyd o dan un portffolio.

Mae'r gwahaniaeth yn y fframwaith polisi a'r gwahaniaeth mewn datblygu polisi yng Nghymru yn dechrau creu problemau i'r timau troseddwr ifanc. Pennir eu targedau a'u hamcanion gan Lywodraeth San Steffan, yn ôl ei strategaethau ei hun, a rhaid i'r timau gyflawni'r targedau hynny yn erbyn fframwaith polisi a osodir gan y Cynulliad. O gofio'r problemau a allai godi'n fwyfwy, mae gwir angen a chyfiawnhad dros ddatganoli gwaith cyfan y timau troseddwr ifanc i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol er mwyn inni bennu eu targedau a'u hamcanion yn unol â'n polisïau.

Mae cyllid y timau troseddwr ifanc hyn yn achos pryder arall. Er eu bod yn rhan o gorff statudol, nid oes ganddynt arian craidd. Daw eu harian o gyllidebau gwahanol. Daw'r swm

The biggest pot is that of the local authorities, and that is not constant, as it is subject to cuts periodically. That does not enable the youth offending teams to plan for the long term. Any such public body needs to be able to plan for the long term, especially when they must deliver such a crucial strategy.

mwyaf o'r awdurdodau lleol, ac nid yw hwnnw'n gyson, gan ei fod yn cael ei gwtogi o bryd i'w gilydd. O ganlyniad ni all timau troseddwr ifanc gynllunio ar gyfer yr hirdymor. Mae angen i unrhyw gorff cyhoeddus o'r fath allu cynllunio ar gyfer yr hirdymor, yn enwedig pan fo raid iddynt gyflawni strategaeth mor allweddol.

3.50 p.m.

I know that you, Minister, have corresponded with the National Probation Service, which also contributes to the youth offending teams' pot of funding. A report of this correspondence was discussed at the Local Government and Housing Committee this morning and there was disappointment at the National Probation Service's low level of contribution to these youth offending teams. The service has received funding increases under the comprehensive spending review, but it feels that it has other priorities and, therefore, does not want to increase its level of funding to the youth offending teams. I am sure that you will explain to them how important it is that they reconsider that funding. More importantly, will you explain to your Westminster colleagues that these youth offending teams need a core, set budget to enable them to deliver these strategies?

Gwn eich bod chi, Weinidog, wedi gohebu â'r Gwasanaeth Prawf Cenedlaethol, sydd hefyd yn cyfrannu at gyllid y timau troseddwr ifanc. Trafodwyd adroddiad ar yr ohebiaeth hon yn y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai y bore yma a chawsom ein siomi gan gyfraniad bach y Gwasanaeth Prawf Cenedlaethol i'r timau troseddwr ifanc hyn. Mae'r gwasanaeth wedi derbyn rhagor o arian o dan yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant, ond teimla fod ganddo flaenoriaethau eraill ac, felly, nid yw am roi mwy o arian i'r timau troseddwr ifanc. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn esbonio iddynt pa mor bwysig ydyw iddynt ailystyried yr arian hwnnw. Yn bwysicach na hynny, a wnewch esbonio i'ch cyd-Weinidogion yn San Steffan fod angen cyllideb graidd, sefydlog ar y timau troseddwr ifanc hyn er mwyn eu galluogi i gyflawni'r strategaethau hyn?

On the strategy before us, and the developments needed in Wales, we have a lack of secure mental health in-patient facilities for children and young people. We do not have dedicated detoxification facilities for children and young people with drugs and alcohol problems; they are currently referred to adult healthcare services. Homelessness has increased and is impacting on this situation. The majority of Welsh young offenders that are remanded, or who receive custodial sentences, are held in English facilities. Together with partners, we can address these shortages and provide such service facilities. However, until the youth offending teams receive guaranteed core funding, it will be difficult for them to plan for the long term. Will you do what you can to provide youth offending teams with core funding?

O ran y strategaeth sydd ger ein bron, a'r datblygiadau sydd eu hangen yng Nghymru, mae gennym brinder cyfleusterau iechyd meddwl diogel i blant a phobl ifanc fel cleifion mewnol. Nid oes gennym gyfleusterau dadwenwyno penodol i blant a phobl ifanc sydd â phroblemau o ran cyffuriau ac alcohol; cânt eu cyfeirio ar hyn o bryd at wasanaethau gofal iechyd oedolion. Mae digartrefedd wedi cynyddu ac mae'n cael effaith ar y sefyllfa hon. Caiff y rhan fwyaf o droseddwr ifanc yng Nghymru a anfonwyd i'r ddalfa, neu a gaiff eu carcharu, eu cadw mewn cyfleusterau yn Lloegr. Gyda'n partneriaid, gallwn fynd i'r afael â'r prinder hwn a darparu cyfleusterau gwasanaeth o'r fath. Fodd bynnag, hyd nes y caiff y timau troseddwr ifanc arian craidd wedi ei sicrhau, bydd yn anodd iddynt gynllunio ar gyfer yr hirdymor. A wnewch bopeth o fewn eich gallu i ddarparu arian craidd ar gyfer y timau troseddwr ifanc?

**Gwenda Thomas:** While I support this

**Gwenda Thomas:** Er y cefnogaf y cynnig hwn,

motion, I want to speak about point 3. The draft strategy takes no account of the present situation with regard to developing a secure training unit in south Wales. The Youth Justice Board has designated Aberpergwm in Glynneath as the preferred site for a secure training unit and I understand that the planning application is imminent. The draft strategy mentions ongoing negotiations between the Youth Justice Board and the Assembly. What are these negotiations about and who is involved in them? Surely we need to be mindful that the planning process might require the National Assembly to take the final decision regarding any applications? I understand that the application for the Glynneath site will be a significant departure from Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council's unitary development plan.

In their presentation to a hostile public meeting at Glynneath in January, Youth Justice Board officials were unable to confirm that places allocated in the proposed secure training unit would be exclusively for Welsh offenders. One must consider how the phased withdrawal at the privately run Ashfield Prison and Young Offender Institution in Bristol will affect the overall availability of places.

I am also concerned at the reference to funding in this draft strategy. Is there a definite Home Office commitment to make funding available for the development of a secure training unit in south Wales? The strategy should also deal with resource implications for local government. If the secure unit is developed in south Wales, will the Children's Commissioner for Wales Act 2001 apply? If so, who will be responsible? I accept that there is a need for secure facilities in Wales but I am not convinced that building a large unit in Glynneath is the answer. The needs of Wales may be better served by several smaller units—such a unit already exists in my constituency. In any case, there should have been a wider debate on the concept and provision of secure training places. Given that the responsibility for social services is a devolved issue, it would have been helpful had Assembly Members been involved in this debate from the outset.

hoffwn drafod pwynt 3. Nid yw'r strategaeth ddrafft yn ystyried y sefyllfa bresennol o ran datblygu uned hyfforddi ddiogel yn y De. Mae Aberpergwm yng Nglyn-nedd wedi'i ddynodi fel dewis safle ar gyfer uned hyfforddi ddiogel gan y Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuenctid a deallaf ei fod ar fin cyflwyno cais cynllunio. Mae'r strategaeth ddrafft yn cyfeirio at y negodiadau sy'n mynd rhagddynt rhwng y Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuenctid a'r Cynulliad. Beth yw diben y negodiadau hyn a phwy sy'n cymryd rhan ynddynt? Rhaid inni gofio efallai y bydd yn ofynnol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol o dan y broses gynllunio wneud y penderfyniad terfynol ar unrhyw gais? Deallaf y bydd y cais ar gyfer y safle yng Nglyn-nedd yn wyriad mawr oddi wrth gynllun datblygu unedol Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot.

Yn eu cyflwyniad i gyfarfod cyhoeddus gwrthwynebus yng Nglyn-nedd ym mis Ionawr, nid oedd swyddogion y Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuenctid yn gallu cadarnhau mai ar gyfer troseddwyr o Gymru yn unig y byddai'r lleoedd yn yr uned hyfforddi ddiogel arfaethedig. Rhaid ystyried sut y bydd y penderfyniad i roi'r gorau yn raddol i ddefnyddio Carchar a Sefydliad Troseddwyr Ifanc Ashfield ym Mryste, a gaiff ei redeg gan gwmni preifat, yn effeithio ar nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael.

Pryderaf hefyd ynglŷn â'r cyfeiriad at arian yn y strategaeth ddrafft hon. A oes ymrwymiad pendant gan y Swyddfa Gartref i ddarparu arian ar gyfer datblygu uned hyfforddi ddiogel yn y De? Dylai'r strategaeth hefyd ymdrin â'r goblygiadau o ran adnoddau i lywodraeth leol. Os datblygir yr uned ddiogel yn y De, a fydd Deddf Comisiynydd Plant Cymru 2001 yn gymwys? Os felly, pwy fydd yn gyfrifol? Derbyniaf fod angen cyfleusterau diogel yng Nghymru ond nid wyf yn argyhoeddedig mai codi uned fawr yng Nglyn-nedd yw'r ateb. Efallai y byddai nifer o unedau bach yn diwallu anghenion Cymru yn well—mae uned o'r fath eisoes yn fy etholaeth. Sut bynnag, dylid bod wedi cynnal dadl ehangach ar y cysyniad a'r ddarpariaeth o leoedd hyfforddi diogel. O gofio bod y cyfrifoldeb dros wasanaethau cymdeithasol wedi'i ddatganoli, byddai wedi bod yn fuddiol pe bai Aelodau'r Cynulliad wedi'u cynnwys yn y ddadl hon o'r dechrau.

**Brian Hancock:** When I saw that this item was on the agenda, I contacted my local youth offending team. Surprisingly enough, it considers itself to be a major success. There is intensive supervision and a surveillance programme. However, that is only at a local level—such success does not extend throughout the constituency or the county borough, or throughout Wales. My local youth offending team was successful because it put in an initial bid, and it was one of the first programmes. It was a useful tool.

Young people placed on these orders cause concern and have committed serious offences. Research and monitoring has shown that, although some re-offend, the severity and number of offences is reduced as a result of these orders. The focus has changed from protecting youth offenders too much, which some might argue was never the case anyway, to assessing the risk to the local community and putting a programme into action to reduce that risk. That is the heavy end. The courts refer young people on their first appearance before the courts to a referral panel. Volunteers from the local community sit on that panel, who have been trained by the youth offending teams. Often, the young offender, his family, and the victim meet, so that the offender can hear what it is like to be a victim of crime. The panel decides how to remedy the situation. That works well at a local level—it engages with young offenders and improves lives in communities. That is a good news story. However, we must provide opportunities for regeneration in deprived communities where crime rates are at their highest. A high proportion of previous offenders are unemployed, and such people are most likely to re-offend when unemployed. As the old saying has it, the devil finds work for idle hands. There is a need to join-up with other schemes such as Communities First, and to tackle social exclusion, which will ensure better access to employment, education and health services. There is also a need to identify risks with regard to children and to re-engage individuals so that they are drawn away from offending and re-offending. Research carried out in relation to evidence gathered in the ‘Communities that Care’ report has shown that initiatives that target whole communities, by identifying local needs and responding to

**Brian Hancock:** Pan welais fod yr eitem hon ar yr agenda, cysylltais â'm tîm troseddwy'r ifanc lleol. Er syndod mawr, mae'n ystyried ei hun yn llwyddiant mawr. Ceir goruchwyliaeth ddwys a rhaglen wyliadwraeth. Fodd bynnag, dim ond ar lefel leol y mae hynny—nid yw llwyddiant o'r fath wedi lledu ar draws yr etholaeth na'r fwrdeistref sirol, na ledled Cymru. Yr oedd fy nhîm troseddwy'r ifanc lleol yn llwyddiannus am iddo wneud cais ar y dechrau, ac mai hon oedd un o'r rhaglenni cyntaf o'i bath. Yr oedd yn arf ddefnyddiol.

Mae pobl ifanc y gwneir y gorchmynion hyn yn eu cylch yn achos pryder ac maent wedi cyflawni troseddau difrifol. Dengys ymchwil a gwaith monitro, er i rai ohonynt droseddu eto, y cyflawnant lai o droseddau a throseddau llai difrifol o ganlyniad i'r gorchmynion hyn. Newidiwyd y pwyslais o ddiogelu troseddwy'r ifanc gormod, y byddai rhai yn dadlau nad oedd hynny erioed yn digwydd mewn gwirionedd, i asesu'r risg i'r gymuned leol a rhoi rhaglen ar waith er mwyn lleihau'r risg honno. Dyna'r ochr ddifrifol. Pan fydd pobl ifanc yn ymddangos gerbron y llys am y tro cyntaf cânt eu cyfeirio at banel cyfeirio. Mae gwirfoddolwyr o'r gymuned leol, sydd wedi cael eu hyfforddi gan y timau troseddwy'r ifanc, yn aelodau o'r panel hwnnw. Yn aml, mae'r troseddwr ifanc, ei deulu a'r dioddefwr yn cyfarfod, er mwyn i'r troseddwr gael clywed sut brofiad ydyw bod yn ddiodesdwr trosedd. Mae'r panel yn penderfynu sut i unioni'r sefyllfa. Mae hynny'n gweithio'n dda ar lefel leol—mae'n cynnwys troseddwy'r ifanc ac yn gwella bywydau mewn cymunedau. Mae hynny'n newyddion da. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni ddarparu cyfleoedd ar gyfer adfywio o fewn cymunedau difreintiedig lle mae cyfraddau troseddu ar eu huchaf. Mae cyfran uchel o gyn-droseddwy'r yn ddi-waith, ac mae pobl o'r fath yn fwyaf tebygol o droseddu eto pan fyddant yn ddi-waith. I ddyfynnu'r hen ddywediad Saesneg, ‘the devil finds work for idle hands’. Mae angen cydweithio â chynlluniau eraill megis Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, a mynd i'r afael ag allgáu cymdeithasol, a fydd yn sicrhau ei bod yn haws cael gafael ar wasanaethau cyflogaeth, addysg ac iechyd. Mae angen hefyd nodi risgiau i blant a chysylltu o'r newydd ag unigolion er mwyn eu hatal rhag troseddu ac aildroseddu. Dengys ymchwil a wnaed mewn perthynas â thystiolaeth a gasglwyd yn yr adroddiad ‘Cymunedau sy'n Malio’ fod mentrau sy'n

anti-social behaviour, have a positive impact and reduce the risk of offending by children and young people.

Finally, detox centres, where young and older people go to overcome their addictions, must provide help, encouragement and counselling to enable them to do so. If they do not do that, many people will lead a life of crime, and sometimes they will commit crimes to get into prison just so that they can get help. When they come out of prison, they need follow-up services to ensure that they do not again find their way into crime, such as petty thieving and so on.

**Peter Black:** Gwenda Thomas made some important points on the proposed secure training unit in Glynneath. I believe, as do other local Members, that the unit is not located appropriately, and that it is too large. I would welcome a rethink.

The most impressive aspect of this strategy is the number of partners that are involved. In terms of that, and the responsibilities that have been divided between the Assembly, the Home Office and other Government departments, partnership will be crucial to this strategy's success. The point has been made that structure and funding are important. It is also important to engage with young people if we are to reduce crime among them and deal with the many issues that have arisen from this strategy.

It is easy, when discussing that strategy, to talk about anti-social behaviour. All Members receive complaints about it, and we try to deal with it in our own ways. Where the police and the youth offending teams have adopted a strategy involving anti-social behaviour contracts—followed, if necessary, by anti-social behaviour orders—they have had some success in targeting those who are the main offenders in this respect. We must also look at other solutions. In my role as a councillor of Swansea City and County Council, I saw, on Monday, a report by the director of education on initiatives to deal with truancy and unauthorised absence from school. He reported that where unauthorised absence had been reduced, crime rates also reduced. Clearly there is a link there. If we

targeddu cymunedau cyfan, drwy nodi anghenion lleol ac ymateb i ymddygiad gwrth-gymdeithasol, yn cael effaith gadarnhaol ac yn lleihau'r risg y bydd plant a phobl ifanc yn troseddu.

Yn olaf, rhaid i ganolfannau dadwenwyno, lle y gall pobl ifanc a phobl hŷn fynd i drechu eu dibyniaeth, roi cymorth, anogaeth a gwasanaeth cwnsela i'w galluogi i wneud hynny. Os na wnânt hynny, bydd llawer o bobl yn parhau i droseddu, ac weithiau byddant yn cyflawni troseddau er mwyn mynd i'r carchar a hynny dim ond i gael cymorth. Pan gânt eu rhyddhau o'r carchar, mae angen gwasanaethau dilynol arnynt i sicrhau nad ydynt yn dechrau troseddu eto, megis cyflawni mân-ladrad ac ati.

**Peter Black:** Gwnaeth Gwenda Thomas rai pwyntiau pwysig ynglŷn â'r uned hyfforddi ddiogel arfaethedig yng Nglyn-nedd. Credaf, fel Aelodau lleol eraill, nad yw lleoliad yr uned yn briodol, a'i bod yn rhy fawr. Byddai'n dda gennyf pe bai ailfeddwl yn ei gylch.

Yr agwedd fwyaf trawiadol ar y strategaeth hon yw nifer y partneriaid sy'n rhan ohoni. Yn hynny o beth, ac o ran y cyfrifoldebau a rannwyd rhwng y Cynulliad, y Swyddfa Gartref ac adrannau eraill y Llywodraeth, bydd partneriaeth yn hollbwysig i lwyddiant y strategaeth hon. Gwnaed y pwynt bod strwythur a chyllid yn bwysig. Mae'n bwysig hefyd cynnwys pobl ifanc er mwyn inni leihau troseddu yn eu plith ac ymdrin â'r materion niferus sydd wedi codi o'r strategaeth hon.

Mae'n hawdd sôn am ymddygiad gwrth-gymdeithasol wrth drafod y strategaeth honno. Mae pob Aelod yn derbyn cwynion am hynny, a cheisiwn ymdrin ag ymddygiad o'r fath yn ein ffyrdd ein hunain. Lle mae'r heddlu a'r timau troseddwr ifanc wedi mabwysiadu strategaeth sy'n cynnwys contractau ymddygiad gwrth-gymdeithasol—wedi'u dilyn gan orchmynion ymddygiad gwrth-gymdeithasol os oes angen—maent wedi cael rhywfaint o lwyddiant yn hyn o beth o ran targedu'r rhai sy'n troseddu fwyaf. Rhaid inni ystyried atebion eraill hefyd. Yn fy rôl fel cynghorydd ar Gyngor Dinas a Sir Abertawe, gwelais, ddydd Llun, adroddiad gan y cyfarwyddwr addysg ar fentrau i fynd i'r afael â thriwantiaeth ac absenoldeb o'r ysgol nas awdurdodwyd. Nododd fod cyfraddau troseddu wedi gostwng lle yr oedd absenoldeb nas

can deal with truancy, it may well help to reduce crime. The development of the alternative curriculum by many education authorities is also helping to engage youngsters who are alienated from education facilities and the educational system.

4.00 p.m.

We also need a positive approach. I have been talking to NACRO Cymru about the model that they are promoting, known as safe havens. This is an American model, whereby young people are engaged and empowered. We do not have that exact model in Wales, but we have many examples of good practice around Wales, where organisations have been set up to engage young people. I was privileged to visit one in my own region at Pyle, the KPC Youth Project. It was set up by local residents with little support from statutory organisations. It is open all day for five, six or seven days a week. It works with young people and provides them with information, computer courses, and places for them to hang around in and have a cup of coffee or play pool. It has achieved some success in Pyle, but, like other organisations, it has had difficulty finding core funding, although at the moment it has the security of a three-year lottery grant. This has proved invaluable in ensuring that, in the short-term at least, this facility is guaranteed.

Funding these facilities is important. When they try to find ways to occupy young people, local councils often provide an education-based facility, which young people do not always want to go to. It is important to talk to young people, engage with them, listen to what they want and make sure the core funding is in place for what they want. I met some young people in my region who are keen to have a skate-boarding facility in their community. Again, they had difficulty in getting funding; that is always difficult. The Welsh Assembly Government needs to talk to the Welsh Local Government Association and local councils to try to ensure core funding for the sort of facility that gets young people off the streets and gives them things to do.

awdurdodwyd wedi gostwng. Yn amlwg mae cysylltiad. Os gallwn fynd i'r afael â thriwantiaeth, mae'n ddigon posibl y gall hyn helpu i leihau troseddau. Mae'r ffaith bod sawl awdurdod addysg wedi datblygu cwricwlwm amgen hefyd yn helpu i gysylltu â phobl ifanc sydd wedi'u dieithrio oddi wrth gyfleusterau addysg a'r system addysgol.

Mae angen inni hefyd gael ymagwedd gadarnhaol. Bùm yn siarad â NACRO Cymru am y model y maent yn ei hyrwyddo, a elwir yn hafanau diogel. Mae hwn yn fodel Americanaidd lle y caiff pobl ifanc eu cynnwys a'u grymuso. Nid oes gennym yr union fodel hwnnw yng Nghymru, ond mae gennym lawer o enghreifftiau o arfer da ledled Cymru, lle sefydlwyd sefydliadau i gysylltu â phobl ifanc. Cefais y ffrainc o ymweld ag un yn fy rhanbarth fy hun yn y Pîl, sef Prosiect Ieuenticid KPC. Fe'i sefydlwyd gan drigolion lleol, heb fawr o gymorth gan sefydliadau statudol. Mae ar agor drwy'r dydd am bum, chwe neu saith diwrnod yr wythnos. Mae'n gweithio gyda phobl ifanc ac yn darparu gwybodaeth a chyrsgiau cyfrifiadurol iddynt, ynghyd â lle iddynt ymgynnull a chael cwpanaid o goffi neu chwarae pŵl. Bu'n eithaf llwyddiannus yn y Pîl, ond, fel sefydliadau eraill, cafodd anhawster i ddod o hyd i arian craidd, er bod ganddo sicrwydd grant tair blynedd gan y loteri ar hyn o bryd. Bu'r grant hwn yn amhrisiadwy o ran sicrhau bod dyfodol, o leiaf yn y byrdymor, i'r cyfleuster hwn.

Mae'n bwysig ariannu'r cyfleusterau hyn. Pan fydd cynghorau lleol yn ceisio dod o hyd i ffyrdd o ddifyrru pobl ifanc, maent yn aml yn darparu cyfleuster addysgol, nad yw pobl ifanc bob amser am fynd iddo. Mae'n bwysig siarad â phobl ifanc, ennyn eu diddordeb, gwranddo ar eu dymuniadau a sicrhau bod arian craidd ar gael ar gyfer yr hyn a ddymunant. Cyfarfûm â rhai pobl ifanc yn fy rhanbarth sy'n awyddus i gael cyfleuster sgrialu yn eu cymuned. Unwaith eto, cawsant anhawster i gael arian; mae hynny bob amser yn anodd. Mae angen i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru siarad â Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a'r cynghorau lleol i geisio sicrhau bod arian craidd ar gyfer y math o gyfleuster sy'n cadw pobl ifanc oddi ar y strydoedd a'u difyrru.

The pilot scheme to provide free access to leisure centres in the summer is welcome. Further extensions of that scheme perhaps offer a way to get young people off the streets.

This is an important strategy. During the consultation, I hope it will be fleshed out into specific action and funding.

**Alison Halford:** Preventing youth offending is essential in stemming the steady rise in crime in our society. We all know that that is a worrying trend. A strategy based on prevention rather than cure is already halfway to success. Repeat offending begins somewhere. This is why this strategy is vital to reducing crime in Wales. As you all know, boringly, I have been a strong advocate for devolving powers over policing in Wales. It is important that we strengthen partnerships with police. That is another good move. We all know that, since 1999, the Assembly has given £500 million to policing and yet we do not have a strong voice. Coming together in partnership will help this initiative.

It is a modern-day complaint that youths are marauding around our streets, but today they seem to be even more violent. I am sure that no-one was trying to knock me off, but I had a pellet through the window of my office the other day. Presumably, it was a wayward child, and not, I hope, someone trying to bump me off.

Labour's Crime and Disorder Act 1998 made it clear that the prevention of youth offending is essential to reducing the rising tide of crime among our young criminals. I am glad that the strategy considers universal entitlement. This programme will ensure that everyone in Wales has a broad range of basic elements and entitlements. Personal support, whenever they may need it, is essential, as is the need to provide avenues through which these wayward children can learn to channel their energies more productively.

Thank you for calling me to speak, Deputy Presiding Officer. You have always been kind to me. As this is my last Plenary, I wish you all well in the future.

Rhaid croesawu'r cynllun peilot sy'n rhoi mynediad am ddim i ganolfannau hamdden yn ystod yr haf. Efallai y bydd estyn y cynllun hwnnw ymhellach yn ffordd o gadw pobl ifanc oddi ar y strydoedd.

Mae hon yn strategaeth bwysig. Gobeithiaf y caiff ei hehangu i gynnwys camau gweithredu a chyllid penodol yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad.

**Alison Halford:** Mae'n hanfodol atal pobl ifanc rhag troseddu er mwyn rheoli'r cynnydd graddol mewn troseddu yn ein cymdeithas. Gŵyr pob un ohonom fod y duedd honno yn un sy'n achosi pryder. Mae strategaeth sy'n seiliedig ar atal y drwg yn hytrach na'i wella eisoes ar y trywydd iawn i lwyddo. Rhaid i aildroseddu ddechrau rhywle. Dyma pam mae'r strategaeth hon yn hollbwysig i leihau troseddau yng Nghymru. Fel y gwyddoch, hyd at syrffed, yr wyf wedi dadlau'n gryf dros ddatganoli pwerau dros blismona yng Nghymru. Mae'n bwysig inni atgyfnerthu partneriaethau â'r heddlu. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth arall da i'w wneud. Gŵyr pob un ohonom fod y Cynulliad, er 1999, wedi rhoi £500 miliwn i'r heddlu ac eto nid oes gennym lais cryf. Bydd dod ynghyd mewn partneriaeth yn helpu'r fenter hon.

Un gŵyn a glywyd yn rheolaidd yn yr oes sydd ohoni yw bod pobl ifanc yn cerddetan ar ein strydoedd, ond ymddengys erbyn hyn eu bod hyd yn oed yn fwy treisgar. Yr wyf yn siŵr nad oedd neb yn ceisio fy lladd, ond daeth peled drwy ffenestr fy swyddfa y diwrnod o'r blaen. Cymeraf mai plentyn drwg ydoedd, ac nid rhywun a oedd yn ceisio fy lladd, gobeithio.

Eglurodd Deddf Troseddau ac Anrhefn 1998 Llafur ei bod yn hanfodol atal pobl ifanc rhag troseddu er mwyn lleihau troseddu cynyddol ymhlith ein troseddwy'r ifanc. Yr wyf yn falch o nodi bod y strategaeth yn ystyried hawliau cyffredinol. Bydd y rhaglen hon yn sicrhau y bydd gan bawb yng Nghymru ystod eang o elfennau a hawliau sylfaenol. Mae cymorth personol, lle bynnag y bo'i angen, yn hanfodol, yn ogystal â'r angen i gynnig ffyrdd i'r plant drwg hyn ddysgu i ddefnyddio'u hegri yn fwy cynhyrchiol.

Diolch ichi am fy ngalw i siarad, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Yr ydych bob amser wedi bod yn garedig imi. Gan mai hwn fydd fy Nghyfarfod Llawn olaf, hoffwn ddymuno'n



dda i bob un ohonoch ar gyfer y dyfodol.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Thank you, Alison.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Diolch yn fawr, Alison.

**Karen Sinclair:** I welcome this working draft of the all-Wales youth offending strategy. Its strength is that it is child-centred, rather than crime-centred. That is important. It emphasises the fact that children's behaviour is, more often than not, a reflection of their circumstances and it stresses the importance of early intervention. When I first entered the youth service in the mid-1970s, my brief was to work with young people at risk, and it worked. We identified the young people who needed intensive support, and we gave it to them. That was the sort of specialist service that only a full-time youth club can offer. Over years of cutbacks, this work became less and less possible. It was seen as easier to exclude children at risk than to invest in them, and pushing these youngsters to the far reaches of society reinforced their feelings of alienation and anger.

**Karen Sinclair:** Croesawaf y drafft hwn o'r strategaeth troseddwyr ifanc ar gyfer Gymru gyfan. Ei chryfder yw ei bod yn canolbwyntio ar blant, yn hytrach na throesddu. Mae hynny'n bwysig. Pwysleisia'r ffaith bod ymddygiad plant, yn amlach na pheidio, yn adlewyrchu eu hamgylchiadau a phwysleisia bwysigrwydd ymyrryd yn gynnar. Pan ddechreuais weithio i'r gwasanaeth ieuencid yng nghanol y 1970au, fy nhasg oedd gweithio gyda phobl ifanc mewn perygl, a gweithiodd hynny. Nodwyd y bobl ifanc yr oedd angen cymorth dwys arnynt, a rhoddwyd y cymorth hwnnw iddynt. Dyna'r math o wasanaeth arbenigol na all ond clwb ieuencid llawn amser ei gynnig. Dros flynyddoedd o doriadau, daeth y gwaith hwn yn llai a llai posibl. Ystyriwyd ei bod yn haws gwahardd plant mewn perygl yn hytrach na buddsoddi ynddynt, a thrwy wthio'r plant hyn i ymylon cymdeithas atgyfnerthwyd eu hymdeimlad o ddiethrio a dieter.

We must address why we have higher numbers of people in prison now. We must evaluate what we can do to stop young people entering the downward spiral out of mainstream society and into an alternative and alienated way of life. This strategy contains clear guidelines on partnership working and developmental obligations, encompassing children at risk of offending, up to the resettlement obligations for those who have left custody. That is important. It is essential that all levels of the strategy are funded appropriately. That includes level 1, which aims to provide a universal service. A well-funded universal service would ensure that fewer young people will need to go beyond that level and require more specialist intervention.

Rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â'r rhesymau pam fod mwy o bobl yn y carchar yn awr. Rhaid inni werthuso'r hyn y gallwn ei wneud i atal pobl ifanc rhag dechrau gadael prif ffrwd cymdeithas a chychwyn ar ffordd o fyw amgen wedi'i dieithrio. Mae'r strategaeth hon yn cynnwys canllawiau pendant ar weithio mewn partneriaeth a goblygiadau datblygol, gan gwmpasu plant sydd mewn perygl o droseddu, i oblygiadau ailsefydlu ar gyfer y rhai sydd wedi eu rhyddhau. Mae hynny yn bwysig. Mae'n hanfodol y caiff pob lefel o'r strategaeth eu hariannu'n briodol. Mae hynny'n cynnwys lefel 1, gyda'r nod o ddarparu gwasanaeth cyffredinol i bawb. Byddai gwasanaeth cyffredinol wedi'i ariannu'n dda yn sicrhau na fydd angen i gynifer o bobl ifanc fynd y tu hwnt i'r lefel honno ac y bydd llai o alw am ymyrraeth fwy arbenigol.

I have come across situations in my constituency recently where the dearth of services for young people has led to significant social friction between younger and older people. The only intervention

Deuthum ar draws sefyllfaoedd yn fy etholaeth yn ddiweddar lle yr oedd prinder gwasanaethau i bobl ifanc wedi arwain at gryn wrthdaro cymdeithasol rhwng pobl iau a phobl hŷn. Yr unig ymyrraeth a oedd ar gael

available at short notice was by the excellent youth offending team in Wrexham. However, to leave a situation run on, with no investment in the basic youth service infrastructure, and then rely on the youth offending team to sort it out, is not only an inefficient use of resources and skills, but an easy way to allow the holistic service to be neglected. It does not pay to have crisis intervention as the first option. Young people need early investment, and this strategy acknowledges that. It acknowledges that investing in our children and their needs, whether those needs are simple or complex, gives value for money and pays dividends in many ways.

I hope that the Minister can assure me in her closing speech that we will ensure universal access to level 1 provision across Wales. Youth service provision is currently patchy. I seek assurance from the Minister that voluntary organisations and local authorities will be able to work closely together, building good links with the youth offending teams, to ensure that young people's potential problems are identified earlier.

**John Griffiths:** All Assembly Members know that people throughout Wales, in all communities, are concerned about crime and disorder. Therefore, this is an important strategy. It is often the case that politicians' approach to crime and disorder is rather cynical and, too often, politicians seek political advantage rather than seek to deal with the issues. A hard-headed approach coincides with what I believe is right to do. It is much more effective to try to divert young people away from entering the criminal justice system, and from imprisonment of any sort. Prisons serve as universities of crime, and are therefore counterproductive. They lead to much more offending; the re-offending rates among former prisoners are alarming. Therefore, this strategy is right in taking a wide-ranging, cross-cutting approach to these problems. We need that enlightened and realistic approach if we are to improve the quality of life in our communities and, as Jane said, the quality of life of those most directly affected, namely young people who might commit, or have committed, crimes,

ar fyr rybudd oedd drwy'r tîm troseddwr ifanc ardderchog yn Wrecsam. Fodd bynnag, mae rhygnu ymlaen heb fuddsoddi yn seilwaith sylfaenol y gwasanaeth ieuenctid, ac yna dibynnu ar y tîm troseddwr ifanc i ddatrys y broblem, nid yn unig yn ddefnydd aneffeithlon o adnoddau a sgiliau, ond mae'n ffordd hawdd o esgeuloso'r gwasanaeth cyfannol. Nid yw'n talu'r ffordd mai ymyrraeth mewn argyfwng yw'r opsiwn cyntaf. Mae angen buddsoddi cynnar mewn pobl ifanc, ac mae'r strategaeth hon yn cydnabod hynny. Mae'n cydnabod bod buddsoddi yn ein plant a'u hanghenion, boed y rheiny yn syml neu'n gymhleth, yn rhoi gwerth am arian ac yn talu ar ei ganfed mewn sawl ffordd.

Gobeithiaf y gall y Gweinidog roi sicrwydd imi yn ei haraith i gloi y byddwn yn sicrhau mynediad i ddarpariaeth lefel 1 i bawb ledled Cymru. Ar hyn o bryd mae'r ddarpariaeth o wasanaethau ieuenctid yn anwastad. Gofynnaf am sicrwydd gan y Gweinidog y bydd sefydliadau gwirfoddol ac awdurdodau lleol yn gallu cydweithio'n agos, gan feithrin cysylltiadau da gyda'r timau troseddwr ifanc, er mwyn sicrhau y caiff problemau posibl pobl ifanc eu nodi'n gynt.

**John Griffiths:** Gŵyr pob Aelod o'r Cynulliad fod pobl ledled Cymru, ym mhob cymuned, yn pryderu am droseddau ac anhrefn. Felly, mae hon yn strategaeth bwysig. Yn aml mae ymagwedd gwleidyddion tuag at droseddau ac anhrefn braidd yn sinigaidd, ac, yn rhy aml, mae gwleidyddion yn ceisio mantais wleidyddol yn hytrach na cheisio ymdrin â'r materion dan sylw. Mae ymagwedd bendant yn cyddaro â'r hyn a gredaf i y dylid ei wneud. Mae'n llawer mwy effeithiol ceisio sicrhau na ddaw pobl ifanc yn rhan o'r system cyfiawnder troseddol, ac na chânt eu dedfrydu i unrhyw fath o garchariad. Prifysgolion troseddu yw carchardai ac felly maent yn wrth-gynhyrchiol. Maent yn arwain at ragor o droseddu; mae'r cyfraddau aildroseddu ymhlith cyn-garcharorion yn arswydus. Felly, mae'n briodol bod y strategaeth hon yn mabwysiadu ymagwedd drawsbynciol, bellgyrhaeddol tuag at y problemau hyn. Mae angen yr ymagwedd oleuedig a realistig honno arnom er mwyn gwella ansawdd bywyd ein cymunedau ac,

their families and the victims of those crimes.

fel y dywedodd Jane, ansawdd bywyd y rhai yr effeithir arnynt yn fwyaf uniongyrchol, sef pobl ifanc a allai gyflawni, neu sydd wedi cyflawni, troseddau, eu teuluoedd a dioddefwyr y troseddau hynny.

4.10 p.m.

I agree with what the report said about the lack of secure accommodation in Wales. That creates many problems. Some practical problems, such as those regarding the escort service, and the bullying that happens when young offenders from Wales are incarcerated in units in England, are mentioned in the report. It is obviously more difficult for the agencies to aid the rehabilitation process if there is a great distance between them and the young people in the secure units. That also makes it much more difficult to maintain family ties, which has knock-on effects in terms of providing homes and jobs for young people when they are eventually released. Therefore, the strategy takes a moral approach, as well as incorporating the right aspects of a hard-headed approach in terms of reducing re-offending. The strategy addresses that scenario effectively. I hope that we can take it forward effectively and I congratulate all those concerned on producing what is a valuable document.

**The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt):** Janet raised the challenge of joined-up government, which is right. As John said, it is important to recognise that a cross-cutting approach is vital if we are to take forward the all-Wales youth offending strategy. The key point in the strategy is that is owned by Ministers in the Welsh Assembly Government, who have the key responsibilities, and our officials. Therefore, the perspective and approach of children and young people is vital.

Community safety is also important, as is 'Extending Entitlement' and developing our young people's partnerships. On funding, which several Members have mentioned, the Barnett formula allocates us £2.4 million through the youth justice board for the 17 youth offending centres in Wales. In terms of funding for local partnerships, if we are to have partnership support, we need

Cytunaf â'r hyn a ddywedodd yr adroddiad am ddiffyg llety cadarn yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n creu llawer o broblemau. Cyfeiria'r adroddiad at rai problemau ymarferol, megis problemau o ran y gwasanaeth hebrwng, a'r bwlio pan gaiff troseddwyr ifanc o Gymru eu carcharu mewn unedau yn Lloegr. Yn amlwg mae'n llawer mwy anodd i asiantaethau gynorthwyo yn y broses ailsefydlu os oes pellter mawr rhyngddynt hwy a'r bobl ifanc yn yr unedau cadarn. Mae hynny hefyd yn ei gwneud yn llawer anoddach i gynnal cysylltiadau teuluol, sydd â sgîl-ffeithiau o ran darparu cartrefi a swyddi i bobl ifanc pan gânt eu rhyddhau yn y pen draw. Felly, mae i'r strategaeth ymagwedd foesol, yn ogystal â'r agweddau cywir ar ymagwedd bendant o ran lleihau aildroseddu. Mae'r strategaeth yn mynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa honno yn effeithiol. Gobeithiaf y gallwn ei datblygu'n effeithiol a llongyfarchaf bawb a oedd yn ymwneud â hi ar gynhyrchu dogfen werthfawr.

**Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt):** Cyfeiriodd Janet at her llywodraeth gydgysylltiedig, sy'n briodol. Fel y dywedodd John, mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod ymagwedd drawsbynciol yn hollbwysig er mwyn inni ddatblygu strategaeth troseddwyr ifanc ar gyfer Gymru gyfan. Y pwynt allweddol yn y strategaeth yw mai ein swyddogion a Gweinidogion Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, sydd â'r cyfrifoldebau allweddol, sy'n berchen arni. Felly, mae safbwyntiau ac ymagwedd plant a phobl ifanc yn hollbwysig.

Mae diogelwch cymunedol hefyd yn bwysig, yn ogystal ag 'Ymestyn Hawliau' a datblygu ein partneriaethau pobl ifanc. O ran cyllid, a grybwyllwyd gan sawl Aelod, mae fformiwla Barnett yn dyrannu £2.4 miliwn inni drwy'r bwrdd cyfiawnder ieuencid ar gyfer y 17 o ganolfannau troseddwyr ifanc yng Nghymru. O ran cyllid ar gyfer partneriaethau lleol, er mwyn inni gael cefnogaeth partneriaethau,

partnership funding and ownership. I am continuing my discussions with the probation service. As Peter Black said, partnership is key to the strategy's development and, as Karen said, the strategy must be child-centred—she speaks from experience, having worked in this sector.

As Alison said, prevention is key and our focus. We have talked about four levels of prevention and laid out how each agency and partner can play their part. The main principle of the strategy, as I said in my opening remarks, is preventing youth offending. The most effective way of doing that is to stop young offenders from entering the youth justice system and to treat young people as children first and offenders second. That is why it is important that the strategy focuses on young people, and includes their perspective. Welfare, education and wellbeing all impact on that key preventative approach.

I am glad that Gwenda, Janet, John and others raised the issue of secure training provision in Wales. At present, however much we want to prevent and deter young people from offending, we have 182 young offenders from Wales in juvenile secure accommodation. Only 42 are placed in Wales, with the rest are placed outside Wales. That is unacceptable. The closure of the Ashfield young offenders institution will have a major impact in terms of finding placements for youth offenders in Wales, as it is closer to our borders than other institutions. We now have video links between our youth offending teams and young people placed in secure accommodation. Some of you may know about that important development. Of the 42 places in Wales, 14 are at the Hillside Secure Centre in Neath, and 28 are for remanded boys only at the discrete juvenile facility within Parc Prison. We must address how to make arrangements for young offenders in secure accommodation. Gwenda, I have been in discussion about proposals from the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales, which is interested in a site in your constituency, but has yet to make a planning application to the local authority. I

mae angen i bartneriaethau gael cyllid ac ymdeimlad o berchenogaeth. Mae fy nhrafodaethau â'r gwasanaeth prawf yn parhau. Fel y dywedodd Peter Black, mae partneriaeth yn allweddol i ddatblygu'r strategaeth ac, fel y dywedodd Karen, rhaid i'r strategaeth ganolbwyntio ar blant—mae'n siarad o brofiad, a hithau wedi gweithio yn y sector hwn.

Fel y dywedodd Alison, mae atal troseddu yn allweddol a chanolbwyntiwn arno. Yr ydym wedi sôn am bedair lefel o atal troseddu ac wedi nodi sut y gall pob asiantaeth a phartner chwarae rhan. Prif egwyddor y strategaeth, fel y dywedais yn fy sylwadau agoriadol, yw atal pobl ifanc rhag troseddu. Y ffordd fwyaf effeithiol o wneud hynny yw atal troseddwy'r ifanc rhag mynd i mewn i'r system cyfiawnder ieuenctid a thrin pobl ifanc fel plant yn gyntaf ac fel troseddwy'r yn ail. Dyna pam mae'n bwysig bod y strategaeth yn canolbwyntio ar bobl ifanc, ac yn cynnwys eu safbwynt hwy. Mae lles, addysg ac iechyd cyffredinol oll yn effeithio ar yr ymagwedd ataliol allweddol honno.

Yr wyf yn falch bod Gwenda, Janet, John ac eraill wedi sôn am ddarparu hyfforddiant diogel yng Nghymru. Ar hyn o bryd, er cymaint yr hoffem atal pobl ifanc a'u gwyrho rhag troseddu, mae gennym 182 o droseddwy'r ifanc o Gymru mewn llety cadarn ieuenctid. Dim ond 42 sydd yng Nghymru, gyda'r gweddill y tu allan i Gymru. Mae hynny'n annerbyniol. Bydd cau sefydliad troseddwy'r ifanc Ashfield yn cael effaith fawr o ran dod o hyd i leoliadau ar gyfer troseddwy'r ifanc yng Nghymru, gan ei fod yn agosach at ein ffiniau na sefydliadau eraill. Bellach mae gennym gysylltiadau fideo rhwng ein timau troseddwy'r ifanc a'n pobl ifanc sydd mewn llety cadarn. Efallai y gŵyr rhai ohonoch am y datblygiad pwysig hwnnw. O'r 42 o leoedd yng Nghymru, mae 14 yng Nghanolfan Gadarn Hillside yng Nghastell-nedd, ac mae 28 ar gyfer bechgyn ar remand yn unig mewn cyfleuster ar wahân i ieuenctid o fewn Carchar Parc. Rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â sut y dylid gwneud trefniadau ar gyfer troseddwy'r ifanc mewn llety cadarn. Gwenda, yr wyf wedi bod mewn trafodaethau ar gynigion gan Fwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuenctid Cymru a Lloegr, sydd â diddordeb mewn safle yn eich etholaeth, ond nid yw wedi

have asked the Youth Justice Board to keep me informed of developments.

The key is how we look at youth inclusion and ensure that we move towards a time when there may be alternative sentencing, so that we do not have to use the secure training facilities as we have used them to date. Gwenda, you mentioned our good youth inclusion initiative, which has programmes running across Wales. Funded by the Youth Justice Board and running in the Wrexham, Cardiff, Neath Port Talbot and Merthyr Tydfil areas, they aim to target the 50 young people in those areas who are most at risk of offending. Many of those initiatives are run by youth offending teams in partnership with other agencies, because, as Carwyn said, it is vital that there is a link to a universal entitlement, which is our aim through the extending entitlement agenda. We must link this to our other funding streams, such as Cymorth, embracing Sure Start, the children and youth partnership, play and childcare, which will receive £40.7 million in the next financial year, rising to £52.4 million by 2005-06.

Some 35 per cent of the Cymorth partnership funding is steered towards the specific needs of 11 to 25-year-olds, although we must also consider younger children. The Children First programme addresses the most vulnerable children in our communities. I am glad that there is now a secondee from education in our youth policy team, looking at youth offending. Many will have noted today's announcement by the new opportunities fund of a £950,000 boost to youth crime prevention schemes across Wales. You will be pleased to hear that £200,000 will go to the 17 youth offending teams across Wales, which will set up preventative schemes for young people aged between 15 and 17, who have offended or are considered to be at risk of offending. Wales currently has four youth inclusion programmes; £450,000 will go to set up three additional programmes. The existing programmes are performing well, with arrest rates falling by 63 per cent in the areas where they operate. The remaining £300,000 will go to Splash Cymru. Members who are aware of Splash Cymru know that

gwneud cais cynllunio i'r awdurdod lleol eto. Gofynnais i'r Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuenctid fy hysbysu o'r datblygiadau diweddaraf.

Yr allwedd yw sut yr ydym yn ystyried cynhwysiant ieuenctid a sicrhau ein bod yn symud tuag at gyfnod pan y bydd dedfrydu amgen o bosibl, fel na fydd yn rhaid inni ddefnyddio cyfleusterau hyfforddi cadarn yn y modd yr ydym wedi eu defnyddio hyd yn hyn. Gwenda, bu ichi sôn am ein menter dda ar gyfer ledled draws Cymru. Fe'i hariennir gan y Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuenctid ac mae ar waith yn ardaloedd Wrecsam, Caerdydd, Castell-nedd Port Talbot a Merthyr Tudful. Y nod yw targedu'r 50 o bobl ifanc yn yr ardaloedd hynny sydd fwyaf tebygol o droseddu. Cynhelir llawer o'r mentrau hyn gan dimau troseddwr ifanc mewn partneriaeth ag asiantaethau eraill, oherwydd, fel y dywedodd Carwyn, mae'n hollbwysig bod cyswllt â hawl gyffredinol, sef ein nod drwy'r agenda ymestyn hawliau. Rhaid inni gysylltu hyn â'n ffrydiau ariannu eraill, megis Cymorth, sy'n cynnwys Cychwyn Cadarn, y bartneriaeth plant a phobl ifanc, chwarae a gofal plant, a fydd yn cael £40.7 miliwn yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf, gan gynyddu i £52.4 miliwn erbyn 2005-06.

Cyfeirir tua 35 y cant o arian partneriaeth Cymorth tuag at anghenion penodol plant a phobl ifanc 11 i 25 mlwydd oed, er bod yn rhaid inni ystyried plant iau hefyd. Mae'r rhaglen Plant yn Gyntaf yn ymdrin â'r plant mwyaf diamddiffyn yn ein cymunedau. Yr wyf yn falch bod aelod o staff wedi'i secondio o addysg i weithio yn ein tîm polisi ieuenctid, er mwyn ystyried troseddu ymhlith ieuenctid. Bydd llawer wedi nodi cyhoeddiad y gronfa cyfleoedd newydd heddiw y bydd £950,000 o arian ychwanegol i gynlluniau atal troseddu ymhlith ieuenctid ledled Cymru. Bydd yn dda gennych glywed y dyrennir £200,000 i'r 17 o dimau troseddwr ifanc ledled Cymru, a fydd yn sefydlu cynlluniau ataliol ar gyfer pobl ifanc rhwng 15 a 17 mlwydd oed, sydd wedi troseddu neu yr ystyrir eu bod yn debygol o droseddu. Ar hyn o bryd mae pedair rhaglen cynhwysiant ieuenctid yng Nghymru; y mae £450,000 i sefydlu tair rhaglen ychwanegol. Mae'r rhaglenni presennol yn perfformio'n dda, a'r cyfraddau arestio wedi gostwng 63 y cant yn yr ardaloedd lle maent yn weithredol.

this important scheme engages high-risk nine to 17-year-olds in constructive activities—3,000 youngsters took part in that scheme last year. That is good news from the new opportunities fund.

There must be a joined-up approach across several ministerial portfolios. The approach must centre on the child and on the young person. When I gave evidence to the Welsh Affairs Select Committee earlier this week, I talked about our aspirations to empower children and young people in Wales. Part of that empowerment is ensuring that we reach out to the most vulnerable young people who are at risk and that the strategy, which will take us forward, provides four levels of prevention. The main principle of this strategy is that the most effective way to prevent youth offending and to secure the welfare of children in Wales is to stop them entering the youth justice system in the first place. Young offenders should be treated as children first and as offenders second. As Karen said, there should be universal entitlement to a range of services for our young people.

Dyrennir y £300,000 sy'n weddill i Splash Cymru. Gŵyr yr Aelodau sy'n ymwybodol o Splash Cymru fod y cynllun pwysig hwn yn cynnwys plant a phobl ifanc risg uchel rhwng naw a 17 mlwydd oed mewn gweithgareddau adeiladol—cyfranogodd 3,000 o bobl ifanc o'r cynllun hwnnw y llynedd. Mae hynny'n newyddion da o'r gronfa cyfleoedd newydd.

Rhaid sicrhau ymagwedd gydgyssylltiedig ar draws sawl portffolio gweinidogol. Rhaid i'r ymagwedd ganolbwyntio ar blant a phobl ifanc. Pan roddais dystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor Dethol ar Faterion Cymreig yn gynharach yr wythnos hon, siaradais am ein dyheadau i roi pŵer i blant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru. Rhan o'r broses grymuso honno yw sicrhau ein bod yn cyrraedd y bobl ifanc fwyaf diamddiffyn sydd mewn perygl ac y bydd y strategaeth, a fydd yn ein llywio, yn darparu pedair lefel o atal. Prif egwyddor y strategaeth hon yw mai'r ffordd fwyaf effeithiol o atal pobl ifanc rhag troseddu a sicrhau lles plant yng Nghymru yw eu hatal rhag myned i'r system cyfiawnder ieuencid yn y lle cyntaf. Dylid trin troseddwy'r ifanc fel plant yn gyntaf ac fel troseddwy'r yn ail. Fel y dywedodd Karen, dylai fod hawl gan bob person ifanc i ystod o wasanaethau ar eu cyfer.

*Cynnig (NDM1468): O blaid 33, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.*

*Motion (NDM1468): For 33, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:  
The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Chapman, Christine  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, Geraint  
Edwards, Richard  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Griffiths, John  
Gibbons, Brian  
Gwyther, Christine  
Halford, Alison  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Gareth  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Law, Peter  
Lloyd, David

Lloyd, Val  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Rogers, Peter  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Sinclair, Karen  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Wigley, Dafydd

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
 Motion carried.*

4.20 p.m.

### **Dadl am y Cynllun Gweithredu Addysg a Hyfforddiant 14 i 19 Debate on the 14 to 19 Education and Training Action Plan**

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** I have selected amendments 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the name of Jocelyn Davies and amendment 6 in the name of Jonathan Morgan.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2, 3, 4 a 5 yn enw Jocelyn Davies a gweliant 6 yn enw Jonathan Morgan.

**Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson):** Cynigiau fod

**The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson):** I propose that

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru*

*the National Assembly for Wales*

1. yn nodi'r adroddiad ar ddadansoddi'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad ar 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu: Llwybrau Dysgu 14-19', a e-bostiwyd at yr Aelodau ar 26 Mawrth 2003;

1. notes the report on the analysis of the consultation responses to 'Learning Country: Learning Pathways 14-19', which was e-mailed to Members on 26 March 2003;

2. yn nodi'r cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer rhoi 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu: Llwybrau Dysgu 14-19', a e-bostiwyd at yr Aelodau ar 26 Mawrth 2003 ar waith; ac

2. notes the action plan for the implementation of 'Learning Country: Learning Pathways 14-19', which was e-mailed to Members on 26 March 2003; and

3. yn cytuno y dylai'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol oes fynd ati i roi'r cynllun gweithredu ar waith. (NDM1469)

3. agrees that the Minister of Education and Lifelong Learning should proceed to take steps to implement the action plan. (NDM1469)

Yn 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu', ymrwymais i ymgynghori ar ffyrdd o wella'r ddarpariaeth ar gyfer pobl ifanc 14 i 19 oed yng Nghymru. Yr wyf wedi cadw at yr ymrwymiad hwnnw, ac mae'n bleser mawr gennyf gyflwyno'r cynllun gweithredu hwn.

In 'The Learning Country', I gave a commitment to consult on ways of improving provision for young people aged 14 to 19 in Wales. I have honoured that commitment and it gives me great pleasure to present this action plan to you.

Gobeithiaf fod Aelodau wedi darllen yr adroddiad a'r dadansoddiad o'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad. Dengys yr adroddiad yn union faint o bobl a fu'n helpu wrth lunio'r cynllun gweithredu hwn. Fe'm plesiwyd yn

I hope that Members have read the report and the analysis of the consultation responses. The report shows exactly how many people helped to formulate this action plan. I was greatly pleased that so many responses came

fawr fod gymaint o'r ymatebion oddi wrth bobl a oedd eisoes yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth glôs. Yr oeddent oll yn ystyriol ac o gymorth mawr wrth yrru'r cynllun gweithredu hwn yn ei flaen.

Gyda chymaint o drafodaethau wyneb yn wyneb ar draws Cymru, gyda thrafodaethau yn y Cynulliad, a'n cynigion ar brawf yn barhaus, yr oedd hon yn broses wirioneddol agored, a chroesawaf hynny.

I turn to the amendments. Regarding Jonathan Morgan's amendment 6, although he is not here to propose it, the National Council—ELWa, with its chief executive post, will have a major part to play in delivering its action plan and, over the next year or so, the council will finalise its new funding arrangements. I am increasing its programme funding for 2003-04 by a further £6 million, and ELWa will find a further £2 million from its existing overall programme provision for this year. Therefore, a further £8 million budget will be allocated to sixth forms and further education institutions to meet the pay, price and demographic pressures that they face. That will enable the council to complete the evolution from inherited programmes, and to play a full part in the development of learning pathways.

On Jocelyn's amendments, 'The Learning Country: Learning Pathways 14-19', and the action plan are not about new structures. We have asked local authorities and ELWa to tell us how they will deliver based on existing networks rather than creating new ones. That is stated clearly in the action plan at paragraph 3.1. The proposals are designed to ensure flexible and clearly sign-posted learning routes. There is a great deal of support for 'The Learning Country: Learning Pathways 14-19', which was strongly reflected in the consultation responses, in the many discussions held throughout the process, and in the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee.

The action plan takes funding issues seriously. We are committed to establishing a financial modelling group to work with all sectors to address these issues and, given the importance of these proposals to the success of our young people and our country, I hope

from people who were already working in close partnership. They were all considered responses and were of great help in driving this action plan forward.

With so many face-to-face discussions across Wales, with discussions in the Assembly, and with our proposals continually tested, this was a truly transparent process, and I welcome that.

Trof at y gwelliannau. O ran gwelliant 6 Jonathan Morgan, er nad yw yma i'w gynnig, bydd gan y Cyngor Cenedlaethol—ELWa, gyda swydd ei brif weithredwr, ran fawr i'w chwarae wrth gyflawni ei gynllun gweithredu a, thros y flwyddyn neu ddwy nesaf, bydd y cyngor yn cwblhau ei drefniadau cyllido newydd. Yr wyf yn rhoi £6 miliwn arall o gyllid ar gyfer ei raglen yn 2003-04, a bydd ELWa yn dod o hyd i £2 filiwn arall o ddarpariaeth eleni ar gyfer ei raglen gyffredinol bresennol. Felly, dyrennir £8 miliwn arall o'r gyllideb i sefydliadau chweched dosbarth ac addysg bellach i dalu'r cyflogau a'r prisiau ac i ddiwallu'r anghenion demograffig a wynebant. Bydd hynny'n galluogi'r cyngor i gwblhau datblygiad y rhaglenni a etifeddwyd, ac i chwarae rhan lawn yn natblygiad llwybrau dysgu.

O ran gwelliannau Jocelyn, nid oes a wnelo 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu: Llwybrau Dysgu 14-19' a'r cynllun gweithredu â strwythurau newydd. Yr ydym wedi gofyn i awdurdodau lleol ac ELWa ddweud wrthym sut y byddant yn cyflawni gan ddefnyddio rhwydweithiau presennol yn hytrach na chreu rhai newydd. Nodir hynny'n eglur yn y cynllun gweithredu ym mharagraff 3.1. Bwriedir i'r cynigion sicrhau llwybrau dysgu hyblyg sydd wedi'u nodi'n eglur. Mae llawer iawn o gefnogaeth i 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu: Llwybrau Dysgu 14-19', a adlewyrchwyd yn gryf yn yr ymatebion ymgynghori, yn y trafodaethau niferus a gynhaliwyd drwy gydol y broses, ac yn y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes.

Mae'r cynllun gweithredu yn cymryd materion cyllido o ddifrif. Yr ydym yn ymrwymedig i sefydlu grŵp modelu ariannol i weithio gyda phob sector i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn, ac o gofio pwysigrwydd y cynigion hyn i lwyddiant ein pobl ifanc a'n



that the Assembly is prepared to go further than simply noting them. I therefore reject the amendments.

The action plan will give all our young people more choice for a wide range of relevant and motivating courses, and the flexibility to change direction without losing the benefits gained. It will provide opportunities and experiences to gain the essential skills needed for life and work; a smooth transition from education to work; the support needed to help young people remain in learning and to get the most out of it from the age of 14 onwards; the opportunity to see the age of 16 as a progress point, not a cut-off point; a greater chance of achieving level 2 or level 3 qualifications and less chance of leaving learning with no qualifications; the opportunity to put something back into their communities; and a chance to participate in the development of the proposals. Wales will have a better-educated, higher-skilled potential workforce. We will have more motivated—and, I hope, happier—young people in our education system; better schools, colleges and training opportunities; better ways to judge the performance of learning settings; and young citizens who are prepared to give something back to society. All of that will make significant progress towards the aims of equality of opportunity, social inclusion and sustainable development.

The action plan is about a Wales-wide strategic approach, securing equality of opportunity for all young people, including the most able, those with special educational needs, black and minority ethnic young people, those who are disadvantaged, disengaged, or those involved in the youth justice system.

Making the right links and careful planning will be crucial. We are establishing an overarching 14 to 19 steering group with close links to what is happening at local level, as well as the ability to undertake a strategic overview. We will ensure that learners are part of this process by setting up a young people's advisory group. We ask organisations responsible for plans affecting young people to involve them in developing those plans for the future.

gwlad, gobeithiaf fod y Cynulliad yn barod i wneud mwy na'u nodi yn unig. Felly gwrthodaf y gwelliannau.

Rhydd y cynllun gweithredu fwy o ddewis i'n pobl ifanc i gyd ar gyfer ystod eang o gyrsgiau perthnasol ac ysgogol, a'r hyblygrwydd i newid cyfeiriad heb gollir buddiannau a enillwyd. Bydd yn darparu cyfleoedd a phrofiadau i ennill y sgiliau hanfodol sydd eu hangen ar gyfer bywyd a gwaith; newid llyfn o addysg i waith; y gefnogaeth sydd ei hangen i helpu pobl ifanc i barhau i ddysgu a manteisio i'r eithaf arno o 14 oed ymlaen; y cyfle i weld 16 oed fel pwynt datblygiad pellach ac nid fel torbwynt; mwy o gyfle i ennill cymwysterau lefel 2 neu lefel 3 a llai o gyfle i adael dysgu heb unrhyw gymwysterau; y cyfle i ad-dalu i'w cymunedau mewn rhyw ffordd; a chyfle i gyfranogi yn natblygiad y cynigion. Bydd gan Gymru ddarpar weithlu wedi ei addysgu'n well, gyda sgiliau gwell. Bydd gennyf bobl ifanc mwy brwdfrydig—a hapusach gobeithio—yn ein cyfundrefn addysg; gwell ysgolion, colegau a chyfleoedd hyfforddi; gwell ffyrdd o farnu perfformiad sefydliadau dysgu; a dinasyddion ifanc sy'n barod i ad-dalu cymdeithas mewn rhyw ffordd. Bydd hyn oll yn golygu y gwneir cynnydd mawr tuag at y nodau cyfle cyfartal, cynhwysiant cymdeithasol a datblygu cynaliadwy.

Mae a wnelo'r cynllun gweithredu ag ymagwedd strategol Cymru gyfan, sicrhau cyfle cyfartal i bob person ifanc, gan gynnwys y rhai mwyaf abl, y rhai ag anghenion addysgol arbennig, pobl ifanc groenddu a rhai o leiafrifoedd ethnig, y rheini sydd o dan anfantais, sydd wedi ymddieithrio neu'r rheini sy'n gysylltiedig â'r system cyfiawnder ieuenctid.

Bydd gwneud y cysylltiadau cywir a chynllunio'n ofalus yn hollbwysig. Yr ydym yn sefydlu grŵp llywio sy'n rhychwantu pobl ifanc 14 i 19 oed gyda chysylltiadau agos â'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn lleol, yn ogystal â'r gallu i gynnal trosolwg strategol. Byddwn yn sicrhau bod dysgwyr yn rhan o'r broses hon drwy sefydlu grŵp ymgynghorol i bobl ifanc. Gofynnwn i'r sefydliadau sy'n gyfrifol am gynlluniau sy'n effeithio ar bobl ifanc i'w cynnwys wrth ddatblygu'r cynlluniau hynny

ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Our overarching target of having 95 per cent of young people ready for higher-skill employment or higher education by 2015 is ambitious and aspirational. The consultation responses recognised this, but supported it.

Mae ein targed cyffredin o gael 95 y cant o bobl ifanc yn barod ar gyfer cyflogaeth sgiliau uwch neu addysg uwch erbyn 2015 yn uchelgeisiol ac yn ddyheadol. Cydnabu'r ymatebion ymgynghori hyn, ond fe'i cefnogwyd.

There is a will and an enthusiasm to aim high. We will need to build on and progressively refine our system of performance indicators so that they can capture the achievements of young people. We will establish a national award for learners, based on the outcomes of the piloting of the Welsh baccalaureate. The award will genuinely meet the needs of young people and will be robust, transferable and credible. It will be available at foundation, intermediate and advanced levels. Young people will gain the award through success in a wide range of qualifications in a wide range of settings.

Mae penderfyniad a brwdfrydedd i anelu'n uchel. Bydd angen inni adeiladu ar ein system o ddangosyddion perfformiad a'u mireinio'n gynyddol fel y gallant fanteisio ar gyflawniadau pobl ifanc. Byddwn yn sefydlu gwobr genedlaethol i ddysgwyr, yn seiliedig ar ganlyniadau rhaglen beilot bagloriaeth Cymru. Bydd y wobwr yn diwallu anghenion pobl ifanc yn wirioneddol a bydd yn gadarn, yn drosglwyddadwy ac yn gredadwy. Bydd ar gael ar lefelau sylfaen, canolradd ac uwch. Bydd pobl ifanc yn ennill y wobwr drwy lwyddo mewn ystod eang o gymwysterau mewn ystod eang o osodiadau.

The action plan sets out how we will develop the criteria so that learners can choose learning pathways that make sense for them. We will move away from the specific, vocational and academic descriptors—an exclusive route to learning. We will use language that reflects parity of esteem for achievements at particular levels. The learning pathways will provide broad choice and flexibility. Learners will be able to keep their options open while building up a portfolio of achievements, qualifications, skills and experiences. Option menus will be developed locally to ensure that choices meet the needs of young people. Working groups will enable all sectors to contribute towards the developments and build on best practice. Our commitment to working in partnership is unshakeable.

Noda'r cynllun gweithredu sut y byddwn yn datblygu'r meini prawf fel y gall dysgwyr ddewis llwybrau dysgu sy'n gwneud synnwyr iddynt hwy. Byddwn yn symud i ffwrdd o'r disgrifwyr penodol, galwedigaethol ac academiaidd—llwybr neilltuedig i ddysgu. Byddwn yn defnyddio iaith sy'n adlewyrchu parch cyfartal i gyflawniadau ar lefelau penodol. Bydd y llwybrau dysgu yn darparu dewis eang a hyblygrwydd. Bydd dysgwyr yn gallu cadw eu hopsiynau yn agored tra'n cronni portffolio o gyflawniadau, cymwysterau, sgiliau a phrofiad. Datblygir dewislenni yn lleol i sicrhau bod dewisiadau yn diwallu anghenion pobl ifanc. Bydd gweithgorau yn galluogi pob sector i gyfrannu tuag at y datblygiadau ac adeiladu ar arfer gorau. Mae ein hymrwymiad i weithio mewn partneriaeth yn ddiysgog.

All young people will have access to learning coaches to help them travel down their learning pathways, and we will build on information services such as Canllaw Online, LearnDirect, the National Grid for Learning, and Careers Wales online. In the first two years, we will concentrate on refining the criteria for learning pathways and gathering evidence from the pilots. The 14 to 19 networks will deliver locally and develop the

Bydd pob person ifanc yn gallu manteisio ar hyfforddwyr dysgu i'w helpu i deithio ar hyd eu llwybrau dysgu, a byddwn yn adeiladu ar wasanaethau gwybodaeth megis Canllaw Online, LearnDirect, y Grid Dysgu Cenedlaethol a Gyrfa Cymru ar-lein. Yn ystod y ddwy flynedd gyntaf, byddwn yn canolbwyntio ar fireinio'r meini prawf ar gyfer llwybrau dysgu a chasglu tystiolaeth o'r rhaglenni peilot. Bydd y rhwydweithiau 14 i

infrastructure. We will review the timetable as it unfolds to ensure that change is implemented efficiently, effectively and sustainably.

This action plan will provide all young people in Wales with a flexible portfolio for life and work. It will meet the needs of our economy, our communities and our culture. It will give our young people and our country the edge. I commend it to Members.

**Helen Mary Jones:** I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 1: insert a new point after point 2, and renumber accordingly:

*notes that the action plan outlines measures to establish 14 to 19 networks despite opposition from education practitioners who insist that too many networks are taking them away from their main concern, which is the provision of learning opportunities.*

I propose amendment 2: insert a new point after point 2, and renumber accordingly:

*notes the uncertainty and lack of support expressed in relation to the learning pathways outlined in the consultation document and emphasises the need for access to flexible and clearly sign-posted learning routes.*

I propose amendment 3: insert a new point after point 2, and renumber accordingly:

*notes the serious concerns raised during the consultation process in relation to funding.*

I propose amendment 4: insert a new point after point 2, and renumber accordingly:

*notes with grave concern that the lack of capacity of, and lack of confidence in, ELWa may have a serious impact on the ability to deliver the objectives of 'The Learning Country: Learning Pathways 14-19', and calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to*

19 oed yn darparu'n lleol ac yn datblygu'r seilwaith. Byddwn yn adolygu'r amserlen wrth iddi ddatblygu i sicrhau y gweithredir y newid yn effeithlon, yn effeithiol ac mewn modd cynaliadwy.

Bydd y cynllun gweithredu hwn yn rhoi portffolio hyblyg ar gyfer bywyd a gwaith i bob person ifanc yng Nghymru. Bydd yn diwallu anghenion ein heconomi, ein cymunedau a'n diwylliant. Bydd yn sicrhau y bydd ein pobl ifanc a'n gwlad ar y blaen. Fe'i cymeradwyaf i'r Aelodau.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 1: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ôl pwynt 2, ac ailrifo yn ôl y gofyn:

*yn nodi fod y cynllun gweithredu yn amlinellu mesurau i sefydlu rhwydweithiau 14 i 19 er gwaethaf gwrthwynebiad gan ymarferwyr ym myd addysg sy'n mynnu fod gormod o rwydweithiau yn tynnu eu sylw oddi ar y mater pwysicaf, sef darparu cyfleoedd dysgu.*

Cynigiau welliant 2: ychwanegu pwynt newydd, ar ôl pwynt 2, ac ailrifo yn ôl y gofyn:

*yn nodi'r ansicrwydd a'r diffyg cefnogaeth a fynegwyd mewn perthynas â'r llwybrau dysgu a amlinellwyd yn y ddogfen ymgynghorol ac yn pwysleisio'r angen am fynediad at ffyrdd dysgu hyblyg sydd wedi'u hegluro'n syml.*

Cynigiau welliant 3: ychwanegu pwynt newydd, ar ôl pwynt 2, ac ailrifo yn ôl y gofyn:

*yn nodi'r pryderon difrifol a fynegwyd yn ystod y broses ymgynghori mewn perthynas â chyllid.*

Cynigiau welliant 4: ychwanegu pwynt newydd, ar ôl pwynt 2, ac ailrifo yn ôl y gofyn:

*yn nodi gyda phryder difrifol y gallai'r diffyg capasiti yn ELWa, a'r diffyg hyder ynddo, gael effaith ddifrifol ar y gallu i gyflawni amcanion 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu: Llwybrau Dysgu 14-19', ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau bod*

*ensure that effective leadership is in place to enable ELWa to deliver these objectives.* *arweinyddiaeth effeithiol ar waith i alluogi ELWa i gyflawni'r amcanion hyn.*

I propose amendment 5: in point 3, delete: Cynigiaf welliant 5: ym mhwynt 3, dileu

*agrees that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning should* *yn cytuno y dylai'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes fynd ati*

and replace with a rhoi'r canlynol yn ei le:

*notes that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning will.* *yn nodi y bydd y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn mynd ati*

I would have wished, in my last contribution in this National Assembly, to be able to be altogether positive. There is much in the learning agenda on which we have commitments and beliefs in common. However, unfortunately, we find ourselves with serious concerns about the action plan attached to this document, while we strongly approve of the principles on which it is based. Cynog Dafis, if he is called to speak, will speak in detail to amendments 1 and 2, although they basically speak for themselves. We certainly do not need a plethora of more partnerships—I have lost count of the number that this document proposes.

Pe bai'n bosibl byddwn wedi dymuno bod yn hollol gadarnhaol yn fy nghyfraniad olaf yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol hwn. Mae llawer yn yr agenda ddysgu sy'n ymrwymiadau a chredoau cyffredin gennym. Fodd bynnag, yn anffodus, mae gennym bryderon difrifol ynghylch y cynllun gweithredu sydd ynghlwm wrth y ddogfen hon, er ein bod yn cymeradwyo'n gryf yr egwyddorion y'i seilir arnynt. Bydd Cynog Dafis, os gelwir arno i siarad, yn sôn yn fanwl am welliannau 1 a 2, er eu bod yn siarad drostynt hwy eu hunain. Yn sicr nid oes angen gormodedd o bartneriaethau—yr wyf wedi colli cyfrif o'r nifer y mae'r ddogfen hon yn ei gynnig.

I will speak to amendments 3, 4 and 5. On amendment 3, it is important that the Assembly recognises that major concerns were raised during the consultation about funding issues. I heard what the Minister said today but, frankly, we have been told this before, and I am reaching the point when I do not believe it anymore. Learning providers clearly do not believe it anymore either. This Assembly should register its concern, so that the next Assembly can take it on board. This work is important and positive but it cannot be done on the cheap.

Siaradaf am welliannau 3, 4 a 5. O ran gwelliant 3, mae'n bwysig bod y Cynulliad yn cydnabod pryderon mawr a nodwyd yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad ar faterion cyllido. Clywais yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog heddiw, ond, a bod yn onest, dywedwyd hyn wrthym o'r blaen, ac yr wyf yn cyrraedd y pwynt lle nad wyf yn ei gredu bellach. Mae'n amlwg nad yw'r darparwyr dysgu yn ei gredu bellach ychwaith. Dylai'r Cynulliad hwn gofnodi ei bryder, fel y gall y Cynulliad nesaf weithredu arno. Mae'r gwaith hwn yn bwysig ac yn gadarnhaol ond ni ellir ei wneud am y nesaf peth i ddim.

On amendment 5, we are not content to agree with what is before us today because, as I have said, although we are happy with the principles, we are not convinced that this is the right way to deliver on them. Our concerns about the plethora of networks, funding and flexibility mean that we cannot, as a party, agree to what is before us.

O ran gwelliant 5, nid ydym yn fodlon cytuno â'r hyn sydd ger ein bron heddiw oherwydd, fel y dywedais, er ein bod yn fodlon ar yr egwyddorion, nid ydym yn argyhoeddedig mai dyma'r ffordd gywir o'u cyflawni. Golyga ein pryderon am y gormodedd o rwydweithiau, cyllido a hyblygrwydd na allwn, fel plaid, gytuno i'r hyn sydd ger ein bron.

I will address my main remarks to Cyfeiriau fy mhrif sylwadau at welliant 4. Yn

amendment 4. ELWa is obviously a key body in terms of developing the 14 to 19 learning pathways agenda. Indeed, it is the key player in delivering all the post-16 objectives included in 'The Learning Country'. The principle of a single body promoting and funding learning post-16 is one to which this party is firmly committed, as is the Assembly as a whole. Establishing ELWa was the right thing to do. However, the management of that establishment process and the subsequent management of ELWa itself has reached the point where it constitutes a national disgrace. I am not asking the Minister to respond today on the issues that are under consideration at present as part of the audit process. I have repeatedly acknowledged in the Chamber that she is unable to do so yet, although I will be fascinated to hear what she has to say after tomorrow. However, I urge her, one last time, to acknowledge and tackle the wider and deeper problems of which those particular issues may prove to be symptoms. ELWa's management has not been able to develop relationships of trust with learning providers—colleges, schools, and voluntary or private sector training providers. There are concerns about the morale of front-line ELWa staff who often do their best in difficult circumstances. That morale is constantly lowered by insecurity and poor-quality management.

The Minister has countered in the past by saying that ELWa has met its targets. However, the reality is that ELWa sets its own targets, in agreement with the Minister. Anyway, it is the learning providers who have met most of those targets, sometimes in spite of, rather than because of, their relationship with ELWa. We face the possibility of a £10.9 million shortfall in school funding for sixth forms, cuts of 10 per cent in funding per learner for foundation modern apprenticeships, 6 per cent per learner for modern apprenticeships, and 5.5 per cent per learner in work-based learning for adults. That is at a time when the costs for learning providers are spiralling. I hope that the Minister's announcement today will go some way towards addressing that, which we would welcome. However, it begs the question as to why these issues were not anticipated and why those working in education and training have had to experience

amlwg, mae ELWa yn gorff allweddol o ran datblygu'r agenda llwybrau dysgu 14 i 19. Yn wir, ELWa yw'r prif chwaraewr yn y broses o gyflawni'r holl amcanion ôl-16 a gynhwysir yn 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu'. Mae'r egwyddor o un corff yn hyrwyddo ac yn cyllido dysgu ôl-16 yn un y mae'r blaid hon yn hollol ymrwymedig iddi, fel y mae'r Cynulliad cyfan. Sefydlu ELWa oedd y peth cywir i'w wneud. Fodd bynnag, mae rheoli'r broses sefydlu a'r rheolaeth ddilynol ar ELWa ei hun wedi cyrraedd y pwynt lle mae'n warth cenedlaethol. Ni ofynnaf i'r Gweinidog ymateb heddiw ar y materion sydd dan sylw ar hyn o bryd fel rhan o'r broses archwilio. Yr wyf wedi cydnabod droeon yn y Siambr na all wneud hynny eto, er y bydd diddordeb gennyf glywed yr hyn sydd ganddi i'w ddweud ar ôl yfory. Fodd bynnag, fe'i hanogaf, am y tro olaf, i gydnabod a mynd i'r afael â phroblemau ehangach a dyfnach y materion penodol hynny a all fod yn symptomau yn y pen draw. Nid yw rheolwyr ELWa wedi gallu datblygu cydberthnasau o ymddiriedaeth â darparwyr dysgu—colegau, ysgolion, a darparwyr hyfforddiant yn y sector gwirfoddol neu'r sector preifat. Mae pryderon ynghylch morâl staff llinell flaen ELWa sydd yn aml yn gwneud eu gorau mewn amgylchiadau anodd. Caiff y morâl hwnnw ei leihau yn gyson gan ansicrwydd a rheolaeth o ansawdd gwael.

Mae'r Gweinidog wedi gwrthdadau yn y gorffennol drwy ddweud bod ELWa wedi cyrraedd ei dargedau. Fodd bynnag, y realiti yw bod ELWa yn pennu ei dargedau ei hun, mewn cytundeb â'r Gweinidog. Beth bynnag, y darparwyr dysgu sydd wedi cyrraedd y rhan fwyaf o'r targedau hynny, weithiau er gwaethaf, yn hytrach nag oherwydd, eu perthynas ag ELWa. Wynebwn y posibilrwydd o ddiffyg o £10.9 miliwn mewn cyllid ysgolion ar gyfer darpariaeth chweched dosbarth, toriadau o 10 y cant mewn cyllid fesul dysgwr ar gyfer prentisiaethau modern sylfaen, 6 y cant fesul dysgwr ar gyfer prentisiaethau modern, a 5.5 y cant fesul dysgwr mewn dysgu yn seiliedig ar waith i oedolion. Mae hynny ar adeg pan fo'r costau ar gyfer darparwyr dysgu yn codi. Gobeithiaf y bydd cyhoeddiad y Gweinidog heddiw yn gwneud rhywfaint i fynd i'r afael â hynny, a byddem yn croesawu hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhagdybio'r cwestiwn pam na

so much insecurity over the last few months.

ragwelwyd y problemau hyn a pham y bu'n rhaid i'r rheini sy'n gweithio ym meysydd addysg a hyfforddiant brofi cymaint o ansicrwydd yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf.

4.30 p.m.

ELWa has said that it cannot afford to give more generous provision in terms of paying for training and education. However, it still persists in spending millions of pounds on advertising, and then states that the Minister is not giving it a sufficient budget. The Minister tells us time and time again that everything is fine—but it is not. Putting it right will be a major challenge. Frankly, the Minister shows no sign of understanding that. She has misused—if not broken—the Standing Orders of this body in an attempt to restrict information and stifle debate. She has refused to debate these issues here, although she has been prepared to attempt a defence of the indefensible in the newspapers and on television. She has shown a stunning arrogance and a lack of grasp in terms of approaching all the questions that have been raised about ELWa's management. She appears either unwilling or unable to address the concerns of learning providers and learners, or to get to grip with the situation at all. The people of Wales may judge her harshly for this failure. Putting ELWa right will need to be an urgent priority for the next Assembly Government. ELWa, as a body, has the potential to transform the post-16 learning scene in Wales. ELWa as it is currently managed is more a force for stagnation than for transformation. The next National Assembly Government—

Mae ELWa wedi dweud na all fforddio rhoi darpariaeth fwy hael o ran talu am hyfforddiant ac addysg. Fodd bynnag, mae'n parhau i wario miliynau o bunnoedd ar hysbysebu, gan ddatgan wedyn nad yw'r Gweinidog yn rhoi digon o gyllideb iddo. Dywed y Gweinidog wrthym dro ar ôl tro y bydd popeth yn iawn—ond nid ydyw. Bydd unioni pethau yn her fawr. A bod yn onest, nid yw'r Gweinidog yn dangos ei bod yn deall hynny. Mae wedi camddefnyddio—os nad wedi torri—Rheolau Sefydlog y corff hwn mewn ymgais i gyfyngu ar wybodaeth ac atal dadl. Mae wedi gwrthod trafod y materion hyn yma, er iddi fod yn barod i ymdrechu i amddiffyn yr anniffynadwy yn y papurau newydd ac ar deledu. Mae wedi dangos haerllugrwydd aruthrol a diffyg gafael o ran ymdrin â'r holl gwestiynau a godwyd am reolaeth ELWa. Ymddengys naill ai'n amharod neu'n analluog i fynd i'r afael â phryderon darparwyr dysgu a dysgwyr, neu i fynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa o gwbl. Efallai y bydd pobl Cymru yn ei barnu'n hallt am y methiant hwn. Bydd angen i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad nesaf roi'r flaenoriaeth i'r gwaith o roi trefn ar ELWa. Mae gan ELWa, fel corff, y potensial i drawsffurfio'r maes dysgu ôl-16 yng Nghymru. Mae ELWa, fel y'i rheolir ar hyn o bryd yn fwy o rym ar gyfer marweidd-dra nag yn rym ar gyfer trawsnewid. Bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol nesaf—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. You need to wind up.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Mae angen ichi ddirwyn i ben.

**Helen Mary Jones:** The next National Assembly Government must provide political leadership to enable ELWa to deliver on the vision behind its establishment. This Assembly Government clearly cannot or will not.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol nesaf ddarparu arweinyddiaeth wleidyddol i alluogi ELWa i weithredu ar y weledigaeth y tu ôl i'w sefydlu. Yn amlwg, ni all neu ni fydd y Llywodraeth Cynulliad hwn yn gwneud hynny.

**William Graham:** I propose the following amendment in the name of Jonathan Morgan.

**William Graham:** Cynigiaf y gwelliant canlynol yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Gwelliant

Amendment 6: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

*expresses doubt as to whether ELWa will be able to play a strategic role in delivering the agenda.*

**Tom Middlehurst:** I welcome the opportunity to speak for the last time in the Chamber and to speak in this debate. It is an opportunity to focus on the issues that matter to the people of Wales: in this case, the training and learning opportunities for 14 to 19-year-olds. Any test of the strategy's success must be set against the achievements. Are we providing a full range of training and educational opportunities for young people in Wales? Are our institutions, colleges and training establishments delivering our agenda, as described in 'A Learning Country'? That is why we created the National Council for Education and Training Wales, now called ELWa. We said, with overwhelming cross-party support, that we needed to rid ourselves of wasteful competition for placements in the respective schools, colleges and training centres that operated without proper regard for the needs of trainees and learners. We now centre on the issue of providing a full range of diverse learning and training opportunities rather than the bums-on-seats—perhaps that language is inappropriate and I should say bottoms-on-seats—approach that did not address the fundamental needs of learners in Wales.

By any objective measure, ELWa and its partners have largely delivered on that agenda, exceeding targets and offering the kind of diversity that we want to see for young people in particular.

**Alison Halford:** Thank you for giving way. Do you share my concern that there are no Tories here to discuss such an important document?

**Peter Rogers:** I am here.

**Alison Halford:** There is one Tory here.

**David Ian Jones:** I am also here.

6: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

*yn mynegi amheuan ynghylch a fydd ELWa yn gallu chwarae rhan strategol yn y gwaith o weithredu'r agenda.*

**Tom Middlehurst:** Croesawaf y cyfle i siarad am y tro olaf yn y Siambr ac i siarad yn y ddadl hon. Mae'n gyfle i ganolbwyntio ar y materion sydd o bwys i bobl Cymru: yn yr achos hwn, y cyfleoedd hyfforddi a dysgu i bobl ifanc 14 i 19 mlwydd oed. Rhaid i unrhyw brawf o lwyddiant y strategaeth gael ei osod yn erbyn y cyflawniadau. A ydym yn darparu'r ystod lawn o gyfleoedd hyfforddi a chyfleoedd addysgol i bobl ifanc yng Nghymru? A yw ein sefydliadau, ein colegau a'n sefydliadau hyfforddi yn cyflawni ein hagenda, fel y'i disgrifir yn 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu'? Dyna pam y crëwyd Cyngor Cenedlaethol Cymru dros Addysg a Hyfforddiant gennym, a elwir bellach yn ELWa. Dywedasom, gyda chefnogaeth drawsbleidiol aruthrol, fod angen inni gael gwared â chystadleuaeth wastraffus am leoliadau yn yr ysgolion, colegau a'r canolfannau hyfforddi priodol a weithredai heb roi ystyriaeth briodol i anghenion hyfforddeion a dysgwyr. Canolbwyntiwn yn awr ar ddarparu ystod lawn o gyfleoedd dysgu a hyfforddi gwahanol yn hytrach na sicrhau bod digon o ddysgwyr ar gael—ymagwedd nad ymdriniodd ag anghenion sylfaenol dysgwyr yng Nghymru.

O safbwynt gwrthrychol, mae ELWa a'i bartneriaid wedi cyflawni'r agenda honno i raddau helaeth, wedi mynd y tu hwnt i'r targedau ac wedi cynnig y math o amrywiaeth yr ydym am ei weld ar gyfer pobl ifanc yn benodol.

**Alison Halford:** Diolch am ildio. A rannwch fy mhryder nad oes unrhyw Doriaid yma i drafod dogfen mor bwysig?

**Peter Rogers:** Yr wyf fi yma.

**Alison Halford:** Mae un Tori yma.

**David Ian Jones:** Yr wyf fi yma hefyd.

**Alison Halford:** Okay, there are two Tories in the Chamber. However, that is not enough to discuss such an important debate.

**Tom Middlehurst:** I regret that the Chamber is not better attended generally. It is worth recording that the Tories were never enthusiastic about the dissolution of the Training and Enterprise Councils and were strongly opposed to the creation of ELWa in the early days. They have now learned their lessons.

**Peter Rogers:** Will you give way?

**Tom Middlehurst:** No I will not; my time is limited.

ELWa should be judged against the kind of objectives to which I have referred. We now have a joined-up approach to learning, which is centred on the needs of learners. ELWa is central to that. However, it has come under the microscope, not in respect of its central purpose or its achievements, but, regrettably, as a consequence of a high profile media campaign, fuelled by opposition parties, for blatant political gain. I regret that. Highly personalised attacks have damaged ELWa, without any perceived benefits for learners. Heads on poles may give some perverse gratification to some, but it will do nothing to further the interests of learners. We strive to achieve and promote a learning country, and we know that skills and knowledge are key to wealth creation. ELWa is fundamental to those objectives, and it is the right organisation for the job in hand. We should think carefully before we allow party political considerations, and the use of extravagant language, to undermine its work. That is perhaps exemplified most by the unfortunate opening credits to *Dragon's Eye*. The programme's opening line, which stated that it would address the crisis engulfing ELWa, was an overstatement and was damaging to the organisation. It does not deserve that kind of accolade.

Mistakes will be made from time to time. It is a huge organisation, which is in its infancy. However, arguments about process and procedure should not be used to deflect from

**Alison Halford:** O'r gorau, mae dau Dori yn y Siambr. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n ddigon i drafod dadl mor bwysig.

**Tom Middlehurst:** Gresynaf nad oes mwy o Aelodau yn y Siambr yn gyffredinol. Mae'n werth cofnodi na fu'r Torïaid erioed yn frwdfrydig ynghylch diddymu'r Cyngorau Hyfforddi a Menter a buont yn wrthwynebus iawn ar y dechrau i greu ELWa. Maent wedi dysgu eu gwersi erbyn hyn.

**Peter Rogers:** A ildiwch?

**Tom Middlehurst:** Na wnaif; mae fy amser wedi ei gyfyngu.

Dylid barnu ELWa yn erbyn y math o amcanion y cyfeiriais atynt. Mae gennym ymagwedd gydgyssylltiedig tuag at ddysgu yn awr, sy'n canolbwyntio ar anghenion dysgwyr. Mae ELWa yn ganolog i hynny. Fodd bynnag, bu'n destun archwilio manwl, nid mewn perthynas â'i nod canolog na'i gyflawniadau, ond, yn anffodus, o ganlyniad i ymgyrch proffil uchel gan y cyfryngau, wedi ei hybu gan wrthbleidiau, er budd gwleidyddol amlwg. Gresynaf at hynny. Mae ymosodiadau personol iawn wedi effeithio'n andwyol ar ELWa, ac nid yw wedi rhoi unrhyw fuddiannau amlwg i ddysgwyr. Efallai y bydd cosbi rhai yn rhoi rhywfaint o bleser i eraill, ond ni wna unrhyw beth i hyrwyddo buddiannau dysgwyr. Anelwn at gyflawni a hyrwyddo gwlad sy'n dysgu, a gwyddom mai sgiliau a gwybodaeth yw'r allwedd i greu cyfoeth. Mae ELWa yn hanfodol i'r amcanion hynny, a dyma'r sefydliad cywir i wneud y gwaith hwnnw. Dylem feddwl yn ofalus cyn caniatáu i ystyriaethau pleidiol, a'r defnydd o iaith eithafol, danseilio ei waith. Efallai mai'r enghraifft orau o hynny yw teitlau agoriadol anffodus *Dragon's Eye*. Yr oedd llinell agoriadol y rhaglen, a nododd y byddai'n mynd i'r afael â'r argyfwng a oedd yn wynebu ELWa, yn or-ddweud ac yn niweidiol i'r sefydliad. Nid yw'n haeddu'r math hwnnw o anrhydedd.

Gwneir camgymeriadau o bryd i'w gilydd. Mae'n sefydliad enfawr, sydd prin wedi dechrau datblygu. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylid defnyddio dadleuon ynghylch proses a



the work that the Assembly has started, which must continue if we are going to deliver on our objectives to create a learning country.

**Gareth Jones:** Mae fy sylwadau yn ymwneud yn bennaf â lle mae'r cynllun gweithredu hwn yn cyfeirio at yr hyfforddwr dysgu, neu'r anogwr dysgu, fel y'i gelwir weithiau. Mae'n argymhelliad pwysig yn y ddogfen ymghynghori wreiddiol, a oedd yn datgan y dylai fod cyngor a chymorth ar gael gan hyfforddwr dysgu enwebedig i bob unigolyn ifanc. Dyna'r man cychwyn. Ym mharagraff 6.5 o'r cynllun gweithredu, mae pethau wedi newid:

'Ni ragwelir o reidrwydd y byddai llawer o Hyfforddwyr Dysgu llawn amser, heblaw efallai i'r bobl ifanc hynny sydd angen cefnogaeth ychwanegol ddwys fyddai'n cyfuno swyddogaeth Annogwr Dysgu a chefnogaeth bersonol mwy dwys megis yr hyn sy'n cael ei gynnig ar hyn o bryd trwy Gynllun Porth Ieuenctid a Mynediad Ieuenctid'

Mae'r cynnig gwreiddiol felly wedi newid yn sylweddol ac yn sylfaenol. Nid wyf yn beirniadu hynny. Mae'n siŵr bod hynny'n deillio o'r drefn ymgynghorol, ond mae'r newid hwn yn creu ansicrwydd, ac mae'r cynllun ei hun yn annelwig ar y math o gymorth a gynnigir, a phwy yn union ddylai gynorthwyo'r unigolyn. Er enghraifft, mae datganiad yn creu ansicrwydd ynghylch cynghorwyr Gyrfa Cymru ym mharagraff 6.6. Mae'n datgan:

'I'r bobl ifanc hynny sydd mewn dysgu neu gyflogaeth y tu allan i'r ysgol neu goleg, efallai y gall Cynghorwyr Gyrfa Cymru gyflawni Swyddogaeth Annogwr Dysgu'

Nid yw'r iaith honno yn ddigon ystyrllon a bwriadus i'w chynnwys mewn cynllun gweithredu. Mae'n annelwig. Mae'r cynllun gweithredu'n argymhell sefydlu is-grŵp anogwr dysgu i ystyried ystod o bosibiliadau dros gyfnod o amser, gyda'r bwriad y byddai'r holl ddysgwyr—a dyma'r newid eto ym mharagraff 6.10:

'gan gynnwys y rhai ag anghenion addysgol arbennig, yn cael cefnogaeth briodol erbyn

gweithdrefn i wyro oddi wrth y gwaith y mae'r Cynulliad wedi ei ddechrau, sydd yn gorfod parhau os ydym i gyflawni ein hamcanion i greu gwlad sy'n dysgu.

**Gareth Jones:** My comments relate mainly to where this action plan refers to the training coach, or the learning coach, as it is sometimes called. It is an important recommendation in the original consultation document, which stated that every young individual should have access to advice and support from a designated learning coach. That is the starting point. In paragraph 6.5 of the action plan, things have changed:

'It is not necessarily envisaged there would be many full-time Learning Coaches, except perhaps from those young people who need intensive additional support combining the role of Learning Coach and more intensive personal support, such as that which is currently offered through Youth Gateway and Youth Access.'

The original proposal has therefore changed significantly and fundamentally. I do not criticise that. I am sure that that results from the consultation process, but this change creates uncertainty, and the plan itself is ambiguous on the kind of support that will be offered, and who exactly should assist the individual. For example, a statement in paragraph 6.6. creates uncertainty about Careers Wales advisers. It states:

'For those young people who are in learning or employment outside the school or college setting, Careers Wales Advisers might assume the role of Learning Coach'

That language is not meaningful or specific enough to be included in an action plan. It is ambiguous. The action plan recommends establishing a learning coach sub-group to consider a range of possibilities over a period of time, with the intention that all learners—and this is the change again in paragraph 6.10:

including those with special educational needs having appropriate support by

mis Medi 2007’.

Dyna a ddywedir yn y ddogfen Gymraeg. Yn y ddogfen Saesneg dywedir,

‘having appropriate Learning Coach support by September 2007.’

Mae’r ddau beth hynny’n gwbl wahanol. Pa fersiwn sy’n gywir? Dylai’r Gweinidog ailystyried y rhan hon o’r cynllun, sy’n ymwneud â hyfforddwyr dysgu, gan fod nifer o anghysonderau. A yw’r cynllun yn ymrwymedig i’r bwriad gwreiddiol o gael hyfforddwr dysgu i bob unigolyn, neu a yw’r ymateb i’r ymgynghori wedi argyhoeddi’r Gweinidog na ddylid ystyried hyn ymhellach? Oni ddylai’r cynllun ymddiried mwy yn rôl yr athro a’r cynghorwr gyrfaoedd, gan fuddsoddi adnoddau ariannol digonol ar gyfer hyfforddiant a phenodi staff ychwanegol? Nid yw rôl Gyrfa Cymru yn glir yn y rhan hon o’r cynllun. Pa gyfraniad fydd Gyrfa Cymru yn ei wneud o ran cyngor a chefnogaeth? Yn olaf, beth fydd cyfansoddiad yr is-grŵp hyfforddwyr dysgu, a phwy yn union fydd yn aelodau, er enghraifft a fydd cynrychiolaeth gan Gyrfa Cymru?

4.40 p.m.

**Mick Bates:** The Welsh Liberal Democrats welcome the results of this consultation because, by and large, we support the process of establishing these networks and focusing on getting out there and talking to practitioners and those who will benefit from them. We welcome the fact that this is a Wales-wide strategic view that goes beyond learning to the future prosperity of the nation. We value the provision of equal opportunities through education. I am pleased to see the recommendation that there should be an overarching steering group. However, some issues need clarification.

The demand for skills and education should be driven by need and, through these networks, I hope that we will be able to establish the real needs of young people aged between 14 and 19. We must provide advice on the development of the hybrid courses. The consultation recommended that the Qualifications, Curriculum and Assessment

September 2007.

That is what the Welsh version says. In the English version, it says

cael cymorth Hyfforddwr Dysgu addas erbyn Medi 2007.

Those two things are completely different. Which version is correct? The Minister should reconsider this part of the plan, which deals with learning coaches, because there are several inconsistencies. Is the plan committed to the original intention of having a learning coach for each individual, or has the response to the consultation convinced the Minister that this should be considered no further? Should the plan not entrust more responsibilities to teachers and careers advisers, and invest sufficient funds for training and appointing additional staff? Careers Wales’s role is not clear in this section of the plan. What contribution will Careers Wales make in terms of support and advice? Finally, what will the constitution of the learning coaches’ sub-group be, and who exactly will be its members, for example, will Careers Wales be represented?

**Mick Bates:** Croesawa Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru ganlyniadau’r ymgynghoriad hwn, oherwydd, ar y cyfan, cefnogwn y broses o sefydlu’r rhwydweithiau hyn a chanolbwyntio ar fynd allan a siarad ag ymarferwyr a’r rheini a fydd yn elwa arnynt. Croesawn y ffaith fod hon yn farn strategol i Gymru gyfan sy’n mynd y tu hwnt i ddysgu i ffyniant y genedl yn y dyfodol. Gwerthfawrogwn ddarpariaeth cyfle cyfartal drwy addysg. Yr wyf yn falch o weld yr argymhelliad y dylid sefydlu grŵp llywio cyffredinol. Fodd bynnag, mae angen egluro rhai materion.

Dylai’r galw am sgiliau ac addysg gael ei lywio gan angen a, thrwy’r rhwydweithiau hyn, gobeithiaf y gallwn sefydlu anghenion gwirioneddol pobl ifanc 14 i 19 mlwydd oed. Rhaid inni ddarparu cyngor ar ddatblygiad y cyrsiau hybrid. Argymhellodd yr ymgynghoriad y dylai Awdurdod Cymwysterau, Cwricwlwm ac Asesu Cymru

Authority for Wales should look at the type of courses that are on offer, because one of our biggest goals is to produce parity of esteem throughout the process. The Welsh baccalaureate pilot schemes are essential in the process of bringing parity of esteem to the Welsh education system for 14 to 19-year-olds. The schemes raise issues of quality, recognition of qualifications and accreditation. One issue, on which I seek reassurance, is that ACCAC will be working with the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority in England and the Council for the Curriculum Examinations and Assessment in Northern Ireland to ensure that, after all the work to produce parity of esteem between vocational, community and academic qualifications for the Welsh baccalaureate, it will be recognised and accepted in other parts of the United Kingdom.

Will you clarify your opening remarks on funding? Like most people here, I have written to you, met with headteachers, met with ELWa, and met with the local authority to discuss funding for post-16 education. I have found that people are extremely anxious about the current position—most are projecting shortfalls. I have written to you on two occasions, after meeting with governing bodies, to say that there will be a shortfall of up to £40,000 in a school with a sixth form of a couple of hundred pupils. That will have a significant impact—possibly the loss of members of staff. Answering that need will be a tremendous challenge. If I heard correctly, you announced a total of £8 million: £6 million of which will come from the Government and £2 million from ELWa. Can you assure me that this is real money and that it will be available for the next academic year? It would be terrible to raise expectations that this money will be available and then not shell it out where it was needed. As you know, my answer to this is, avoid these annual bouts of anxiety and provide a three-year funding package based on the three-year budgeting system that we are currently operating. I hope that this will answer the funding problems. In terms of monitoring and evaluation, we have a long way to go before we will know the outcomes of many of the plans in this document.

edrych ar y math o gyrsiau a gynigir, oherwydd un o'n nodau mwyaf yw cynhyrchu parch cyfartal drwy gydol y broses. Mae cynlluniau peilot bagloriaeth Cymru yn hanfodol yn y broses o ddod â pharch cyfartal i'r gyfundrefn addysg yng Nghymru i bobl ifanc 14 i 19 mlwydd oed. Mae'r cynlluniau yn codi materion ansawdd, cydnabod cymwysterau ac achrediad. Un mater y ceisïaf sicrwydd arno yw y bydd ACCAC yn gweithio gyda'r Awdurdod Cymwysterau a Chwricwlwm yn Lloegr a'r Cyngor Cwricwlwm, Arholiadau ac Aseu Gogledd Iwerddon i sicrhau, ar ôl yr holl waith i greu parch cyfatebol rhwng cymwysterau galwedigaethol, cymunedol ac academiaidd ar gyfer bagloriaeth Cymru, y caiff ei chydnabod a'i derbyn mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig.

A eglurwch eich sylwadau agoriadol ar gyllido? Fel y rhan fwyaf o bobl yma, ysgrifennais atoch, cyfarfûm â phenaethiaid, cyfarfûm ag ELWa, a chyfarfûm â'r awdurdod lleol i drafod cyllid ar gyfer addysg ôl-16. Canfûm fod pobl yn eithriadol o bryderus ynghylch y sefyllfa bresennol—mae'r rhan fwyaf yn rhagweld diffygion. Ysgrifennais atoch ar ddau achlysur, ar ôl cyfarfod â chyrff llywodraethu, i ddweud y bydd diffyg o hyd at £40,000 mewn ysgol gyda chweched dosbarth sydd â rhai cannoedd o ddisgyblion. Caiff hynny effaith fawr—o bosibl collir aelodau staff. Bydd ateb yr angen hwnnw yn her enfawr. Os clywais yn gywir, cyhoeddasoch gyfanswm o £8 miliwn: y daw £6 ohono o'r Llywodraeth a £2 filiwn o ELWa. A allwch fy sicrhau mai arian go iawn yw hwn ac y bydd ar gael ar gyfer y flwyddyn academiaidd nesaf? Byddai'n ofnadwy codi gobeithion y bydd yr arian hwn ar gael a pheidio â'i ddsbarthu wedyn lle yr oedd ei angen. Fel y gwyddoch, fy ateb i hyn yw, y dylech osgoi'r pylliau blynyddol hyn o bryder a darparu pecyn cyllido tair blynedd yn seiliedig ar y system gyllidebu tair blynedd a weithredwn ar hyn o bryd. Gobeithiaf y bydd hyn yn ateb y problemau cyllido. O ran monitro a gwerthuso, mae gennym lawer o waith i'w wneud cyn y byddwn yn gwybod canlyniad llawer o'r cynlluniau yn y ddogfen hon.

Finally, I strongly believe that the action plan sets out a marvellous path to improve prosperity in Wales. I hope that the aspirations and the targets in this plan will be achieved, because focusing on young people is a tremendous investment, and one that will bear great fruit for the nation.

**Cynog Dafis:** Dechreuaf drwy ganmol y dyheadau sydd yn yr adroddiad hwn, a hefyd y broses, sef gwaith manwl y tîm prosiect; cyfraniad y grŵp cyfeirio allanol; cyhoeddi'r ddogfen ymgynghori; dadansoddiad o'r ymatebion, a'r cynllun gweithredu yn dilyn o hynny. Dyna ffordd dda o geisio sicrhau na ddigwydd camgymeriadau wrth gyflwyno dull chwyldroadol a newydd o gyflwyno addysg. Mae hyn wedi golygu llawer o waith gan lawer un, yn arbennig gweision sifil yn yr adran addysg a hyfforddiant. Cyn ymadael â'r fuchedd hon, megis, talaf deyrnged gynnes iddynt ar goedd. Yr hyn sydd ei angen yn awr yw i unrhyw un o'r Gweinidogion gymryd sylw o'r atebion a gafwyd, boed y Gweinidog presennol neu ei holnydd ar ôl 1 Mai.

Nodaf ddwy agwedd yn arbennig. Yn gyntaf, y pryder am bentyrru strwythurau a'r sgeptigaeth ynghylch y rhwydweithiau dysgu lleol hyn. Cânt eu sefydlu, yn ôl y Gweinidog, ym mis Medi 2003. Fy nghyngor i fyddai 'gan bwyll bach mae mynd ymhell'. Mae'n drueni mawr na fydd gennym saith neu wyth o awdurdodau addysg lleol a allai gydio yn y gwaith hwn mewn modd systematig. Yr hyn sydd gennym yw 22 o awdurdodau addysg lleol a 21 o gonsortia cymunedol. Yn ogystal â'r rheini, sawl rhwydwaith dysgu gaiff ei greu, a beth fydd y berthynas rhyngddynt a'r awdurdodau addysg lleol a'r consortia? Mae hynny i gyd yn aneglur. Rhaid inni ychwanegu at hynny, wrth gwrs, y 10 grŵp ac is-grŵp cenedlaethol yn ogystal.

Bydd Plaid Cymru yn galw am i'r Cynulliad gael pŵer cyffredinol i fynnu bod awdurdodau lleol yn cydweithio ar ddibenion neilltuol. Mae addysg yn enghraifft berffaith lle byddai hynny'n fuddiol. Byddai yn ein galluogi i gydlynu a rhesymoli'r consortia cymunedol, y rhwydweithiau dysgu ac agweddau pwysig ar waith awdurdodau addysg lleol. O ran gwelliant 2, bydd angen

I gloi, credaf yn gryf fod y cynllun gweithredu yn nodi llwybr ardderchog i wella ffyniant yng Nghymru. Gobeithiaf y caiff y dyheadau a'r targedau yn y cynllun hwn eu cyflawni, gan fod canolbwyntio ar bobl ifanc yn fuddsoddiad aruthrol, ac yn un a fydd yn dwyn ffrwyth i'r genedl.

**Cynog Dafis:** I will start by commending the aspirations in this report, and the process, namely the detailed work of the project team; the contribution of the external reference group; the publication of the consultation document; the analysis of the responses, and the subsequent action plan. That is a good way of trying to ensure that no mistakes are made in introducing a new, revolutionary form of delivering education. This has meant much work by many people, especially civil servants in the education and training department. Before departing this life, as it were, I pay a warm public tribute to them. What is needed now is for any one of the Ministers to take note of the answers that were received, be it the present Minister or her successor after 1 May.

I note two aspects in particular. First, the concern about piling up structures and the scepticism about these local learning networks. They will be established, according to the Minister, in September 2003. My advice would be 'gently does it'. It is a great shame that we will not have seven or eight local education authorities that could tackle this work systematically. What we have is 22 local education authorities and 21 community consortia. In addition to those, how many learning networks will be created, and what will the relationship be between them and the local education authorities and the consortia? That is all unclear. We must add to that, of course, the 10 national groups and sub-groups too.

Plaid Cymru will call for the Assembly to be given the universal power to insist that local authorities co-operate on specific purposes. Education is a perfect example of where that would be beneficial. That would enable us to co-ordinate and rationalise the community consortia, the learning networks and the important aspects of the local education authorities' work. On amendment 2, we will

sicrhau bod gwir hyblygrwydd yn y llwybrau hyn, fel na fydd disgyblion neu efrydwyr yn cael eu cloi i mewn i lwybr pan y gallai fod yn fuddiol iddynt newid.

Yn olaf, dychwelaf at rywbeth a ddywedais yn y ddadl ar ysgol y dyfodol. Cefnogaf yn gryf yr angen i gydgyssylltu addysg a hyfforddiant, datblygu economaidd, a chyngor gyrfaoel a'r angen i greu llwybrau gyrfaoel deniadol ac ymestynnol yng Nghymru. Clywsom am hynny yn gynharach y prynhawn yma. Bu methiant i wneud hynny yn y gorffennol yn aflwydd anferth yn ein hanes fel cenedl. Serch hynny, gwae ni os anghofiwn werth addysg yn adeiladaeth feddyliol yr unigolyn a'r gymdeithas; er mwyn creu—a chreu yw'r gair, nid cynhyrchu—pobl ddiwylliedig a chymdeithas ddiwylliedig. Yr wyf yn falch o weld bod pryder ynghylch iwtilitariaeth yn cael ei fynegi gan lawer yr ymgynghorwyd â hwy. Mae hynny yn y crynodeb ar ein cyfer yn y ddogfen yr ydym yn ei thrafod heddiw. Yr wyf yn rhannu'r pryder hwnnw ynghylch iwtilitariaeth. Dyna gystal nodyn cloi ag unrhyw un i'm cyfraniad olaf yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

**The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson):** I thank the majority of you for your contributions. I say 'majority' because, contrary to Helen Mary Jones's intemperate ramblings once again, I have said repeatedly that, where there are proper concerns, mistakes or shortcomings in the operational management of any ASPB under my control as Minister, they should be investigated impartially, considered coolly, and dealt with properly. I reported all the issues to Committee. Members did not ask questions and, in fact, it is bizarre to have calls in the Chamber for my resignation from the Plaid Cymru Member, when she does not take up her concerns about work-based learning providers with the chair of the National Council, who has offered her several meetings. The Conservative spokesperson is not even present in the Chamber while we debate this important issue. The council is a thoroughly responsible body. We have excellent council members and the results that it has achieved for learners in only two years have been immensely creditable. It is in the interests of

need to ensure real flexibility in these learning pathways so that pupils or students are not locked into a pathway when change might benefit them

Finally, I return to something that I raised in the debate on the school of the future. I strongly support the need to co-ordinate education and training, economic development, and careers advice, and the need to create attractive and challenging career paths in Wales. We heard about that earlier this afternoon. The inability to achieve that in the past has been a huge failure in our history as a nation. However, woe betide us if we forget the value of education for the intellectual development of the individual and society; and to create—and create is the word, not produce—a cultured people and a cultured society. I am glad to see that many who were consulted expressed concern about utilitarianism. That is in the summary for us in the document that we are discussing today. I share that concern about utilitarianism. That is as good a note as any with which to conclude my last contribution in the National Assembly.

**Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson):** Diolchaf i'r mwyafrif ohonoch am eich cyfraniadau. Dywedaf 'mwyafrif' oherwydd, yn groes i eiriau mwydrus direol Helen Mary Jones unwaith eto, yr wyf wedi dweud droeon, os oes pryderon, camgymeriadau neu ddiffygion gwirioneddol o ran rheolaeth weithredol unrhyw gorff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad ac a reolir gennyf fi fel Gweinidog, dylid ymchwilio iddynt yn ddiduedd, eu hystyried yn bwyllog ac ymdrin â hwy yn briodol. Cyflwynais yr holl faterion i'r Pwyllgor. Ni ofynnodd yr Aelodau unrhyw gwestiynau ac, yn wir, mae'n rhyfedd cael Aelod o Blaid Cymru yn galw arnaf i ymddiswyddo yn y Siambr, rhywun nad yw'n codi ei phryderon ynghylch darparwyr dysgu yn seiliedig ar waith gyda chadeirydd y Cyngor Cenedlaethol, sydd wedi cynnig sawl cyfarfod iddi. Nid yw'r llefarydd Ceidwadol hyd yn oed yn bresennol yn y Siambr wrth inni drafod y mater pwysig hwn. Mae'r cyngor yn gorff hollol gyfrifol. Mae gennym aelodau cyngor rhagorol a bu'r canlyniadau a gyflawnodd i ddysgwyr mewn dim ond dwy

all Members to acknowledge those results. I am not saying that Education and Learning Wales is a perfect organisation. I am confident that it will continue to be an effective organisation, and, as a result of the structural changes that we make, it will become an extremely effective organisation in the future. You do education and lifelong learning in Wales a disservice by not acknowledging the superb achievements of ELWa staff in working with deliverers across Wales. ELWa has a staff of over 500 people; its teams have won respect in many areas, and the council's track record deserves praise. I am sorry that your party, which will remain in opposition in Wales, cannot offer praise where praise is due.

4.50 p.m.

I thank other Members for their contributions to this debate. Gareth addressed some of the issues surrounding learning coaches. Many Members who responded felt that designating another set of individuals as learning coaches required more long-term consideration. Many youth workers, careers advisers, or part-time teachers, for example, could utilise other parts of their working life to contribute towards this agenda. Therefore, as with the network, we are talking about building on existing strengths so that we can create financial models for the future.

On Careers Wales, in order to ensure that we can take this action plan forward, we propose that co-ordinators are appointed in each of the areas, and that they will be answerable to Careers Wales. A Careers Wales approach is about independence and ensuring that no vested interests affect the learning environment in which these young people should remain, but that it is about the learning environment that is appropriate for them. That is why it is appropriate that Careers Wales appoints these co-ordinators.

I agree with Mick about the pillars for the Welsh baccalaureate. There is much support that the Welsh baccalaureate is used as the mechanism at foundation, intermediate, and advanced level. We are in close collaboration

flynedd yn glodwiw iawn. Mae cydnabod y canlyniadau hynny yn fuddiol i bob Aelod. Nid wyf yn dweud bod Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru yn sefydliad perffaith. Yr wyf yn hyderus y bydd yn parhau i fod yn sefydliad effeithiol, ac, o ganlyniad i'r newidiadau strwythurol a wnawn, daw yn sefydliad hynod effeithiol yn y dyfodol. Yr ydych yn gwneud anghymwynas ag addysg a dysgu gydol oes yng Nghymru drwy beidio â chydabod cyflawniadau rhagorol staff ELWa wrth weithio gyda darparwyr ledled Cymru. Mae gan ELWa dros 500 o aelodau staff; mae ei dimau wedi ennill parch mewn sawl maes, ac mae record y cyngor yn haeddu canmoliaeth. Mae'n drueni na all eich plaid, a fydd yn parhau i fod yn wrthblaid yng Nghymru, gynnig clod lle mae clod yn ddyledus.

Diolchaf i'r Aelodau eraill am eu cyfraniadau i'r ddatl hon. Ymdriniodd Gareth â rhai o'r materion ynghylch hyfforddwr dysgu. Teimlai llawer o'r Aelodau a ymatebodd fod angen rhoi ystyriaeth fwy hirdymor i ddynodi set arall o unigolion fel hyfforddwr dysgu. Gallai llawer o weithwyr ieuencid, cynghorwyr gyrfaoedd, neu athrawon rhan amser, er enghraifft, ddefnyddio rhannau eraill o'u bywyd gwaith i gyfrannu at yr agenda hon. Felly, fel gyda'r rhwydwaith, yr ydym yn sôn am adeiladu ar gryfderau presennol fel y gallwn greu modelau ariannol ar gyfer y dyfodol.

O ran Gyrfa Cymru, er mwyn sicrhau y gallwn ddatblygu'r cynllun gweithredu hwn, cynigiwn fod cydlynwyr yn cael eu penodi ymhob maes, ac y byddant yn atebol i Gyrfa Cymru. Mae a wnelo ymagwedd Gyrfa Cymru ag annibyniaeth a sicrhau nad oes unrhyw fuddiannau yn effeithio ar yr amgylchedd dysgu y dylai'r bobl ifanc hyn aros ynnddo, ond ei bod a wnelo â'r amgylchedd dysgu sy'n briodol iddynt hwy. Dyna pam mae'n briodol bod Gyrfa Cymru yn penodi'r cydlynwyr hyn.

Cytunaf â Mick ynghylch y pileri ar gyfer bagloriaeth Cymru. Mae llawer o blaid defnyddio bagloriaeth Cymru fel y dull ar y lefel sylfaen, canolradd ac uwch. Yr ydym yn cydweithio'n agos â'r cyrff cymwysterau

with the qualifications bodies across the UK and there will be a meeting between the joint qualifications bodies and me—if I return as Minister—or whoever is the incoming Minister, to discuss a range of issues around accreditation.

On the additional funding that I announced today, many Members will know that the Welsh Local Government Association suggested that there may be a £10.9 million shortfall. That will not be the case because few schools have sixth form teachers that do not also operate in the under-16 sector. Therefore, along with ELWa, our staff have considered all the issues in terms of national insurance, which is a new obligation, and pensions. In building on those pay and price pressures, it is assessed that £8 million will meet those needs and this will be made up of £2 million in efficiency savings from ELWa and £6 million from my budget. This will be delivered across the schools and further education sector to ensure that the funding is used effectively. The consultation on a range of areas, for example, the three-year budget forum, is going out this week, and contains proposals that we consider three-year funding packages.

Cynog, I have said to you privately, and I will now say publicly, how much I have enjoyed working with you during this Assembly. I appreciated the considered and erudite contributions that you have made to the education process when you were a Committee Chair. I have always listened to your views and I am grateful for them. You praised the process, the civil servants, and the planning, and you took full account of the work that has been done to deliver the outcomes for the people of Wales. Your point about collaborations between local education authorities is crucial because there are many cases of schools that are almost adjacent but are located in separate local authorities. If we were operating on the basis of having the driver in each local authority area, we would not be able to make the best use of local facilities and flexibility response for the future.

I thank Members for their contributions to

ledled y DU a chynhelir cyfarfod rhwng y cyd gyrff cymwysterau a minnau—os dychwelaf fel y Gweinidog—neu bwy bynnag yw'r Gweinidog newydd, i drafod ystod o faterion yn ymwneud ag achredu.

O ran y cyllid ychwanegol a gyhoeddais heddiw, bydd llawer o'r Aelodau yn gwybod bod Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru wedi awgrymu y gallai fod diffyg o £10.9 miliwn. Nid yw hynny'n wir oherwydd prin yw'r ysgolion sydd ag athrawon chweched dosbarth nad ydynt hefyd yn gweithio yn y sector i blant o dan 16 oed. Felly, ar y cyd ag ELWa, mae ein staff wedi ystyried yr holl faterion o ran yswiriant gwladol, sydd yn rhwymedigaeth newydd, a phensiynau. Wrth adeiladu ar y pwysau cyflogau a phrisiau hynny, asesir y bydd angen £8 miliwn i ddiwallu'r anghenion hynny a bydd hyn yn cynnwys £2 filiwn mewn arbedion effeithlonrwydd gan ELWa a £6 miliwn o'm cyllideb i. Cyflawnir hyn ar draws y sector ysgolion ac addysg bellach i sicrhau y defnyddir y cyllid yn effeithiol. Bydd yr ymgynghori ar ystod o feysydd, er enghraifft, y fforwm cyllideb tair blynedd, yn dechrau'r wythnos hon, a bydd yn cynnwys cynigion ein bod yn ystyried pecynnau cyllido tair blynedd.

Cynog, yr wyf wedi dweud wrthyf yn breifat, a dywedaf hynny yn gyhoeddus yn awr, gymaint yr wyf wedi mwynhau gweithio gyda chi yn ystod y Cynulliad hwn. Gwerthfawrogais y cyfraniadau ystyriol a dysgedig a wnaethoch i'r broses addysg pan oeddech yn Gadeirydd Pwyllgor. Yr wyf bob amser wedi gwrandao ar eich safbwyntiau ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar amdanynt. Canmolasoeh y broses, y gweision sifil, a'r cynllunio, a gwnaethoch lawn ystyried y gwaith a wnaed i gyflawni'r canlyniadau i bobl Cymru. Mae eich pwynt ynghylch cydweithio rhwng awdurdodau addysg lleol yn hollbwysig oherwydd mae sawl enghraifft o ysgolion sydd bron gyferbyn â'i gilydd ond sydd mewn awdurdodau lleol gwahanol. Pe baem yn gweithredu ar sail cael gyrrwr ymhob ardal awdurdod lleol, ni fyddem yn gallu gwneud y defnydd gorau o gyfleusterau lleol ac ymateb hyblyg ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Diolchaf i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau i'r

this debate. This is an important agenda, as Wales is pursuing its own policy pathway on this issue. There has been a great consultation process, and we have received strong support from the educational sector and from young people. We need to take this action plan forward step by step and ensure that it is funded properly. That will be a key challenge for the next Minister.

ddadl hon. Mae hon yn agenda bwysig, gan fod Cymru yn dilyn ei llwybr polisi ei hun ar y mater hwn. Bu proses ymgynghori helaeth, a chawsom gefnogaeth gref gan y sector addysgol a chan bobl ifanc. Mae angen inni ddatblygu'r cynllun gweithredu hwn gam wrth gam a sicrhau y caiff ei gyllido'n briodol. Bydd hynny'n her allweddol i'r Gweinidog nesaf.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.*

*Amendment 1: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid: Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
The following Members voted for: The following Members voted against:

Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, Geraint  
Graham, William  
Hancock, Brian  
Jones, David Ian  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Gareth  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Lloyd, David  
Rogers, Peter  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Wigley, Dafydd  
Williams, Phil

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Gwyther, Christine  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Jones, Ann  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, Val  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.*

*Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.*

*Amendment 2: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 26.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid: Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
The following Members voted for: The following Members voted against:

Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, Geraint  
Graham, William  
Hancock, Brian  
Jones, David Ian  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Gareth  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Lloyd, David

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Essex, Sue



Rogers, Peter  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Wigley, Dafydd  
 Williams, Phil

Evans, Delyth  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Gwyther, Christine  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Jones, Ann  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, Val  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.  
 Amendment 3: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid: Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
 The following Members voted for: The following Members voted against:

Dafis, Cynog  
 Davies, Geraint  
 Graham, William  
 Hancock, Brian  
 Jones, David Ian  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Gareth  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Lloyd, David  
 Rogers, Peter  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Wigley, Dafydd  
 Williams, Phil

Barrett, Lorraine  
 Bates, Mick  
 Black, Peter  
 Burnham, Eleanor  
 Butler, Rosemary  
 Chapman, Christine  
 Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Andrew  
 Essex, Sue  
 Evans, Delyth  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Gwyther, Christine  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Jones, Ann  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, Val  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Sinclair, Karen  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.  
 Amendment 4: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid: Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
 The following Members voted for: The following Members voted against:

Dafis, Cynog  
 Davies, Geraint  
 Graham, William  
 Hancock, Brian  
 Jones, David Ian  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Gareth  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Lloyd, David  
 Rogers, Peter  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Wigley, Dafydd  
 Williams, Phil

Barrett, Lorraine  
 Bates, Mick  
 Black, Peter  
 Burnham, Eleanor  
 Butler, Rosemary  
 Chapman, Christine  
 Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Andrew  
 Essex, Sue  
 Evans, Delyth  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Gwyther, Christine  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Jones, Ann  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, Val  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Sinclair, Karen  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 16, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.  
 Amendment 5: For 16, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid: Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
 The following Members voted for: The following Members voted against:

Barrett, Lorraine  
 Dafis, Cynog  
 Davies, Geraint  
 Graham, William  
 Hancock, Brian  
 Jones, David Ian  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Gareth  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Lloyd, David  
 Rogers, Peter  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Wigley, Dafydd  
 Williams, Phil

Bates, Mick  
 Black, Peter  
 Burnham, Eleanor  
 Butler, Rosemary  
 Chapman, Christine  
 Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Andrew  
 Essex, Sue  
 Evans, Delyth  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Gwyther, Christine  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Jones, Ann  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, Val  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Sinclair, Karen  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 3, Ymatal 11, Yn erbyn 28.  
Amendment 6: For 3, Abstain 11, Against 28.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid: Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
The following Members voted for: The following Members voted against:

Graham, William  
Jones, David Ian  
Rogers, Peter

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Gwyther, Christine  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Jones, Ann  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, Val  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:  
The following Members abstained:

Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, Geraint  
Hancock, Brian  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Gareth  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Lloyd, David  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Wigley, Dafydd  
Williams, Phil

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment rejected.*

*Cynnig (NDM1469): O blaid 30, Ymatal 12, Yn erbyn 1.  
Motion (NDM1469): For 30, Abstain 12, Against 1.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid: Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:  
The following Members voted for: The following Members voted against:

Barrett, Lorraine

Gregory, Janice

Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Graham, William  
Griffiths, John  
Gwyther, Christine  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, David Ian  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, Val  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Rogers, Peter  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:  
The following Members abstained:

Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, Geraint  
Hancock, Brian  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Gareth  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Lloyd, David  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Wigley, Dafydd  
Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

5.00 p.m.

### **Dadl Fer Short Debate**

#### **Mae Angen Llais Cryfach ar Ogledd Cymru yn y Llywodraeth North Wales Needs a Stronger Voice in Government**

**Peter Rogers:** North Wales needs a strong voice in the Assembly. It is right that, as an Assembly Member for north Wales, I should be allowed this last short debate in the current Assembly. It is also right that I should deliver this debate and, better still, that the First

**Peter Rogers:** Mae angen llais cryf ar y Gogledd yn y Cynulliad. Fel Aelod Cynulliad dros ogledd Cymru, mae'n briodol fy mod yn cael cyflwyno y ddadl fer olaf hon yn y Cynulliad cyfredol. Mae hefyd yn briodol fy mod yn cyflwyno'r ddadl hon a, gwell fyth, y

Minister, who glorifies in the title of Minister for north Wales, should respond to it. However, I see that the First Minister has left the Chamber. It is obvious, therefore, that he will not respond to the debate and that he is Minister for north Wales in title only.

As Members are aware, there are elections in four weeks' time. The Assembly's success will be judged on the turnout in those elections. There is already widespread apathy in north Wales about the Assembly because it has failed to recognise or to join up with north Wales. One problem is that north Wales is not represented in the coalition Government. It is disturbing that people are apathetic about the Assembly in north Wales, especially in my area, which returned a large 'yes' vote in the referendum on devolution. Those people are now bitterly disappointed.

I lay much of the blame on the First Minister, because he has not given north Wales a voice in the Cabinet. It is important that any problems in north Wales should be brought to the Cabinet table, and we have been denied that. There are many problems in north Wales, and it is difficult to get responses to them. I have asked many times for meetings with the First Minister recently, particularly on the ongoing farm support payments fiasco, but he did not think that it was necessary to meet me. I assure you, First Minister, that you should have been duty-bound to listen to the problems in that area, instead of listening to Mike German's feeble excuses about computer problems.

I do not understand why the First Minister has failed to recognise north Wales's need for a voice in the Cabinet. The first person to hold his post in this Assembly, Alun Michael, ensured that the Cabinet included Members from all areas of Wales, so that all areas would have a voice in the Cabinet. At that time, Tom Middlehurst—

**Ann Jones:** Will you take an intervention, Peter?

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. You cannot intervene.

dylai'r Prif Weinidog, sy'n ymhyfrydu yn y teitl Gweinidog dros ogledd Cymru, ymateb iddi. Fodd bynnag, gwelaf fod y Prif Weinidog wedi gadael y Siambr. Mae'n amlwg, felly, na fydd yn ymateb i'r ddadl ac mai Gweinidog dros ogledd Cymru mewn enw yn unig ydyw.

Fel y gŵyr Aelodau, ceir etholiadau ymhen pedair wythnos. Bydd llwyddiant y Cynulliad yn cael ei farnu yn ôl nifer y pleidleiswyr yn yr etholiadau hynny. Mae cryn ddifaterwch yn y Gogledd eisoes ynghylch y Cynulliad gan ei fod wedi methu â chydabod na chysylltu â'r Gogledd. Un broblem sy'n bodoli yw na chaiff y Gogledd ei gynrychioli yn y Llywodraeth glymblaid. Mae'n achos pryder fod pobl yn ddifater ynglŷn â'r Cynulliad yn y Gogledd, yn enwedig yn fy ardal i, a roddodd bleidlais 'ie' fawr yn y refferendwm ar ddatganoli. Mae'r bobl hynny yn hynod o siomedig erbyn hyn.

Yr wyf yn rhoi llawer o'r bai ar y Prif Weinidog, gan na roddodd lais i'r Gogledd yn y Cabinet. Mae'n bwysig fod unrhyw broblemau yn y Gogledd yn cael eu dwyn gerbron y Cabinet, a gwrthodwyd y cyfle hwnnw inni. Ceir llawer o broblemau yn y Gogledd, ac mae'n anodd cael ymatebion iddynt. Gofynnais sawl gwaith am gyfarfodydd gyda'r Prif Weinidog yn ddiweddar, yn arbennig am y llanastr o hyd ynglŷn â thaliadau cymorth fferm, ond ni chredai fod angen iddo gyfarfod â mi. Fe'ch sicrhaf, Brif Weinidog, y dylai fod dyletswydd arnoch i wrando ar y problemau yn y maes hwnnw, yn hytrach na gwrandao ar esgusodion tala Mike German am broblemau cyfrifiadurol.

Nid wyf yn deall pam mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi methu â chydabod angen y Gogledd am lais yn y Cabinet. Sicrhodd deiliad cyntaf y swydd hon yn y Cynulliad, Alun Michael, fod y Cabinet yn cynnwys Aelodau o bob rhan o Gymru, fel y byddai gan bob rhan lais yn y Cabinet. Ar y pryd, Tom Middlehurst—

**Ann Jones:** A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad, Peter?

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Ni chewch ymyrryd.

**Peter Rogers:** I am sorry, Ann. Tom Middlehurst was a Minister under Alun Michael. There was also a Minister from Pembrokeshire, and Peter Law represented the Valleys. It is no good saying, First Minister, that you do not have the talent or the expertise in Members from north Wales. You failed to reward John Marek, of all people. He is a former aide to the Treasury, who is steeped in political expertise, yet you decided to bypass him. You even tried to prevent him from becoming Deputy Presiding Officer.

As we approach the elections, following this first Assembly, some issues in north Wales have not been addressed. One of the main issues is the line of communication from north Wales to the capital. With the Assembly based in Cardiff, there is much more to-ing and fro-ing from north Wales as people travel from north Wales to represent their needs here. For example, representatives of the Welsh Development Agency, local councils, and many other organisations do that. However, a totally inadequate transport system links north and south Wales. That is unacceptable. Last week, when I had a meeting planned in Anglesey, I caught the 2.45 p.m. train from Cardiff in order to be back in Anglesey by 6 p.m. The train was 15 minutes late leaving Cardiff station. When I got to Crewe I ran up the platform, over the bridge and onto platform 10, but the train pulled out seconds before I got there. I was the first on the platform—there were six or seven other people behind me who were not as swift or as nimble as me. I was, therefore, late for my planned meeting in Anglesey and I had to wait for an hour on Crewe station.

What happens if you complain? Virgin Trains says, 'It is not our station, it has nothing to do with us. We get fined if the train leaves the station a minute late. It is First North Western Trains.' If you want an integrated transport system, you must work together. What will happen if people, such as myself, have to revert to using a car because of disastrous train journeys? Only a fortnight ago, I waited at Holyhead station for a train with no shelter from the driving rain. The train finally

**Peter Rogers:** Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Ann. Yr oedd Tom Middlehurst yn Weinidog o dan Alun Michael. Yr oedd Gweinidog o Sir Benfro hefyd, a chynrychiolai Peter Law y Cymoedd. Waeth heb â dweud, Brif Weinidog, nad oes gennych y ddawn na'r arbenigedd ymysg Aelodau o'r Gogledd. Bu ichi fethu â gwobrwyo John Marek, o bawb. Mae'n gyn-gynorthwywr i'r Trysorlys, ac wedi'i drwytho mewn arbenigedd gwleidyddol, eto penderfynasoch ei anwybyddu. Gwnaethoch hyd yn oed geisio ei rwystro rhag dod yn Ddirprwy Lywydd.

Ar drothwy'r etholiadau, yn dilyn y Cynulliad cyntaf hwn, nid ymdriniwyd â rhai materion yn y Gogledd. Un o'r prif faterion yw'r llinell gyfathrebu o'r Gogledd i'r brifddinas. Gan fod y Cynulliad wedi ei leoli yng Nghaerdydd, mae llawer o fynd a dod o'r Gogledd wrth i bobl deithio o'r Gogledd er mwyn cynrychioli eu hanghenion yma. Er enghraifft, mae cynrychiolwyr Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, cynghorau lleol, a llawer o sefydliadau eraill yn gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae system drafndiaeth hollol annigonol yn cysylltu'r Gogledd a'r De. Mae hynny'n annerbiniol. Yr wythnos diwethaf, a minnau wedi trefnu cyfarfod yng Nghaerdydd, daliais y trê 2.45 p.m o Gaerdydd er mwyn cyrraedd yn ôl yn Ynys Môn erbyn 6 p.m. Yr oedd y trê 15 munud yn hwyr yn gadael gorsaf Caerdydd. Pan gyrraeddais Crewe rhedais i fyny'r platfform, dros y bont, ac i blatfform 10, ond yr oedd y trê wedi gadael eiliadau cyn imi gyrraedd. Fi oedd y cyntaf ar y platfform—yr oedd chwech neu saith o bobl y tu ôl imi nad oedd mor gyflym ac ystwyth â mi. Yr oeddwn, felly, yn hwyr i'm cyfarfod arfaethedig yn Ynys Môn a gorfu imi aros am awr yng ngorsaf Crewe.

Beth sy'n digwydd os ydych yn cwyno? Dywed Virgin Trains, 'Nid ein gorsaf ni ydyw, nid oes a wnelo dim â ni. Cawn ein dirwyo os bydd y trê yn gadael yr orsaf funud yn hwyr. Bai First North Western Trains ydyw.' Os ydych am gael system drafndiaeth integredig, rhaid ichi gydweithio. Beth fydd yn digwydd os bydd yn rhaid i bobl fel fi ddechrau defnyddio car eto oherwydd teithiau trê trychinebus? Dim ond pythefnos yn ôl, arhosais yng ngorsaf

arrived 15 minutes late. What a way to start the day—soaked and cold on a four-and-a-half hour journey to Cardiff. It is not surprising that three or four Assembly Members from north Wales are not standing in the Assembly elections. If Sue Essex were the Minister for Anglesey or Deeside, she would have taken it upon herself to ensure that we had adequate transport to this fine capital city—it is a fine capital. Following last week's care home lobby, the people of north Wales were horrified to hear how much money is expected to be spent on the new Assembly building. Like everyone else who comes to Cardiff from north Wales, they thought that they would have a brand new building for between £40 million and £50 million, rather than just a glorified debating chamber. Had we a Minister for north Wales, people would have understood what we were getting. No progress has been made in the past four years, and the situation will probably get worse. That is why north Wales needs a strong voice in Government and in the Cabinet.

I have warned Jane Hutt many times in the Chamber about problems in the private nursing and residential home sector. I wonder whether she should be spending so much time on restructuring the health service and training more doctors and nurses, instead of putting right the basic problems preventing the adequate transfer of patients from hospitals into community care. It will be bedlam unless this problem is addressed.

The Joseph Rowntree Foundation recommended an increase in fees of around 16 per cent for care homes. However, last week, Anglesey County Council increased private sector funding by 3 per cent, while increasing funding for its own homes by some 8 per cent. Where is the justice in that? Such councils will bring the health service to its knees. Jane Hutt is not interested. She says that money is being pumped into the service, but where is it going? A Minister representing north Wales could ensure that the money was being used for the right

Caergybi am drên heb gysgod rhag y glaw trwm. Cyrhaeddodd y trên 15 munud yn hwyr yn y diwedd. Am ffordd i ddechrau'r diwrnod—yn wlyb at fy nghroen ac yn oer ar siwrnai bedair awr a hanner i Gaerdydd? Nid yw'n syndod nad yw tri neu bedwar o Aelodau'r Cynulliad o'r Gogledd yn sefyll yn etholiadau'r Cynulliad. Os mai Sue Essex fyddai'r Gweinidog dros Ynys Môn neu Lannau Dyfrdwy, byddai wedi mynd ati i sicrhau bod gennym gysylltiadau trafniadaeth digonol i'r brifddinas hardd hon—mae'n brifddinas hardd. Yn dilyn y lobi cartrefi gofal yr wythnos diwethaf, yr oedd pobl y Gogledd wedi arswydo ar ôl clywed faint o arian y disgwylir iddo gael ei wario ar adeilad newydd y Cynulliad. Fel pawb arall a ddaw i Gaerdydd o'r Gogledd, yr oeddent yn credu y byddent yn cael adeilad newydd sbon am swm rhwng £40 miliwn a £50 miliwn, yn hytrach nag adeilad nad yw fawr gwell na siambr ddadlau. Pe bai gennym Weinidog dros ogledd Cymru, byddai pobl wedi deall yr hyn yr oeddem yn ei gael. Ni wnaethpwyd unrhyw gynnydd yn ystod y pedair blynedd diwethaf, ac mae'n debyg y bydd y sefyllfa yn gwaethygu. Dyna pam mae angen llais cryf ar y Gogledd yn y Llywodraeth ac yn y Cabinet.

Rhybuddiais Jane Hutt lawer gwaith yn y Siambr am broblemau yn y sector cartrefi nyrsio preifat a chartrefi preswyl. Tybed a ddylai fod yn treulio cymaint o amser ar ailstrwythuro'r gwasanaeth iechyd a hyfforddi rhagor o feddygon a nyrsys, yn hytrach na datrys y problemau sylfaenol sy'n atal y broses o drosglwyddo cleifion o ysbytai i ofal cymunedol yn ddigonol. Os nad ymdrinnir â'r broblem hon, bydd yn draed moch.

Argymhellodd Sefydliad Joseph Rowntree gynnydd o tua 16 y cant mewn ffioedd ar gyfer cartrefi gofal. Fodd bynnag, yr wythnos diwethaf, cynyddodd Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn arian i'r sector preifat 3 y cant, tra'n cynyddu arian ar gyfer ei gartrefi ei hun tua 8 y cant. Ble mae'r cyfiawnder yn hynny? Bydd cynghorau o'r fath yn dinistrio'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Nid oes gan Jane Hutt ddiddordeb. Dywed fod arian yn cael ei roi i'r gwasanaeth, ond i ble mae'n mynd? Gallai Gweinidog sy'n cynrychioli'r Gogledd sicrhau bod yr arian yn cael ei ddefnyddio at

purpose, namely dealing with the problem of bedblocking. If north Wales was represented by someone such as John Marek, questions would have been asked and he would have made sure that money was given to care homes.

What you fail to realise is that the line of communication in north Wales used to be—  
[*Interruption.*]

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. We cannot have several different conversations going on in the Chamber.

**Peter Rogers:** Throw them out.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. I will not throw them out.

**Peter Rogers:** Devolution should have ensured a new line of communication between north and south Wales to ensure that the whole of Wales had one voice. Why does Rhodri Morgan want to be surrounded by Cabinet members from around Cardiff? Does he feel insecure? Is he afraid of competition from people such as John Marek and Peter Law? The Assembly represents the whole of Wales, not just Cardiff.

Consider who has been put up to reply to this debate. Poor Alun Pugh will be making his last appearance in the Assembly before Brynle Williams starts to maul him. I look forward to your response, Alun. However, remember that the greatest mark that you have made in north Wales is in photo opportunities, particularly on that bike of yours. You have not made any contribution, so I do not know why you are replying to this debate on north Wales.

On the health service in north Wales, why is the orthopaedic hospital in Gobowen giving better treatment to English patients than it is to Welsh patients? There are patients waiting more than a year for surgery in north Wales and yet for some cases the funding in Gobowen ran out as early as last September. English patients are being treated quicker, which is not fair. There is only one training centre in Wales for allied health professionals such as speech therapists, and that is in Cardiff. How are we expected to attract

y diben cywir, sef ymdrin â'r broblem blocio gwelyau. Pe bai'r Gogledd yn cael ei gynrychioli gan rywun fel John Marek, byddai cwestiynau wedi cael eu gofyn a byddai wedi sicrhau bod arian yn cael ei roi i gartrefi gofal.

Yr hyn nad ydych yn sylweddoli yw bu'r llinell gyfathrebu yn y Gogledd—[*Torri ar draws.*]

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Ni allwn gael sawl sgwrs wahanol yn mynd ymlaen yn y Siambr.

**Peter Rogers:** Taflwch hwy allan.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Ni wnafe eu taflu allan.

**Peter Rogers:** Dylai datganoli fod wedi sicrhau llinell gyfathrebu newydd rhwng y Gogledd a'r De er mwyn sicrhau bod un llais gan Gymru gyfan. Pam mae Rhodri Morgan am gael aelodau'r Cabinet o ardal Caerdydd? A yw'n teimlo'n ansicr? A oes ganddo ofn cystadleuaeth gan bobl fel John Marek a Peter Law? Mae'r Cynulliad yn cynrychioli Cymru gyfan, nid Caerdydd yn unig.

Ystyriwch pwy a gynigiwyd i ymateb i'r ddadl hon. Bydd Alun Pugh druan yn gwneud ei ymddangosiad olaf yn y Cynulliad cyn y bydd Brynle Williams yn dechrau ei larpio. Edrychaf ymlaen i'ch ymateb, Alun. Fodd bynnag, cofiwch mai'r ôl mwyaf a adawsoch ar y Gogledd oedd cyfleoedd tynnu lluniau, yn arbennig ar eich beic. Ni wnaethoch unrhyw gyfraniad, felly ni wn pam yr ydych yn ymateb i'r ddadl hon am y Gogledd.

Ynghylch y gwasanaeth iechyd yn y Gogledd, pam mae'r ysbyty orthopedig yng Ngobowen yn rhoi gwell triniaeth i gleifion o Loegr nag ydyw i gleifion o Gymru? Mae cleifion yn aros am fwy na blwyddyn am lawdriniaeth yn y Gogledd ac eto daeth yr arian i ben ar gyfer rhai achosion yng Ngobowen mor gynnar â mis Medi diwethaf. Caiff cleifion o Loegr eu trin yn gynt, sy'n annheg. Dim ond un ganolfan hyfforddi sydd yng Nghymru ar gyfer gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol cysylltiedig megis therapyddion



students to this starved profession if we cannot provide a training base in north Wales? What about education and training opportunities, particularly in my own industry of agriculture? Training opportunities in agriculture are drying up, because rural areas have been destroyed. On the radio this morning, I heard Rhodri Morgan describing how the Assembly had reacted to the foot and mouth disease outbreak. If the full story ever comes out, he will hang his head in shame. The mismanagement and incompetence was terrible, and he got away with it. He got away with an appalling record on support payments to farmers, particularly in north Wales. He used fancy phrases such as 'window payments' and 'hardship letters' and then he lost his rag completely and started to shout obscenities here. He did not understand the problem then and he never will. [Interruption.] I have given him the chance to meet with me.

5.10 p.m.

If someone of John Marek's calibre had been in the Cabinet—or even Karen Sinclair, who comes from a rural area—matters might have been different: they would have understood. Karen has spent four years here, and has never been stretched. She does not even stand up when she speaks in the Chamber. She would have been the one to act on this. When she came to the Committee last week, she said that we need the Audit Commission to study the payments, and she is right. She would have grabbed the bull by the horns.

We have tremendous problems in education, and it seems as though Jane Davidson is not interested. You will remember that, three weeks ago, I asked a question about an inquiry into a teacher in Anglesey, who has subsequently been recommended to attend No. 10 Downing Street. That inquiry has been on hold for 11 months; it will never happen.

I hope that the next Assembly recognises the need for a strong voice for north Wales, so that devolution can be seen to work for all of Wales and not just for Cardiff. I assure you that, in the next Assembly elections, I will be

lleferydd, ac mae honno yng Nghaerdydd. Sut mae disgwyl inni ddenu myfyrwyr i'r proffesiwn amddifad hwn os na allwn ddarparu canolfan hyfforddi yn y Gogledd? Beth am gyfleoedd addysg a hyfforddiant, yn arbennig yn y diwydiant amaethyddiaeth, sef fy maes i? Mae cyfleoedd hyfforddi mewn amaethyddiaeth yn prinhau, oherwydd dinistriwyd ardaloedd gwledig. Ar y radio y bore yma, clywais Rhodri Morgan yn disgrifio'r modd yr ymatebodd y Cynulliad i argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau. Os daw y stori gyfan i'r golwg, bydd yn cywilyddio. Yr oedd y camreoli a'r aflerwech yn ddifrifol, a daeth ohoni'n groeniach. Anwybyddwyd ei record ofnadwy ar gymorthdaliadau i ffermwyr, yn arbennig yn y Gogledd. Defnyddiodd ymadroddion crand fel 'taliadau ffenestr' a 'llythyrau caledi' ac yna colodd ei dymer yn llwyr a dechrau gweiddi rhegfeydd yma. Nid oedd yn deall y broblem y pryd hwnnw ac ni fydd yn ei deall byth. [Torri ar draws.] Rhoddais gyfle iddo gyfarfod â mi.

Pe bai rhywun o safon John Marek wedi bod yn y Cabinet—neu hyd yn oed Karen Sinclair, sy'n dod o ardal wledig—efallai y byddai pethau wedi bod yn wahanol: byddent wedi deall. Treuliodd Karen bedair blynedd yma, ac ni chafodd ei hymestyn. Nid yw hyd yn oed yn sefyll ar ei thraed pan fydd yn siarad yn y Siambr. Byddai hi wedi bod yn ddelfrydol i weithredu ar hyn. Pan ddaeth i'r Pwyllgor yr wythnos diwethaf, dywedodd bod angen gofyn i'r Comisiwn Archwilio astudio'r taliadau, ac mae'n gywir. Byddai wedi gafael yng nghyrr yr aradr.

Mae gennym broblemau aruthrol ym maes addysg, ac ymddengys nad oes diddordeb gan Jane Davidson. Dair wythnos yn ôl, cofiwch imi ofyn cwestiwn am ymchwiliad i athro yn Ynys Môn, a argymhellwyd wedi hynny i fynychu Rhif 10 Stryd Downing. Gohiriwyd yr ymchwiliad hwnnw ers 11 mis; ni fydd byth yn digwydd.

Gobeithiaf y bydd y Cynulliad nesaf yn cydnabod bod angen llais cryf ar y Gogledd, er mwyn dangos bod datganoli yn gweithio dros Gymru gyfan, ac nid Caerdydd yn unig. Yn etholiadau nesaf y Cynulliad, fe'ch

supported by many more Conservative colleagues, and we will really punch our weight.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** I call the Deputy Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning.

**Peter Rogers:** I am sorry, but I promised one minute each to Gareth and Eleanor.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Very well. I call Gareth Jones.

**Gareth Jones:** Deallaf fod ysbryd diwedd tymor yma heddiw, ond dyma neges bwysig o ran y Gogledd. Yr ydym yn dod at etholiad, ond gallaf eich sicrhau, pan yr wyf yn siarad gyda'm hetholwyr, mae pryder mawr ynghylch y canfyddiad bod popeth yn mynd i'r De. Mae hynny'n ffaith. Os edrychwch ar brosiectau mawr fel Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru, y pwll nofio yn Abertawe—a'r Cynulliad ei hun—y teimlad yw ein bod yn colli allan yn y Gogledd.

Derbyniaf fod Peter wedi cyflwyno'r pwnc mewn ysbryd ymosodol, ond mae ei neges yn allweddol bwysig i'r Llywodraeth nesaf, pa liw bynnag fo'r Llywodraeth honno: edrychwch yn ofalus ar anghenion y Gogledd a sicrhewch ein bod yn cael chwarae teg. Yn gam neu'n gymwys, y canfyddiad yn y Gogledd yw nad yw hynny'n wir ar hyn o bryd.

**Eleanor Burnham:** The North Wales Regional Committee has made the Assembly far more accessible than the Welsh Office ever was. I understand Peter's strong sentiments. We have all campaigned to improve transport, but it is a slow-moving issue. Power to regulate the trains, and the Strategic Rail Authority in particular, should be devolved. The failed Wrexham city status bid was a blow to the North, and people's perception is worsened by negative media coverage. The Assembly has many good news stories, but the media supports the negative perception of many people in north Wales, which is unfair. However, we must work on strengthening our ties with the North, and ensure that at least someone in the Cabinet is from north Wales when, hopefully,

sicrhaf y byddaf yn cael fy nghynorthwyo gan lawer mwy o gyd-Aelodau o'r blaidd Geidwadol, a byddwn yn ddylanwadol iawn.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Galwaf ar y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes.

**Peter Rogers:** Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond addewais funud yr un i Gareth ac Eleanor.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** O'r gorau. Galwaf ar Gareth Jones.

**Gareth Jones:** I understand that there is an end-of-term atmosphere here today, but this is an important message as regards north Wales. We are coming up to an election, but I can assure you that, when I speak to my constituents, they are concerned about the perception that everything goes to south Wales. That is a fact. If you look at large-scale projects such as the Wales Millennium Centre, the swimming pool in Swansea—and the Assembly itself—the feeling is that we in north Wales are losing out.

I acknowledge that Peter has presented this matter in an aggressive way, but his is an important, key message for the next Government, what ever its colour: look carefully at the needs of the North and ensure that it gets fair play. Rightly or wrongly, the perception in the North is that that is not true at the moment.

**Eleanor Burnham:** Mae Pwyllgor Rhanbarth y Gogledd wedi gwneud y Cynulliad yn llawer mwy hygyrch nag y bu'r Swyddfa Gymreig erioed. Deallaf deimladau cryf Peter. Yr ydym oll wedi ymgyrchu i wella trafndiaeth, ond mae'n fater sy'n symud yn araf. Dylid datganoli'r pŵer i reoleiddio'r trenau, yn arbennig yr Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol. Yr oedd yr ymgyrch aflwyddiannus i gael statws dinas i Wrecsam yn ergyd i'r Gogledd, a dylanwadwyd ar bobl gan sylw negyddol yn y cyfryngau. Mae gan y Cynulliad lawer o straeon newyddion da, ond mae'r cyfryngau yn ategu canfyddiad negyddol llawer o bobl yn y Gogledd, sy'n annheg. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni weithio ar gryfhau ein cysylltiadau â'r Gogledd, a sicrhau bod o leiaf rywun yn y Cabinet yn

we return in May.

**The Deputy Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Alun Pugh):** The short debate has been a successful part of our proceedings these last four years. It provides an invaluable opportunity for Members to raise issues of interest and concern. Members have raised matters ranging from Welsh canals, to the hospice movement, to British Sign Language. For my part, I have used this slot to improve safety and save lives in the Welsh mountains.

I am therefore disappointed that this Assembly's final short debate is being wasted. We are asked to believe that the North does not have a voice or any real influence in the Assembly, and that the people of the North do not get a fair deal. Spurred on by politicians such as Peter and, sometimes, by press columnists who cannot be bothered to do their homework, the cry 'the north is robbed' is widely heard among saloon bar sages.

**Karen Sinclair:** I know that you agree that we have a good story to tell in north Wales. It is a shame that the newspapers do not pick up on it. In my constituency, two Communities First programmes are making massive improvements to the lives of my constituents. That is a Labour initiative. We also have URBAN II structural funding as a direct result of the Labour-led Government. Also, a package that has been drawn up for the reclamation of a steelworks site that stood idle for many years would never have succeeded without direct intervention from us.

**Alun Pugh:** We have a good story to tell in north Wales and, unfortunately, only 10 minutes of this debate remain in which to tell it.

This afternoon, we have been invited to believe that the North loses out, and that there is some conspiracy—presumably hatched up in an M4 service area—to do us all down. It is, of course, complete nonsense. There is not a shred of empirical evidence to support such a blanket claim.

dod o'r Gogledd pan ddychwelwn, gobeithio, ym mis Mai.

**Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Alun Pugh):** Bu'r ddadl fer yn rhan lwyddiannus o'n trafodion yn ystod y pedair blynedd diwethaf. Mae'n rhoi cyfle gwerthfawr i Aelodau godi materion sydd o ddiddordeb a phryder. Mae'r Aelodau wedi codi materion sy'n amrywio o gamlesi yng Nghymru, i'r mudiad hosbis, a'r Iaith Arwyddion Brydeinig. O'm rhan i, defnyddiais y ddadl fer i wella diogelwch ac arbed bywydau ym mynyddoedd Cymru.

Yr wyf yn siomedig felly fod dadl fer olaf y Cynulliad hwn yn cael ei gwastraffu. Gofynnir inni gredu nad oes llais gan y Gogledd na gwir ddylanwad yn y Cynulliad, ac nad yw pobl y Gogledd yn cael chwarae teg. Wedi'i hysgogi gan wleidyddion fel Peter, ac, weithiau, gan golofnwyr yn y wasg nad ydynt yn trafferthu i wneud eu gwaith cartref, mae'r gri 'mae'r Gogledd yn cael cam' i'w chlywed yn helaeth ymysg doethion y bar.

**Karen Sinclair:** Gwn y cytunwch fod gennym stori dda i'w hadrodd yn y Gogledd. Mae'n drueni nad yw'r papurau newydd yn ei hadrodd. Yn fy etholaeth i, mae dwy raglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn gwneud gwelliannau anferth i fywydau fy etholwyr. Menter Llafur yw honno. Mae gennym hefyd arian strwythurol URBAN II o ganlyniad uniongyrchol i'r Llywodraeth o dan arweiniad Llafur. Hefyd, ni fyddai pecyn a luniwyd ar gyfer adfer safle gwaith dur a fu'n segur ers nifer o flynyddoedd fyth wedi llwyddo heb ymyrraeth uniongyrchol gennym ni.

**Alun Pugh:** Mae gennym stori dda i'w hadrodd yn y Gogledd, ac, yn anffodus, dim ond 10 munud o'r ddadl hon sy'n weddill i'w hadrodd.

Y prynhawn yma, gofynnwyd inni gredu bod y Gogledd ar ei cholled, a bod rhyw gynllwyn—wedi ei lunio, mae'n debyg, mewn gwasanaethau ar yr M4—inni i gyd fod ar ein colled. Mae hynny'n hurt wrth gwrs. Nid oes mymryn o dystiolaeth empiraidd i ategu honiad mor gyffredinol.

Peter has brought much colour to our debates but, unfortunately, he is not the sort of man to let facts get in the way of a good rant. I am sorry to hear of his difficulties with privatised trains. However, the question that springs to mind is: who was responsible for privatising them in the first place? I wish Peter a long and happy retirement as he leaves us to spend more time with his family and money.

Yn ôl Peter Rogers, mae rhyw fath o gynllwyn yn bodoli i gymryd arian o'r Gogledd a'i roi i'r De. Nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth i gefnogi hynny. Rhaid i Peter beidio â siarad sothach. Mae'n waeth na malu awyr, oherwydd mae'n beryglus, ac mae'n creu rhwygiadau o fewn ein cenedl. Mae gennym oll gyfrifoldeb i adeiladu Cymru unedig—y Cymry Cymraeg a'r Cymry di-Gymraeg, y Gymru ddinesig a Chymru cefn gwlad, y Gogledd a'r De.

You will forgive me, Dirprwy Lywydd, if I start close to home, with the constituency that I have had the honour and privilege to represent for the last four years. Clwyd West is a mixed area. It is not the poorest area in Wales but, again, it is not an area without serious problems. The Assembly's policy response in the area has been comprehensive.

In Ruthin, a flood relief scheme is currently under construction. When the work is completed in 12 weeks' time, the entire town will heave a sigh of relief. Sue Essex, Welsh Labour's Minister for Environment, was not worried that her budget was heading north, but she was worried that people in Ruthin could not sleep for the fear of flooding. If a couple of Tory landowners had signed up to the scheme earlier, the work would have been completed by now.

In Colwyn Bay, a brand new primary school has been opened to replace a Victorian building. Secondary schools across Conwy are undergoing a major rebuilding programme as part of my party's commitment to work in partnership with local government in bringing every school in

Ychwanegodd Peter lawer o liw i'n dadleuon, ond, yn anffodus, nid yw'n fath o ddyn sy'n cael ei ffeithiau'n gywir cyn dechrau pregethu. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf glywed am ei anawsterau gyda threnau a breifateiddwyd. Fodd bynnag, y cwestiwn a ddaw i'r meddwl yw: pwy oedd yn gyfrifol am eu preifateiddio yn y lle cyntaf? Dymunaf ymddeoliad hir a hapus i Peter wrth iddo ein gadael i dreulio rhagor o amser gyda'i deulu a'i arian.

According to Peter Rogers, some kind of plot exists to take money from the North and give it to the South. There is no evidence to support that. Peter must not talk rubbish. It is worse than hot air, because it is dangerous, and it creates divisions within our nation. We all have a responsibility to build a united Wales—the Welsh speakers and the non-Welsh speakers, urban Wales and rural Wales, the North and the South.

Maddeuwch imi, Ddirprwy Lywydd, os cychwynnaf ar nodyn personol, gyda'r etholaeth y cefais yr anrhydedd a'r fraint o'i chynrychioli am y bedair blynedd diwethaf. Mae Gorllewin Clwyd yn ardal gymysg. Nid yr ardal dlotaf yng Nghymru ydyw, ond eto, nid yw'n ardal heb broblemau difrifol. Bu ymateb polisi'r Cynulliad yn yr ardal yn gynhwysfawr.

Yn Rhuthun, mae cynllun amddiffyn rhag llifogydd yn cael ei adeiladu ar hyn o bryd. Pan gwblheir y gwaith ymhen 12 wythnos, bydd y dref gyfan yn rhoi ochenaid o ryddhad. Nid oedd Sue Essex, y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd y Blaid Lafur yng Nghymru, yn poeni bod ei chyllideb yn mynd i'r Gogledd, ond yr oedd yn bryderus na allai pobl yn Rhuthun gysgu oherwydd ofn llifogydd. Pe bai un neu ddau o berchnogion tir Torïaidd wedi rhoi sêl eu bendith ar y cynllun yn gynharach, byddai'r gwaith wedi ei gwblhau erbyn hyn.

Ym Mae Colwyn, agorwyd ysgol gynradd newydd sbon yn lle adeilad o oes Fictoria. Mae ysgolion uwchradd ledled Conwy yn rhan o raglen ailadeiladu sylweddol fel rhan o ymrwymiad fy mhlaid i weithio mewn partneriaeth gyda llywodraeth leol er mwyn sicrhau safonau modern ym mhob ysgol yng

Wales up to modern standards.

Nghymru.

Government has a duty to be strategic in the education service. Jane Davidson's first major decision as Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning was to create a centre of excellence for autistic children. Where was this early focus of attention by the Minister? It was not in Cardiff, or in Pontypridd—it was in Denbigh. Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn—

Mae dyletswydd ar y Llywodraeth i fod yn strategol yn y gwasanaeth addysg. Y penderfyniad cyntaf o bwys a wnaeth Jane Davidson fel Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes oedd creu canolfan ragoriaeth i blant awtistig. I ble y rhoes y Gweinidog ei sylw cynnar? Nid i Gaerdydd, nac i Bontypridd—rhoes ef i Ddinbych. Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn—

**Ann Jones:** Thank you for mentioning Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn, which demonstrates the Government's commitment to ensuring that policies benefit the whole of Wales. I have a few examples from my constituency of which you may not be aware. The first thing that I asked the then Assembly Secretary for Local Government and Housing—my good friend Peter Law, who sits in front of me in the Chamber—to do was to write off Rhuddlan Borough Council's £2.5 million debt. He did so, and that gave us an opportunity to start rebuilding. Ysbyty Glan Clwyd has received money towards achieving fire code compliance. The trust has also received money for a new out-patient unit at the Royal Alexandra Hospital. We have received £88,000 from the Finance Minister for the West End policing priority area. Safe Routes to Schools, food co-operatives—I could go on and on, but I will not do so. Does that not demonstrate that north Wales Assembly Members can make a difference, whether or not we are members of the Cabinet? It is not about megaphone diplomacy, or ranting and shouting. It involves drawing on the strengths of a strong group.

**Ann Jones:** Diolch am sôn am Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn, sy'n dangos ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod polisiau o fantais i Gymru gyfan. Mae gennyf ambell enghraifft o'm hetholaeth na fyddwch yn ymwybodol ohonynt efallai. Y peth cyntaf y gofynnais i Ysgrifennydd y Cynulliad dros Lywodraeth Leol a Thai—sef fy nghyfaill da Peter Law, sy'n eistedd o'm blaen yn y Siamb—ei wneud ar y pryd oedd dileu dyled £2.5 miliwn Cyngor Bwrdeistref Rhuddlan. Gwnaeth hynny, a rhoddodd hynny gyfle inni ddechrau ailadeiladu. Derbyniodd Ysbyty Glan Clwyd arian tuag at sicrhau ei fod yn cydymffurfio â'r cod tân. Derbyniodd yr ymddiriedolaeth arian hefyd ar gyfer uned cleifion allanol newydd yn Ysbyty Royal Alexandra. Cawsom £88,000 gan y Gweinidog Cyllid ar gyfer ardal blismona flaenoriaethol Gorllewin y Rhyl. Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol, mentrau bwyd cydweithredol—gallwn fynd ymlaen ac ymlaen, ond ni wna. Onid yw hynny'n dangos y gall Aelodau Cynulliad y Gogledd wneud gwahaniaeth, p'un a ydym yn aelodau'r Cabinet ai peidio? Nid yw'n ymwneud â diplomyddiaeth bocs sebon, na rhefru a gweiddi. Mae'n golygu defnyddio cryfderau grŵp cryf.

You mentioned Peter's retirement, but we all know that Peter is standing for re-election. Do you think that he has a better chance of returning to the Assembly as No. 4 on another party's list—whose name I cannot think of now; I do not think that I need to mention it—rather than being No. 7 on the Conservative Party list?

Soniasoch am ymddeoliad Peter, ond gwyddom oll fod Peter yn sefyll eto yn yr etholiad. A gredwch fod ganddo well siawns o ddychwelyd i'r Cynulliad fel Rhif 4 ar restr plaid arall—ni chofiaf ei henw yn awr; ni chredaf fod angen imi ei henwi—yn hytrach na bod yn Rhif 7 ar restr y Blaid Geidwadol?

5.20 p.m.

**Alun Pugh:** I cannot comment on that, but I can say that Jane Davidson's first decision as

**Alun Pugh:** Ni allaf wneud sylwadau ar hynny, ond gallaf ddweud i benderfyniad

Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning to create a centre of excellence has gone down well in north Wales. Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn was falling down around the ears of pupils and staff. Despite being in power for 18 years, the Tories did nothing to help some of the most needy children in the whole of Welsh society. Objective 1 is proving to be a big success story in my area. Abergele has a brand new college, bringing high-quality training and education opportunities to the entire area, to match the investment in physical infrastructure in local commercial centres. There has been important progress on economic development in the North. Unemployment is at a 26-year low. Assembly grants are supporting the development of sub-regional clusters of excellence from aerospace in Broughton to opto-electronics in Ann's constituency in St Asaph, and software engineering in Bangor. The foundations of a successful twenty-first century economy are being laid right now in north Wales. Rather than try to drive a wedge between the north and south of our nation, we should pull together, celebrating the success of our national schemes, such as free entry to museums.

**Peter Law:** I agree with you when you speak of those positive developments from which the people of north Wales will benefit, particularly due to Labour Party policies. That is in stark contrast to the negativity of Peter Rogers's farewell speech, although I will miss his occasional light-hearted contributions. Do you agree that our party brings good news to the people of north Wales, given its 10 steps for the future of the next Assembly Labour Government when the abolition of prescription charges will be at the top of the list? That is good news for the people of north Wales.

**Alun Pugh:** That is good news for the people of north, mid and south Wales. The current free bus pass scheme has been a roaring success. Anyone over 60 can jump on any local bus anywhere in our nation. If you have two days to spare, you can enjoy the magnificent scenery of our nation and travel free of charge from Colwyn Bay to Cardiff Bay. Having delivered free bus travel to

cyntaf Jane Davidson fel Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes i greu canolfan ragoriaeth dderbyn cryn groeso yn y Gogledd. Yr oedd Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn yn disgyn yn ddarnau o amgylch disgyblion a staff. Er iddynt fod mewn grym am 18 mlynedd, ni wnaeth y Toriaid unrhyw beth i helpu rhai o'r plant mwyaf anghenus yn y gymdeithas gyfan yng Nghymru. Mae Amcan 1 yn llwyddiant mawr yn fy ardal i. Mae gan Abergele goleg newydd sbon, gan gyflwyno cyfleoedd hyfforddiant ac addysg o safon uchel i'r ardal gyfan, er mwyn cyfateb â'r buddsoddiad mewn seilwaith adeiladol mewn canolfannau masnachol lleol. Bu cynnydd pwysig ar ddatblygu economaidd yn y Gogledd. Mae diweithdra ar ei isaf ers 26 mlynedd. Mae grantiau'r Cynulliad yn cynorthwyo datblygiad clystyrau o ragoriaeth is-ranbarthol o awyrofod ym Mrychdwn i opto-electroneg yn etholaeth Ann yn Llanelwy, a gweithgynhyrchu meddalwedd ym Mangor. Mae sylfeini economi lwyddiannus yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain yn cael eu gosod ar hyn o bryd yn y Gogledd. Yn hytrach na cheisio creu rhaniadau rhwng Gogledd a De ein cenedl, dylem gyd-dynnu, gan ddatlu llwyddiant ein cynlluniau cenedlaethol, megis mynediad am ddim i amgueddfeydd.

**Peter Law:** Cytunaf â chi pan soniwyd am y datblygiadau cadarnhaol hynny y bydd pobl y Gogledd yn elwa arnynt, yn arbennig oherwydd polisiâu'r blaid Lafur. Mae hynny'n cyferbynnu'n llwyr â negyddiaeth araith ffarwel Peter Rogers, er y byddaf yn colli ei gyfraniadau ysgafn achlysurol. A gytunwch fod ein plaid yn dod â newyddion da i bobl y Gogledd, o ystyried ei 10 cam ar gyfer dyfodol Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad nesaf pan fydd diddymu taliadau presgripsiwn ar frig y rhestr? Mae hynny'n newyddion da i bobl y Gogledd.

**Alun Pugh:** Mae hynny'n newyddion da i bobl y Gogledd, y Canolbarth a'r De. Bu'r cynllun tocyn bws am ddim cyfredol yn llwyddiant ysgubol. Gall unrhyw un dros 60 oed neidio ar unrhyw fws lleol unrhyw le yn ein gwlad. Os oes gennych ddau ddiwrnod i sbario, gallwch fwynhau golygfeydd godidog ein gwlad a theithio am ddim o Fae Colwyn i Fae Caerdydd. Ar ôl cyflwyno teithio ar fws

everyone over 60 on this side of the election, as you said Peter, our party has pledged to make prescriptions free to everyone on the other side of the election.

However, there is a problem with the capital—the same problem that affects every capital of every nation in the world. Capitals by their nature tend to get more than their population share of major projects. There was a compelling case for locating the English national football stadium in Birmingham—with its good communications links, it would have been a better bet than a windblown industrial estate in north London. However, realistically, that stadium was never going to be built anywhere outside the capital. Anyone who has visited Berlin regularly over the last 20 years will have seen how investment in the public and private sectors has a tendency to follow the headquarters of Government. While our national sports stadium would look great in Ruthin and the Wales Millennium Centre would certainly enhance the cultural life of Kinmel Bay, those national projects were always, realistically, going to be built in our capital. However, not everything needs to be in the capital, and it is a key responsibility of government to balance the inevitable gravitational pull of the capital with the centrifugal force of regional development. This Labour-led Government has discharged that responsibility and the next Labour Government will continue to do so after May.

am ddim i bawb dros 60 oed cyn yr etholiad, fel y dywedasoeh Peter, addawodd ein plaid roi presgripsiynau yn rhad ac am ddim i bawb ar ôl yr etholiad.

Fodd bynnag, ceir problem gyda'r brifddinas—yr un broblem sy'n effeithio ar brifddinas pob gwlad yn y byd. Tuedda prifddinasoedd yn ôl eu natur gael mwy na'u cyfran o brosiectau mawr fesul pen o'r boblogaeth. Yr oedd dadl gref dros leoli stadiwm pêl-droed cenedlaethol Lloegr yn Birmingham—gyda'i gysylltiadau cyfathrebu da, byddai wedi bod yn fwy addas na stad ddiwydiannol wyntog yng ngogledd Llundain. Fodd bynnag, yn realistig, fyddai'r stadiwm hwnnw fyth yn cael adeiladu unrhyw le y tu allan i'r brifddinas. Bydd unrhyw un a ymwelodd â Berlin yn rheolaidd yn ystod yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf wedi gweld y modd y mae buddsoddiad yn y sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat yn tueddu i ddilyn pencadlys y Llywodraeth. Er y byddai ein stadiwm chwaraeon cenedlaethol yn edrych yn rhagorol yn Rhuthun ac y byddai Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru yn sicr yn gwella bywyd diwylliannol Bae Cinnel, yr oedd y prosiectau cenedlaethol hynny bob amser, yn realistig am gael eu hadeiladu yn y brifddinas. Fodd bynnag, nid oes angen i bopeth fod yn y brifddinas, ac mae'n gyfrifoldeb allweddol ar y llywodraeth i gydbwyso grym anochel y brifddinas i ddenu prosiectau gyda grym datblygu rhanbarthol o'r canol. Mae'r Llywodraeth hon a arweinir gan Lafur wedi cyflawni'r ddyletswydd honno a bydd y Llywodraeth Lafur nesaf yn parhau i wneud hynny ar ôl mis Mai.

### **Datganiad gan y Llywydd Statement by the Presiding Officer**

**Y Llywydd:** Cyn diwedd Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw a diwedd y Cynulliad cyntaf, hoffwn ddiolch i bob Aelod, ac i'r staff, am yr hyn yr ydym wedi ei gyflawni yn ystod y pedair blynedd diwethaf.

**The Presiding Officer:** Before the end of today's Plenary and the end of the first Assembly, I would like to express my gratitude to all Members, and to the staff, for what we have achieved over the past four years.

Mae sefydlu'r Cynulliad wedi bod yn gam hanesyddol i bobl Cymru. Efallai, fel y clywsom heddiw, nad ydym wedi gwireddu uchelgais pawb ond credaf ein bod wedi newid y ffordd o lywodraethu ein gwlad er

The establishment of the Assembly has been a historic development for the people of Wales. Perhaps, as we heard today, we may not have met everyone's aspirations, but in my view, we have changed the governance of

gwell.

Diolchaf yn arbennig i'r Dirprwy Lywydd, i Gadeiryddion Pwyllgorau, i aelodau Pwyllgor y Tŷ a'r Pwyllgor Busnes am eu gwaith caled. Mae pob un ohonom yn ddyledus i staff Swyddfa'r Llywydd. O dan arweiniad deallus a phrofiadol Paul Silk, Clerc Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yr ydym wedi sefydlu gwasanaethau seneddol ar gyfer y Cynulliad hwn hafal i unrhyw gorff seneddol arall y gwn amdano. Yn arbennig, diolchaf yn gyhoeddus i'r rhai sydd wedi gweithio yn fy swyddfa breifat, am fod yn ddolen gyswllt gyfrinachol, ond sicr, rhyngof innau a phawb arall bob amser.

Yn olaf, dymunaf yn dda i bob Aelod sy'n ymddeol o'u gwirfodd. I'r rheini ohonom a fydd yn ymladd yr etholiad ar 1 Mai, dymunaf bedair wythnos braf inni i gyd. Yn olaf, ac yn bwysicaf, dymunaf bedair blynedd lwyddiannus a llewyrchus i'n holynwyr—Aelodau'r ail Gynulliad.

Fel arfer, cyn inni orffen, mae pwynt o drefn.

our country for the better.

I especially thank the Deputy Presiding Officer, Committee Chairs and members of the House Committee and the Business Committee for their hard work. We all owe a debt of gratitude to the staff of the Presiding Office. Under the knowledgeable and experienced leadership of the Clerk of the National Assembly for Wales, Paul Silk, we have established parliamentary services for this Assembly that are the equal of those of any other parliamentary body of which I know. In particular, I publicly thank those who have worked in my private office, for being a confidential, but firm, link between myself and everyone else at all times.

Finally, my good wishes to all Members who are retiring voluntarily. To those of us who will be contesting the election on 1 May, I wish us all an enjoyable four weeks. Finally, and most importantly, I wish a successful and fruitful four years to our successors—the Members of the second Assembly.

As always, before we finish, there is a point of order.

### **Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order**

**Janice Gregory:** I am embarrassed, Presiding Officer. I do not believe that I have done this in four years, but during a momentary lapse of concentration, I voted wrongly in the last vote.

**Lorraine Barrett:** Point of order. I also voted wrongly on amendment 5 in the last debate. I was not going to comment, but as Janice has done so, I will make my last point of order in this Assembly.

**Y Llywydd:** Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

**Janice Gregory:** Yr wyf yn teimlo'n chwithig, Lywydd. Ni chredaf imi wneud hyn mewn pedair blynedd, ond mewn ennyd o anghofrwydd, pleidleisiais yn anghywir yn y bleidlais ddiwethaf.

**Lorraine Barrett:** Pwynt o drefn. Pleidleisiais innau yn anghywir ar welliant 5 yn y ddadl ddiwethaf. Nid oeddwn am ddweud unrhyw beth, ond gan fod Janice wedi gwneud hynny, gwnaf fy mhwynt o drefn olaf yn y Cynulliad hwn.

**The Presiding Officer:** That brings today's proceedings to a close.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.23 p.m.  
The session ended at 5.23 p.m.*



