



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cofnod y Trafodion**

**The National Assembly for Wales
The Record of Proceedings**

**Dydd Mawrth, 3 Hydref 2006
Tuesday, 3 October 2006**

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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.

*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 i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Cyflawni Polisiâu Allweddol yn y Gogledd The Delivery of Key Policies in North Wales

Q1 Ann Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on the delivery of key Welsh Assembly Government policies in north Wales? OAQ1856(FM)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): As evidence of our commitment to bringing our educational buildings up to modern standards in north Wales, I was pleased to see that the £4.2 million new Rhyl College campus has now been approved.

Ann Jones: I share your delight that Rhyl College has received £4.2 million for its extension. That will be key to getting people matched up to skills and jobs. One of Labour's successes has been the strong economy, and we have seen unemployment levels in my constituency falling from 5,600 before Labour came to power to 500 now. While I accept that, and it is something that we need to celebrate, do you agree that town-centre regeneration is also important in terms of ensuring a strong economy? Rhuddlan town centre, for example, prior to Labour coming to power, had empty shops. Every shop in the town centre is now occupied, and that is the benefit of Labour's policies. Do you agree that these are the ways in which we should continue to see town-centre regeneration improving?

The First Minister: The closer you get to full employment—we are not there yet, but we have made major strides towards it—the greater the spending power that comes from those extra jobs will be reflected in the spend in shops. That makes it more attractive for those who own the shops or property developers in general to modernise our town centres to provide a more attractive environment. Given that north-east Wales is

C1 Ann Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am gyflawni polisiâu allweddol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn y Gogledd? OAQ1856(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Fel tystiolaeth o'n hymrwymiad i godi safonau adeiladau addysgol i'w gwneud yn fwy modern yn y gogledd, yr oeddwn yn falch o weld bod campws newydd £4.2 miliwn Coleg y Rhyl bellach wedi cael ei gymeradwyo.

Ann Jones: Fel chi, yr wyf yn ymhyfrydu bod Coleg y Rhyl wedi cael £4.2 miliwn ar gyfer ei estyniad. Bydd hynny'n allweddol i sicrhau bod pobl yn cael sgiliau a swyddi sy'n addas iddynt. Mae'r economi gref wedi bod yn un o lwyddiannau'r Blaid Lafur, ac yr ydym wedi gweld lefelau diweithdra yn fy etholaeth yn disgyn o 5,600 cyn i Lafur ddod i rym i 500 erbyn hyn. Er fy mod yn derbyn hynny, ac yn credu ei fod yn rhywbeth y mae angen inni ei ddathlu, a gytunwch fod adfywio canol trefi yn bwysig hefyd o ran sicrhau economi gref? Cyn i'r Blaid Lafur ddod i rym, er enghraifft, yr oedd siopau gwag yng nghanol tref Rhuddlan. Erbyn hyn, mae rhywun yn cadw pob siop yng nghanol y dref, a pholisiâu buddiol Llafur yw'r rheswm am hynny. A gytunwch, drwy wneud hyn, y byddwn yn dal ati i weld canol trefi'n cael eu hadfywio?

Y Prif Weinidog: Po agosaf y dowch at gael cyflogaeth lawn—nid ydym wedi cyrraedd y sefyllfa honno eto, ond yr ydym wedi cymryd camau sylweddol tuag ati—po fwyaf fydd y gallu i wario a ddaw yn sgîl y swyddi ychwanegol hynny, a bydd hyn yn cael ei adlewyrchu yn y gwariant mewn siopau. Mae hynny'n ei gwneud yn fwy atyniadol i berchenogion siopau neu ddatblygwyr eiddo yn gyffredinol foderneiddio canol ein trefi er

so close to major shopping draws over the border, for example, Chester, and Cheshire Oaks, which is an out-of-town shopping centre, it is vital that the town centres of north-east Wales are modern and attractive.

Eleanor Burnham: NHS reconfiguration is also apparently one of your thrusts in Wales. I am particularly concerned about the lack of Welsh Assembly Government financial assistance for parking in hospitals when all patients have to travel across north Wales for various treatments in various hospitals that are away from home. What kind of funding can you provide to these hospital trusts, which are obviously struggling with a large deficit?

The First Minister: The issue of health trusts needing to live within their budgets is an important lesson for public bodies everywhere, in health, education and throughout the public sector. Whether it is further education colleges, hospital trusts, local health boards or schools, you will find that some seem to have the financial self-discipline that enables them to live within their budgets, and others do not. If you keep subsidising by writing off the debts of the ones that get into deficit, you are, in effect, asking the ones that have the self-discipline to remain within the budgets to subsidise the ones that cannot. It is not always as easy as that, but the ability to be self-disciplined and to stay within budget is important for all parts of the public sector.

Alun Ffred Jones: Un o'ch strategaethau, a gefnogir gan bawb, yw symud swyddi gwasanaeth sifil o Gaerdydd i ganolfannau eraill. Yr ydych yn agor canolfan o'r fath yng Nghyffordd Llandudno. Fodd bynnag, hyd y gwelaf, mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r swyddi yn y ganolfan honno yn rhai sy'n bodoli eisoes yng ngogledd Cymru, a'r cwbl yr ydych yn ei wneud yw eu canoli yng Nghyffordd Llandudno. Faint o swyddi sy'n cael eu datganoli o Gaerdydd i'r ganolfan, ac a oes

mwyn darparu awyrgylch mwy deniadol. O gofio bod y gogledd-ddwyrain mor agos at leoedd deniadol i siopa dros y ffin, Caer, er enghraifft, neu Cheshire Oaks, sy'n ganolfan siopa y tu allan i'r dref, mae'n hanfodol bod canol trefi'r gogledd-ddwyrain yn fodern ac yn ddeniadol.

Eleanor Burnham: Mae ailgyflunio'r GIG hefyd yn un o'r pethau sy'n mynd â'ch bryd yng Nghymru yn ôl pob golwg. Yr wyf yn arbennig o bryderus ynghylch prinder cymorth ariannol gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer parcio mewn ysbytai pan fo'n rhaid i bob claf deithio ar draws y gogledd er mwyn cael triniaethau amrywiol mewn gwahanol ysbytai oddi cartref. Pa fath o gyllid y gallwch ei gynnig i ymddiriedolaethau'r ysbytai hyn, sy'n amlwg yn brwydro yn erbyn diffyg ariannol helaeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r mater hwn, sef yr angen i ymddiriedolaethau iechyd fyw o fewn eu cyllidebau, yn wers bwysig i gyrrff cyhoeddus ym mhob man—iechyd, addysg a'r sector cyhoeddus drwyddo draw. Fe welwch fod gan rai o'r rhain—yn golegau addysg bellach, ymddiriedolaethau ysbytai, byrddau iechyd lleol neu ysgolion—yr hunanddisgyblaeth ariannol i'w galluogi i fyw oddi mewn i'w cyllidebau. Mae rhai eraill yn methu â gwneud hyn. Os byddwch yn dal ati i gymorthdalau'r rhain drwy ddileu dyledion y rhai sydd â diffyg ariannol, mewn gwirionedd, yr hyn y byddwch yn ei wneud yw gofyn i'r rhai sydd wedi bod â digon o hunanddisgyblaeth i gadw oddi mewn i'r cyllidebau gymorthdalau'r rhai nad ydynt yn llwyddo i wneud hynny. Nid yw mor hawdd â hynny bob amser, ond mae'r gallu i fod yn hunanddisgybledig a chadw oddi mewn i'r gyllideb yn bwysig i bob rhan o'r sector cyhoeddus.

Alun Ffred Jones: One of your strategies, which everyone supports, is to move civil service jobs from Cardiff to other centres. You are opening such a centre in Llandudno Junction. However, as far as I can see, most of the jobs to be located there already exist in north Wales, and you are simply centralising them in Llandudno Junction. How many jobs are being devolved from Cardiff to the centre, and are there any plans to move more workers from the office in Caernarfon to the

unrhyw gynlluniau i symud rhagor o weithwyr o swyddfa Caernarfon i'r ganolfan newydd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn ymwybodol bod unrhyw fwriad i leihau nifer y gweision sifil sydd gennym yng Nghaernarfon drwy eu trosglwyddo i'r swyddfa newydd yng Nghyffordd Llandudno. Byddai'n well imi ymgynghori gyda Sue Essex ar eich pwyntiau manwl ynglŷn â faint o swyddi fydd yn cael eu symud o Gaerdydd, fel swyddi newydd i'r gogledd; byddaf fi neu Sue Essex yn ysgrifennu atoch gyda'r manylion.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): First Minister, on an issue that is chiefly Home-Office-related, have you made any representations to Peter Hain about the prison service and the fact that we do not have enough prison places in Wales? In fact, we do not have any prisons in north Wales. That creates problems in relation to visiting and in relation to the language. That is one prime concern.

A second concern is the inappropriate housing of prisoners, although, in fairness, I know that the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration has raised this in relation to the housing of dangerous paedophiles at Prescoed prison, for example.

My third concern relates to an issue on which we, perhaps, have more responsibility. In relation to the rehabilitation of prisoners once they have come out of prison, are we doing anything in the social and employment fields?

The First Minister: It is certainly true that there have never been any prisons, as far as I am aware, in north Wales. There has never been justification for having a prison in north Wales—I do not know if that is a compliment to the law-abiding people of north Wales or whether it is because of the relatively small population of the area. The choice is to send prisoners from north Wales to prisons in south Wales or across the border to north-west England. Either way, that involves travelling for families or for prisoners' nearest and dearest, or parents in the case of those in youth offender institutions. It is

new centre?

The First Minister: I am not aware of any intention to reduce the number of civil servants working in Caernarfon by transferring them to the new office in Llandudno Junction. It would be better for me to consult with Sue Essex on your detailed points about how many jobs will be moved from Cardiff, as new jobs for north Wales; Sue Essex or I will write to you with the details.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Brif Weinidog, ac ystyried mater sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Swyddfa Gartref yn bennaf, a ydych wedi cyflwyno sylwadau i Peter Hain ynghylch y gwasanaeth carchardai, a'r ffaith nad oes gennym ddigon o leoedd mewn carchardai yng Nghymru? Mewn gwirionedd, nid oes gennym ddim carchardai yn y gogledd. Mae hyn yn creu problemau o ran ymweld ac mewn perthynas â'r iaith. Mae hynny'n un o'r prif bryderon.

Pryder arall yw'r modd y mae carcharorion yn cael eu rhoi mewn lle amhriodol. A bod yn deg, yr wyf yn gwybod bod y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Troseddol ac Adfywio wedi codi hyn ynglŷn â rhoi pedoffiliaid peryglus yn ngharchar Prescoed, er enghraifft.

Y trydydd peth sy'n peri pryder i mi yw mater y mae gennym, efallai, fwy o gyfrifoldeb drosto. O edrych ar adsefydlu carcharorion wedi iddynt adael y carchar, a ydym yn gwneud unrhyw beth yn y maes cymdeithasol ac ym maes cyflogi?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n wir nad oes carchar wedi bod yn y gogledd erioed, hyd y gwn. Nid yw wedi bod yn bosibl cyfiawnhau cael carchar yn y gogledd. Ni wn ai teyrnged i bobl y gogledd sy'n ufudd i'r gyfraith yw hynny, ynteu ai oherwydd nad oes gan yr ardal boblogaeth fawr iawn. Y dewis yw anfon carcharorion o'r gogledd i garchardai yn y de neu ar draws y ffin i ogledd-orllewin Lloegr. Y naill ffordd neu'r llall, mae hynny'n golygu bod teuluoedd neu anwyliaid y carcharorion, neu rieni'r rhai sydd mewn sefydliadau ar gyfer troseddwyr ifanc, yn gorfod teithio cryn dipyn er mwyn ymweld â

difficult, but the numbers do not justify having a youth offender institution, a women's prison, an adult prison and so on.

Edwina Hart has made her feelings on Prescoed forcibly known to the Government, and the same applies to the general picture where we do not have prison facilities. Is it important that we have them in Wales or do we try to find other methods of dealing with prisoners, such as rehabilitation, as you mentioned, given the absence of a women's prison in Wales?

If you look at the figures for the employment of prison officers in south-west and north-west England, and in the west Midlands, you will see that they are far higher than in Wales. There is a net deficit in Wales. Our prisoners, on a net basis, tend to be housed in English jails.

Nick Bourne: You are right about the lack of female prisons in Wales; it is true to say that this is a United Kingdom problem, rather than just a Wales problem. However, there are more prisoners in Wales than we can reasonably accommodate in existing prisons, which are all overcrowded. What representations have you been making to the Secretary of State, or to your other Westminster colleagues, regarding the need to build more prisons, so that we avoid the overcrowding seen in Welsh prisons at present?

The First Minister: I entirely accept your first point, namely that prison overcrowding makes it difficult to conduct rehabilitation or education, and, therefore, people do not come out any better than they were when they went in, in terms of attitude to society and liability to re-offend. The issue of whether the answer to that is having more prisons to accommodate more prisoners, or having other means of dealing with offences through community services, is a vexed and a live, burning issue; everybody will have a different opinion on it. We will make it clear that we do not want to see overcrowding in prisons, because that does not enable you to rehabilitate prisoners. However, I am not sure that the answer is to have more prisons.

hwy. Mae'n anodd, ond nid yw'r niferoedd yn cyfiawnhau cael sefydliad ar gyfer troseddwy'r ifanc, carchar ar gyfer menywod, carchar i oedolion ac yn y blaen.

Mae Edwina Hart wedi amlygu ei theimladau ynghylch Prescoed wrth y Llywodraeth yn ddiflewyn ar dafod, ac mae'r un peth yn wir am y darlun cyffredinol lle nad oes gennym gyfleusterau carchardai. A yw'n bwysig inni eu cael yng Nghymru ynteu a ydym yn ceisio canfod ffyrdd eraill o ddelio â charcharorion, megis adsefydlu, fel y soniasoch, o ystyried nad oes carchar ar gyfer menywod yng Nghymru?

Os edrychwch ar ffigurau cyflogi swyddogion carchardai yn ne-orllewin Lloegr ac yng ngorllewin canolbarth Lloegr, fe welwch eu bod yn llawer uwch na'r ffigurau yng Nghymru. Mae diffyg net yng Nghymru. Ar sail net, tueddir i roi ein carcharorion mewn carchardai yn Lloegr.

Nick Bourne: Yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud bod diffyg carchardai ar gyfer menywod yng Nghymru; mae'n wir dweud bod y broblem hon yn berthnasol i'r Deyrnas Unedig i gyd, nid i Gymru yn unig. Fodd bynnag, mae mwy o garcharorion yng Nghymru nag y mae modd inni gael lle iddynt, yn rhesymol, mewn carchardai sy'n bodoli eisoes. Pa sylwadau yr ydych wedi bod yn eu cyflwyno i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, neu i'ch cyd-aelodau eraill yn San Steffan, ynglŷn â'r angen i adeiladu rhagor o garchardai, er mwyn osgoi'r gorlenwi a welir yng ngharchardai Cymru ar hyn o bryd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn derbyn eich pwynt cyntaf yn gyfan gwbl, sef bod gorlenwi carchardai yn ei gwneud yn anodd adsefydlu neu addysgu, ac o'r herwydd, nid yw pobl ddim mymryn gwell wrth ddod allan o'r carchar nag a oeddent pan aethant yno, o ran eu hagwedd tuag at gymdeithas a'r tebygrwydd o droseddu eto. Mae'r mater hwn, sef ai cael rhagor o garchardai i wneud lle ar gyfer rhagor o garcharorion, ynteu cael ffyrdd eraill o ddelio â throseddau drwy wasanaethau cymunedol, yw'r ateb, yn fater dadleuol ac yn fater llosg ac amserol iawn; bydd gan bawb ei farn ei hun ar y mater. Byddwn yn ei gwneud yn amlwg nad oes arnom eisiau gweld carchardai'n cael eu gorlenwi, gan nad yw hynny'n eich galluogi i

adsefydlu carcharorion. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn sicr ai cael rhagor o garchardai yw'r ateb.

Nick Bourne: On my earlier point, would the First Minister or the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration keep us informed about progress on Prescoed? This is a serious issue—God forbid that it should happen again. Could an update be made available to all Assembly Members on that issue?

Nick Bourne: Ynghylch fy mhwynt cynharach, a wnaiff y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio roi gwybod inni am ddatblygiadau sy'n digwydd ym Mhrescoed? Mae hwn yn fater difrifol—gobeithiwn yn fawr na fydd hyn yn digwydd eto. A ellir rhoi gwybod i holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad beth yw'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf?

The First Minister: I will ask Edwina Hart to do that. We are all aware that Prescoed deals with a very difficult category of prisoners. Some of the prisoners there are susceptible, with good educational programmes and psychological and psychiatric treatment programmes, to changing their previous compulsive behaviour, which had very negative consequences for victims. On the other hand, there is the gradual re-establishment of prisoners in society, with the open prison gradually giving them more responsibility. The question then is: what happens when disasters occur, and people escape and take the wrong kind of advantage of that rehabilitation phase? Prescoed is doing a very difficult job, but lately it has not been doing it very well; we must all accept that.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gofynnaf i Edwina Hart wneud hynny. Yr ydym i gyd yn ymwybodol bod Prescoed yn delio â chategori anodd iawn o garcharorion. Mae rhai o'r carcharorion sydd yno, gyda chymorth rhaglenni addysgol da a rhaglenni sy'n ymwneud â thriniaeth seicolegol a seiciatrig, yn dueddol o newid yr ymddygiad cymhellol a oedd ganddynt yn flaenorol—yr ymddygiad a oedd yn arwain at ganlyniadau negyddol iawn i'w dioddefwyr. Ar y llaw arall, gellir adsefydlu carcharorion yn y gymdeithas yn raddol, wrth i'r carchar agored roi mwy o gyfrifoldeb iddynt fesul tipyn. Y cwestiwn yw hyn: beth sy'n digwydd pan fydd trychineb yn digwydd, a phobl yn dianc ac yn manteisio ar y cam adsefydlu hwnnw yn y modd anghywir? Mae Prescoed yn gwneud gwaith anodd, ond, yn ddiweddar, nid yw wedi bod yn ei wneud yn dda; rhaid inni i gyd dderbyn hynny.

2.10 p.m.

Cymorth Ewropeaidd European Aid

Q2 Jonathan Morgan: Has the Welsh Assembly Government set a date by which Wales will no longer need European aid? OAQ1863(FM)

C2 Jonathan Morgan: A yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi pennu dyddiad pan na fydd ar Gymru angen cymorth Ewropeaidd mwyach? OAQ1863(FM)

The First Minister: This is a curious question, Jonathan, as it recalls the era when John Redwood was Secretary of State for Wales and refused to apply for European aid. We all remember that. We took a different view—the former Secretary of State, Ron Davies, said that we should apply for European aid if we can get it. John Redwood could have done exactly the same but choose not to do so, because of his visceral dislike of

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hwn yn gwestiwn rhyfedd, Jonathan, gan ei fod yn galw i gof y cyfnod pan oedd John Redwood yn Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ac yntau'n gwrthod gwneud cais am gymorth Ewropeaidd. Mae pawb yn cofio hynny. Fe wnaethom ni edrych ar bethau mewn ffordd wahanol—dywedodd Ron Davies, y cyn Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, y dylem wneud cais am gymorth Ewropeaidd os oes modd inni ei

Europe or whatever, and missed out on probably £1-billion-worth in assistance for Wales. We will not go down that road; I give you my guarantee that if we think that we are eligible for European aid, we will go out and grab it. Having seen John Redwood on the television last night, I do not think that anyone in Wales wants him back.

Jonathan Morgan: I am grateful to the First Minister for the lack of a succinct answer to the question. Perhaps we could try something different, Rhodri. Last week we discussed the priorities and themes for the convergence programme, which is due to come in shortly, and I raised at the time my concerns about how European structural funds money, particularly under priority 3, could be spent. As you know from our discussions last week, an aspect of that convergence programme aims to ensure that money can be spent on delivering the 'Making the Connections' strategy, which is a Labour Welsh Assembly Government strategy. Do you accept that there could be much concern, not just within the Chamber but outside it, about the appropriateness of using European structural funds to deliver what is, essentially, an Assembly Government strategy to try to make public services more accessible? Many outside the Chamber may feel that the money spent on that strategy should come from the Assembly Government, and not the European structural funds.

The First Minister: My answer is the same as previously. You did not like the answer, because it referred to John Redwood, but I am not the one who brought him back—David Cameron did. Similarly, we did not put this category into the European aids schemes, Europe did. John Redwood said, 'No, we do not want that European aid', but if Europe puts that in, we are going to apply for it. Can you not get it into your head that our job is to grab whatever European aid we are entitled to, and see whether we can use it constructively for the benefit of Wales? That

gael. Gallai John Redwood fod wedi gwneud yr un peth yn union ond dewisodd beidio, oherwydd ei gasineb angerddol tuag at Ewrop neu beth bynnag y bo, a cholodd gymorth gwerth £1 biliwn, yn ôl pob tebyg, oherwydd hynny. Nid awn ar hyd y llwybr hwnnw; yr wyf yn rhoi sicrwydd ichi y byddwn yn cythru am gymorth Ewropeaidd os ydym yn meddwl ein bod yn gymwys i'w gael. Ar ôl gweld John Redwood ar y teledu neithiwr, nid wyf yn credu bod neb yng Nghymru yn dymuno'i gael yn ôl.

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Prif Weinidog am roi ateb mor gryno i'r cwestiwn. Efallai y gallem roi cynnig ar ryw beth gwahanol, Rhodri. Yr wythnos diwethaf, trafodasom flaenoriaethau a themâu'r rhaglen gydgyfeirio, y disgwylir ei chael yn fuan, ac ar y pryd mynegais fy mhryderon ynghylch sut y gellid gwario arian y cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd, yn arbennig dan flaenoriaeth 3. Fel y gwyddoch yn sgîl ein trafodaethau yr wythnos diwethaf, nod un agwedd ar y rhaglen gydgyfeirio honno yw sicrhau y gellir gwario arian ar gyflawni strategaeth 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', sef strategaeth gan Lywodraeth Lafur Cynulliad Cymru. A ydych yn derbyn y gallai fod llawer o bryder, nid o fewn y Siambr yn unig, ond y tu allan hefyd, ynghylch pa mor briodol yw defnyddio cronfeydd strwythurol i wireddu strategaeth sydd yn ei hanfod yn strategaeth gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i geisio gwneud gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn fwy hygyrch? Efallai y bydd amryw y tu allan i'r Siambr yn teimlo y dylai'r arian sy'n cael ei wario ar y strategaeth honno ddod gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, nid gan gronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr un yw fy ateb yn awr â'r ateb a roddais yn flaenorol. Nid oeddech yn hoffi'r ateb gan ei fod yn cyfeirio at John Redwood, ond nid fi ddaeth ag ef yn ôl—David Cameron wnaeth hynny. Yn yr un modd, nid ni a roddodd y categori hwn yn y cynlluniau cymorth Ewropeaidd, Ewrop wnaeth. Dywedodd John Redwood, 'Na, nid oes arnom eisiau cymorth Ewropeaidd', ond os yw Ewrop yn ei gynnwys, byddwn ninnau'n gwneud cais amdano. Oni allwch weld mai ein gwaith ni yw bachu pa gymorth Ewropeaidd bynnag y mae gennym hawl i'w

is what we are doing, and what we did in 1997-98, and what the Irish Government has done. If the money is there, we will use it constructively to build up the economy.

Jeff Cuthbert: Given that David Cameron was a special adviser to Norman Lamont at the time of Black Wednesday, which led to a £3 billion deficit in the British economy—interestingly, the same sum that we have invested in Wales during the first round of Objective 1—and given that it was the Conservative Government that brought the economy of Wales to the situation whereby it qualified for Objective 1 status in the first place, are you thinking what I am thinking? [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: ‘Oh.’] If the Conservatives had a stake in the Government of Wales, Wales might qualify for European aid for a long time to come.

The First Minister: Indeed. You can tell from the noises off, Jeff, that the Conservatives’ proposals for Wales rely upon the people of Wales having a short memory. Unfortunately for the Conservatives, the people of Wales have a long memory. They remember only too well that if you go back just 20 years, unemployment was four times higher than it is today. If you take the average during the 18 years of the last Conservative Government, unemployment was three times higher than it is today. We are recreating a full employment society—we are not there yet, as I said earlier, but we are getting there, through the net 126,000 jobs that we have managed to create in Wales since the Assembly came into existence.

Janet Davies: Although I cannot say one way or the other what John Redwood said about European funding, I can tell you that I was at a meeting in 1991 at which the head of European affairs in the Welsh Office said that it would not apply for Objective 1 because people might think that Wales was poor. However, bearing in mind that some EU funding is available to every member state and every region of every member state, 14 years is nevertheless a long time to have

gael, a gweld a allwn ei ddefnyddio mewn modd adeiladol er lles Cymru? Dyna’r hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud, a dyna beth a wnaethom yn 1997-98. Dyna’r hyn y mae Llywodraeth Iwerddon wedi ei wneud hefyd. Os yw’r arian yno, fe’i defnyddiwn mewn modd adeiladol er mwyn codi’r economi.

Jeff Cuthbert: O gofio bod David Cameron yn gynghorydd arbennig i Norman Lamont adeg y Dydd Mercher Du, a arweiniodd at ddiffyg o £3 biliwn yn economi Prydain—yn ddi-ddorol iawn, yr un swm ag yr ydym ni wedi ei fuddsoddi yng Nghymru yn ystod rownd gyntaf Amcan 1—ac o ystyried mai’r Llywodraeth Geidwadol a barodd i economi Cymru fod mewn sefyllfa addas i fod yn gymwys ar gyfer statws Amcan 1 yn y lle cyntaf, a ydych yn meddwl yr un peth â mi? [AELODAU’R CYNULLIAD: ‘O.’] Pe byddai’r Ceidwadwyr yn rhan o Lywodraeth Cymru, efallai y byddai Cymru’n gymwys i gael cymorth Ewropeaidd am amser maith.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir. Gallwch ddweud oddi wrth y swm, Jeff, fod cynigion y Ceidwadwyr ar gyfer Cymru yn dibynnu ar y gobaiith mai cof byr sydd gan bobl Cymru. Yn anffodus i’r Ceidwadwyr, mae gan bobl Cymru gof da iawn. Maent yn cofio’n dda iawn fod diweithdra, dim ond 20 mlynedd yn ôl, bedair gwaith yn uwch nag y mae heddiw. Wrth edrych ar y cyfartaledd yn ystod 18 mlynedd Llywodraeth ddiwethaf y Ceidwadwyr, yr oedd lefelau diweithdra dair gwaith yn uwch nag y maent heddiw. Yr ydym yn ail-greu cymdeithas cyflogaeth lawn—nid ydym wedi cyrraedd y sefyllfa honno eto, fel y dywedais yn gynharach, ond yr ydym ar y ffordd yno, drwy’r cyfanswm net o 126,000 o swyddi yr ydym wedi llwyddo i’w creu yng Nghymru ers creu’r Cynulliad

Janet Davies: Er na allaf ddweud beth a ddywedodd John Redwood am nawdd Ewropeaidd, y naill ffordd na’r llall, gallaf ddweud wrthyfch fy mod mewn cyfarfod yn 1991 lle y dywedodd pennaeth materion Ewropeaidd y Swyddfa Gymreig na fyddai’n gwneud cais am Amcan 1 rhag ofn i bobl feddwl bod Cymru’n dlawd. Fodd bynnag, a chofio bod rhywfaint o nawdd Ewropeaidd ar gael i bob aelod-wladwriaeth ac i bob rhanbarth ym mhob aelod-wladwriaeth, mae

Objective-1-level funding. Prosperity in the southern Valleys is central to achieving prosperity throughout the country, so what is the timescale for the Heads of the Valleys strategy to achieve 75 per cent of the average EU GDP per capita?

The First Minister: You said that 14 years was a long time but, actually, it is a fairly typical time. Ireland, Merseyside and south Yorkshire all had 14 years, so two seven-year periods is fairly typical, Janet. There is nothing unusual about that. The key thing is that you have to start. If the Tories are in charge, you will have exactly the attitude that you referred to earlier. They would not even dare to apply for it, whether for public relations reasons, as you say—they think that it is bad publicity for Wales—or because of John Redwood's visceral hatred of Europe, which may have come into it, as well.

I do not think that I could give you a target as regards the Heads of the Valleys strategy today, but if we get full participation in the programme, and we get the kind of spend and the transformation in the environment and the economy that is talked about, the prospects continue to get better and better under Labour.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): First Minister, as you rightly say, this next round of Objective 1 funding, or convergence, is a strategic opportunity for Wales. In the present round, the private sector, voluntary sector and local government all played a key part in delivering the programme. What are your plans to allow the private sector, voluntary sector and local government to play a full and active part in delivering the next round?

The First Minister: The same as in the previous round. However, the next round will involve far fewer projects and far less bureaucracy.

14 mlynedd yn amser hir iawn i gael arian ar lefel Amcan 1. Mae ffyniant Cymoedd y De yn ganolog os ydym am sicrhau ffyniant ledled y wlad, felly beth yw'r amserlen i strategaeth Blaenau'r Cymoedd gyrraedd 75 y cant o gynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth cyfartalog yr UE?

Y Prif Weinidog: Dywedasoeh fod 14 mlynedd yn amser hir ond, mewn gwirionedd, mae'n gyfnod eithaf nodweddiadol. Cafodd Iwerddon, Glannau Mersi a de swydd Efrog i gyd 14 mlynedd yr un, felly mae dau gyfnod o saith mlynedd yn eithaf nodweddiadol, Janet. Nid oes dim yn anarferol ynghylch hynny. Y peth allweddol yw bod rhaid ichi ddechrau. Os bydd y Torïaid mewn grym, bydd gennych yr un agwedd yn union ag y cyfeiriasoch ati yn gynharach. Ni fyddent hyd yn oed yn meiddio gwneud cais am hyn, a hynny naill ai am resymau cysylltiadau cyhoeddus, fel y dywedwch—eu bod yn meddwl bod hynny'n gyhoeddusrwydd gwael i Gymru—neu oherwydd casineb angerddol John Redwood tuag at Ewrop, a allai fod wedi bod yn ffactor hefyd.

Ni chredaf y gallwn roi targed ichi ar gyfer strategaeth Blaenau'r Cymoedd heddiw, ond os cawn gyfranogiad llawn yn y rhaglen, ac os cawn y math o wariant a'r trawsnewidiad yn yr amgylchedd a'r economi y sonnir amdanynt, mae'r rhagolygon yn parhau i wella drwy'r amser dan Lafur.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Brif Weinidog, fel y dywedwch, yn hollol gywir, mae'r rownd nesaf hon o gyllid Amcan 1, neu gydgyfeirio, yn gyfle strategol i Gymru. Yn y rownd bresennol, chwaraeodd y sector preifat, y sector gwirfoddol a llywodraeth leol rannau allweddol wrth gyflawni'r rhaglen. Beth yw eich cynlluniau i ganiatáu i'r sector preifat, y sector gwirfoddol a llywodraeth leol chwarae rhan lawn a gweithredol wrth gyflawni'r rownd nesaf?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr un fath ag yn y rownd ddiwethaf. Fodd bynnag, bydd y rownd nesaf yn cynnwys llawer llai o brosiectau a llawer llai o fiwrocratiaeth.

Michael German: As you know, when I asked you in the Committee on European and External Affairs meeting the question about the number of projects and the way in which that would work, I was told that there would be three routes: strategic projects, to be determined by the National Assembly, hence, the Welsh Assembly Government; projects commissioned by the Welsh Assembly Government; and individual projects, which I was told by you would filter away to virtually nothing. I was told that 90 per cent of projects, at the present time, would be delivered under the aegis and responsibility of the Welsh Assembly Government. On Friday, one of your senior Labour councillors talked about this as control-freakery and paranoia on the part of the Welsh Assembly Government. Can you reassure local government, the voluntary sector and the private sector that there will be a real role for them to play, and, if there is a real role, what will it be?

The First Minister: I am not sure whether you have that party affiliation correct regarding what you said happened on Friday. As far as I can tell, the main complaint was that the phrase 'local government' had not been inserted in the document in certain areas where local government expects to play a major role, such as in regional waste disposal plants. Local government was fully engaged in helping to prepare the document that went out, and which some councillors—I do not think that any of them were Labour—objected to. You have implied that you know the name of this senior Labour councillor, but I do not think that you are correct in that.

The main thing is that everyone accepts—and, as far as I know, there has never been any objection to this across the Chamber—the principle of having fewer projects and less bureaucracy, and that we should take a more strategic approach to delivering convergence assistance, that is, Objective 1 under a new name, in the second seven years.

Michael German: I can assure you that officials from the Welsh Local Government Association, from your Labour camp as well as from other parties, were quite upset by the

Michael German: Fel y gwyddoch, pan ofynnais y cwestiwn ichi, yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Materion Ewropeaidd ac Allanol, ynghylch nifer y prosiectau a'r ffordd y byddai hynny'n gweithio, dywedwyd wrthyf y byddai tri llwybr: prosiectau strategol, i'w pennu gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ac felly, gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru; prosiectau a gomisiynir gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru; a phrosiectau unigol, y dywedasocho wrthyf na fyddai fawr ddim ohonynt yn y pen draw. Dywedwyd wrthyf y câi 90 y cant o'r prosiectau, ar hyn o bryd, eu cyflawni dan nawdd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac mai hi fyddai'n gyfrifol amdanynt. Ddydd Gwener, siaradodd un o'ch cynghorwyr Llafur blaenllaw am hyn fel gorawydd i reoli popeth a pharanoia ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. A allwch roi sicrwydd i lywodraeth leol, y sector gwirfoddol a'r sector preifat y bydd rôl wirioneddol iddynt hwy ei chwarae, ac, os bydd swyddogaeth wirioneddol, beth fydd hi?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn siŵr a ydych yn gywir ynglŷn ag aelod o ba plaid a ddywedodd hynny ddydd Gwener. Hyd y gwelaf fi, y brif gŵyn oedd nad oedd y geiriau 'llywodraeth leol' wedi'u cynnwys yn y ddogfen mewn manau penodol lle y mae llywodraeth leol yn disgwyl chwarae rhan flaenllaw, megis mewn gorsafoddd rhanbarthol gwaredu gwastraff. Yr oedd llywodraeth leol yn chwarae rhan lawn mewn helpu i baratoi'r ddogfen a gyhoeddwyd, ac y bu i rai cynghorwyr—ni chredaf fod dim un ohonynt yn Llafur—ei gwrthwynebu. Yr ydych wedi awgrymu eich bod yn gwybod enw'r cynghorydd Llafur blaenllaw hwn, ond ni chredaf eich bod yn gywir o ran hynny.

Y prif beth yw bod pawb yn derbyn—a, hyd y gwn, ni fu dim gwrthwynebiad i hyn erioed ar draws y Siambr—yr egwyddor o gael llai o brosiectau a llai o fiwrocratiaeth, ac y dylem ddefnyddio dull mwy strategol o ddarparu cymorth cydgyfeirio, hynny yw, Amcan 1 dan enw newydd, yn yr ail saith mlynedd.

Michael German: Gallaf eich sicrhau bod swyddogion o Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, o'ch plaid Lafur chi yn ogystal ag o bleidiau eraill, yn bur anfodlon ar y modd yr

way in which this Government was trying to take over what they thought was their role in helping to deliver on the ground in the communities of Wales some of the programmes to come in the new convergence programme. That is why I asked you about the three routes—and you have identified only three so far—by which this programme will be delivered. The only route available to individual projects is very small. How on earth will you get local government, the voluntary sector and the private sector engaged in the next programme if you will not give them a role in playing a full and leading hand?

The First Minister: I take it that you are now withdrawing what you said in your first question, Mike, about that senior Labour councillor, and that you are trying to fudge the issue because you are no longer sure of your story. Since everyone agrees that we have to be more strategic, that we want less bureaucracy, and that we want fewer but bigger and more strategic projects, we have to work closely with our partners to deliver all of that. The rest of your accusations are nothing but hot air, I am afraid.

oedd y Llywodraeth hon yn ceisio ysgwyddo rôl y swyddogion hynny, yn eu barn hwy, wrth helpu i ddarparu yn y maes yng nghymunedau Cymru rai o'r rhaglenni sydd i ddod yn y rhaglen gydgyfeirio newydd. Dyna pam y gofynnais i chi am y tri llwybr—a dim ond tri yr ydych wedi'u henwi hyd yn hyn—ar gyfer darparu'r rhaglen hon. Mae'r unig llwybr sydd ar gael i brosiectau unigol yn fach iawn. Sut ar wyneb y ddaear y gallwch gynnwys llywodraeth leol, y sector gwirfoddol a'r sector preifat yn y rhaglen nesaf oni roddwch rôl iddynt sy'n golygu chwarae rhan lawn a blaenllaw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cymryd eich bod bellach yn tynnu'n ôl yr hyn a ddywedasoch yn eich cwestiwn cyntaf, Mike, am y cynghorydd Llafur blaenllaw hwnnw, a'ch bod yn ceisio osgoi'r pwnc am nad ydych mwyach yn siŵr o'ch stori. Gan fod pawb yn cytuno bod rhaid inni fod yn fwy strategol, ein bod yn dymuno gweld llai o fiwrocratiaeth a nifer llai o brosiectau mwy sy'n fwy strategol, rhaid inni weithio'n agos gyda'n partneriaid i gyflawni hynny i gyd. Dim ond malu awyr yw gweddill eich cyhuddiadau, mae arnaf ofn.

Annog Mewnfuddsoddi Encouraging Inward Investment

Q3 Mark Isherwood: What action is the Welsh Assembly Government taking to encourage inward investment? OAQ1866(FM)

C3 Mark Isherwood: Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu cymryd i annog mewnfuddsoddi? OAQ1866(FM)

The First Minister: As of 1 January, businesses in Wales know where they stand as regards getting the maximum level of assistance available anywhere in Europe for the seven years from 1 January 2007 to 1 January 2014.

Y Prif Weinidog: O 1 Ionawr ymlaen, bydd busnesau yng Nghymru'n gwybod ymhle y maent yn sefyll o ran cael y lefel uchaf o gymorth sydd ar gael ledled Ewrop ar gyfer y saith mlynedd o 1 Ionawr 2007 hyd 1 Ionawr 2014.

2.20 p.m.

Mark Isherwood: Thank you for that. You referred earlier to the exchange rate mechanism, but you know that membership of the exchange rate mechanism and the exchange rate band that we were in had the full support of all parties, including the Labour Party. The exit led to record inward investment, with Wales becoming the largest

Mark Isherwood: Diolch ichi am hynny. Cyfeiriasoch yn gynharach at fecanwaith y cyfraddau cyfnewid, ond gwyddoch fod pob plaid, gan gynnwys y Blaid Lafur, wedi cefnogi ymaelodi â mecanwaith y cyfraddau cyfnewid a'r band cyfraddau cyfnewid yr oeddem ynddynt. Arweiniodd gadael y drefn at fewnfuddsoddi mwy nag erioed o'r blaen,

recipient of inward investment out of 12 UK nations and regions. However, the latest UK Trade and Investment figures for 2005-06 show that Wales has fallen to eleventh position out of 12 UK nations and regions, in terms of projects funded from inward investment. Why is that?

The First Minister: The figures that you gave for the period from 1994 to 1996 included things that I did not think the Conservatives boasted about any longer. I think that your figures include the 6,500 jobs provided by LG Electronics, which never arrived, or only one-tenth of them arrived. The figures also included the jobs at the Acer factory, which has been empty since it opened 10 years ago. Those figures need to be eliminated from your figures, because they were either so short term that they were not worth counting or they never arrived at all.

John Griffiths: Do you agree that one of the undoubted benefits of devolution has been the fact that the profile of Wales in the world has been raised and that this offers many opportunities for the Welsh Assembly Government to capitalise on and to bring in inward investment in terms of our strategies and our presence overseas?

The First Minister: I agree that raising Wales's profile in the way that we have done helps to put Wales on the map in all sorts of ways, which helps to accelerate the flow of inward investment. In Newport, we have the biggest current industrial investment, possibly in the UK, but certainly in Wales. The Quinn Radiators factory, which is costing £140 million and has 460 jobs, is coming, and further along the M4 we have the Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics factory in Pencoed, which will cost somewhere north of £40 million, possibly as much as £50 million. There are many examples of this kind of investment where we are getting high-tech, sustainable, long-term jobs in Wales, which are quite unlike the LG investment about which William Hague was able to boast. He probably became the leader of the Conservative Party on the back of bringing LG to Wales, but it never arrived.

ac yng Nghymru y gwelwyd y mewnfuddsoddi mwyaf o blith 12 cenedl a rhanbarth y DU. Fodd bynnag, dengys ffigurau diweddaraf Masnach a Buddsoddi y DU ar gyfer 2005-06 fod Cymru wedi disgyn i'r unfed safle ar ddeg o 12 cenedl a rhanbarth y DU, o ran prosiectau a ariennir gan fewnfuddsoddi. Pam hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oedd y ffigurau a roesoch ar gyfer y cyfnod o 1994 hyd 1996 yn cynnwys pethau nad oeddwn yn meddwl bod y Ceidwadwyr yn brolio yn eu cylch mwyach. Credaf fod eich ffigurau'n cynnwys y 6,500 o swyddi a ddarparwyd gan LG Electronics, na chyraeddasant o gwbl, neu na chyrrhaeddodd ond un rhan o ddeg ohonynt. Yr oedd y ffigurau hefyd yn cynnwys y swyddi yn ffatri Acer, sydd wedi bod yn wag ers iddi agor 10 mlynedd yn ôl. Mae angen dileu'r ffigurau hynny o'ch ffigurau, oherwydd yr oeddent naill ai mor fyr eu tymor nes nad oedd yn werth eu cyfrif, neu ni chyraeddasant o gwbl.

John Griffiths: A ydych yn cytuno mai un o fuddion di-os datganoli fu'r ffaith bod proffil Cymru yn y byd wedi'i godi a bod hyn yn cynnig nifer o gyfleoedd i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru fanteisio arnynt ac i ddod â mewnfuddsoddiadau o ran ein strategaethau a'n presenoldeb dramor?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf fod codi proffil Cymru yn y modd yr ydym wedi gwneud wedi helpu i roi Cymru ar y map mewn pob math o ffyrdd, sy'n helpu i gyflymu llif mewnfuddsoddiadau. Yng Nghasnewydd, mae gennym y buddsoddiad diwydiannol mwyaf ar hyn o bryd, o bosibl yn y DU, ond yn sicr yng Nghymru. Mae ffatri Quinn Radiators, sy'n costio £140 miliwn ac yn cynnwys 460 o swyddi, ar ei ffordd, ac ymhellach ar hyd yr M4 mae gennym ffatri Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics ym Mhencoed, a fydd yn costio rhywfaint dros £40 miliwn, ac efallai gymaint â £50 miliwn. Mae llawer o enghreifftiau o'r math hwn o fuddsoddi lle'r ydym yn cael swyddi uwch-dechnoleg, cynaliadwy, hirdymor yng Nghymru, sy'n wahanol iawn i'r buddsoddiad yn LG yr oedd William Hague yn gallu brolio yn ei gylch. Mae'n debygol iddo ddod yn arweinydd y Blaid Geidwadol am ddod ag LG i Gymru, er

na chyrhaeddodd o gwbl.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Oni fydddech yn derbyn nad yw record Llywodraeth ar ôl Llywodraeth yng Nghymru ar fewnffuddsoddi wedi bod yn llachar iawn? Y record yw hyn: o bob tri chais a wnaethpwyd gan gwmnïau, ac a dderbyniwyd, i ddod i mewn drwy fewnffuddsoddi, mae dau ohonynt yn methu. Ai dyna'r math o lwyddiant y bydddech yn ei groesawu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn naturiol, 'na' yw'r ateb, ond y peth pwysig i'w gofio, wrth ystyried y ffigurau net o ran yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd o ran swyddi yng Nghymru yn ystod y saith mlynedd diwethaf, ers dechrau'r Cynulliad, yw bod 126,000 yn fwy o swyddi yn awr nag a oedd saith mlynedd yn ôl.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nid dyna'r cwestiwn a ofynnais, Brif Weinidog. Gofynnais a ydych yn falch o'r ffaith bod dau o bob tri chwmni sy'n dod i mewn drwy fewnffuddsoddi yn diflannu. Yr ydych wedi cyfeirio at rai ohonynt a ddiflannodd o dan y Llywodraeth flaenorol, ond mae rhai wedi diflannu o dan eich Llywodraeth chi hefyd. Hoffwn ddychwelyd at swyddi. Yr ydych wedi dweud, onid ydych, eich bod am gael eich barnu ar record eich Llywodraeth ar yr economi? Onid yw'n wir bod 46,000 o swyddi wedi cael eu colli yn y diwydiant cynhyrchu rhwng 1999 a 2005, bod y rheini'n aml yn swyddi oedd â chyflogau llawer uwch na'r cyfartaledd yng Nghymru a bod gan y swyddi a grëwyd dan eich Llywodraeth gyflogau sy'n aml yn is na'r cyfartaledd? Beth y mae hynny yn ei ddweud ynghylch eich record ar yr economi? Onid yw'n wir bod y lefelau incwm yng Nghymru yn is yn awr na'r lefelau ym mron unrhyw ranbarth arall ym Mhrydain?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ceisio creu chwedl yr ydych yn awr, Ieuan, ynglŷn â thâl cymharol y swyddi sydd wedi eu colli a'r swyddi a grëwyd. Yr ydych yn cael eich barnu, yn y pen draw, ar y cyfanswm, ac mae 126,000 o swyddi ychwanegol net yn economi Cymru o'i gymharu â saith mlynedd yn ôl. Yr ydych yn honni bod lefel y tâl yn y swyddi newydd yn is na'r hyn yr oedd pobl yn ei gael yn y

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Would you not accept that the record of Government after Government in Wales on inward investment has not been particularly impressive? The record is this: from every three bids made by companies, and accepted, to come in through inward investment, two of them fail. Is that the kind of success that you would welcome?

The First Minister: Naturally, 'no' is the answer, but it is important to remember, when we consider the net figure in terms of what has happened in terms of jobs in Wales during the past seven years, since the Assembly was established, that there are now 126,000 more jobs than there were seven years ago.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: That is not what I asked, First Minister. I asked whether you are proud of the fact that two out of every three companies that come in through inward investment disappear. You have referred to some that disappeared under the previous Government, but some have disappeared under your Government as well. I will return to jobs. You have said, have you not, that you want to be judged on your Government's record on the economy? Is it not true that 46,000 jobs were lost in the manufacturing industry between 1999 and 2005, and that those were often jobs with much higher wages than the average in Wales and that the jobs created under your Government have wages that are often lower than the average? What does that say about your record on the economy? Is it not true to say that income levels in Wales are now lower than the levels in almost any other region of Britain?

The First Minister: You are now trying to create a myth, Ieuan, about the comparative wages of the jobs that have been lost and created. You are judged, in the end, on the total, and there are 126,000 additional net jobs in Wales's economy compared to seven years ago. You are claiming that the wage levels of the new jobs are lower than what people would have received in the jobs that

swyddi a ddiflannodd. O ble y daeth yr honiad hwn? O ble y daw'r ffeithiau hyn? Yr unig beth a wyddom yw bod lefel y tâl yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu yn fwy na lefel y tâl yn y Deyrnas Unedig, fel y cyfryw, a hefyd bod lefel y tâl yn ardal Amcan 1 wedi cynyddu fel canran yn fwy nag yng Nghymru yn gyffredinol, fel y cyfryw.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I have listened carefully to the First Minister's response, because I challenged him, first of all, on the record on inward investment and he did not answer on that point. I told him about the reduction in manufacturing jobs and he did not answer on that point either. He keeps talking about the number of jobs created, but we must also look at the quality of those jobs. I will give him the figures and I want him to either accept them or dispute them. Income levels per head in Wales are 20 per cent lower than they are in England and 10 per cent lower than they are in Scotland; is that something that the First Minister is proud of?

The First Minister: That is a complete change from the question that you asked previously. You were asking previously about the level of pay in incoming firms compared with the level of pay in outgoing firms, but now you come up with a completely different proposition. The important thing is to ask whether west Wales and the Valleys are gaining over the rest of the UK in terms of pay levels. The answer is, 'Yes, they are'; the facts are quite clear about that. Wage levels are up 23 per cent in west Wales and the Valleys compared with, I think, 19 per cent in the rest of the UK since 2001, when the statistical bases were set at the time of the last census. It is clear that Wales is gaining over the UK and that west Wales and the Valleys are gaining over the UK even faster than Wales as a whole. That is the job that we are setting out to do. If there is a historical gap of 20 per cent, you cannot expect that to disappear overnight; you can only expect it to be going in the right direction. Is it going in the right direction? The figures are absolutely clear that it is.

disappeared. Where did that claim come from? Where do these facts come from? What we know is that wage levels in Wales have increased more than wage levels in the United Kingdom as a whole, and that wage levels in the Objective 1 area have increased more as a percentage than in the rest of Wales.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wyf wedi gwranddo'n astud ar ateb y Prif Weinidog, gan fy mod wedi'i herio, yn gyntaf, ar y record o ran mewnfuddsoddi, ac nid atebodd ar y pwynt hwnnw. Dywedais wrtho am y gostyngiad mewn swyddi gweithgynhyrchu ac nid atebodd ar y pwynt hwnnw ychwaith. Mae'n siarad yn ddi-ben-draw am nifer y swyddi a grëir, ond rhaid inni hefyd edrych ar ansawdd y swyddi hynny. Rhoddaf y ffigurau iddo ac yr wyf am iddo naill ai eu derbyn neu ddadlau yn eu herbyn. Mae lefelau incwm yng Nghymru 20 y cant yn is nag yn Lloegr a 10 y cant yn is nag yn yr Alban; a yw'r Prif Weinidog yn ymfalchïo yn hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n newid llwyr oddi wrth y cwestiwn a ofynasoch yn flaenorol. Yr oeddech yn gofyn am lefel cyflogau mewn cwmnïau newydd o'u cymharu â chyflogau mewn cwmnïau sy'n gadael, ond yn awr yr ydych yn cyflwyno gosodiad hollol wahanol. Y peth pwysig yw gofyn a yw'r gorllewin a'r Cymoedd yn ennill tir o'u cymharu â gweddill y DU o ran lefelau cyflog. Yr ateb yw, 'Ydynt,' mae'r ffeithiau'n ddigon eglur ynglŷn â hynny. Mae lefelau cyflog wedi codi 23 y cant yn y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd o'u cymharu, fe gredaf, â 19 y cant yng ngweddill y DU ers 2001, pan osodwyd y seiliau ystadegol adeg y cyfrifiad diwethaf. Mae'n amlwg bod Cymru'n ennill tir o'i chymharu â'r DU a bod y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd yn ennill tir o'u cymharu â'r DU hyd yn oed yn gyflymach na Chymru'n gyffredinol. Dyna'r dasg yr ydym yma i'w chyflawni. Os oes bwlich hanesyddol o 20 y cant, ni allwch ddisgwyl iddo ddiflannu dros nos; dim ond iddo symud i'r cyfeiriad iawn. A ydyw'n symud i'r cyfeiriad iawn? Mae'r ffigurau'n dangos yn gwbl eglur ei fod.

Polisiâu Recriwtio (Gweithwyr Iechyd Proffesiynol)
Recruitment and Retention Policies (Health Professionals)

C4 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am bolisiâu recriwtio a chadw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol? OAQ1868(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae canran y swyddi sydd heb eu llenwi yn llawer is yn awr nag a oedd bum mlynedd yn ôl. Mae'r lefel tua'r un peth ar gyfer ymgynghorwyr yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, ond mae chwarter nifer y nyrsys a phobl mewn gyrfaedd eraill yn y GIG o'i gymharu â'r sefyllfa bum mlynedd yn ôl.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You will recall the official opening of the Children's Hospital of Wales by Catherine Zeta Jones and her husband, Michael Douglas. The first phase has now been completed and, obviously, staff have been recruited as a result of that first phase. Can you explain why the Government of Wales and the Minister for Health and Social Services is withholding £38.5 million for the second phase of that hospital, therefore delaying the process of moving forward with a hospital that has been built using mainly voluntary contributions from the people of Wales?

The First Minister: I mentioned the *chwedl* or fable that Ieuan Wyn Jones was trying to create about the economy, and you are doing the same with regard to phases 2 and 3 of the national hospital of Wales. We have received no bid from the trust on this. Commissioning decisions need to continue to be taken by the different commissioning bodies. There is no agreement about exactly what level of care will be purchased by the local health boards, so I ask you to read the record of what you said. I ask you to check with Cardiff and Vale NHS Trust whether it has made a bid to the Minister for health for £38 million. Then, I think that you will wish to withhold your accusation about withholding capital.

David Melding: There are some areas that lag behind, and the mental health service is one of them. We still need more psychiatrists, more general practitioners with a speciality in mental health, and specialist nurses. We need

Q4 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's recruitment and retention policies for health professionals? OAQ1868(FM)

The First Minister: The percentage of vacant posts is much lower now than it was five years ago. The level is around the same for consultants in the health service, but there is quarter the number of nurses and people in other careers in the NHS compared with five years ago.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Fe gofîwch agoriad swyddogol Ysbyty Plant Cymru gan Catherine Zeta Jones a'i gŵr, Michael Douglas. Mae'r cam cyntaf bellach wedi'i gwblhau ac, yn amlwg, mae staff wedi'u recriwtio o ganlyniad i'r cam cyntaf hwnnw. A allwch esbonio pam mae Llywodraeth Cymru a'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn dal £38.5 miliwn yn ôl ar gyfer ail gam yr ysbyty hwnnw, sy'n achosi oedi yn y broses o symud ymlaen gydag ysbyty sydd wedi'i adeiladu gan mwyaf drwy ddefnyddio cyfraniadau gwirfoddol gan bobl Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Soniais am y *chwedl* yr oedd Ieuan Wyn Jones yn ceisio'i chreu am yr economi, ac yr ydych chithau'n gwneud yr un peth gyda chamau 2 a 3 ysbyty cenedlaethol Cymru. Nid ydym wedi cael cais gan yr ymddiriedolaeth ar gyfer hyn. Mae angen i'r gwahanol gyrff comisiynu barhau i wneud penderfyniadau comisiynu. Nid oes cytundeb am ba lefel o ofal yn union a brynir gan y byrddau iechyd lleol, felly gofynnaf ichi ddarllen y cofnod ar gyfer yr hyn a ddywedasoch. Gofynnaf ichi holi Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro a ydynt wedi gwneud cais am £38 miliwn gan y Gweinidog dros iechyd. Yna, credaf y byddwch yn dymuno tynnu'n ôl eich cyhuddiad ynglŷn â dal cyfalaf yn ôl.

David Melding: Mae rhai meysydd sydd ar ei hôl hi, ac mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd meddwl yn un ohonynt. Mae angen rhagor o seiciatryddion o hyd, a rhagor o feddygon teulu sy'n arbenigo mewn iechyd meddwl, a

to increase their number and improve the percentage that is currently recruited to establishments. At the moment, there are still far too many vacancies in mental health.

The First Minister: Workforce planning across the health service is not easy—we all know that. It is difficult to get it right because you are never sure what proportion of nurses, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, doctors and consultants will work through right until retirement age. Mental health, for instance, is still afflicted by newly-qualified nurses with mental health skills not being able to get jobs, despite the level of vacancies. We need to fit in the big graduating class of 600 nurses, who are finishing their three-year degrees and are coming through now. Only 400 of those have, so far, found jobs. I do not think that the situation is that different for other nurses.

Kirsty Williams: Would you regard the decision of Powys Local Health Board to close in-patient services at Builth Wells, Bronllys and Knighton hospitals as an effective recruitment and retention strategy, or would you agree with the consultant clinician who spoke at last week's board meeting that such swingeing cuts will have a devastating effect on staff morale and will lead to a mass migration of staff out of Powys?

2.30 p.m.

The First Minister: I do not know whether any of those things are true. What is true is that neither the First Minister nor the Minister for Health and Social Services can micromanage the health service in all parts of Wales. I understand, and have listened carefully to, your remarks about what consultants have said at the board meeting, protesting about proposals. I will ask Brian to look into those and to respond to you in detail, because I am not clear about just how dire the proposition is that you put to us, but, if it is as dire as you say, it deserves a detailed reply.

nyrsys arbenigol. Mae angen inni gynyddu eu niferoedd a gwella'r ganran sydd ar hyn o bryd yn cael eu recriwtio gan sefydliadau. Ar hyn o bryd, mae llawer gormod o swyddi gwag ym maes iechyd meddwl o hyd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw cynllunio gweithlu ar draws y gwasanaeth iechyd yn hawdd—yr ydym i gyd yn gwybod hynny. Mae'n anodd sicrhau ei fod yn cael ei wneud yn iawn am nad ydych byth yn siŵr pa gyfran o nyrsys, ffisiotherapyddion, therapyddion galwedigaethol, meddygon ac ymgynghorwyr a fydd yn fodlon gweithio hyd nes eu bod yn cyrraedd oedran ymddeol. Mae iechyd meddwl, er enghraifft, yn dal i wynebu problemau am na all nyrsys sydd newydd gymhwyso sydd â sgiliau iechyd meddwl gael swyddi, er gwaethaf nifer y swyddi gwag. Mae angen inni ganfod lle i'r dosbarth mawr o 600 o nyrsys sy'n graddio, sy'n gorffen eu graddau tair blynedd ac yn chwilio am swyddi yn awr. Dim ond 400 o'r rhain sydd, hyd yn hyn, wedi canfod swyddi. Nid wyf yn meddwl bod y sefyllfa'n wahanol iawn o ran nyrsys eraill.

Kirsty Williams: A fyddech yn barnu bod penderfyniad Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Powys i gau eu gwasanaethau cleifion preswyl yn ysbytai Llanfair-ym-Muallt, Bronllys a Threfyclo yn strategaeth effeithiol ar gyfer recriwtio a chadw staff, neu a fyddech yn cytuno â'r clinigwr ymgynghorol a siaradodd yng nghyfarfod y bwrdd yr wythnos diwethaf y bydd toriadau mor llym yn cael effaith ddinistriol ar forâl y staff ac yn arwain at beri i staff adael Powys ar raddfa enfawr?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni wn a yw unrhyw un o'r pethau hynny'n wir. Yr hyn sydd yn wir yw na all y Prif Weinidog na'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ficoreoli'r gwasanaeth iechyd ym mhob rhan o Gymru. Deallaf eich sylwadau ynghylch yr hyn a ddywedodd ymgynghorwyr yng nghyfarfod y bwrdd, gan brotestio ynghylch cynigion, ac yr wyf wedi gwranddo'n astud ar y sylwadau hynny. Gofynnaf i Brian ystyried y rheini a rhoi ymateb manwl ichi, oherwydd nid wyf yn glir ynghylch pa mor enbydus yw'r gosodiad a gyflwynasoch inni, ond, os ydyw mor enbydus ag y dywedwch, mae'n

haeddu ateb manwl.

Ailgynllunio Gwasanaethau Iechyd Redesigning Health Services

Q5 Denise Idris Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement about redesigning health services in north Wales? OAQ1873(FM)

The First Minister: It is a complicated issue right at this moment. The local health boards in the areas where there are contested proposals, which include Conwy and Clwyd, have about a week to submit a report to the regional office. That will then be followed by an arbitration meeting convened by the regional office in roughly a month's time.

Denise Idris Jones: As I have brought up before, most recently in a short debate, there are grave concerns about the future of the hospital, and particularly the future of breast cancer services, in Llandudno. After the rejection of the reviews by the members of the Conwy Local Health Board on the particular matter of breast cancer services in Llandudno, I hope that you will agree with me that serious consideration should now be given to keeping this excellent facility in Llandudno, and expanding it so that it can be used by breast care patients throughout north Wales?

The First Minister: You will understand that, for the same reason as I gave Kirsty, it is not for me or the Minister to micromanage the health service in north Wales. If there can be agreement between them, it is up to the trusts, the reconfiguration team, the regional office, the local health board and, as the ultimate patient representatives, the community health councils and political representatives, such as yourself. I hope that they can reach agreement, and I hope that such agreement carries the public with them. I also hope that everyone can see the right way forward for Llandudno Hospital and the excellent service that it has provided so far.

Janet Ryder: Many would agree that the Breast Test Wales services must stay in Llandudno. The service that it provides there for women is of an incredibly high standard

C5 Denise Idris Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ailgynllunio gwasanaethau iechyd yn y gogledd? OAQ1873(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n fater cymhleth ar hyn o bryd. Mae gan y byrddau iechyd lleol yn yr ardaloedd lle y mae anghytundeb ynghylch y cynigion, sy'n cynnwys Conwy a Chlwyd, ryw wythnos i gyflwyno adroddiad i'r swyddfa ranbarthol. Yna ceir cyfarfod cymrodeddu a elwir gan y swyddfa ranbarthol ymhen rhyw fis.

Denise Idris Jones: Fel y crybwyllais o'r blaen, yn fwyaf diweddar mewn dadl fer, mae pryderon dwys ynghylch dyfodol yr ysbyty, ac yn enwedig dyfodol gwasanaethau cancer y fron, yn Llandudno. Wedi i aelodau Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Conwy wrthod yr adolygiadau ar fater penodol gwasanaethau cancer y fron yn Llandudno, gobeithio y cytunwch â mi y dylid rhoi ystyriaeth ddifrifol yn awr i gadw'r cyfleuster rhagorol hwn yn Llandudno, a'i ehangu fel y gellir ei ddefnyddio gan gleifion gofal y fron drwy'r gogledd i gyd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwch yn deall, am yr un rheswm ag a roddais i Kirsty, nad mater i mi na'r Gweinidog yw microreoli'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn y gogledd. Os gellir cael cytundeb rhyngddynt, mater ydyw i'r ymddiriedolaethau, y tîm ailgyflunio, y swyddfa ranbarthol, y bwrdd iechyd lleol ac, fel cynrychiolwyr y cleifion yn y pen draw, y cynghorau iechyd cymuned a chynrychiolwyr gwleidyddol fel chi. Gobeithiaf y gallant ddod i gytundeb, a gobeithiaf y bydd cytundeb o'r fath yn cael cefnogaeth y cyhoedd. Gobeithiaf hefyd y gall pawb weld y ffordd iawn ymlaen i Ysbyty Llandudno a'r gwasanaeth rhagorol y mae wedi'i ddarparu hyd yn hyn.

Janet Ryder: Byddai llawer yn cytuno bod yn rhaid i wasanaethau Bron Brawf Cymru aros yn Llandudno. Mae'r gwasanaeth a ddarperir yno i ferched yn un o safon

and must be maintained. However, you made reference to the process. Conwy Community Health Council objected to the plans, stating in its response that,

‘[i]n essence our strong and unequivocal objections are based on the fact that this document has failed to articulate an overall strategy to which ALL agencies have contributed and agreed’.

One of the main objections at the local health board meeting was that departments such as social services and others outside the immediate health family would have to contribute strongly to make these proposals work in north Wales, yet they had not been included and there was no evidence that those plans could go ahead without complete cohesion among all the service providers. Do you not agree that those plans must be put on hold until we see clearly how any new services are to be developed, where they will be developed, and where the finances will come from to develop them?

The First Minister: You may not have heard everything that I said in answer to Denise Idris Jones’s question, because I said that the proposals were on hold at the moment. That is the procedure that the local health board is following, under which it has a short period in which to draw up a report for the regional office—and that applies to Conwy and to Clwyd, where there are contested proposals—and then the regional office will organise an arbitration meeting in approximately a month’s time to see whether it can reach agreement. We will then have to see what comes of that procedure. Obviously, this will be a sensitive issue over the next four or five weeks.

Mark Isherwood: We have heard of the concerns of community health councils, given that the transfer of work from secondary to primary care may not be properly resourced. Further concerns have been expressed about the loss of beds and services in community hospitals, uniting campaigners across Wales, including in Blaenau Ffestiniog, Prestatyn and Flint.

anhengoel o uchel a rhaid ei gadw. Fodd bynnag, cyfeiriasoch at y broses. Gwrthwynebodd Cyngor Iechyd Cymuned Conwy y cynlluniau, gan ddweud yn ei ymateb,

yn eu hanfod, mae ein gwrthwynebiadau cryf a diamwys yn seiliedig ar y ffaith bod y ddogfen hon wedi methu cyflwyno strategaeth gyffredinol y mae POB asiantaeth wedi cyfrannu ati ac wedi cytuno arni.

Un o’r prif wrthwynebiadau yng nghyfarfod y bwrdd iechyd lleol oedd y byddai’n rhaid i adrannau megis y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ac eraill y tu allan i’r teulu iechyd uniongyrchol gyfrannu’n gryf i sicrhau bod y cynigion hyn yn gweithio yng ngogledd Cymru, ac eto nid oeddent wedi’u cynnwys ac nid oedd dim tystiolaeth y gallai’r cynlluniau hynny fynd yn eu blaenau heb gydlyniant llwyr ymysg yr holl ddarparwyr gwasanaethau. Oni chytunwch fod yn rhaid dal y cynlluniau hynny’n ôl hyd nes y gwelwn yn glir sut y bwriedir datblygu unrhyw wasanaethau newydd, ble y cânt eu datblygu, ac o ble y daw’r arian i’w datblygu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Efallai na chlywsoch bopeth a ddywedais wrth ateb cwestiwn Denise Idris Jones, oherwydd dywedais fod y cynigion yn cael eu dal yn ôl ar hyn o bryd. Dyna’r weithdrefn y mae’r bwrdd iechyd lleol yn ei dilyn, lle y mae ganddo gyfnod byr i lunio adroddiad i’r swyddfa ranbarthol—ac mae hynny’n wir am Gonwy ac am Glwyd, lle y mae anghydweld ynglŷn â chynigion—ac wedyn bydd y swyddfa ranbarthol yn trefnu cyfarfod cymrodeddu ymhen rhyw fis i weld a ellir dod i gytundeb. Bydd yn rhaid inni weld wedyn beth a ddaw yn sgîl y weithdrefn honno. Yn amlwg, bydd hwn yn bwnc sensitif yn ystod y pedair neu bum wythnos nesaf.

Mark Isherwood: Yr ydym wedi clywed am bryderon cynghorau iechyd cymuned, o ystyried efallai nad oes adnoddau priodol wedi’u neilltuo i drosglwyddo gwaith o ofal eilaidd i ofal sylfaenol. Mynegwyd pryderon pellach ynghylch colli gwelyau a gwasanaethau mewn ysbytai cymuned, gan uno ymgyrchwyr ledled Cymru, gan gynnwys Blaenau Ffestiniog, Prestatyn a’r

Hospices in north Wales tell me that, despite being providers of secondary care, they were not consulted during the review of secondary care services in north Wales. How do you respond to the north Wales hospice that has written to me this week to state that the loss of funding from your Government has been covered only by a cut in doctors' hours for day patients, the loss of the matron's post, the loss of additional services, and the staff's agreement to forgo their annual cost of living increase?

The First Minister: I am not sure which hospice you are referring to, so perhaps you could write to me on that, and you will then receive a detailed response. As regards the more general point, health service funding has been made on the basis of providing a much wider range of services within the national health service. However, it involves accepting that, given the choice between a quantum or unit of care in a primary care setting and in a hospital setting, most people would prefer to be in a primary care setting. So, technologically, there is a gradual shift towards the primary care setting. In terms of the way in which that has impacted on the circumstances of a particular hospital, which you have not named, and there may be good reasons for that, please write to me or Brian Gibbons, and I will ensure that you get a detailed reply.

Fflint. Dywed hosbisau yn y gogledd wrthyf nad ymgynghorwyd â hwy yn ystod yr adolygiad o wasanaethau gofal eilaidd yn y gogledd, er eu bod yn ddarparwyr gofal eilaidd. Sut yr ydych yn ymateb i'r hosbis yn y gogledd sydd wedi ysgrifennu ataf yr wythnos hon i ddweud mai'r unig ffordd y llwyddwyd i ddod i ben â cholli'r cyllid a ddarparai eich Llywodraeth fu drwy gwtogi oriau meddygon i weld cleifion dydd, colli swydd y fetron, colli gwasanaethau ychwanegol, a chael y staff i gytuno i beidio â chael eu codiad cyflog blynyddol i dalu am gostau byw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn siŵr at ba hosbis yr ydych yn cyfeirio, felly hwyrach y gallech ysgrifennu ataf ynglŷn â hynny, ac wedyn cewch ymateb manwl. Ynglŷn â'r pwynt mwy cyffredinol, mae proses ariannu'r gwasanaeth iechyd wedi'i gwneud ar sail darparu amrediad llawer ehangach o wasanaethau o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n golygu derbyn y byddai'n well gan y rhan fwyaf o bobl, o gael y dewis rhwng cwantwm neu uned o ofal mewn lleoliad gofal sylfaenol ac mewn ysbyty, fod mewn lleoliad gofal sylfaenol. Felly, yn dechnolegol, mae symudiad graddol tuag at y lleoliad gofal sylfaenol. O ran y ffordd y mae hyn wedi effeithio ar amgylchiadau ysbyty penodol, nad ydych wedi ei enwi, ac efallai fod rhesymau da dros hynny, ysgrifennwch ataf fi neu Brian Gibbons, ac fe sicrhaf y cewch ateb manwl.

Gofal Lliniarol Palliative Care

Q6 Brynle Williams: Will the First Minister make a statement on the provision of palliative care in Wales? OAQ1846(FM)

The First Minister: A baseline service review is to be carried out for adult and children's palliative care services in Wales. A tender exercise is currently under way, and an initial sift has identified those organisations that will be invited to bid for the project. The work will investigate and identify the total provision of palliative care in Wales provided by the NHS, private providers and the voluntary sector.

C6 Brynle Williams: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ddarparu gofal lliniarol yng Nghymru? OAQ1846(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae adolygiad gwasanaeth sylfaenol am gael ei gynnal ar gyfer gwasanaethau gofal lliniarol i oedolion a phlant yng Nghymru. Mae tendro ar droed ar hyn o bryd, ac mae sifft gychwynnol wedi dod o hyd i'r cyrff hynny a gaiff wahoddiad i gynnig am y prosiect. Bydd y gwaith yn ymchwilio i weld beth yw cyfanswm y ddarpariaeth gofal lliniarol yng Nghymru a ddarperir gan y GIG, darparwyr preifat a'r sector gwirfoddol.

Brynle Williams: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw.

You have previously made distinctions between general palliative care, the majority of which is provided by the NHS, and hospice care, invariably provided by the voluntary sector. However, do you not agree that hospice care is a critical part of palliative care, and that the care of the dying and the management of pain and psychological distress are not suited to district general hospitals? The independent hospices providing this essential service deserve a sustained increase in funding that goes beyond the one-off £10 million that was provided this year.

The First Minister: With unlimited resources and endless chequebooks, that would always be true, but, when the £10 million was allocated two and a half years ago, it was always on the basis that it would be to try out a different range of services covering the palliative care spectrum—voluntary, NHS, private hospitals and so forth. It has done that, and there is still money left in the system. It has not all been allocated yet—I think that there is £1 million or so still left for the final six months. It was always allocated on the basis that local health boards would look at what had worked and at what had not worked quite so well, and then would try to absorb that into mainstream funding.

Jenny Randerson: The care of cancer patients is one of the tasks of the Children's Hospital for Wales, and I wish to take you back to that issue. You referred earlier to the need for local health boards to agree to provide revenue funding. Since the Children's Hospital for Wales is for children from all of Wales—certainly from the whole of south Wales—it is not a local health board issue in the main. This means that its funding will come from Health Commission Wales, and the Minister for Health and Social Services has direct links with Health Commission Wales. Have you had any discussions with him as to how to find the revenue funding of approximately £5 million a year that will be needed? Have you taken into account that, from the moment

Brynle Williams: Thank you for that answer.

O'r blaen yr ydych wedi gwahaniaethu rhwng gofal lliniarol cyffredinol, y darperir y rhan fwyaf ohono gan y GIG, a gofal hosbis, a ddarperir yn ddi-ffael gan y sector gwirfoddol. Fodd bynnag, oni chytunwch fod gofal hosbis yn rhan allweddol o ofal lliniarol, ac nad yw gofalu am bobl sydd yn marw a rheoli poen a thralod seicolegol yn beth y mae'n addas ei gyflawni mewn ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth? Mae'r hosbisau annibynnol sydd yn darparu'r gwasanaeth hanfodol hwn yn haeddu cynnydd parhaus yn eu cyllid heblaw'r £10 miliwn unwaith-ac-am-byth a roddwyd eleni.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gydag adnoddau diderfyn a llyfrau sicc diddiwedd, byddai hynny bob amser yn wir, ond, pan ddyrannwyd y £10 miliwn ddwy flynedd a hanner yn ôl, yr oedd hynny bob amser ar y sail y'i defnyddid i roi cynnig ar amrediad gwahanol o wasanaethau ar gyfer y sbectrwm gofal lliniarol—gwirfoddol, GIG, ysbytai preifat ac yn y blaen. Mae wedi gwneud hynny, ac mae arian ar ôl yn y system o hyd. Nid yw'r cyfan wedi'i ddyrannu eto—credaf fod rhyw £1 filiwn yn dal ar ôl ar gyfer y chwe mis olaf. Y bwriad erioed wrth ei ddyrannu oedd y byddai byrddau iechyd lleol yn edrych ar beth oedd wedi gweithio ac ar beth nad oedd wedi gweithio llawn cystal, ac wedyn y byddent yn ceisio cynnwys hynny yn y cyllid prif ffrwd.

Jenny Randerson: Mae gofalu am gleifion canser yn un o dasgau Ysbyty Plant Cymru, a hoffwn fynd â chi'n ôl at y pwnc hwnnw. Cyfeiriasoch yn gynharach at yr angen i fyrddau iechyd lleol gytuno i ddarparu arian refeniw. Gan fod Ysbyty Plant Cymru ar gyfer plant o Gymru gyfan—yn sicr o dde Cymru i gyd—nid mater i fwrdd iechyd lleol ydyw yn y bôn. Golyga hyn y daw ei arian oddi wrth Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru, ac mae gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol gysylltiadau uniongyrchol â Chomisiwn Iechyd Cymru. A ydych wedi cynnal unrhyw drafodaethau gydag ef ynghylch sut i ddod o hyd i'r arian refeniw o ryw £5 miliwn y flwyddyn y bydd ei angen? A ydych wedi ystyried y cymer dair blynedd, o'r foment y rhoddir caniatâd i

permission is given to build that building, it will take three years before the revenue funding is needed, because the hospital is complete?

The First Minister: You have a bit of a gift for rearranging my words, Jenny. What you say I said was that it required revenue funding decisions by local health boards, but that is not what I said. I said that it was a commissioning decision. It is not all about revenue—it is about where they want care to be carried out. Your first version was incorrect, though you are right to say that it is not for the whole of Wales—it does not cover north Wales. However, as a specialist tertiary hospital covering south and mid Wales, it involves difficult decisions for local health boards across some 10 or more local health boards to decide where to carry out that certain level of care. As yet, they have not come to a unified decision on that front.

Helen Mary Jones: To refer you back to your answer to Brynle Williams and accepting that this work is ongoing, do you agree that, where the voluntary sector is providing mainstream medical services in palliative care, whether in a community setting or in a hospice, those aspects of care that are mainstream medical care should be funded from the public purse as a point of principle?

2.40 p.m.

The First Minister: On its being funded from the public purse as a point of principle, yes, mainstream funding is for the public purse. The extras, if you like—but you do not always get a unified definition of what an ‘extra’ is—will be covered, whether that is for the Children’s Hospital for Wales or for a hospice. They will always be susceptible to good, charitable funding, especially for the non-mainstream kinds of service. However, the £10 million also covers a lot of non-mainstream activity, because it was seen as an experimental phase over a three-year period in which people would test out a huge range of new services not previously available in Wales. It has provided a wonderful opportunity for the palliative care

godi’r adeilad hwnnw, cyn y bydd angen yr arian refeniw am fod yr ysbyty wedi’i gwblhau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn dipyn o giamstar ar ad-drefnu fy ngeiriau, Jenny. Yr hyn a ddywedais, meddwch chi, yw ei fod yn galw am benderfyniadau ynghylch arian refeniw gan fyrddau iechyd lleol, ond nid hynny a ddywedais. Dywedais mai penderfyniad comisiynu ydoedd. Nid refeniw yw pob dim—mae a wnelo â ble y maent arnynt eisiau i ofal gael ei roi. Yr oedd eich fersiwn gyntaf yn anghywir, er eich bod yn gywir wrth ddweud nad yw ar gyfer Cymru gyfan—nid yw’n gwasanaethu’r gogledd. Fodd bynnag, fel ysbyty trydyddol arbenigol ar gyfer y de a’r canolbarth, mae’n golygu penderfyniadau anodd i ryw 10 neu ragor o fyrddau iechyd lleol i benderfynu ymhle i gyflawni’r lefel arbennig honno o ofal. Hyd yma, nid ydynt wedi dod i benderfyniad unfryd ar hynny.

Helen Mary Jones: A chyfeirio’n ôl at eich ateb i Brynle Williams ac a derbyn bod y gwaith hwn yn mynd yn ei flaen, a ydych yn cytuno, lle y bo’r sector gwirfoddol yn darparu gwasanaethau meddygol prif ffrwd mewn gofal lliniarol, boed yn y gymuned neu mewn hosbis, y dylid talu am yr agweddau hynny ar y gofal sydd yn ofal meddygol prif ffrwd allan o’r pwrs cyhoeddus fel pwynt o egwyddor?

Y Prif Weinidog: O ran talu amdano o’r pwrs cyhoeddus fel pwynt o egwyddor, ie, mater i’r pwrs cyhoeddus yw ariannu prif ffrwd. Caiff yr elfennau ychwanegol, os mynnwch—ond ni allwch bob amser gael diffiniad unfryd o ‘elfen ychwanegol’—eu darparu, boed hynny’n fater i Ysbyty Plant Cymru neu i hosbis. Bydd lle i roi arian da, elusennol, tuag atynt bob amser, yn enwedig ar gyfer y mathau o wasanaeth nad ydynt yn y brif ffrwd. Fodd bynnag, mae’r £10 miliwn hefyd yn talu am lawer o weithgaredd nad yw yn y brif ffrwd, oherwydd fe’i gwelwyd fel cam arbrofol dros gyfnod o dair blynedd lle y byddai pobl yn rhoi prawf ar amrediad anferth o wasanaethau newydd nad oeddent ar gael cyn hynny yng Nghymru. Mae wedi

sector—voluntary, private and NHS—to show what it can do, but it was always on the basis that the local health boards would then have to absorb all of that, if they wanted to, into their mainstream funding.

rhoi cyfle gwych i'r sector gofal lliniarol—gwirfoddol, preifat a GIG—ddangos beth y gall ei wneud, ond yr oedd hynny bob amser ar y sail y byddai'n rhaid i'r byrddau iechyd lleol wedyn gynnwys hynny i gyd, pe mynnt, yn eu cyllid prif ffrwd.

Denu Digwyddiadau Chwaraeon Attracting Sporting Events

Q7 Gwenda Thomas: What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to attract sporting events to Wales? OAQ1853(FM)

C7 Gwenda Thomas: Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i ddenu digwyddiadau chwaraeon i Gymru? OAQ1853(FM)

The First Minister: We have a good reputation in this area, I think you would agree, with the 1999 Rugby World Cup, the Ryder Cup in 2010, the Wales Rally GB, which has been held here for several years now and will be for several more years to come, and the Heineken Cup final in the Millennium Stadium last May.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae gennym enw da yn y maes hwn, yr wyf yn meddwl y cytunch, gyda Chwpan Rygbi'r Byd 1999, Cwpan Ryder yn 2010, Rali GB Cymru, a gynhelir yma ers blynnyddoedd lawer bellach ac am flynyddoedd lawer i ddod, a rownd derfynol Cwpan Heineken yn Stadiwm y Mileniwm fis Mai diwethaf.

Gwenda Thomas: Will you join me in congratulating Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council on attracting the XTERRA triathlon to the Vale of Neath in September this year? The event not only attracted several Olympians and top international athletes for the gruelling 1,500m swim, the 32km mountain bike trial and the 10km run, but also received live, worldwide television coverage. It is the first time that the prestigious European tour event has come to Wales, being staged in Neath Port Talbot for a minimum of three years. It was expected to attract 2,000 competitors and around 7,500 visitors, but, by its third year, competitor and visitor numbers are expected to more than double. I am sure that you will agree that this will give the local economy a huge boost and will confirm the area as a tourist attraction.

Gwenda Thomas: A wnewch ymuno â mi i longyfarch Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot am ddenu triathlon XTERRA i Gwm Nedd ym Medi eleni? Yn ogystal â denu llawer o gampwyr Olympaidd ac athletwyr rhyngwladol o fri ar gyfer y ras nofio 1,500m, sy'n lladdfa, y treial beic mynydd 32km a'r ras redeg 10 km, cafodd y digwyddiad ei ddarlledu'n fyw dros y byd. Dyma'r tro cyntaf i'r digwyddiad Ewropeaidd pwysig hwn ddod i Gymru, ac fe'i cynhelir yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot am o leiaf dair blynedd. Disgwylid iddo ddenu 2,000 o gystadleuwyr a rhyw 7,500 o ymwelwyr, ond, erbyn ei drydedd flwyddyn, disgwylir y bydd niferoedd y cystadleuwyr a'r ymwelwyr wedi dyblu a mwy na hynny. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch y rhydd hyn hwb enfawr i'r economi leol a chadarnhau'r ardal fel atyniad i dwristiaid.

The First Minister: The triathlon is a relatively new sport but, on the other hand, it is one in which Wales already has a terrific reputation as regards competitors. The good thing about this event—as well as white-water rafting, mountain biking and other events—is that it can do things that the Heineken Cup, the Rugby World Cup and perhaps even the Ryder Cup cannot do, which is to show off Wales's rugged

Y Prif Weinidog: Camp gymharol newydd yw'r triathlon, ond, ar y llaw arall, mae'n un lle y mae gan Gymru eisoes enw rhagorol o ran cystadleuwyr. Y peth da am y digwyddiad hwn—yn ogystal â rafftio dŵr gwyn, beicio mynydd a digwyddiadau eraill—yw y gall wneud pethau na all Cwpan Heineken, Cwpan Rygbi'r Byd ac efallai hyd yn oed Cwpan Ryder mo'u gwneud, sef dangos golygfeydd godidog mynyddoedd

mountain scenery to the best effect. Therefore, we want to see a wider range of world events brought to Wales, especially as extreme sports of this kind now get massive television coverage throughout the world.

Lisa Francis: I am glad that you mentioned white-water rafting. Could you indicate whether your Government intends to hold further talks with the Welsh Canoeing Association, the British Canoe Union, the Environment Agency and any tourism or local government organisations to try to resurrect the World Wild Water Championships held at Canolfan Tryweryn near Bala? The loss of those championships last Whitsun was a devastating blow to the economy and also to sport in Wales. The event would normally have attracted around 16,000 visitors to the area and, as you just said, the television coverage shows off Wales's magnificent scenery to the whole world.

The First Minister: It was a tragedy that it never came—it is almost like the LG investment, to be honest—because it would have shown off our scenery and brought tourists in as well as specialist extreme sports competitors who look for the rugged scenery, in which Wales is so rich, the white water and so on. We investigated what had gone wrong, and I do not know whether the terribly fragile alliance of the British and Welsh canoeing unions and the European canoeing union can be resurrected now, because it took such a battering in the dispute that led to its being abandoned before the event ever took place. It was an absolute tragedy for Wales.

Mynegai Amlamddifadedd Cymru The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation

Q8 Christine Chapman: How is the Welsh index of multiple deprivation influencing the Welsh Assembly Government's policies? OAQ1874(FM)

The First Minister: As combating deprivation is a prime objective of the Welsh Assembly Government's policies, the Welsh index of multiple deprivation is extremely valuable to us in identifying areas with the

Cymru ar eu gorau. Felly, mae arnom eisiau gweld amrediad ehangach o ddiwyddiadau byd-eang yn dod i Gymru, yn enwedig gan fod chwaraeon eithafol o'r math hwn yn cael sylw anferthol ar y teledu dros y byd i gyd erbyn hyn.

Lisa Francis: Yr wyf yn falch ichi grybwyll rafftio dŵr gwyn. A allech ddweud a yw eich Llywodraeth yn bwriadu cynnal trafodaethau pellach gyda Chymdeithas Ganŵa Cymru, Undeb Canŵa Prydain, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd ac unrhyw gyrff twristiaeth neu lywodraeth leol i geisio atgyfodi Pencampwriaethau Dŵr Gwyllt y Byd a gynhelid yng Nghanolfan Tryweryn ger y Bala? Yr oedd colli'r pencampwriaethau hyn y Sulgwyn diwethaf yn ergyd drom i'r economi a hefyd i chwaraeon yng Nghymru. Byddai'r digwyddiad fel arfer wedi denu rhyw 16,000 o ymwelwyr i'r ardal ac, fel y dywedasoch yn awr, mae'r lluniau teledu'n dangos golygfeydd bendigedig Cymru i'r byd i gyd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oedd yn drychineb na ddaeth o gwbl—mae bron fel y buddsoddiad yn LG, a dweud y gwir—oherwydd byddai wedi arddangos ein golygfeydd a dod â thwristiaid i mewn yn ogystal â chystadleuwyr campau eithafol arbenigol sy'n edrych am y mannau geirwon, y mae gan Gymru gymaint o gyfoeth ohonynt, y dŵr gwyn ac yn y blaen. Gwnaethom ymchwil i ganfod beth a aeth o'i le, ac ni wn a ellir atgyfodi'r gynghair hynod o fregus rhwng undebau canŵa Prydain a Chymru a'r undeb canŵa Ewropeaidd yn awr, oherwydd cafodd gymaint o ergyd yn y ffrae a arweiniodd at roi'r gorau iddi cyn i'r peth ddigwydd erioed. Yr oedd yn drychineb llwyr i Gymru.

C8 Christine Chapman: Sut y mae mynegai amlamddifadedd Cymru yn dylanwadu ar bolisiau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru? OAQ1874(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Gan fod brwydro yn erbyn amddifadedd yn un o brif amcanion polisiau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, mae mynegai amlamddifadedd Cymru yn eithriadol o werthfawr inni wrth ganfod ym mha

highest concentrations of deprivation, and policy interventions can then be focused on them.

Christine Chapman: I mention the convergence programme particularly, because there is a connection between the types of deprivation that the index lists and the priorities and themes of that programme. Will it, for example, be used to concentrate resources on particularly deprived areas in west Wales and the Valleys? With Objective 1, some people were concerned that it was sometimes difficult to quantify the impact on the poorest areas. Although the convergence programme is for the whole of west Wales and the Valleys—and I think that Objective 1 has been very successful and has changed the face of Wales—it needs to account for the differences in deprivation as identified by the index. How will you ensure that that occurs?

The First Minister: To be honest, that will be quite difficult given that it is such a broad-brush programme. It covers 65 per cent of the land area and around the same proportion of the population of Wales. At the same time, in order to achieve community regeneration at a pinpoint level for the areas of highest deprivation, we have Communities First. Convergence is not community regeneration, but economic regeneration. We do not want it to duplicate Communities First, but, undoubtedly, we want it to zero in, and have a bigger impact, on the poorer areas. We started with an area that was already deprived, west Wales and the Valleys, and the job total in that area has increased by 12 per cent between 1999 and today, compared with 8 per cent in the rest of Wales and 7 per cent in the rest of the UK. That is a good overall performance, but, in terms of the quality and quantity of jobs, the more that can be concentrated in the areas of greatest poverty, the better.

Leanne Wood: The Welsh Assembly Government said in 2001 and 2006 and on numerous other occasions that the practical aim of the anti-poverty programme, Communities First, is:

ardaloedd y ceir y crynodiadau uchaf o amddifadedd, fel y gellir canolbwyntio ymyriadau polisi arnynt.

Christine Chapman: Yr wyf yn sôn am y rhaglen gydgyfeirio yn arbennig, oherwydd y mae cysylltiad rhwng y mathau o amddifadedd y mae'r mynegai'n eu rhestru a blaenoriaethau a themâu'r rhaglen honno. A gaiff ei defnyddio, er enghraifft, i ganolbwyntio adnoddau ar ardaloedd arbennig o ddifreintiedig yn y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd? Yn achos Amcan 1, yr oedd rhai'n pryderu am ei bod weithiau'n anodd mesur yr effaith ar yr ardaloedd tlotaf. Er bod y rhaglen gydgyfeirio ar gyfer y cyfan o'r gorllewin a'r cymoedd—ac yr wyf yn credu bod Amcan 1 wedi bod yn llwyddiannus iawn a'i fod wedi gweddnewid Cymru—rhaid iddi ddarparu ar gyfer y gwahaniaethau o ran amddifadedd fel y'u nodir yn y mynegai. Sut y sicrhewch fod hynny'n digwydd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd hynny'n eithaf anodd, a dweud y gwir, gan ei bod yn rhaglen mor gyffredinol. Mae'n cynnwys 65 y cant o arwynebedd tir Cymru a thua'r un gyfran o'i phoblogaeth. Ar yr un pryd, er mwyn sicrhau adfywio cymunedol ar lefel leol iawn ar gyfer yr ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig, mae gennym raglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Mae'r rhaglen gydgyfeirio ar gyfer adfywio economaidd yn hytrach nag adfywio cymunedol. Nid ydym yn dymuno iddi ddyblygu gwaith Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, ond, yn sicr, yr ydym yn dymuno iddi ganolbwyntio ar yr ardaloedd tlotach, a chael mwy o effaith arnynt. Dechreuasom gydag ardal a oedd eisoes yn ddifreintiedig, sef y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd, ac mae cyfanswm y swyddi yn yr ardal honno wedi codi 12 y cant rhwng 1999 a heddiw, o'i gymharu ag 8 y cant yng ngweddill Cymru a 7 y cant yng ngweddill y DU. Mae'r perfformiad hwnnw'n un da yn gyffredinol, ond, o ran nifer ac ansawdd y swyddi, gorau po fwyaf y gellir eu cael yn yr ardaloedd tlotaf.

Leanne Wood: Dywedodd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn 2001 ac yn 2006 ac ar sawl achlysur arall mai nod ymarferol y rhaglen yn erbyn tloidi, Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, yw:

'To create job opportunities and to increase the income of local people.'

Creu cyfleoedd i gael swyddi a chynyddu incwm pobl leol.

Can you tell me how many jobs the Communities First programme has created and by how much it has increased local incomes?

A allwch ddweud wrthyf faint o swyddi y mae rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf wedi'i greu ac o faint y mae wedi cynyddu incwm pobl leol?

The First Minister: I do not know whether you can directly attribute jobs outside the employment provided by the Communities First programme itself. I would not like to over-claim what Communities First has done. We know that 888 people are working on Communities First programmes. However, the broader point, that employment in the poorest parts of Wales has increased faster than in east Wales and the UK, indicates that the programme is likely to be associated with indirect job creation in those areas. Therefore, the 12 per cent increase in employment in west Wales and the Valleys, as compared with a 7 per cent increase in the UK, is likely to involve many additional jobs in Communities First areas.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni wn a ellir priodoli swyddi'n uniongyrchol i'r rhaglen heblaw'r rhai a ddarperir gan raglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf ei hun. Ni charwn wneud honiad gormodol am yr hyn y mae Cymunedau yn Gyntaf wedi'i wneud. Gwyddom fod 888 o bobl yn gweithio ar raglenni Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Fodd bynnag, mae'r pwynt mwy cyffredinol, sef bod cyflogaeth yn y rhannau tlotaf o Gymru wedi cynyddu'n gynt nag yn y dwyrain ac yn y DU, yn dangos ei bod yn debygol bod cysylltiad anuniongyrchol rhwng y rhaglen honno a'r swyddi a grëwyd yn yr ardaloedd hynny. Felly, mae'r cynnydd o 12 y cant mewn cyflogaeth yn y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd, o'i gymharu â 7 y cant yn y DU, yn debygol o gynnwys llawer o swyddi ychwanegol mewn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf.

William Graham: Colleagues have informed me that teachers have told them that they have children of under five in their classes who have never held a crayon, seen a book and/or been read a story by an adult. By anyone's standards that is deprivation. How is your administration identifying and targeting those ostensibly very affluent communities where there is a high degree of such deprivation?

William Graham: Mae cyd-Aelodau wedi fy hysbysu bod athrawon wedi dweud wrthynt fod ganddynt blant dan bump oed yn eu dosbarthiadau nad ydynt erioed wedi gafael mewn creon, wedi gweld llyfr ac/neu wedi clywed stori'n cael ei darllen iddynt gan oedolyn. Amddifadedd yw hynny yn ôl unrhyw ffon fesur. Sut y mae'ch gweinyddiaeth yn canfod ac yn targedu'r cymunedau hynny, sydd yn dra chefnog i bob golwg, lle y ceir llawer o amddifadedd o'r fath?

The First Minister: I do not know about your point on affluent communities, but you are correct to pinpoint a new problem, faced by teachers in reception and nursery classes, of children who do not know their primary colours or a single nursery rhyme. That would never have happened, even in the poorest family, 20 or 30 years ago. That is a consequence of the video age. On what we are doing to combat that, in trying to re-inject what is not happening in dysfunctional families or communities that have simply lagged behind, the entire philosophy behind the early years programme for three to seven-

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn sicr ynghylch y pwynt a wnaethoch am gymunedau cefnog, ond yr ydych yn gywir wrth dynnu sylw at broblem newydd, a wynebir gan athrawon mewn dosbarthiadau derbyn a meithrin, sef plant nad ydynt yn gyfarwydd â'r lliwiau cysefin nac yn medru'r un hwiangerdd. Ni fyddai hynny byth wedi digwydd, hyn yn oed ar yr aelwyd dlotaf, 20 neu 30 mlynedd yn ôl. Mae hynny'n ganlyniad i'r oes fideo. Ynghylch yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud i wrthweithio hynny, wrth geisio ailsefydlu arferion mewn teuluoedd neu gymunedau camweithredol sydd ar ei hôl hi, holl

year-olds, and the learning through play agenda that lies behind that, is to ensure that everyone can catch up. Teachers say that it is harder to teach children who do not know their primary colours, cannot construct a sentence or cannot repeat a nursery rhyme, to speak than it is to teach them to read, write or add up. The early years curriculum addresses that very problem.

Peter Black: An outcome of deprivation is that many people do not own a car and cannot afford travel to services. When your Government designs services, that fact must be taken into account. How will you consider that when your Government decides whether or not to move neurosurgery from Swansea to Cardiff, which will increase the travel times for many people to more than two hours and will leave many relatives unable to afford to visit family members in hospital?

2.50 p.m.

The First Minister: This is a wicket issue, and you will displease one part of Wales or another. The decision is a difficult one for that reason and it has to be taken on the best of clinical grounds to make sure that the service is viable and that it will meet royal college guidelines for the training of junior doctors. It has to be the right decision, not from a political point of view, but from the patient point of view.

The Presiding Officer: Question 9, OAQ1851(FM), is withdrawn.

athroniaeth rhaglen y blynyddoedd cynnar ar gyfer rhai rhwng tair a saith mlwydd oed, a'r agenda ar ddysgu drwy chwarae sydd yn sail i hynny, yw sicrhau bod pawb yn gallu cyrraedd yr un safon. Mae athrawon yn dweud ei bod yn anos dysgu plant i siarad os nad ydynt yn gyfarwydd â'r lliwiau cysefin, yn gallu llunio brawddeg nac yn gallu ailadrodd hwiangerdd, nag y mae i ddysgu iddynt ddarllen, ysgrifennu neu adio. Mae cwricwlwm y blynyddoedd cynnar yn ymdrin â'r union broblem honno.

Peter Black: Un o ganlyniadau amddifadedd yw bod llawer o bobl nad ydynt yn berchen ar gar ac na allant fforddio teithio i gyrraedd gwasanaethau. Pan fydd eich Llywodraeth yn cynllunio gwasanaethau, rhaid cadw'r ffaith honno mewn cof. Sut y gwnewch ystyried hynny pan fydd eich Llywodraeth yn penderfynu a fydd yn symud niwrolawdriniaeth o Abertawe i Gaerdydd ai peidio, gan y byddai'n rhaid i lawer o bobl deithio am fwy na dwy awr o ganlyniad i hynny a byddai llawer o berthnasau'n methu â fforddio mynd i weld aelodau o'u teulu yn yr ysbyty?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hyn yn fater lleol, a byddwch yn digio rhyw ran o Gymru. Mae'r penderfyniad yn un anodd oherwydd hynny a rhaid ei wneud ar sail y dystiolaeth glinigol orau er mwyn sicrhau y bydd y gwasanaeth yn ddichonadwy ac y bydd yn cyd-fynd â chanllawiau'r coleg brenhinol ar gyfer hyfforddi meddygon iau. Rhaid gwneud y penderfyniad cywir, nid o safbwynt gwleidyddol, ond o safbwynt y claf.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 9, OAQ1851(FM), yn ôl.

Lefelau Gollyngiadau Carbon Carbon Emission Levels

Q10 Janet Davies: Will the First Minister make a statement on carbon emission levels in Wales? OAQ1870(FM)

C10 Janet Davies: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am lefelau gollyngiadau carbon yng Nghymru? OAQ1870(FM)

The First Minister: The most recent figures for Wales produced by the National Environmental Technology Centre show that, in 2003, emissions of carbon dioxide were

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf ar gyfer Cymru a gynhyrchwyd gan y Ganolfan Dechnoleg Amgylcheddol Genedlaethol yn dangos bod y gollyngiadau

11.6 megatons of carbon, an increase of 0.2 per cent when compared with the base year, 1990.

Janet Davies: I am sure that you recognise the contribution that the use of train services makes towards reducing carbon emissions from transport, but I am concerned that some railway companies use a dirty grade of diesel in their operations. What action will you take to ensure that the Wales and Border franchise and any others over which we have influence—through being consulted—use clean diesel?

The First Minister: I hope that you are not confusing acid rain with carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. When people refer to a dirty fuel, they normally mean one which emits more sulphur or more nitrous oxide than it should. That is a contributor to acid rain, but it is not a contributor, as far as I know, to greenhouse gases. However, I will take up the point with Andrew, as I read with interest that there were complaints that diesel engines on the Cambrian Line were getting dirty because there was too much pollen, which was clogging the radiators of the engines. That is a new excuse, following leaves on the line and the wrong kind of snow and so on.

Alun Cairns: The Assembly has a statutory duty for sustainability, and controlling carbon emissions is extremely important in that regard. However, do you not accept that your Government has played with policies to reduce carbon emissions—as is demonstrated by the figures—rather than really getting to grips with the issue as David Cameron and the Welsh Conservative Party are?

The First Minister: Oh dear: that was how to play politics with an issue laid bare, I think it is fair to say. It is true that the figures for Wales compared to the figures for 1990 do not look as good as those in Scotland or England. The reason for that is simple: the decline of the manufacturing industry in Scotland has been more rapid than in Wales. At other times, you have accused us of overseeing a rapid decline in the

carbon deuocsid, yn 2003, yn 11.6 megaton o garbon, sef 0.2 y cant yn fwy nag yn y flwyddyn sylfaenol, sef 1990.

Janet Davies: Yr wyf yn sicr eich bod yn cydnabod y cyfraniad a geir o ddefnyddio gwasanaethau trên at leihau gollyngiadau carbon oddi wrth drafnidiaeth, ond yr wyf yn pryderu bod rhai cwmnïau rheilffyrdd yn defnyddio math budr o ddiesel yn eu gweithrediadau. Pa gamau a gymerwch i sicrhau y defnyddir diesel glân ar gyfer masnachfrait Cymru a'r Gororau ac unrhyw rai eraill y mae gennym ddylanwad arnynt—drwy ymgynghori â ni?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn gobeithio nad ydych yn cymysgu rhwng glaw asid a charbon deuocsid a nwyon tŷ gwydr eraill. Pan fydd pobl yn cyfeirio at danwydd budr, byddant fel arfer yn golygu un sydd yn gollwng mwy o sylffwr neu o ocsid nitraidd nag a ddylai. Mae hynny'n cyfrannu at law asid ond, hyd y gwn, nid yw'n cyfrannu at nwyon tŷ gwydr. Fodd bynnag, codaf y pwynt hwnnw gydag Andrew, gan imi ddarllen gyda diddordeb fod cwynion bod peiriannau diesel ar Reilffordd y Cambrian yn mynd yn fudr am fod gormod o baill, a oedd yn cau rheiddiaduron y peiriannau. Mae hynny'n esgus newydd, ar ôl yr un am ddail ar y cledrau a'r math anghywir o eira ac yn y blaen.

Alun Cairns: Mae gan y Cynulliad ddyletswydd statudol o ran cynaliadwyedd, ac mae rheoli gollyngiadau carbon yn bwysig dros ben yn hynny o beth. Fodd bynnag, a ydych yn derbyn mai wedi chwarae â pholisïau i leihau gollyngiadau carbon y mae eich Llywodraeth—fel y mae'r ffigurau'n dangos—yn hytrach na mynd i'r afael â'r mater fel y mae David Cameron a Phlaid Geidwadol Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: O'r annwyl: yr wyf yn credu mai teg yw dweud mai felly y mae chwarae gwleidyddiaeth â phwnc. Mae'n wir nad yw'r ffigurau ar gyfer Cymru, o'u cymharu â'r rhai ar gyfer 1990, yn ymddangos cystal â'r rhai ar gyfer yr Alban neu Loegr. Mae rheswm syml dros hynny: mae'r diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu wedi dirywio'n gynt o lawer yn yr Alban nag yng Nghymru. Ar adegau eraill, yr ydych wedi

manufacturing industry, but it is precisely because the manufacturing industry has not declined as rapidly as it has in Scotland that our figures look worse than those for Scotland, because we still have more industry left than it does pro-rata to the size of our economy. It is true that the figures for England look better, but that is due to North sea oil and gas, which we would like to have off the Welsh coast but do not. There has been a bigger switch from coal-fired electricity generation to gas-fired generation in England, which was much slower in coming to Wales because the gas is on the wrong side of the country. It is a very simple geographical reason.

ein cyhuddo o fod wrth y llyw wrth i ddirywiad cyflym ddigwydd yn y diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu, ond y ffaith nad yw'r diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu wedi dirywio cyn gyflymed ag y mae wedi gwneud yn yr Alban yw'r union reswm bod ein ffigurau ni'n ymddangos yn waeth na'r rhai ar gyfer yr Alban, gan fod gennym fwy o ddiwydiant ar ôl nag sydd ganddi hi fel cyfran o'n heconomi. Mae'n wir bod y ffigurau ar gyfer Lloegr yn ymddangos yn well, ond mae hynny oherwydd olew a nwy môr y Gogledd, y byddai'n dda gennym eu cael ger arfordir Cymru. Cafwyd mwy o newid o gynhyrchu trydan drwy losgi glo i gynhyrchu drwy losgi nwy yn Lloegr, tra bo hynny wedi digwydd yn arafach o lawer yng Nghymru am fod y nwy ar yr ochr anghywir i'r wlad. Mae'n rheswm daearyddol syml iawn.

Hyrwyddo Effeithlonrwydd Ynni Promoting Energy Efficiency

Q11 Mick Bates: What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to support and promote energy efficiency? OAQ1859(FM)

C11 Mick Bates: Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i gefnogi a hyrwyddo effeithlonrwydd ynni? OAQ1859(FM)

The First Minister: Over £54 million has been made available through the home energy efficiency scheme, supporting over 64,000 homes to become more energy efficient.

Y Prif Weinidog: Darparwyd mwy na £54 miliwn drwy'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref, gan helpu mwy na 64,000 o gartrefi i ddefnyddio ynni'n fwy effeithlon.

Mick Bates: Figures from British Gas suggest that the average energy bill in Wales will pass the £1,000 mark this year, pushing 260,000 into fuel poverty this winter. That is double the number in 2003. You have said that your Government's home energy efficiency scheme has, more or less, helped 60,000 households, leaving 200,000 households in fuel poverty this winter. I am sure that you will agree that that figure is very high and is deplorable. What do you propose to do about the 200,000 households that will be in fuel poverty this winter?

Mick Bates: Mae ffigurau gan Nwy Prydain yn awgrymu y bydd y bil am ynni yng Nghymru'n codi'n uwch na £1,000 eleni ar gyfartaledd, gan wthio 260,000 o bobl i dlodi tanwydd y gaeaf hwn. Mae hynny gymaint ddwywaith â'r nifer yn 2003. Yr ydych wedi dweud bod cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref eich Llywodraeth wedi helpu 60,000 o aelwydydd, fwy neu lai, gan adael 200,000 o aelwydydd mewn tlodi tanwydd y gaeaf hwn. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch fod y ffigur hwnnw'n uchel iawn a'i fod yn warthus. Beth yr ydych yn bwriadu ei wneud ynghylch y 200,000 o aelwydydd a fydd mewn tlodi tanwydd y gaeaf hwn?

The First Minister: You have been a bit selective there, Mick, because the home energy efficiency scheme cannot somehow invent cheap gas or oil that does not exist. The raw price of the fuel has shot up. We all

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych wedi bod braidd yn ddetholus yn hyn o beth, Mick, gan nad oes modd i'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref ddyfeisio nwy neu olew rhad nad yw'n bod. Mae pris y tanwydd crai wedi codi

know that; you know that, but you are trying to pretend that, in some way, we should be able to exempt Wales from a worldwide massive shift in market prices. I am glad to see that prices are now beginning to ease. However, who knows what will happen later on this winter?

We can try to make every home as energy efficient as possible, starting with those people who are most liable to fall into fuel poverty, but when fuel prices shoot up like a rocket, as they have done over the past two years, you have to run very fast in order to stand still. We have picked most of the lower-hanging fruit in terms of home energy efficiency schemes. We are now doing much more on that front. We have put in additional money for this financial year and the next, as you will recall from the last budget, and we hope that that will alleviate the problem.

Jocelyn Davies: Alongside the work being undertaken to improve energy efficiency in homes in Wales, would you consider, as a matter of urgency, the need to ensure that all homes also have a carbon monoxide detector?

The First Minister: I am not sure of the position regarding detectors, which can be of huge value, especially in houses in multiple occupation. I will have to look into the question with regard to what the regulations are at present, and I will ask Edwina Hart to write to you.

Glyn Davies: Over recent weeks, there has been much discussion about the need to improve the standard of a great deal of our housing, particularly housing in public sector ownership. Do you agree that it is vital that we maximise energy efficiency in these houses as they are improved? That would be of huge benefit not only to those who live in those houses, in terms of the costs that they are suffering, but also to the environment and in the commitment that it makes clear to everyone else.

The First Minister: Gas-fired central

i'r entrychion. Yr ydym oll yn gwybod hynny; yr ydych chi'n gwybod hynny, ond yr ydych yn ceisio cymryd arnoch y dylem allu eithrio Cymru rywsut o newid anferth drwy'r byd ym mhrisiau'r farchnad. Yr wyf yn falch o weld bod y prisiau'n dechrau gostwng bellach. Fodd bynnag, pwy a wŷr beth a ddigwydd yn ddiweddarach y gaeaf hwn?

Gallwn geisio peri i bob cartref ddefnyddio ynni mor effeithlon ag y bo modd, gan ddechrau â'r bobl hynny sydd fwyaf tebygol o ddisgyn i dlodi tanwydd, ond pan fydd prisiau tanwydd yn codi i'r entrychion, fel y gwnaethant dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf, rhaid ichi redeg yn gyflym iawn er mwyn aros yn eich unfan. Yr ydym wedi gwneud y rhan fwyaf o'r gwaith hawsaf yng nghydestun cynlluniau effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref. Yr ydym yn gwneud mwy o lawer bellach yn y maes hwnnw. Yr ydym wedi rhoi arian ychwanegol ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol hon a'r un nesaf, fel y cofiwch o'r gyllideb ddiwethaf, ac yr ydym yn gobeithio y bydd hynny'n lleddfu'r broblem.

Jocelyn Davies: Ochr yn ochr â'r gwaith a wneir i wella effeithlonrwydd ynni mewn cartrefi yng Nghymru, a wnewch ystyried, fel mater brys, yr angen i sicrhau bod synhwyrydd carbon monocsid ym mhob cartref?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn sicr ynghylch y sefyllfa o ran synwryddion, a all fod yn werthfawr iawn, yn enwedig mewn tai amlfeddiannaeth. Bydd yn rhaid imi ymchwilio i ddarganfod beth yw'r rheoliadau ar hyn o bryd, a gofynnaf i Edwina Hart ysgrifennu atoch.

Glyn Davies: Dros yr wythnosau diwethaf, bu llawer o drafod ar yr angen i wella safon llawer iawn o'n tai, yn enwedig tai sydd yn eiddo i'r sector cyhoeddus. A ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn hollbwysig inni gynyddu effeithlonrwydd ynni yn y tai hynny i'r eithaf wrth eu gwella? Byddai hynny o fudd enfawr nid yn unig i'r rhai sydd yn byw yn y tai hynny, o ran y costau y maent yn dioddef o'u herwydd, ond hefyd i'r amgylchedd ac o ran yr ymrwymiad y mae hynny'n ei ddangos i bawb arall.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae gwres canolog sydd

heating, in being installed in local authority or housing association property, is a massive boon, not only to the occupant, but also to the carbon dioxide emission figures. It is important that we proceed with that task as far as we can, but it is all linked up with the Welsh housing quality standard and how quickly local authorities believe that they can bring their houses up to that standard. It is not such a problem, usually, for housing associations because they do not have the old stock going back to the 1920s and 1930s that councils have.

yn llosgi nwy, o'i osod yn nhai awdurdodau lleol neu gymdeithasau tai, yn fendith fawr, nid yn unig i'r meddiannydd, ond hefyd o ran y ffigurau ar gyfer gollyngiadau carbon deuocsid. Mae'n bwysig inni barhau â'r gwaith hwnnw hyd y gallwn, ond mae'r cyfan yn ymwneud â safon ansawdd tai Cymru a pha mor gyflym y gall awdurdodau lleol godi eu tai at y safon honno, yn eu barn hwy. Nid yw'n gymaint o broblem i gymdeithasau tai, fel arfer, gan nad yw eu stoc mor hen â'r un o'r 1920au a'r 1930au sydd gan gynghorau.

Cymunedau yn Gyntaf Communities First

Q12 Leanne Wood: Will the First Minister state how many jobs have been created by the Communities First programme?
OAQ1869(FM)

C12 Leanne Wood: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatgan faint o swyddi a grëwyd gan raglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf?
OAQ1869(FM)

The First Minister: At the cost of possibly repeating myself, the answer is: 888 directly and many more thousands indirectly.

Y Prif Weinidog: Er ei bod yn bosibl fy mod yn ailadrodd hyn, yr ateb yw: 888 yn uniongyrchol a miloedd lawer yn rhagor yn anuniongyrchol.

Leanne Wood: Am I right in hearing you say that 888 jobs were created directly?

Leanne Wood: A wyf wedi'ch clywed yn iawn wrth ichi ddweud bod 888 o swyddi wedi'u creu'n uniongyrchol?

The First Minister: Yes.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydych.

Leanne Wood: Those are the people employed directly by the programme, not the number of jobs created by the programme.

Leanne Wood: Dyna'r rhai sydd wedi'u cyflogi'n uniongyrchol gan y rhaglen, nid nifer y swyddi a grëwyd gan y rhaglen.

I have asked you and your Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration this question a number of times, yet neither of you seem to be able to answer it. Do you not think that Welsh taxpayers will find it astonishing that you set up this programme five years ago in order to create jobs and raise incomes, yet you cannot tell us whether it has created a single job? Perhaps you could answer a different question: how many members of staff in the Assembly's Communities First department hold community development qualifications?

Yr wyf wedi gofyn y cwestiwn hwn i chi ac i'ch Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio nifer o weithiau, ac eto nid yw'n ymddangos bod yr un ohonoch yn gallu ei ateb. Oni chredwch y bydd trethdalwyr Cymru'n synnu at y ffaith eich bod wedi sefydlu'r rhaglen hon bum mlynedd yn ôl er mwyn creu swyddi a chodi incwm pobl, ond na allwch ddweud wrthym a yw wedi creu'r un swydd? Efallai y gallech ateb cwestiwn gwahanol: pa sawl aelod o'r staff yn adran Cymunedau yn Gyntaf y Cynulliad sydd â chymwysterau datblygu cymunedol?

The First Minister: I could not tell you, but I am sure that we can find the answer to your second question, in which you, perhaps, have

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allaf ddweud wrthy, ond yr wyf yn siŵr y gallwn ganfod yr ateb i'ch ail gwestiwn, y gallai fod gennyh

a particular professional interest; I do not know. The key thing about Communities First is that it is being evaluated at present. An evaluation of it started a few weeks ago, and, so far, that evaluation is positive about the scheme achieving its objectives. You may object to that; you may have a reason—perhaps political, perhaps not—for wanting to take a poke at the Communities First programme, saying, ‘We do not know how many jobs it has created’. However, those who are doing the job independently and without a party political interest are not knocking the scheme and they say that it is achieving its objectives.

Leighton Andrews: Do you agree that, instead of continually talking down the Communities First programme, we ought to be celebrating and saluting the work of those communities that are actively engaged in Communities First activities within their wards, and the hard work that goes in from Communities First development officers and co-ordinators the length and breadth of Wales? Do you recall coming to the Rhondda Valley earlier this year and seeing a project that has been developed within a Communities First ward, namely the new Soar Ffrwdamos Valleys Kids arts performance facility? It is a superb example of how communities coming together through voluntary organisations are not only developing new facilities, but also creating job opportunities.

The First Minister: It was an unforgettable visit, with the visit of the music team from a South African township. In fact, I think that Leanne Wood was there; but again, she would want to ask, ‘How many jobs did that create directly?’. I do not think that we know, but you could see the impact that it was having in increasing the self confidence not only of the kids—the rising generation of 14 and 15-year-olds who are going through that programme—but also of the community around Soar chapel.

3.00 p.m.

So, instead of thinking of their community as a community that they would like to get out of when they are 18 or 19-years-old, they

ddiddordeb proffesiynol penodol ynddo; ni wn. Y peth allweddol am raglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yw ei bod yn cael ei gwerthuso ar hyn o bryd. Dechreuwyd ei gwerthuso rai wythnosau'n ôl, a hyd yma bu'r gwerthusiad hwnnw yn gadarnhaol ynghylch gallu'r cynllun i gyflawni ei amcanion. Efallai eich bod yn gwrthwynebu hynny; efallai fod gennych reswm—un gwleidyddol o bosibl, neu un fel arall—dros ddymuno beirniadu rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, gan ddweud, ‘Ni wyddom faint o swyddi y mae wedi’u creu’. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r rhai sydd yn gweithio'n annibynnol a heb fuddiant mewn plaid wleidyddol yn beirniadu'r cynllun a dywedant ei fod yn cyflawni ei amcanion.

Leighton Andrews: A ydych yn cytuno mai'r hyn y dylem ei wneud, yn hytrach na bychanu rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn barhaus, yw dathlu a chanmol gwaith y cymunedau hynny sydd yn ymwneud â gweithgareddau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn eu wardiau, a'r gwaith caled a wnaiff swyddogion datblygu a chydgylltwyr Cymunedau yn Gyntaf ar hyd a lled Cymru? A ydych yn cofio dod i Gwm Rhondda yn gynharach eleni a gweld prosiect a ddatblygwyd yn un o wardiau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, sef cyfleuster perfformiadau celfyddydol Plant y Cymoedd yn Soar Ffrwdamos? Mae'n enghraifft wych o'r modd y mae cymunedau sydd yn dod at ei gilydd drwy gyrff gwirfoddol yn datblygu cyfleusterau newydd a hefyd yn creu cyfleoedd i gael swyddi.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oedd yn ymweliad bythgofiadwy, gydag ymweliad y tîm cerddoriaeth o dreflan yn Ne Affrica. A dweud y gwir, yr wyf yn credu bod Leanne Wood yno; ond eto, byddai am ofyn, ‘Faint o swyddi a greodd hynny'n uniongyrchol?’. Nid wyf yn credu ein bod yn gwybod, ond gallech weld effaith hynny o ran meithrin hunanhyder y plant—y to sydd yn codi o rai 14 a 15 mlwydd oed sydd yn mynd drwy'r rhaglen honno—yn ogystal â'r gymuned o gwmpas capel Soar.

Felly, yn lle meddwl am eu cymuned fel cymuned yr hoffent ddianc ohoni pan fyddant yn 18 neu'n 19 oed, byddent yn aros mewn

would stay in a community that they are proud of. That is at the heart of what community regeneration is all about.

cymuned y maent yn falch ohoni. Mae'n hynny'n ganolog i holl hanfod adfywio cymunedol.

Darparu Niwrolawdriniaeth The Provision of Neurosurgery

C13 David Lloyd: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ddarparu niwrolawdriniaeth yn ne Cymru? OAQ1867(FM)

Q13 David Lloyd: Will the First Minister make a statement on the provision of neurosurgery in south Wales? OAQ1867(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes penderfyniad wedi ei wneud hyd yn hyn ar leoliad gwasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth yn y de ar gyfer y dyfodol. Mae argymhellion adroddiad terfynol yr adolygiad o'r niwrowyddorau yn destun ymgynghori cyhoeddus ar hyn o bryd, a'r prif amcan yw sicrhau bod gan dde Cymru wasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth safonol, diogel a chynaliadwy.

The First Minister: No decision has yet been made on the location of neurosurgery services in south Wales for the future. The recommendations of the final report of the review of neurosciences are out for public consultation at present, and the aim is to ensure that south Wales has quality, safe and sustainable neurosurgery services.

David Lloyd: Gyda'r farn gyhoeddus yn lleol yn y de-orllewin—gan gynnwys barn meddygon a nyrsys—mor gryf o blaid cadw'r uned ar agor yn Ysbyty Treforys, a ydych yn dal i gefnogi'r alwad i gau'r uned?

David Lloyd: Given that local public opinion in south-west Wales—including the opinion of doctors and nurses—is so strongly in favour of retaining the unit at Morriston Hospital, do you still support the call to close the unit?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf wedi gwneud unrhyw safiad o gwbl ar y cwestiwn hwn, felly, y cwbl yr ydych yn ceisio'i wneud gyda'r honiad hwnnw yw pwyntio bys. Nid wyf yn credu fod hynny'n deilwng. Nid ydych wedi fy nghlywed yn rhoi fy safbwynt o gwbl, felly pam gwneud y fath honiad? Yr ydych yn ceisio ennill pleidleisiau rhad yn etholiadau'r Cynulliad fis Mai nesaf.

The First Minister: I have made no stand at all on this issue, so all you are doing with that allegation is trying to point the finger. I do not believe that that is merited. You have not heard me make a stand, so why make such an allegation? You are trying to win cheap votes in next May's Assembly elections.

Val Lloyd: It is important to highlight the strength of public opinion about this issue. The recent Health Commission Wales proposal for neurosurgery has generated a great deal of dismay and anger in Swansea and beyond, with much concern about what is seen as the bias in the preferred option. Do you agree that the provision of adult neurosurgery needs to be considered together with other secondary and tertiary services across south and west Wales, so as to ensure the quality of, and access to, services for all patients across the regions that it is intended to serve?

Val Lloyd: Mae'n bwysig tynnu sylw at nerth y farn gyhoeddus am y mater hwn. Mae cynnig Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru yn ddiweddar o ran niwrolawdriniaeth wedi creu llawer iawn o siom a dicter yn Abertawe a thu hwnt, gyda llawer o bryder am yr hyn sy'n cael ei weld fel gogwydd yn yr opsiwn sy'n cael ei ffafrio. A ydych yn cytuno bod angen ystyried y ddarpariaeth niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion ynghyd â gwasanaethau eilaidd a thrydyddol eraill ar draws de a gorllewin Cymru, er mwyn sicrhau ansawdd y gwasanaethau, a mynediad atynt, i'r holl gleifion ar draws y rhanbarthau y maent i fod i'w gwasanaethu?

The First Minister: Of course. We are all aware that the formal public consultation ends on 30 October, and that the project board will then meet on 17 November to discuss the consultation responses. If there is agreement on the proposals, it will then be reported to the National Commissioning Advisory Board in December. If the community health council does not agree, it will signal its intent not fewer than six weeks after the end of that consultation period, which will be around 11 December. It can contest the proposals if it has concern about the conduct of the consultation or if it believes that the substantial changes would not be in the interest of patients in the area.

Alun Cairns: First Minister, in order to send a strong, united message to the Minister for Health and Social Services on this issue, I have tabled a statement of opinion that some Labour Members have agreed to support. However, I find it rather inconsistent that some members of your Cabinet are prepared to make strong statements in public, but are not prepared to sign this statement of opinion, which would send a united message to the Minister for Health and Social Services. There would need to be strong consideration if all Assembly Members from south-west Wales were united in rejecting any—*[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. I wish that Alun Cairns had asked the supplementary question that he was about to ask rather than that one, because I cannot recognise his first question as being a supplementary question that is appropriate to Ministers, or even to me. There are many of us here who are unable, or unwilling, for whatever reason, to sign such statements. Some of us are in the category of being unable to do so, because of our position. Therefore, you should not impugn the integrity—not that I am suggesting that you would do so—of those of us who, for reasons of our jobs here, are unable to sign written statements of opinion, because of joint Cabinet responsibility in relation to codes of conduct for Ministers, Standing Orders or any other issue. I am sure that you would not want us to be seen to be falling down on our duty. I will, therefore, ask you to save yourself from further embarrassment by asking the supplementary

Y Prif Weinidog: Wrth gwrs. Yr ydym i gyd yn ymwybodol bod yr ymgynghori cyhoeddus yn dod i ben ar 30 Hydref, ac y bydd y bwrdd prosiect yn cwrdd wedyn ar 17 Tachwedd i drafod yr ymatebion. Os oes cytundeb ynglŷn â'r cynigion, caiff hynny ei adrodd i'r Bwrdd Cynghori Cenedlaethol ar Gomisiynu ym mis Rhagfyr. Os nad yw'r cyngor iechyd cymuned yn cytuno, bydd yn dweud beth y mae'n bwriadu ei wneud ddim llai na chwe wythnos ar ôl diwedd y cyfnod ymgynghori, fydd tua 11 Rhagfyr. Gall herio'r cynigion os oes ganddo bryder am y ffordd y cynhaliwyd yr ymgynghoriad neu os yw'n credu na fyddai'r newidiadau sylweddol er lles cleifion yn yr ardal.

Alun Cairns: Brif Weinidog, er mwyn anfon neges gref, unedig at y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar y mater hwn, yr wyf wedi cyflwyno datganiad barn y mae rhai Aelodau Llafur wedi cytuno i'w gefnogi. Fodd bynnag, credaf ei bod braidd yn anghyson bod rhai aelodau o'r Cabinet yn barod i wneud datganiadau cryf yn gyhoeddus, ond nad ydynt yn barod i lofnodi'r datganiad barn hwn, a fyddai'n anfon neges unedig at y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Byddai angen ystyriaeth gref pe bai holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad o'r de-orllewin yn uno i wrthod unrhyw—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Hoffwn pe bai Alun Cairns wedi gofyn y cwestiwn atodol yr oedd ar fin ei ofyn yn hytrach na'r un hwnnw, oherwydd ni allaf weld bod ei gwestiwn cyntaf yn gwestiwn atodol sy'n briodol i Weinidogion, na hyd yn oed i mi. Mae llawer ohonom yma nad ydym yn gallu, neu nad ydym yn barod, am ba reswm bynnag, i lofnodi datganiadau o'r fath. Mae rhai ohonom yn y categori nad ydym yn gallu gwneud hynny, oherwydd ein swydd. Felly, ni ddylech amau gonestrwydd—nid fy mod yn awgrymu y byddech yn gwneud hynny—y rhai ohonom sydd, oherwydd ein swyddi yma, yn methu lofnodi datganiadau barn ysgrifenedig, oherwydd cyd-gyfrifoldeb y Cabinet o ran codau ymddygiad i Weinidogion, Rheolau Sefydlog neu unrhyw fater arall. Yr wyf yn siŵr na fyddech am inni gael ein gweld yn methu yn ein dyletswydd. Yr wyf, felly, yn gofyn ichi osgoi achosi annifyrrwch pellach i chi eich

question that you were about to ask. I am sure that it will be a much better question than the previous one.

Alun Cairns: First Minister, do you agree that calls by some Members for a much wider review of tertiary services are nothing more than an attempt to kick this subject into the long grass until after the next Assembly elections? Why is it that your chief whip gives instructions to Cabinet members not to sign statements of opinion?

The Presiding Officer: Order. You spoilt it with the last bit. The First Minister will disregard the last bit of that supplementary question and I am sure that he will answer the middle bit.

The First Minister: The critical point is that we should all accept that this is a decision that has to be taken on clinical grounds—what provides the best service for the maximum number of patients requiring neurosurgery in a safe, professional and sustainable way. It would be in the best interests of patients of Wales, as well as the NHS in Wales, if we all tried to abjure trying to score political points out of it.

hun drwy ofyn y cwestiwn atodol yr oeddech ar fin ei ofyn. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yn llawer gwell cwestiwn na'r un blaenorol.

Alun Cairns: Brif Weinidog, a ydych yn cytuno nad yw'r galwadau gan rai Aelodau am adolygiad llawer ehangach o'r gwasanaethau trydyddol yn ddim ond ymgais i fwrw'r pwnc hwn o'r neilltu tan ar ôl etholiadau nesaf y Cynulliad? Pam mae eich prif chwip yn gorchymyn aelodau'r Cabinet i beidio â llofnodi datganiadau barn?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Fe'i difethasoch gyda'r darn olaf. Bydd y Prif Weinidog yn anwybyddu darn olaf y cwestiwn atodol hwnnw ac yr wyf yn siŵr y gwnaiff ateb y darn canol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Y pwynt tyngedfennol yw y dylai pawb ohonom dderbyn bod hwn yn benderfyniad y mae'n rhaid ei wneud am resymau clinigol—yr hyn sy'n darparu'r gwasanaeth gorau i'r nifer fwyaf o gleifion y mae angen niwrolawdriniaeth arnynt mewn ffordd ddiogel, broffesiynol a chynaliadwy. Byddai er lles cleifion yng Nghymru, yn ogystal â'r GIG yng Nghymru, pe baem i gyd yn ymatal rhag ceisio sgorio pwyntiau gwleidyddol yn sgîl hyn.

Cwestiwn Brys Urgent Question

Colli Swyddi yn Etholaeth Ogwr Job Losses in the Ogmore Constituency

Janice Gregory: Will the Minister make a statement on job losses in the Ogmore constituency? EAQ1058(EIN)

Janice Gregory: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am golli swyddi yn etholaeth Ogwr? (EAQ0984(EIN))

The Minister for Enterprise, Innovation and Networks (Andrew Davies): The recent announcements of job losses at Cooper Standard Automotive Ltd and Valewood Furniture Ltd are regrettable. My officials are in dialogue with both companies, and every effort is being made to work closely with them, and their employees, to see what further support can be provided.

Y Gweinidog dros Fenter, Arloesi a Rhwydweithiau (Andrew Davies): Mae'r cyhoeddiadau yn ddiweddar ynglŷn â cholli swyddi yn Cooper Standard Automotive Ltd a Valewood Furniture Ltd yn destun gofid. Mae fy swyddogion yn trafod gyda'r ddau gwmni, ac mae pob ymdrech yn cael ei gwneud i weithio'n agos gyda hwy, a'u gweithwyr, i weld pa gymorth pellach y gellir ei roi.

Janice Gregory: The announcement relating to Cooper Standard Automotive Ltd has been a severe blow to its highly skilled, loyal and

Janice Gregory: Mae'r cyhoeddiad ynglŷn â Cooper Standard Automotive Ltd wedi bod yn ergyd ddifrifol i weithwyr medrus,

hard-working employees. The importance of this factory cannot be underestimated—it has a long history in Maesteg, and generations of the same families work there. Its excellent location in the town centre means that many workers are able to walk to work, which is unusual in this day and age; it is a convenient site that is a real gem in the Llynfi valley crown.

Following the announcement, I have had discussions with the company and the GMB trade union. During these discussions, it was emphasised that every effort must be made to retain these 250 jobs in the Llynfi valley. Do you agree, therefore, that we must now concentrate our efforts on securing this outcome? Will you also agree to meet with me, representatives of the GMB trade union, and the company, to discuss this further, and to explore all the options, including possibilities for the factory site, as I understand that the company owns the site?

On Valewood Furniture Ltd, thank you for your assistance, and that of your department, to the company to date. The fact that the company lost a major customer made it difficult for it to continue trading. Again, Valewood Furniture Ltd has been a well-respected, long-term employer in the constituency, and, despite all their best efforts, the directors find themselves in this most difficult of positions. Can I have your assurance here today, Minister, that you will give every assistance to both these companies, so that my constituents can be assured that the Welsh Assembly Government is taking this threat to their jobs seriously?

Andrew Davies: I am more than happy to give those assurances, and also to meet with the GMB union, as I have done with other Members on other occasions. We will do everything that we can to keep the operation in the Llynfi valley, or, if the redundancies go ahead, to help by working with the Bridgend redundancy response programme, and other departments, including Jobcentre Plus, to work with those affected, to help them into other employment, or into training.

teyrngar a diwyd y cwmni. Ni ellir gorbwysleisio pwysigrwydd y ffatri hon—mae ganddi hanes hir ym Maesteg, ac mae cenedlaethau o'r un teuluoedd yn gweithio yno. Mae ei lleoliad rhagorol yng nghanol y dref yn golygu bod llawer o weithwyr yn gallu cerdded i'r gwaith, sy'n anarferol yn yr oes hon; mae'n safle hwylus sy'n gaffaeliad gwirioneddol i gwm Llynfi.

Wedi i'r cyhoeddiad gael ei wneud, yr wyf wedi cynnal trafodaethau gyda'r cwmni ac undeb llafur y GMB. Yn ystod y trafodaethau hyn, pwysleisiwyd bod yn rhaid gwneud pob ymdrech i gadw'r 250 o swyddi yng nghwm Llynfi. A ydych yn cytuno, felly, fod yn rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ein hymdrechion yn awr ar sicrhau'r canlyniad hwn? A wnewch gytuno hefyd i gwrdd â mi, cynrychiolydd undeb llafur y GMB, a'r cwmni, i drafod hyn ymhellach, ac i archwilio'r holl opsiynau, gan gynnwys posibiladau ar gyfer safle'r ffatri, gan fod y cwmni, yn ôl a ddeallaf, yn berchen ar y safle?

O ran Valewood Furniture Ltd, diolch ichi am eich cymorth, ac am gymorth eich adran, i'r cwmni hyd yma. Fe'i gwnaed yn anodd i'r cwmni barhau i fasnachu gan y ffaith iddo golli cwsmer mawr. Eto, mae Valewood Furniture Ltd wedi bod yn gyflogwr uchel ei barch, ers amser maith, yn yr etholaeth ac, er iddynt ymdrechu eu gorau glas, mae'r cyfarwyddwyr yn eu cael eu hunain yn y sefyllfa hynod anodd hon. A gaf sicrwydd gennych yma heddiw, Weinidog, y byddwch yn rhoi pob cymorth i'r ddau gwmni hyn, fel y gall fy etholwyr fod yn sicr bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cymryd y bygythiad hwn i'w swyddi o ddifrif?

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf yn fwy na pharod i roi'r sicrwydd hwnnw, a hefyd i gwrdd ag undeb y GMB, fel yr wyf wedi gwneud gydag Aelodau eraill ar achlysuron eraill. Fe wnawn bopeth a allwn i gadw'r gwaith yng nghwm Llynfi, neu, os bydd y swyddi'n cael eu dileu, i helpu drwy weithio gyda rhaglen ymateb i ddileu swyddi Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, ac adrannau eraill, gan gynnwys Canolfan Byd Gwaith, i weithio gyda'r rhai yr effeithir arnynt, i'w helpu i gael cyflogaeth arall, neu hyfforddiant.

We have worked hard when we have been faced with other major redundancies; most recently, in your area, at the Sony television manufacturing plant, we were successful in working with the company and the unions to help all those who wanted alternative work into work—many of whom got jobs that paid a higher salary than they received at Sony. Therefore, despite this present sad news, we will do everything that we can to turn the situation around.

Janet Davies: I join you and Janice Gregory, Minister, in saying how much we regret these job losses, and in giving sympathy to the families affected. Janice Gregory has already said how long-standing Cooper Standard Automotive Ltd has been in Maesteg, and I am glad to hear that you are doing everything that you can to try to diminish the effects of these job losses.

However, I have raised employment in the Bridgend valleys in general ever since I have been an Assembly Member—I raise it from time to time. You, and, at times, the First Minister, have been bullish and confident about employment in those valleys, so it is unfortunate that these job losses have been announced. Do you believe that, as well as looking immediately at what is happening in the plants concerned, you should take a harder look at all the Bridgend valleys, to see the condition of the employment there, to see the number of economically inactive people, and the low wages in those valleys, and to see whether anything can be done on a wider scale to help with employment?

3.10 p.m.

Andrew Davies: The First Minister and I have been robust about the position because, if you look at the official statistics for the Ogmore constituency, the latest claimant count is 2.6 per cent compared with an all-Wales level of 2.5 per cent. Therefore, the employment situation in the Bridgend travel-to-work area is robust. As I said in my response to Janice Gregory, we are confident that the demand for labour, particularly in manufacturing, is still robust. If the

Yr ydym wedi gweithio'n galed pan fu dileu swyddi ar raddfa fawr mewn mannau eraill; yn fwyaf diweddar, yn eich ardal chi, yng ngwaith cynhyrchu setiau teledu Sony, llwyddasom i weithio gyda'r cwmni a'r undebau i helpu pawb a oedd am gael gwaith arall i ddod o hyd i waith—a chafodd llawer ohonynt swyddi a oedd yn talu cyflog uwch na'r hyn a gaent yn Sony. Felly, er gwaethaf y newydd trist hwn ar hyn o bryd, byddwn yn gwneud popeth a allan i wella'r sefyllfa.

Janet Davies: Yr wyf yn ymuno â chi a Janice Gregory, Weinidog, wrth ddweud cymaint o destun gofid yw colli'r swyddi hyn, ac wrth gydymdeimlo â'r teuluoedd yr effeithir arnynt. Mae Janice Gregory eisoes wedi dweud bod Cooper Standard Automotive Ltd wedi bod ym Maesteg ers tro byd, ac yr wyf yn falch o glywed eich bod yn gwneud popeth a allwch i leihau effeithiau colli'r swyddi hyn.

Fodd bynnag, yr wyf wedi codi mater cyflogaeth yng nghymoedd Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn gyffredinol ers imi fod yn Aelod Cynulliad—byddaf yn ei godi o bryd i'w gilydd. Yr ydych chi, ac, ar adegau, y Prif Weinidog, wedi bod yn ffyddiog a hyderus ynghylch cyflogaeth yn y cymoedd hynny, felly mae'n anffodus bod cyhoeddiad wedi'i wneud ynghylch colli'r swyddi hyn. Yn ogystal ag edrych ar unwaith ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn y ffatrioedd dan sylw, a ydych yn credu y dylech edrych yn fanylach ar holl gymoedd Pen-y-bont, i weld cyflwr cyflogaeth yno, i weld nifer y bobl sy'n anweithgar yn economaidd, a'r cyflogau isel yn y cymoedd hynny, ac i weld a ellir gwneud rhywbeth ar raddfa ehangach i helpu gyda chyflogaeth?

Andrew Davies: Mae'r Prif Weinidog a minnau wedi bod yn gadarn am y sefyllfa oherwydd, os edrychwch ar yr ystadegau swyddogol ar gyfer etholaeth Ogwr, mae'r cyfrif diweddaraf o ran y nifer sy'n hawlio budd-dal yn 2.6 y cant o'i gymharu â lefel Cymru gyfan o 2.5 y cant. Felly, mae'r sefyllfa o ran cyflogaeth yn ardal teithio i'r gwaith Pen-y-bont yn gryf. Fel y dywedais yn fy ymateb i Janice Gregory, yr ydym yn hyderus bod y galw am lafur, yn enwedig

redundancies go ahead, we will be able to help those who are seeking work into alternative employment.

Peter Black: Like the previous speakers, I express my sympathy for the workers in the predicament that they now face. The situation in Maesteg is that a lot of jobs have been lost this year and many people are looking for work. This is a deprived area, where 37 per cent of the people who live there do not own a car. Although there is a regular rail service to Bridgend, there are issues about transport in terms of finding jobs. When you work with the local council and the various agencies that will be trying to relocate these workers and put them into jobs, can you take this into consideration? Transport issues can often act as a bar to people being able to get to interviews, as well as being able to take up job offers. It is important that we try to address the transport issues as part of that.

Andrew Davies: That is an important and valid point. Transport links are extremely important, and that is why, as a Government, through my department, we are investing record levels of investment into improving transport links in the Valleys, particularly on the Valley lines. The Maesteg service is one that we are supporting with Arriva Trains Wales, and we will continue to do so, working with the local authorities and the regional transport consortium—the South East Wales Transport Alliance. With the publication of the Wales transport strategy, which is out for consultation, we are looking at strategic investments over the coming decades, which will, I hope, address any deficiencies that there are in the Valleys in particular.

Alun Cairns: I support the comments that have been made in relation to the job losses, but we also need to look closely at the trend. We have reached an unwelcome landmark, in that 3,000 manufacturing jobs have been lost since April. That is a scale that is unprecedented in recent times. Do you not recognise that something is going wrong? I can understand that many manufacturers may

mewn gweithgynhyrchu, yn gryf o hyd. Os bydd y swyddi'n cael eu dileu, gallwn helpu'r rhai sy'n chwilio am waith i gael swyddi eraill.

Peter Black: Fel y siaradwyr blaenorol, mynegaf fy nghydymdeimlad â'r gweithwyr yn y sefyllfa anodd sy'n eu hwynebu'n awr. Y broblem ym Maesteg yw bod llawer o swyddi wedi cael eu colli eleni a bod llawer o bobl yn chwilio am waith. Mae hon yn ardal ddifreintiedig, lle nad yw 37 y cant o'r bobl sy'n byw yno yn berchen ar gar. Er bod gwasanaeth trên rheolaidd i Ben-y-bont, mae problemau'n ymwneud â thrafnidiaeth o ran dod o hyd i swyddi. Wrth ichi weithio gyda'r cyngor lleol a'r gwahanol asiantaethau a fydd yn ceisio adleoli'r gweithwyr hyn a chael swyddi iddynt, a allwch gadw hyn mewn cof? Mae problemau o ran trafndiaeth yn aml yn gallu bod yn rhwystr i bobl rhag mynd i gyfweiliadau, yn ogystal â gallu manteisio ar swyddi a gynigir. Mae'n bwysig inni geisio rhoi sylw i'r problemau o ran trafndiaeth fel rhan o hynny.

Andrew Davies: Mae hynny'n bwynt pwysig a dilys. Mae cysylltiadau trafndiaeth yn hynod o bwysig, a dyna pam, fel Llywodraeth, drwy fy adran, yr ydym yn buddsoddi lefelau na welwyd eu tebyg ar wella'r cysylltiadau trafndiaeth yn y Cymoedd, yn enwedig ar reilffyrdd y Cymoedd. Mae gwasanaeth Maesteg yn un yr ydym yn ei gefnogi ynghyd â Threnau Arriva Cymru, a byddwn yn parhau i wneud hynny, gan weithio gyda'r awdurdodau lleol a'r consortiwm trafndiaeth rhanbarthol—Cynghrair Trafndiaeth De-ddwyrain Cymru. Yn sgîl cyhoeddi strategaeth drafndiaeth Cymru, sy'n destun ymgynghori, yr ydym yn ystyried buddsoddiadau strategol dros y degawdau i ddod a fydd, gobeithio, yn rhoi sylw i unrhyw ddiffygion sydd yn y Cymoedd yn arbennig.

Alun Cairns: Cefnogaf y sylwadau sydd wedi cael eu cyflwyno ynglŷn â cholli'r swyddi, ond mae angen inni edrych yn agos hefyd ar y duedd. Yr ydym wedi cyrraedd carreg filltir annymunol, sef bod 3,000 o swyddi gweithgynhyrchu wedi cael eu colli ers mis Ebrill. Mae hynny ar raddfa na welwyd ei thebyg yn y cyfnod diweddar. Onid ydych yn cydnabod bod rhywbeth yn

well move to some of the eastern bloc countries, as happened with the Cooper Standard Automotive Ltd jobs, but—and this is the most worrying factor—some of those jobs are going to France. France is a developed nation like the United Kingdom and like Wales, so it will not be competing on the basis of cost. It could well be competing on offering a better economic environment in which a company can compete. Does that not tell you something? Does it not worry you that we have achieved that unprecedented job-loss trend in the manufacturing sector, confirming why we are the poorest region of the United Kingdom?

Andrew Davies: On your last point, I do not accept that Wales is the poorest part of the UK. If you look at a range of indicators, such as gross domestic household income, which is the most important factor for people—what the family or household income is—as opposed to GVA figures at an all-Wales level, Wales is not the poorest part of the UK. If you look at average weekly earnings, growth and a whole range of other indicators, Wales is outperforming most other parts of the UK; that is certainly true of the comparative parts, given our industrial history.

I would not agree that Wales is uncompetitive in terms of the business environment. You should look at the investments that have been made in the travel-to-work area of Bridgend alone, with Sony's investment in high-definition television, film and studio camera production at Pencoed, or the 300 jobs that the Bosch Group has created over the last 12 months. Those are two examples and I could give you a much longer list of investments that have produced increased employment in manufacturing, but manufacturing is changing, as I have said previously. However, to say that these jobs have been lost, as I think that you said publicly before, because of the merger of the WDA with the Assembly Government and my department, is economic illiteracy and shows a complete lack of understanding as to why companies make the decisions that they make. My

mynd o'i le? Gallaf ddeall y byddai llawer o weithgynhyrchwyr yn symud i wledydd bloc y dwyrain, fel a ddigwyddodd gyda swyddi Cooper Standard Automotive Ltd, ond—a dyma'r ffactor sy'n peri'r gofid mwyaf—mae rhai o'r swyddi hynny'n mynd i Ffrainc. Mae Ffrainc yn wlad ddatblygedig fel y Deyrnas Unedig a Chymru, felly ni fydd yn cystadlu ar sail cost. Mae'n gwbl bosibl ei bod yn cystadlu ar sail cynnig gwell amgylchedd economaidd y gall cwmni gystadlu ynddo. Ond yw hynny'n dweud rhywbeth wrthyf? Onid yw'n eich poeni ein bod wedi cyrraedd y duedd hon na welwyd ei thebyg o ran colli swyddi yn y sector gweithgynhyrchu, sy'n cadarnhau pam mai ni yw'r rhanbarth tlotaf yn y Deyrnas Unedig?

Andrew Davies: O ran eich pwynt olaf, nid wyf yn derbyn mai Cymru yw'r rhan dlotaf o'r DU. Os edrychwch ar ystod o ddangosyddion, fel incwm mewnwladol crynswth aelwydydd, sef y ffactor pwysicaf i bobl—beth yw incwm y teulu neu'r aelwyd—yn hytrach na ffigurau GYC ar lefel Cymru gyfan, nid Cymru yw'r rhan dlotaf o'r DU. Os edrychwch ar enillion wythnosol ar gyfartaledd, twf, ac ystod eang o ddangosyddion eraill, mae Cymru'n perfformio'n well na'r rhan fwyaf o rannau eraill y DU; mae hynny'n sicr yn wir am y rhannau cymharol, o ystyried ein hanes diwydiannol.

Ni fyddwn yn cytuno nad yw Cymru'n gystadleuol o ran yr amgylchedd busnes. Dylech edrych ar y buddsoddiadau sydd wedi cael eu gwneud yn ardal teithio i'r gwaith Pen-y-bont yn unig, gyda buddsoddiad Sony ym maes cynhyrchu camerâu ffilm a stiwdio a setiau teledu manylder uwch ym Mhen-coed, neu'r 300 o swyddi a grëwyd gan Grŵp Bosch dros y 12 mis diwethaf. Mae hynny'n ddwy enghraifft a gallwn roi rhestr hwy o lawer ichi o fuddsoddiadau sydd wedi arwain at fwy o gyflogaeth ym maes gweithgynhyrchu, ond mae gweithgynhyrchu'n newid, fel yr wyf wedi dweud cyn hyn. Fodd bynnag, mae dweud bod y swyddi hyn wedi cael eu colli, fel y credaf ichi ddweud yn gyhoeddus o'r blaen, o ganlyniad i uno'r awdurdod datblygu â Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'm hadran i, yn anllythrennedd economaidd ac yn dangos diffyg dealltwriaeth yn gyfan gwbl o'r

understanding is that, in most cases, and particularly this one, they are making decisions that are in their own financial and commercial interests, not because of a lack of support from us as a Government.

rheswm pam mae cwmnïau'n gwneud y penderfyniadau y maent yn eu gwneud. Yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallaf, gan amlaf, ac yn enwedig yn yr achos hwn, maent yn gwneud penderfyniadau sydd er budd ariannol a masnachol iddynt hwy, nid oherwydd diffyg cefnogaeth gennym ni fel Llywodraeth.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Deputy Presiding Officer has determined that the following items of subordinate legislation need not be referred to a subject committee for extended consideration:

Mae'r Dirprwy Lywydd wedi penderfynu nad oes angen cyfeirio'r eitemau canlynol o is-ddeddfwriaeth i bwyllgor pwnc am ystyriaeth estynedig:

The Common Agricultural Policy Single Payment and Support Schemes (Cross Compliance) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006;

Rheoliadau Cynllun Taliad Sengl a Chynlluniau Cymorth y Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin (Trawsgydymffurfio) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006;

The Traffic Management Act 2004 (Commencement No.1) (Wales) Order 2006;

Gorchymyn Deddf Rheoli Traffig 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 1) (Cymru) 2006;

The Supply of Student Support Information to Governing Bodies (Wales) Regulations 2006;

Rheoliadau Cyflenwi Gwybodaeth ar gyfer Cymorth i Fyfyrrwyr i Gyrff Llywodraethu (Cymru) 2006;

The Street Works (Reinstatement) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006;

Rheoliadau Gwaith Stryd (Adfer) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006;

The Plant Health (Import Inspection Fees) (Wales) (No. 2) Regulations 2006;

Rheoliadau Iechyd Planhigion (Ffioedd Arolygiadau Mewnforio) (Cymru) (Rhif 2) 2006;

The Food (Emergency Control) (Revocation) (Wales) Regulations 2006;

Rheoliadau Bwyd (Rheolaeth Frys) (Dirymu) (Cymru) 2006;

The National Health Service (Travelling Expenses and Remission of Charges) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2006.

Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Treuliau Teithio a Pheidio â Chodi Tâl) (Diwygio) (Rhif 2) (Cymru) 2006.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I have no changes to report to this week's business. Business for the next three weeks is as set out in the draft statement, which should be available to Members on the agenda.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Nid oes gennyf ddim newidiadau i'w hadrodd i fusnes yr wythnos hon. Mae'r busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi ei nodi yn y datganiad drafft, a ddylai fod ar gael i'r Aelodau ar yr agenda.

Y Llywydd: A oes gwrthwynebiad i'r datganiad busnes? Gwelaf nad oes. A oes sylwadau ar y datganiad busnes?

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the business statement? I see that there are not. Are there any comments on the statement?

Elin Jones: Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod Plaid Cymru wedi gofyn y bore yma am ddatganiad ar gyllideb Tir Mynydd ac yr ydym yn siomedig nad ydych wedi cynnwys y datganiad hwnnw yn y datganiad busnes y prynhawn yma.

Mae'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad wedi cyhoeddi ei fod yn torri £12 miliwn o gyllideb Tir Mynydd ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol hon, gan ddweud bod pwysau ariannol ar ei gyllideb yn mynnu ei fod yn gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg o'r ffigurau sydd ar gael yn awr fod digon o arian yn ei gyllideb i dalu yn llawn am gynllun Tir Mynydd eleni, i'r un graddau ag a wnaethpwyd mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol. Pam felly y mae'r Gweinidog wedi torri cyllideb Tir Mynydd, os nad oedd pwysau ariannol arno i wneud hynny? Beth, os unrhyw beth, y mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu ei wneud gyda'r £12 miliwn sy'n eistedd yn ei gyllideb?

Mae'r Gweinidog wedi treulio tipyn o amser yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf yn beio'r gwrthbleidiau am y gostyngiad yng nghyllideb Tir Mynydd, ond mae'n amlwg mai ei benderfyniad unigol ef sydd y tu ôl i'r gostyngiad hwnnw. Beth bynnag oedd ei gymhelliad a beth bynnag y mae'n bwriadu ei wneud gyda'r £12 miliwn, mae'r Cynulliad yn haeddu gwybod y manylion a chael eglurder ar y pwynt hwnnw. Yn sicr, yn ogystal â'r Cynulliad, mae ffermwyr Cymru sydd ar hyn o bryd yn derbyn cymorthdaliadau Tir Mynydd yn haeddu gwybod beth a arweiniodd at y penderfyniad i dorri'r gyllideb a beth y mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu ei wneud gyda'r arian hwnnw. Mae'r diwydiant yn parhau i fod o dan bwysau ariannol sylweddol ac mae'n bwysig i gefn gwlad ac i Gymru gyfan.

Lisa Francis: It is disappointing that we can only expect a written statement on the Tir Mynydd budget, and I hope that it will be on the budget and not on the scheme. Eighty per cent of Wales and all of Meirionnydd fall into the less-favourable-area category, and I think that the Government needs to come to terms with the fact that farming such areas without any funding support is unsustainable.

Elin Jones: Minister, you will be aware that Plaid Cymru requested a statement on the Tir Mynydd budget this morning and we are disappointed that you have not included such a statement in this afternoon's business statement.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside has announced a £12 million cut in the Tir Mynydd budget for this financial year, while saying that financial pressures on the budget has dictated that he must make that cut. However, it is obvious from the figures that are now available that there is sufficient funding in the budget to fund exactly the same amount to the Tir Mynydd budget this year as has been funded in previous years. Why, therefore, has the Minister cut the Tir Mynydd budget, if there was no financial pressure on him to do so? What, if anything, does the Minister intend to do with the £12 million that is sitting in his budget?

The Minister has spent some time during the past few months blaming the opposition parties for the reduction in the Tir Mynydd budget, but it is obvious that it is his individual decision that lies behind this reduction. Whatever his motivation and whatever he intends to do with the £12 million, the Assembly deserves to know the details and to have clarity on this issue. Certainly, in addition to the Assembly, the farmers of Wales who are currently in receipt of Tir Mynydd subsidies deserve to know what lead to the decision to cut the budget and what the Minister intends to do with that money. The industry continues to be under considerable financial pressure and it is important for rural Wales and the whole country.

Lisa Francis: Yr wyf yn siomedig mai dim ond datganiad ysgrifenedig y gallwn ei ddisgwyl ar gyllideb Tir Mynydd, ac yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd yn ddatganiad ar y gyllideb ac nid ar y cynllun. Mae 80 y cant o Gymru, a Meirionnydd i gyd, yn perthyn i'r categori ardal lai ffafriol, a chredaf fod angen i'r Llywodraeth ddygymod â'r ffaith bod ffermio ardaloedd o'r fath heb ddim cymorth

We asked for a statement on the availability of the flu vaccine in Wales and how the Government would ensure that vulnerable groups were given priority. I hope that the Minister, in his written statement later today, will address how this will be rolled out well before Christmas. It is important to know the facts about that. In relation to the statement on the next stage of funding and the timetable for the children's hospital, we have duly noted that the Minister will refer to this in his report to committee on 26 October. We will also be interested to see what is in the written statement about the work that the Government is doing to encourage local produce sourcing by supermarkets.

Kirsty Williams: We were grateful to learn that the Minister for Enterprise, Innovation and Networks will respond to our request for a statement on repairs to the first Severn crossing. If the Assembly has to give any money towards the considerable cost of those repairs, which I believe will run into the region of £25 million, will the Minister make it clear in his statement how much money the Welsh Assembly Government will have to contribute to the bill? If there is a monetary outlay from the Assembly, I trust that the Minister will reconsider his decision to give a written statement, rather than an oral one, and will come back to the Assembly so that we can discuss that expenditure.

On the issues raised about Tir Mynydd, again, it is disappointing that the Minister only sees fit to produce a written statement. I am sure that if the Minister had the courage of his convictions, and was confident in the policy that he was taking forward on behalf of the farming industry in Wales, he would welcome, or indeed relish, the opportunity to discuss that in the Chamber and to demonstrate to Welsh agriculture that he cares as much about their future as we do on this side of the Chamber.

3.20 p.m.

Leighton Andrews: Minister, this week, the

ariannol yn anghynaliadwy.

Gofynasom am ddatganiad ar y brechlyn sydd ar gael rhag y fflw yng Nghymru a sut y byddai'r Llywodraeth yn sicrhau blaenoriaeth i grwpiau sy'n agored i niwed. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog, yn ei ddatganiad ysgrifenedig yn nes ymlaen heddiw, yn sôn sut y bydd hyn yn cael ei weithredu mewn da bryd cyn y Nadolig. Mae'n bwysig inni wybod y ffeithiau ynghylch hynny. O ran y datganiad ar gam nesaf y broses ariannu a'r amserlen ar gyfer yr ysbyty plant, yr ydym wedi nodi y bydd y Gweinidog yn cyfeirio at hyn yn ei adroddiad i'r pwyllgor ar 26 Hydref. Yr ydym hefyd yn edrych ymlaen at weld beth sydd yn y datganiad ysgrifenedig am y gwaith y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i annog archfarchnadoedd i werthu cynnyrch lleol.

Kirsty Williams: Yr oeddem yn falch o glywed y bydd y Gweinidog dros Fenter, Arloesi a Rhwydweithiau yn ymateb i'n cais am ddatganiad ar y gwaith atgyweirio ar groesfan gyntaf Hafren. Os oes rhaid i'r Cynulliad roi unrhyw arian tuag at gost sylweddol y gwaith atgyweirio hwnnw, a fydd, mae'n debyg, tua £25 miliwn, a wnaiff y Gweinidog nodi'n glir yn ei ddatganiad faint o arian y bydd yn rhaid i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ei gyfrannu tuag at y gost? Os oes gwariant i'r Cynulliad, hyderaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn ailystyried ei benderfyniad i roi datganiad ysgrifenedig, yn hytrach nag un llafar, ac y bydd yn dod yn ôl at y Cynulliad er mwyn inni allu trafod y gwariant hwnnw.

O ran y materion a godwyd ynglŷn â Thir Mynydd, unwaith eto, yr wyf yn siomedig mai dim ond datganiad ysgrifenedig y mae'r Gweinidog am ei roi inni. Yr wyf yn sicr pe bai'r Gweinidog yn barod i sefyll dros ei egwyddorion, a phe bai ganddo ffydd yn y polisi y mae'n ei weithredu ar ran y diwydiant amaethyddol yng Nghymru, y byddai'n croesawu'r cyfle—neu'n ymhyfrydu ynddo yn wir—i drafod hynny yn y Siambr ac i ddangos i ffermwyr Cymru ei fod yn poeni cymaint am eu dyfodol ag yr ydym ni yr ochr hon i'r Siambr.

Leighton Andrews: Weiniidog, yr wythnos

GMB officially launched its campaign to save Burberry jobs in the Rhondda. Many activities are planned as part of that campaign. The GMB is reporting on its negotiations with the company to the workforce at a mass meeting today. The campaign goes on. I ask you for an early opportunity to discuss the statement of opinion that I have tabled, supported by many Assembly Members, in support of the GMB campaign. The GMB represents the bulk of the workers at the factory, although some are members of Amicus. It is important that we have a united campaign that supports the campaign that the unions are running, and that we do not have a number of half-baked freelance campaigns going on. Do you agree with me and those colleagues who support the statement of opinion that we want to see a united campaign in support of the unions at the factory?

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I thank Members for supporting the business statement today. As you have all acknowledged, I have responded to all the requests for statements and, in fact, the written statement on flu vaccine availability is now available, and it confirms that all orders will be met, which means that those who normally have a flu vaccine can be accommodated. I hope that that provides the assurance that you sought, and I can make that public statement now.

Clearly, the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside has a close working relationship not only with his committee but with the farming community. We will have plenty of opportunities for discussions following the written statement on Tir Mynydd and the imaginative way in which we are taking forward this important issue of locally sourcing foods in relation to supermarkets.

With regard to the Severn crossing, there will be a further statement. In fact, the Minister for Enterprise, Innovation and Networks is happy to provide an update, because this is about a feasibility study, and I am sure that will be useful in informing Members.

hon, mae'r GMB wedi lansio'n swyddogol ei ymgyrch i achub swyddi Burberry yn y Rhondda. Bwriedir cynnal llawer o weithgareddau fel rhan o'r ymgyrch hon. Mae'r GMB yn cyflwyno adroddiad ar ei drafodaethau gyda'r cwmni i'r gweithlu mewn cyfarfod mawr heddiw. Mae'r ymgyrch yn mynd yn ei blaen. Gofynnaf ichi am gyfle buan i drafod y datganiad barn a gyflwynwyd gennyf, ac a gefnogwyd gan nifer o Aelodau'r Cynulliad, i gefnogi ymgyrch y GMB. Mae'r GMB yn cynrychioli'r rhan fwyaf o weithwyr y ffatri, er bod rhai'n aelodau o Amicus. Mae'n bwysig inni gael ymgyrch unedig sy'n cefnogi ymgyrch yr undebau, yn hytrach na nifer o fân ymgyrchoedd annibynnol. A ydych yn cytuno â mi a'r Aelodau hynny sy'n cefnogi'r datganiad barn ein bod am weld ymgyrch unedig i gefnogi'r undebau yn y ffatri?

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Aelodau am gefnogi'r datganiad busnes heddiw. Fel yr ydych i gyd wedi cydnabod, yr wyf wedi ymateb i bob cais am ddatganiad ac, mewn gwirionedd, mae'r datganiad ysgrifenedig ar y brechlyn sydd ar gael rhag y fflw ar gael yn awr, ac mae'n cadarnhau y bydd pob archeb yn cael ei chyflawni, sy'n golygu y gellir darparu ar gyfer pawb sydd fel rheol yn cael brechlyn rhag y fflw. Gobeithiaf fod hynny'n rhoi ichi y sicrwydd yr oeddech yn gofyn amdano, a gallaf wneud y datganiad cyhoeddus hwnnw'n awr.

Mae'n amlwg bod gan y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad berthynas waith agos nid yn unig â'i bwyllgor ond â'r gymuned amaethyddol. Bydd digon o gyfle i gynnal trafodaethau ar ôl y datganiad ysgrifenedig ar Tir Mynydd a'r dull llawn dychymyg yr ydym yn delio â'r pwnc pwysig hwn, cael gan archfarnadoedd werthu bwydydd lleol.

O ran croesfan Hafren, bydd datganiad arall yn cael ei wneud. Mewn gwirionedd, mae'r Gweinidog dros Fenter, Arloesi a Rhwydweithiau yn fodlon cyflwyno'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf, oherwydd y mae hyn yn ymwneud ag astudiaeth ddichonoldeb, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd o fudd i'r Aelodau.

On the children's hospital, I do not think that the First Minister, the Minister for Health and Social Services or I will forget the wonderful opening, when Catherine Zeta Jones and Michael Douglas were greeted by so many children in that wonderful facility, which has, of course, had £4.5 million of Welsh Assembly Government funding, with the partnership with Noah's Ark. I know that the Minister for Health and Social Services will be reporting on that at the next committee meeting.

Leighton, yes; let us congratulate the campaign. I can see the big sticker that you are wearing. I think that it will be a united campaign, led by the unions. Obviously, the Minister has already taken the initiative, backed by you, the local Assembly Member, and I am sure that there will be across-the-board united support for that campaign to reinstate Burberry.

*Derbyniwyd y datganiad busnes.
Business statement adopted.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Digartrefedd (Cymru) 2006, a Rheoliadau Dyrannu Tai (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.27
Approval of the Homelessness (Wales) Regulations 2006, and the Allocation of Housing (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006 under Standing Order No. 24.27**

Y Llywydd: Cynigir trafod y ddwy eitem nesaf gyda'i gilydd, oni bai fod Aelod yn gwrthwynebu. Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiad.

Motion (NDM3216): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Homelessness (Wales) Regulations 2006.

Motion (NDM3217): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

O ran yr ysbyty plant, nid wyf yn credu y bydd y Prif Weinidog, y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol na minnau'n anghofio'r agoriad bendigedig, pan gafodd Catherine Zeta Jones a Michael Douglas eu cyfarch gan gynifer o blant yn yr ysbyty bendigedig hwnnw, sydd, wrth gwrs, wedi derbyn nawdd ariannol o £4.5 miliwn gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, gyda'r bartneriaeth ag Arch Noa. Gwn y bydd y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn cyflwyno adroddiad am hyn yng nghyfarfod nesaf y pwyllgor.

Leighton, ie; gadewch inni longyfarch yr ymgyrch. Gallaf weld y sticer mawr yr ydych yn ei wisgo. Credaf y bydd yn ymgyrch unedig, yn cael ei harwain gan yr undebau. Wrth gwrs, mae'r Gweinidog eisoes wedi cymryd y cam cyntaf, gyda'ch cefnogaeth chi, yr Aelod Cynulliad lleol, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd cefnogaeth unedig o bob cyfeiriad i'r ymgyrch hon i adfer Burberry.

The Presiding Officer: It is proposed that the next two items be debated together, unless any Member objects. I see that there are no objections.

Cynnig (NDM3216): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Digartrefedd (Cymru) 2006.

Cynnig (NDM3217): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

approves that the Homelessness (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 26 September 2006.

Motion (NDM3218): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Allocation of Housing (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 26 September 2006.

Amendment 1 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

expresses concern regarding the resource implications for housing assistant providers.

Motion (NDM3219): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

approves that the Allocation of Housing (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 26 September 2006.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 i NDM3218 yn enw Lisa Francis.

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Homelessness (Wales) Regulations 2006. (NDM3216)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Digartrefedd (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 26 Medi 2006.

Cynnig (NDM3218): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Dyrannu Tai (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 26 Medi 2006.

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn mynegi pryder ynghylch y goblygiadau o ran adnoddau ar gyfer darparwyr cynorthwywyr tai.

Cynnig (NDM3219): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Dyrannu Tai (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 26 Medi 2006.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 to NDM3218 in the name of Lisa Francis.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Digartrefedd (Cymru) 2006. (NDM3216)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

approves that the Homelessness (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 26 September 2006. (NDM3217)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Allocation of Housing (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 26 September 2006. (NDM3218)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

approves that the Allocation of Housing (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 26 September 2006. (NDM3219)

These regulations have been drafted in response to the housing-related provisions of the Home Office consultation paper on the implementation of the European Council directive, known as the asylum qualifications directive, which lays down rules for the recognition of refugees and those in need of subsidiary protection.

The UK currently meets many of the provisions of the directive in practice, but it needs legal commitment to achieve full compliance. The Assembly Government, as Members know, has been proactive in offering its support to those who are fleeing persecution, war or natural disaster, and I hope that these measures will enhance and secure the position of such people, who are to be welcomed to Wales.

Mark Isherwood: I propose amendment 1 to NDM3218 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Digartrefedd (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 26 Medi 2006. (NDM3217)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Dyrannu Tai (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 26 Medi 2006. (NDM3218)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Dyrannu Tai (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 26 Medi 2006. (NDM3219)

Cafodd y rheoliadau hyn eu drafftio mewn ymateb i'r darpariaethau sy'n ymwneud â thai ym mhapur ymgynghori'r Swyddfa Gartref ar weithredu cyfarwyddeb y Cyngor Ewropeaidd, a adwaenir fel y gyfarwyddeb cymwysterau lloches, sy'n nodi rheolau ar gyfer cydnabod ffoaduriaid a'r rhai sydd arnynt angen amddiffyniad atodol.

Mae'r DU ar hyn o bryd yn cyflawni nifer o ddarpariaethau'r gyfarwyddeb mewn gwirionedd, ond mae arni angen ymrwymiad cyfreithiol er mwyn sicrhau ei bod yn cydymffurfio'n llawn. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, fel y gŵyr yr Aelodau, wedi gweithredu mewn modd rhagweithiol drwy gynnig ei chymorth i'r rhai sy'n ffoi rhag erledigaeth, rhyfel neu drychineb naturiol, a hyderaf y bydd y mesurau hyn yn gwella ac yn diogelu sefyllfa pobl o'r fath, y dylem eu croesawu i Gymru.

Mark Isherwood: Cynigiau welliant 1 i NDM3218 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

expresses concern regarding the resource implications for housing assistant providers.

yn mynegi pryder ynghylch y goblygiadau o ran adnoddau ar gyfer darparwyr cynorthwywyr tai.

Wales and all the people of the United Kingdom have long provided a safe haven for the victims of persecution abroad, and we will therefore support the motions. The regulations under consideration provide that a person, subject to immigration rules under the Immigration and Asylum Act 1996, is eligible for a housing allocation if he or she has humanitarian protection granted under the immigration rules.

Mae Cymru a'r Deyrnas Unedig yn gyffredinol wedi cynnig hafan ddiogel i bobl sydd wedi dioddef erledigaeth dramor ers tro byd, a byddwn felly'n cefnogi'r cynigion. Mae'r rheoliadau sy'n cael eu hystyried yn nodi, yn amodol ar reolau mewnfudo dan Ddeddf Lloches a Mewnfudo 1996, fod rhywun yn gymwys i gael llety os yw ef neu hi yn cael amddiffyniad dyngarol dan y rheolau mewnfudo.

David Davies: Do you agree that while we should, of course, honour all obligations to people who come here, we should not put anyone further up the housing list than British citizens who have been paying their taxes and who have lived here all their lives?

David Davies: Dylem, wrth gwrs barchu pob addewid i bobl sy'n dod yma, ond a ydych yn cytuno na ddylem roi neb yn uwch ar y rhestr dai na dinasyddion Prydeinig sydd wedi bod yn talu eu trethi ac sydd wedi byw yma drwy gydol eu hoes?

Mark Isherwood: We must have equality of opportunity and appropriate resourcing for all, and I will come to that point. The issue is that there have been significant problems with housing in Wales.

Mark Isherwood: Rhaid inni gael cyfle cyfartal ac adnoddau priodol i bawb, a dof at y pwynt hwnnw. Y broblem yw bod problemau sylweddol wedi bod gyda thai yng Nghymru.

A person will be granted humanitarian protection in the United Kingdom if substantial grounds have been shown to believe that, if the person concerned is returned to the country of origin, he or she would face a real risk of suffering serious harm and would be unable or, because of such risk, unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country.

Bydd rhywun yn cael amddiffyniad dyngarol yn y Deyrnas Unedig os dangosir bod cryn le i gredu, pe bai'r unigolyn dan sylw'n gorfod dychwelyd i'w wlad enedigol, y byddai ef neu hi'n wynebu perygl gwirioneddol o niwed difrifol ac y byddai'n methu â manteisio ar amddiffyniad y wlad honno neu, oherwydd perygl o'r fath, y byddai'n amharod i wneud hynny.

I have consulted front-line supported-housing and homelessness professionals, and they tell me that they welcome this measure on ethical grounds where it raises the level of support and entitlement for a particularly vulnerable group. However, they add that without knowing what the resource implications may be, it is hard for them to comment any further. They add that, presumably, we are unlikely to be talking about vast numbers of people being affected by this. Therefore, local authorities will hopefully be able to manage the increase in their responsibilities.

Yr wyf wedi ymgynghori â gweithwyr proffesiynol rheng flaen sy'n ymwneud â thai â chymorth a digartrefedd, ac maent yn dweud wrthyf eu bod yn croesawu'r mesur hwn am resymau moesol lle y bo'n cynnig mwy o gymorth a hawliau i grŵp hynod agored i niwed. Fodd bynnag, maent yn ychwanegu ei bod yn anodd iddynt gyflwyno rhagor o sylwadau heb wybod beth fydd y goblygiadau o ran adnoddau. Maent yn ychwanegu nad ydym, mae'n debyg, yn sôn am nifer fawr o bobl y mae hyn yn effeithio arnynt. Felly, bydd awdurdodau lleol, gobeithio, yn gallu rheoli'r cynnydd yn eu cyfrifoldebau.

That is the crux of the matter, and that is the

Hynny yw craidd y broblem, a dyna'r

reason for our amendment. It expresses concern regarding the resource implications for housing assistance providers. Although the allocation of housing and homelessness benefit assistance is a UK Government matter, the provision of housing for priority groups on the ground remains the responsibility of local government. We know that local authorities face a huge pressure on their housing waiting lists, and we know of the continuing concerns about hidden homelessness raised by organisations such as Shelter Cymru and the Welsh Federation of Housing Associations. We also know about the £3 billion backlog in urgent council house repairs and the pressures in our communities that are caused by current priority housing need guidelines. That addresses the point that you tried to make, David.

Only last week at the seminar on the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers, the Welsh Local Government Association spokesperson stated that at a time of funding problems and pressures on local authorities, the problems and solutions identified can only be addressed if the Welsh Assembly Government pump-primes, to use his terminology. The spokesperson added that this will not be easy for any local authority. This is in the context of relatively few Gypsies and Travellers, and it is therefore indicative of the additional pressures that a relatively few number of persons who are granted humanitarian protection under the immigration rules may bring. Therefore, I urge Members to support the amendment.

Leanne Wood: The Order is to be welcomed, because anyone currently subjected to immigration control is not eligible for housing assistance. The regulations create a new class of people who are subject to immigration control, who are eligible for housing assistance and who have humanitarian protection.

However, Plaid Cymru remains concerned about increasing levels of destitution in Wales among asylum seekers, especially those who have received a negative decision and have exhausted all rights of appeal. Asylum seekers, at the end of the process, are only able to access support under section 4 of

rheswm dros ein gwelliant. Mae'n mynegi pryder ynglŷn â'r goblygiadau o ran adnoddau i ddarparwyr cymorth tai. Er mai mater i Lywodraeth y DU yw dyrannu tai a budd-daliadau digartrefedd, mae darparu tai i grwpiau sy'n cael blaenoriaeth ar lawr gwlad yn dal i fod yn gyfrifoldeb i lywodraeth leol. Gwyddom fod rhestrau aros awdurdodau lleol dan bwysau mawr, a gwyddom am y pryderon parhaus ynglŷn â digartrefedd cudd sy'n cael eu codi gan gyrff fel Shelter Cymru a Ffederasiwn Cymdeithasau Tai Cymru. Gwyddom hefyd am yr ôl-groniad o £3 biliwn mewn gwaith atgyweirio brys i dai cyngor a'r pwysau sy'n cael ei achosi yn ein cymunedau o ganlyniad i'r canllawiau presennol ar gyfer blaenoriaethu'r angen am dŷ. Mae hynny'n rhoi sylw i'r pwynt y ceisiasoch chi ei wneud, David.

Yr wythnos diwethaf mewn seminar ar anghenion tai Sipsiwn a Theithwyr, dywedodd y llefarydd ar ran Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru mai'r unig ffordd y gellir rhoi sylw i'r problemau a'r atebion a nodir, ar adeg pan fo awdurdodau lleol yn wynebu pwysau a phroblemau ariannol, yw drwy ysgogiad, a defnyddio'i derminoleg ef, gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Ychwanegodd y llefarydd na fydd hyn yn hawdd i ddim un awdurdod lleol. Mae hyn yng nghyd-destun nifer cymharol fach o Sipsiwn a Theithwyr, ac mae felly'n arwydd o'r pwysau ychwanegol a allai ddod yn sgîl nifer cymharol fach o bobl y rhoddir amddiffyniad dyngarol iddynt dan y rheolau mewnfudo. Felly, yr wyf yn annog yr Aelodau i gefnogi'r gwelliant.

Leanne Wood: Mae'r Gorchymyn i'w goesawu, oherwydd nid yw rhywun sy'n ddarostyngedig i reolau mewnfudo ar hyn o bryd yn gymwys i dderbyn cymorth tai. Mae'r rheoliadau'n creu dosbarth newydd o bobl sy'n ddarostyngedig i reolaeth fewnfudo, sy'n gymwys i dderbyn cymorth tai ac sy'n cael amddiffyniad dyngarol.

Fodd bynnag, mae Plaid Cymru'n parhau'n bryderus ynglŷn â'r nifer cynyddol o geiswyr lloches diymgeledd yng Nghymru, yn enwedig y rhai sydd wedi cael penderfyniad negyddol ac nad oes ganddynt ddim hawl arall i apelio. Ar ddiwedd y broses, yr unig ffordd y gall ceiswyr lloches gael cymorth

the Asylum and Immigration Act 1999. Many people are unwilling to apply for section 4 support because they are unwilling to sign up to the conditions attached, which can often include voluntary return. Other people do not qualify at all, and so the whole system results in large numbers of people with no money at all on which to live. Asylum seekers are not allowed to work, so they find themselves in a state of forced destitution. I am aware that immigration is not a devolved matter, but it is essential that the Welsh Assembly Government has a picture of the situation pertaining to destitute asylum seekers in Wales, because we have no idea of the numbers.

I ask Members to sign statement of opinion No. 0039 in my name, which expresses concern about the treatment of asylum seekers in destitution.

My final point is to David Davies, who has left the Chamber. We are talking about a very small group of desperate and needy people, and we owe them the basic rights that they deserve.

Mick Bates: The Welsh Liberal Democrats welcome the regulations, and I wish to make a few important points about how the regulations will be implemented. Before I do so, are there any underlying reasons why the regulations have been made months after they were made in England?

The Welsh Liberal Democrats support the amendment, and the ethical reasons why it should be welcomed by every Assembly Member. I also associate myself with Mark Isherwood's words; we are proud of the tradition that this country has of offering refuge to those people who are fleeing prejudice and persecution. Despite the fact that only a fairly small number of people fall between having the refugee status and being in need of humanitarian protection, we need to continue to give those people the warmth and welcome that is generally offered in this country.

3.30 p.m.

yw dan adran 4 Deddf Lloches a Mewnfudo 1999. Mae llawer o bobl yn anfodlon gwneud cais am gymorth adran 4 am nad ydynt yn fodlon derbyn yr amodau sy'n gysylltiedig, a all yn aml gynnwys dychwelyd yn wirfoddol. Mae pobl eraill nad ydynt yn gymwys o gwbl, ac felly mae'r system gyfan yn gadael llawer iawn o bobl heb ddim arian o gwbl i fyw arno. Nid oes gan geiswyr lloches hawl i weithio, felly maent yn cael eu gorfodi i fod yn ddiymgeledd. Gwn nad yw mewnfudo yn fater sydd wedi ei ddatganoli, ond mae'n hanfodol bod gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ddarlun o sefyllfa ceiswyr lloches tlawd yng Nghymru, gan nad oes gennym ddim syniad ynglŷn â'u niferoedd.

Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau gefnogi datganiad barn rhif 0039 yn fy enw, sy'n mynegi pryder ynglŷn â'r ffordd y mae ceiswyr lloches diymgeledd yn cael eu trin.

Mae fy mhwynt olaf ar gyfer David Davies, sydd wedi gadael y Siambr. Yr ydym yn siarad am grŵp bach iawn o bobl anghenus sydd mewn sefyllfa drychinebus, ac mae'n ddyletswydd arnom roi iddynt yr hawliau sylfaenol y maent yn eu haeddu.

Mick Bates: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n croesawu'r rheoliadau, a hoffwn wneud ychydig o bwyntiau pwysig ynglŷn â sut y bydd y rheoliadau'n cael eu gweithredu. Cyn imi wneud hynny, a oes rhyw resymau sylfaenol pam mae'r rheoliadau wedi cael eu gwneud rai misoedd ar ôl iddynt gael eu gwneud yn Lloegr?

Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n cefnogi'r gwelliant, a'r rhesymau moesol pam y dylai gael ei groesawu gan bob Aelod Cynulliad. Yr wyf yn cytuno â geiriau Mark Isherwood; yr ydym yn falch o'r traddodiad sydd gan y wlad hon o gynnig lloches i'r bobl sy'n dianc rhag rhagfarn ac erledigaeth. Er mai dim ond nifer cymharol fach o bobl sy'n perthyn i'r categori rhwng cael statws ffoadur a bod angen amddiffyniad dyngarol, mae angen inni barhau i roi i'r bobl hyn y cyfeillgarwch a'r croeso sy'n cael ei gynnig yn gyffredinol yn y wlad hon.

I ask you, Minister, to give me an indication, if you can at this stage, of the criteria that will be used to differ between refugee status and those who will receive humanitarian protection under this regulation. How many people do you expect to use the housing assistance set out in this regulation? Furthermore, how will you communicate the availability of housing assistance to those who need it?

Finally, who will be reporting back? Presumably, someone will be monitoring and collecting the data so that we can assess the effectiveness of these regulations.

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): I make it clear that you are eligible for allocation if you have humanitarian protection granted under immigration laws. That is the criterion that applies. That is why it will be such a small number of individuals. We have had no indication of any problems in dealing with this issue from across Wales, because quite small numbers are involved, but I will endeavour to see how the practice works out and whether there are any issues.

On the wider issues raised about timing, the regulations do not have to be implemented until 9 October. I am not aware of any particular delay involved in these regulations; we just knew that we had to do them by 9 October to be in line with the European directive.

Leanne, we regularly discuss destitution issues in my refugee forum and in various areas. The voluntary and church sectors have done excellent work in helping some of these individuals. We need to acknowledge fully their work for, and commitment to, these individuals who are in desperate straits.

I welcome the response from the official spokesperson of the Welsh Conservatives in welcoming these regulations, as it is important that we have cross-party support. We are talking about humanitarian issues here, which should enjoy cross-party support.

Yr wyf yn gofyn, Weinidog, ichi roi syniad imi, os gallwch ar hyn o bryd, ynghylch pa feini prawf a fydd yn cael eu defnyddio i wahaniaethu rhwng statws ffoaduriaid a rhai a fydd yn derbyn amddiffyniad dyngarol o dan y rheoliad hwn. Faint o bobl yr ydych yn disgwyl iddynt ddefnyddio'r cymorth tai a nodir yn y rheoliad hwn? Yn ogystal, sut y byddwch yn cyfleu bod cymorth tai ar gael i'r rhai y mae ei angen arnynt?

Yn olaf, pwy fydd yn adrodd yn ôl? Cymeraf y bydd rhywun yn monitro ac yn casglu'r data fel y gallwn asesu pa mor effeithiol yw'r rheoliadau hyn.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Yr wyf yn ei gwneud yn glir eich bod yn gymwys ar gyfer dyraniad os oes gennych amddiffyniad dyngarol o dan gyfreithiau mewnffudo. Hynny yw'r maen prawf perthnasol. Dyna pam y bydd yn nifer mor fach o unigolion. Ni ydym wedi clywed am ddim problemau wrth ddelio â'r mater hwn ar draws Cymru, oherwydd y mae'r niferoedd dan sylw yn fach, ond ceisiaf weld sut y bydd y trefniadau'n gweithio ac a oes unrhyw broblemau.

Ynghylch y materion ehangach a godwyd o ran amseru, nid oes raid gweithredu'r rheoliadau tan 9 Hydref. Ni wn am oedi arbennig yng nghyswllt y rheoliadau hyn; yr oeddem yn gwybod bod yn rhaid inni eu cyflawni erbyn 9 Hydref er mwyn cyd-fynd â'r gyfarwyddeb Ewropeaidd.

Leanne, yr ydym yn trafod materion yn ymwneud â bod yn ddiymgeledd yn rheolaidd yn fy fforwm ffoaduriaid ac mewn gwahanol feysydd. Mae'r sectorau gwirfoddol ac eglwysig wedi cyflawni gwaith rhagorol o ran helpu rhai o'r unigolion hyn. Mae angen inni gydnabod yn llawn eu gwaith dros yr unigolion hyn, a'u hymrwymiad iddynt, a hwythau mewn sefyllfa mor adfydus.

Yr wyf yn croesawu'r ymateb gan lefarydd swyddogol Ceidwadwyr Cymru wrth groesawu'r rheoliadau hyn, oherwydd y mae'n bwysig bod gennym gefnogaeth ar draws y pleidiau. Sôn yr ydym am faterion dyngarol yma, a ddylai gael eu cefnogi gan bob plaid.

Mark, we think that your amendment 1 is absolutely unnecessary. The proposed changes will not affect current policy and practice, so there will be no additional resource implications as a result. Local authorities currently have a statutory duty to provide allocations and homelessness assistance to people in housing need. They currently give rights of access to allocations and homelessness assistance to people awarded humanitarian protection and these regulations will not alter that position in a practical way. They have been amended only to formalise the current position to give full effect to the European Union directive. However, I am more than happy to put this on a future agenda for a meeting with Welsh Local Government Association officials to discuss whether there have been any implications for Welsh local government, after a period of, say, six months. Therefore, I ask Members to oppose the amendment and to support the regulations.

Mark, credwn fod eich gwelliant 1 yn hollol ddiangen. Ni fydd y newidiadau arfaethedig yn effeithio ar bolisi ac arferion presennol, felly ni fydd dim oblygiadau o ran adnoddau ychwanegol o ganlyniad. Ar hyn o bryd, mae gan awdurdodau lleol ddyletswydd statudol i ddarparu dyraniadau a chymorth digartrefedd i bobl y mae angen tai arnynt. Ar hyn o bryd, maent yn caniatáu i bobl sy'n derbyn amddiffyniad dyngarol hawlio dyraniadau a chymorth digartrefedd ac ni fydd y rheoliadau hyn yn newid y sefyllfa honno mewn gwirionedd. Dim ond er mwyn ffurfioli'r sefyllfa bresennol i roi grym llawn i gyfarwydddeb yr Undeb Ewropeaidd y cawsant eu diwygio. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn fwy na bodlon rhoi hyn ar agenda yn y dyfodol ar gyfer cyfarfod gyda swyddogion Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru i drafod a fu unrhyw oblygiadau i lywodraeth leol yng Nghymru ar ôl cyfnod o chwe mis, dyweder. Felly, gofynnaf i'r Aelodau wrthwynebu'r gwelliant a chefnogi'r rheoliadau.

Cynnig (NDM3216): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM3216): For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin

Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cynnig (NDM3217): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM3217): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val

Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 25, Ymatal 1, Yn erbyn 25.
 Amendment 1: For 25, Abstain 1, Against 25.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
 The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelod canlynol:
 The following Member abstained:

Davies, Andrew

*Gan fod nifer y pleidleisiau yn gyfartal, defnyddiodd y Llywydd ei bleidlais fwrw yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 1.12(ii)
 As there was an equality of votes, the Presiding Officer used his casting vote in accordance with Standing Order No. 1.12(ii)*

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

Motion (NDM3218): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM3218): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the Allocation of Housing (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 26 September 2006.

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Dyrannu Tai (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 26 Medi 2006.

*Cynnig (NDM3218): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3218): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3219): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3219): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Sŵn Amgylcheddol (Cymru) 2006
Approval of the Environmental Noise (Wales) Regulations 2006

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Environmental Noise (Wales) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 19 September 2006. (NDM3220)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 26 September 2006 in relation to the draft the Environmental Noise (Wales) Regulations 2006; and

2. approves that the draft the Environmental Noise (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 19 September 2006; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 19 September 2006. (NDM3221)

These regulations ensure that the transposition of the environmental noise directive in Wales is completed. They also provide the statutory basis for the corresponding strategic noise mapping and action planning process, as required by the directive. They have been subject to a full three-month consultation exercise, have been considered by the committee on 28 June and the committee recommended approval of the regulations without amendment.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod y rheoliadau hyn yn ymwneud ag asesu a rheoli sŵn ac nid yn benodol â hedfan isel. Fodd bynnag, gwyddoch fod Undeb Amaethwyr Cymru wedi mynegi pryderon mawr ynghylch

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Cynigïaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Sŵn Amgylcheddol (Cymru) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Medi 2006. (NDM3220)

Cynigïaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 26 Medi 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Sŵn Amgylcheddol (Cymru) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Sŵn Amgylcheddol (Cymru) 2006, yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Medi 2006; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Medi 2006. (NDM3221)

Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn sicrhau bod trosi'r gyfarwyddeb ar sŵn amgylcheddol yng Nghymru yn cael ei gwblhau. Maent hefyd yn darparu'r sail statudol ar gyfer y broses strategol gyfatebol o fapio sŵn a chynllunio gweithredu, fel sy'n ofynnol o dan y gyfarwyddeb. Maent wedi bod yn destun ymgynghori llawn am dri mis, wedi eu hystyried gan y pwyllgor ar 28 Mehefin ac mae'r pwyllgor wedi argymhell cymeradwyo'r rheoliadau heb eu diwygio.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I am aware that these regulations involve the assessment and regulation of noise and do not refer specifically to low flying. However, you will know that the Farmers' Union of Wales has expressed major concerns regarding the

effaith hedfan yn isel, yn enwedig yng nghanolbarth a gorllewin Cymru lle amcangyfrifir bod cannoedd neu filoedd hyd yn oed o ffermwyr wedi dioddef colledion eithaf sylweddol. Nid yw'r rhan fwyaf o'r ffermwyr hyn yn gwneud cais am iawndal. Un o'r problemau yw nad yw ceisiadau am iawndal yn cael eu cofnodi fesul gwlad. Mae cofnod ynghylch yr hyn sydd wedi ei geisio drwy'r Deyrnas Unedig, ond nid oes cofnod ar wahân i Gymru. A wnewch chi wneud ymholiadau i weld a oes modd cael y cofnod hwnnw er mwyn sicrhau bod y ffermwyr hynny sydd ag achos teilwng yn gwneud cais ac yn cael iawndal? A wnewch chi hefyd sicrhau, yn unol â'ch cyfrifoldeb fel Gweinidog, fod gwybodaeth am yr iawndal yn mynd at bob ffermwr i'w hannog i wneud cais amdano?

Brynle Williams: I welcome these regulations, as they recognise the importance of reducing noise pollution, setting in place the process of noise mapping, which should be a sound foundation for the management and reduction of this form of pollution—and that is exactly what it is. I know, from my own experience of living six miles from the A55, which is clearly audible, that noise pollution detracts from the quality of life of those who are at a closer proximity to it. I am encouraged by the action taken to reduce environmental noise in north Wales, in particular on the A55 through the use of noise-deadening tarmac. I hope that that can be rolled out across Wales as soon as possible, along with other measures to reduce noise pollution.

Mick Bates: The Welsh Liberal Democrat group welcomes these regulations. I share concerns expressed by Rhodri Glyn Thomas on noise from low-flying jets. I hope that the Minister heeds those words and encourages farmers to apply for compensation when their livelihoods are threatened by the intervention of what is, at times, an horrific level of noise. Noise, like light pollution, affects the lives of us all. Although I welcome these regulations, I question the amount of money available to implement them and the subsequent action plans, which will be the outcome of the mapping exercise. Could the Minister indicate what scoping work has been undertaken to ensure that the £400,000, I

effect of low flying, particularly in mid and west Wales, where it is estimated that hundreds, if not thousands, of farmers have suffered quite substantial losses. The majority of these farmers do not apply for compensation. One problem is that compensation bids are not recorded for each country. There is a record of what has been applied for throughout the UK, but there is no separate record for Wales. Will you make enquiries to see whether it is possible to have that record to ensure that farmers who have a worthy cause make an application and receive compensation? Will you also ensure, in line with your responsibility as Minister, that information on compensation is sent out to each farmer to encourage them to make an application?

Brynle Williams: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r rheoliadau hyn, oherwydd eu bod yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd lleihau llygredd sŵn, ac yn cyflwyno proses o fapio sŵn, a ddylai osod sylfaen gadarn ar gyfer rheoli a lleihau'r math hwn o lygredd—a dyna'n union beth ydyw. Gwn, o'm profiad fy hun o fyw chwe milltir o'r A55, sydd i'w chlywed yn glir, fod llygredd sŵn yn amharu ar ansawdd bywyd pobl sy'n byw yn nes ato. Yr wyf wedi fy nghalonogi gan y camau a gymerwyd i leihau sŵn amgylcheddol yn y gogledd, yn enwedig ar hyd yr A55 drwy ddefnyddio tarmac sy'n lleihau'r sŵn. Gobeithio y gellir cyflwyno hynny ledled Cymru cyn gynted ag y bo modd, ynghyd â mesurau eraill i leihau llygredd sŵn.

Mick Bates: Mae grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n croesawu'r rheoliadau hyn. Yr wyf finnau, fel Rhodri Glyn Thomas, yn pryderu ynghylch sŵn awyrennau sy'n hedfan yn isel. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn gwrando ar hynny ac yn annog ffermwyr i hawlio iawndal pan fydd eu bywoliaeth yn cael ei bygwth gan ymyrraeth sŵn sydd, ar adegau, yn ddychrynlyd o uchel. Mae sŵn, fel llygredd golau, yn effeithio ar fywydau pob un ohonom. Er fy mod yn croesawu'r rheoliadau hyn, yr wyf yn cwestiynu'r arian sydd ar gael i'w gweithredu a'r cynlluniau gweithredu a ddaw wedyn, sef canlyniad yr ymarferiad mapio. A allai'r Gweinidog nodi pa waith cwmpasu sydd

think, is sufficient to implement these regulations, and whether that money is to include the cost of preparing the action plans? Once the mapping exercise and action plans have been prepared, —and, no doubt, endless strategies by a great many people— what will happen when there is a capital requirement to implement noise reduction as a result of this mapping exercise? Will it simply end up on your dusty shelves with loads of other things that you do not do, or will you be able to provide the funds to reduce noise pollution?

3.40 p.m.

Lorraine Barrett: Minister, I raised this issue in committee when we discussed this regulation. On big event days in Cardiff, there is a problem with helicopters hovering over the city, particularly over the Grangetown area if events are held at the Millennium Stadium. The helicopters can hover for hours on end—sometimes for the whole day. All that they are doing is advertising—it is usually a huge banner advertising some insurance company or other. I doubt very much whether compensation would be available to the residents of Grangetown who have to put up with this all day long when there is a big event, but I hope that this sort of noise irritant, which can drive people really mad during the day, can be looked at in this mapping exercise.

Carl Sargeant: I welcome these regulations. Under the Human Rights Act 1998, people should be able to enjoy peace and quiet in their properties. The A494 runs through my constituency of Alyn and Deeside. As my colleague, Brynle Williams, suggested, a number of high-speed vehicles use the A494 and A55. There is a proposal for a new road and superhighway through my constituency. Do you think that it would be appropriate to hold any future progress on the proposal for a road until you have done a mapping exercise of noise regulations and noise impact assessments, and can prove to my constituents that you are protecting them in their environment and in their homes?

wedi'i wneud i sicrhau bod y £400,000, yr wyf yn meddwl, yn ddigon i weithredu'r rheoliadau hyn, ac a fydd yr arian hwnnw'n cynnwys y gost o baratoi'r cynlluniau gweithredu? Ar ôl i'r mapio a'r cynlluniau gweithredu gael eu paratoi, —ac, yn ddiamau, strategaethau diddiwedd gan amryw byd o bobl—beth fydd yn digwydd pan fydd gofyn am gyfalaf i weithredu lleihau sŵn o ganlyniad i'r ymarferiad mapio hwn? Ai cael ei roi ar eich silffoedd llychlyd fydd ei dynged, ochr yn ochr â llaweroedd o bethau eraill nad ydych yn eu gwneud, ynteu a fyddwch yn gallu darparu'r cyllid i leihau llygredd sŵn?

Lorraine Barrett: Weinidog, codais y mater hwn yn y pwyllgor pan oeddem yn trafod y rheoliad hwn. Pan fydd digwyddiadau mawr yn cael eu cynnal yng Nghaerdydd, ceir problem wrth i hofrenyddion hofran uwchben y ddinas, yn enwedig dros ardal Grangetown os cynhelir digwyddiadau yn Stadiwm y Mileniwm. Mae'r hofrenyddion yn gallu hofran am oriau ar y tro—weithiau drwy'r dydd. Y cwbl y maent yn ei wneud yw hysbysebu—fel arfer baner anferth yn hysbysebu rhyw gwmni yswiriant neu'i gilydd. Mae'n amheus iawn gennyf a fyddai iawndal ar gael i drigolion Grangetown sy'n gorfod dioddef hyn drwy'r dydd pan gynhelir digwyddiad mawr, ond gobeithio y gellir edrych ar y math hwn o sŵn annifyr, sy'n gallu gyrru pobl o'u coeau'n lân yn ystod y dydd, fel rhan o'r ymarferiad mapio hwn.

Carl Sargeant: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r rheoliadau hyn. O dan Ddeddf Hawliau Dynol 1998, dylai pobl fod yn gallu mwynhau tawelwch yn eu cartrefi. Mae'r A494 yn mynd drwy fy etholaeth yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy. Fel yr awgrymodd fy nghyd-Aelod, Brynle Williams, mae nifer o gerbydau cyflymdra uchel yn defnyddio'r A494 a'r A55. Ceir cynnig i greu ffordd a thraffordd newydd drwy fy etholaeth. A ydych yn meddwl y byddai'n briodol gohirio unrhyw gynnydd gyda'r cynnig hwn i greu ffordd yn y dyfodol hyd nes y byddwch wedi cyflawni ymarferiad mapio yng nghyswllt rheoliadau sŵn ac asesiadau o effaith sŵn, ac yn gallu profi i'm hetholwyr eich bod yn eu gwarchod yn eu hamgylchedd ac yn eu

cartrefi?

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones):

Yn gyntaf, nid yw awyrennau milwrol yn rhan o'r rheoliadau hyn. Fodd bynnag, ymatebaf i'r hyn a ddywedodd Rhodri Glyn Thomas a Brynle Williams drwy sicrhau fod hwn yn mynd allan yn *Gwlad*, sef cylchgrawn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, i atgoffa ffermwyr o'u hawliau o ran awyrennau sy'n hedfan yn rhy isel.

As far as Lorraine's point is concerned, the point of the regulations is to look at the mapping of major railways, roads and airports, rather than individual movements. It does not affect Cardiff airport. It affects other airports in the UK and we know that it affects major roads and railways. The purpose of the regulations is to look at highways, railways and airports, rather than individual vehicles or aircraft that are causing noise.

Mick Bates asked where the money was coming from. It is included in the environment, planning and countryside main expenditure group—that is for both the mapping and the action planning exercise. We will make funds available, where appropriate, if we have the money. We are not like his party in terms of dedicating money to all and sundry without checking whether there is anything in our pockets. We are more responsible about that, I would hope.

I will consider the point raised by Carl Sargeant on the nuisance potential for his constituents, and see what effect mapping would have in terms of the progress of the road.

Mick Bates: I do not need to remind you of your reneging on your promise to provide free care for the disabled. Minister, you have £12 million spare in your budget after slashing the Tir Mynydd payments. Would it be useful for you to put some of that aside so that, in raising the expectations with regard to protecting people's lives from noise pollution, you have a bit of capital fund somewhere to spend?

Carwyn Jones: There is no extra money

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones):

First, military aircraft are not included in these regulations. However, I will respond to what was said by Rhodri Glyn Thomas and Brynle Williams by ensuring that this goes out in *Gwlad*, the Assembly Government's magazine, to remind farmers of their rights in respect of low-flying aircraft.

O ran pwynt Lorraine, diben y rheoliadau yw edrych ar fapio'r prif reilffyrdd, ffyrdd a meysydd awyr yn hytrach na symudiadau unigol. Nid yw'n effeithio ar faes awyr Caerdydd. Mae'n effeithio ar feysydd awyr eraill yn y DU a gwyddom ei fod yn effeithio ar y prif ffyrdd a rheilffyrdd. Pwrpas y rheoliadau yw edrych ar briffyrdd, rheilffyrdd a meysydd awyr, yn hytrach nag ar gerbydau neu awyrennau unigol sy'n achosi sŵn.

Holodd Mick Bates o ble'r oedd yr arian yn dod. Mae wedi'i gynnwys yn y prif grŵp gwariant ar gyfer yr amgylchedd, cynllunio a chefn gwlad—hynny yw ar gyfer yr ymarferiad mapio a'r cynlluniau gweithredu. Byddwn yn darparu cyllid, lle y bo hynny'n briodol, os yw'r arian ar gael gennym. Nid ydym fel ei blaid ef yn dyrannu arian i bawb a phopeth heb sicrhau bod gennym rywbeth yn ein pocedi. Yr ydym yn fwy cyfrifol na hynny, gobeithio.

Ystyriaf y pwynt a godwyd gan Carl Sargeant ynghylch y potensial ar gyfer niwsans i'w etholwyr, a gweld pa effaith y byddai mapio yn ei chael o ran y cynnydd gyda'r ffordd.

Mick Bates: Nid oes angen imi eich atgoffa eich bod wedi torri eich addewid i ddarparu gofal am ddim i bobl anabl. Weinidog, mae gennych £12 miliwn dros ben yn eich cyllideb ar ôl cwtogi taliadau Tir Mynydd. Oni fyddai'n ddefnyddiol ichi roi rhywfaint o hwnnw o'r neilltu fel bod gennych, wrth godi disgwyliadau ynghylch gwarchod bywydau pobl rhag llygredd sŵn, rywfaint o gyllid cyfalaf i'w wario?

Carwyn Jones: Nid oes arian ychwanegol ar

available from Tir Mynydd; I can make that absolutely clear. That is a point that I will make clear in my written statement and to the committee, where you are welcome to ask me questions next week. However, I know that figments of the imagination are stock in trade for the Liberal Democrats

gael o'r cynllun Tir Mynydd; gallaf wneud hynny'n hollol glir. Mae hynny'n bwynt y byddaf yn ei nodi'n glir yn fy natganiad ysgrifenedig ac i'r pwyllgor, ac mae croeso ichi ofyn cwestiynau imi yr wythnos nesaf yn y fan honno. Fodd bynnag, gwn fod dychmygu pethau yn rhywbeth cyffredin iawn i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol.

Y Llywydd: Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei hiwmor arferol.

The Presiding Officer: I thank the Minister for his usual humour.

Cynnig (NDM3220): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM3220): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3221): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3221): For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3.45 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.45 p.m.*

**Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol (Plaid Cymru)
Minority Party Debate (Plaid Cymru)**

**Gwasanaethau Ysbytai
Hospital Services**

Motion (NDM3222): to propose that

the National Assembly believes that no reconfiguration of hospital services should take place without adequately planned community provision.

Amendment 1 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that before any reconfiguration occurs there must be genuine public consultation, with the views of local communities not only listened to but taken on board.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

Elin Jones: Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn credu na ddylai gwasanaethau ysbytai gael eu hailgyflunio heb ddarpariaeth gymunedol wedi'i chynllunio'n ddigonol. (NDM3222)

Mae'n bleser gennyf gyflwyno'r cynnig heddiw yn enw Plaid Cymru.

Ar ôl y 12 mis diwethaf, mae'n siŵr gennyf fod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus wedi sylwi ar un peth, o leiaf, sef bod pobl yn gwerthfawrogi eu hysbytai lleol a'u bod yn falch ohonynt. Maent yn barod i fynychu cyfarfodydd, llofnodi deisebau a chymryd rhan mewn raliau—i gyd er mwyn dangos eu cefnogaeth i'w hysbytai lleol. Gobeithiaf fod y Gweinidog yn falch ei fod yn Weinidog dros wasanaeth iechyd gwladol sy'n ennyn y fath gefnogaeth dorfol.

Cynnig (NDM3222): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn credu na ddylai gwasanaethau ysbytai gael eu hailgyflunio heb ddarpariaeth gymunedol wedi'i chynllunio'n ddigonol.

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu bod yn rhaid cael gwir ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus cyn i unrhyw ailgyflunio ddigwydd, gyda safbwyntiau cymunedau lleol nid yn unig yn cael gwrandawriad ond yn cael eu hystyried.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

Elin Jones: I propose that

the National Assembly believes that no reconfiguration of hospital services should take place without adequately planned community provision. (NDM3222)

It is my pleasure to propose this motion today in the name of Plaid Cymru.

After the last 12 months, I am sure that the Minister for Health and Social Services has noticed at least one thing, that people appreciate their local hospitals and are proud of them. They are ready to attend meetings, sign petitions and take part in rallies—all to show their support for their local hospitals. I hope that the Minister is proud of the fact that he is Minister for a national health service that has such high levels of public support.

Un peth sy'n amlwg ar ôl y trafodaethau diweddar ar ysbytai cyffredinol yn y gorllewin, yw nad yw pobl yn barod i gymryd naid i'r tywyllwch—*leap of faith*, fel petai—gyda'u gwasanaeth iechyd. Yr oedd cynllun 'Cynllunio i Gyflenwi' yn y gorllewin—yn Nyfed, yn benodol—yn dweud y byddai Bronglais a Llwynhelyg yn colli gwasanaethau ymgynghorol mamolaeth, gwelyau ar gyfer plant sâl, a'r gallu i gynnig triniaeth theatr frys dros nos. Yr oedd hynny'n naid i'r tywyllwch ac yn gofyn i bobl yn y gorllewin i dderbyn hynny. Yn Llwynhelyg, yr oedd opsiwn hefyd o golli holl wasanaethau'r ysbyty a cholli'r ysbyty yn gyfan o'r ardal yn Hwlfordd. Ym Mronglais, dim ond un opsiwn a oedd ar y bwrdd, sef colli'r gwasanaethau y soniais amdanynt, a'u canoli yng Nghaerfyrddin. Mae'r awdurdodau iechyd wedi cadarnhau'n glir ei bod yn cymryd tair awr i drosglwyddo claf mewn ambiwlans o Fronglais i Langwili, ac mae hynny'n ddibynnol ar y ffaith bod ambiwlans ar gael ar y pryd.

Mae teithio'n bell yn rhywbeth yr ydym ni, yn y gorllewin, yn gyfarwydd ag ef. Mae ein cleifion eisoes yn teithio i Abertawe—bob dydd, yn aml—ar gyfer triniaethau radiotherapi a chemotherapi. Yr ydym yn ddibynnol ar Dreforys hefyd ar gyfer nifer o wasanaethau megis niwrolawdriniaeth a thriniaethau'r galon; gobeithiaf y byddwn yn parhau i fod yn ddibynnol ar Dreforys yn y dyfodol ar gyfer y triniaethau penodol hynny. Ers chwe mis bellach, mae cleifion a oedd yn cael gwasanaeth rheolaidd i gadw llygad ar eu rheolwyr calon yn Mronglais yn gorfod cael y gwasanaeth hwnnw yn Nhreforys ac felly'n gorfod teithio i Dreforys bob chwe mis. Dyma wasanaeth arall sydd wedi'i ganoli yn Nhreforys, ac i ffwrdd o'r ysbyty lleol, Bronglais.

Mae pobl Ceredigion a rhannau eraill o'r gorllewin wedi derbyn bod yn rhaid teithio i goridor yr M4 ar gyfer gwasanaethau arbenigol, ond disgwyliwn i wasanaethau o ddydd i ddydd fod ar gael o fewn cyrraedd inni.

Yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf, yr ydym wedi clywed llawer o sôn am ffigur o 300,000 o boblogaeth. Mae'r ffigur hwnnw yn 'Cynllunio i Gyflenwi' ac mae wedi'i adrodd

One thing that is clear following recent discussions on west Wales' general hospitals, is that people are not willing to take a leap of faith with their health service. For west Wales—Dyfed in particular—the 'Designed to Deliver' plan stated that Bronglais and Withybush would lose consultative ante-natal services, beds for sick children, and the ability to offer emergency surgery overnight. That was a leap of faith and people in west Wales were asked to accept it. In Withybush, there was also an option of losing all hospital services and losing the hospital altogether from Haverfordwest. In Bronglais, there was only one option on the table, namely to lose the services that I mentioned and to centralise them in Carmarthen. The health authorities have confirmed that it takes three hours to transfer a patient by ambulance from Bronglais to Glangwili, dependent upon an ambulance being available.

We in west Wales are familiar with making long journeys. Our patients already travel to Swansea—often on a daily basis—for radiotherapy and chemotherapy treatments. We are also dependent upon Morriston for a number of services such as neurosurgery and cardiac services; I hope that that continues. For the last six months, patients who used to receive regular pacemaker checks at Bronglais have to receive that service in Morriston, and therefore have to travel to Morriston every six months. That is another service that has been centralised at Morriston, away from the local hospital at Bronglais.

The people of Ceredigion and other parts of west Wales have accepted that they need to travel to the M4 corridor for specialist services, but we expect everyday services to be available within easy reach.

Over the last few months, we have heard much about the population figure of 300,000 people. That figure is quoted in 'Designed to Deliver' and has often been referred to in

yn aml mewn cyfarfodydd cyhoeddus ar ddyfodol ysbytai. Dyna'r ffigur y mae Coleg Brenhinol y Llawfeddygon, mae'n debyg, yn dweud sydd ei angen i sicrhau'r mäs critigol er mwyn cyfiawnhau ysbyty cyffredinol llawn. Mae Bronglais yn gwasanaethu rhwng 130,000 a 150,000 o bobl. Byddai'n rhaid codi rhyw 100,000 o dai newydd rhwng Aberaeron a Machynlleth er mwyn cyrraedd y rhif hwnnw—y *magic number*—o 300,000. Ni ragwelaf hynny'n digwydd yn y dyfodol agos.

Sawl mis yn ôl, gofynnais i'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, mewn llythyr, ynghylch y ffigur hwn o 300,000. Fe'm cyfeiriodd at dudalen 27 o ddogfen Coleg Brenhinol y Llawfeddygon, 'Delivering High Quality Surgical Services for the Future', a gyhoeddwyd eleni. Er bod cyfeiriad at hynny ar dudalen 27, ni ddywedodd y Gweinidog wrthyf fod Coleg Brenhinol y Llawfeddygon yn mynd ymlaen i ddatgan, ar dudalen 28 yr un ddogfen, fod rhai ysbytai yn gwasanaethu poblogaethau o ryw 150,000 o bobl yn unig, ac nad yw'r model o rwydweithio ac o estyn allan yn bosibl i rai o'r ysbytai mwyaf gwledig, oherwydd y pellter i'r prif ysbytai ac i'r canolfannau mawr. Dyma yw sefyllfa Bronglais.

3.50 p.m.

Mae sefyllfa Bronglais yn unigryw yng Nghymru o'i gymharu â phob ysbyty arall. Os edrychwch ar fap o Gymru fe welwch smotyn ar y map ar gyfer pob un o ysbytai cyffredinol Cymru. Mae hynny'n rhoi rhes o ysbytai cyffredinol ar hyd coridor yr A55 yn y gogledd ac ar hyd yr M4 yn y de. Wedyn, mae gennych wacter mawr a dim ond un smotyn arno yn y canol, sef Bronglais. Nid yw tair awr o daith drosglwyddo mewn argyfwng o Fronglais i Glangwili yn opsiwn. Mae ymateb meddygon teulu i'r ymgynghoriad ar 'Cynllunio i Gyflenwi' yn mynd mor bell â dweud fod hynny'n peryglu bywydau pobl—meddygon sydd yn dweud hynny, nid fi.

Mae angen ateb gwahanol arnom ar gyfer ysbyty fel Bronglais, felly. Nid yw ceisio creu un model o Ben-y-bont i Fronglais yn mynd i weithio mewn sefyllfa wledig. Credaf

public meetings on the future of hospitals. That is the critical mass figure quoted by the Royal College of Surgeons as being necessary to justify a full general hospital. Bronglais serves between 130,000 and 150,000 people. It would be necessary to build about 100,000 new houses between Aberaeron and Machynlleth to reach that magic number of 300,000 people. I do not see that happening in the near future.

I asked the Minister for Health and Social Services in a letter, many months ago, about this figure of 300,000 people. He referred me to page 27 of 'Delivering High Quality Surgical Services for the Future', published this year by the Royal College of Surgeons. Even though there is reference to that figure on page 27, the Minister did not tell me that the Royal College of Surgeons went on, on page 28 of the same document, to say that some hospitals do serve populations of only about 150,000 people, and that the networking and outreach model is not possible for some of the most rural hospitals, because of the distance to the main hospitals and the large centres. That is the situation in Bronglais.

Bronglais is in a unique situation in Wales compared with all other hospitals. If you look at a map of Wales, you will see a spot for each of our general hospitals. That gives you a line of general hospitals along the A55 corridor in north Wales and along the M4 in the south. There is then a huge gap with just one spot in mid Wales, in Bronglais. A three-hour transfer time in an emergency from Bronglais to Glangwili is not an option. The response of GPs to the consultation on 'Designed to Deliver' goes as far as to say that that endangers lives—it is doctors saying that, not me.

Therefore, we need an alternative solution for a hospital such as Bronglais. Trying to achieve a one-size-fits-all model from Bridgend to Bronglais is not going to work in

fod angen polisi iechyd gwledig ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, o fewn y polisi cenedlaethol. Mae'r bobl sy'n cael eu gwasanaethu gan Bronglais yn haeddu gwasanaeth sydd cystal â gwasanaeth pawb arall.

O Dywyn i Dregaron, mae pobl wedi dangos eu bod yn gwrthod cymryd y naid i'r tywyllwch hwn—*the leap of faith*—oedd yn cael ei gynnig o dan 'Cynllunio i Gyflenwi'. Maent yn mynnu fod gwasanaethau dydd i ddydd a gwasanaethau argyfwng ar gael o fewn cyrraedd diogel a chyfartal i holl drigolion Cymru.

Jenny Randerson: I propose amendment 1 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that before any reconfiguration occurs there must be genuine public consultation, with the views of local communities not only listened to but taken on board.

Over the summer, I have visited hospitals, local health boards, trusts and community health councils throughout Wales. Many of the places and the groups that I visited were very deeply involved in the reorganisation proposals. I had the strong impression that the managers and the clinicians whom I talked to had a genuine commitment to improving the level of service, and a real desire to provide only excellence. I also had a very strong impression that the managers were looking at all of this within budgetary constraints. However, when I talked to the groups of individuals who are opposing some aspects of these plans, it was absolutely clear that they feared that their views and their campaigns were not being taken seriously. They feared that the decision was, effectively, already made and, at the very best, all that would happen is that they would manage to get some decisions put off until after the election.

There was the view that LHBs were literally paying lip service to the idea of consultation. True consultation is a two-way process, and more information is needed as to why hospitals need to be reconfigured, and why services need to be reorganised. All the

a rural setting. I am of the opinion that the Welsh Assembly Government needs a rural health policy, sitting within the national policy. The people served by Bronglais deserve the same level of service as everyone else.

From Tywyn to Tregaron, people have been showing that they refuse to take the leap of faith proposed under 'Designed to Deliver'. They are insisting that day to day services and emergency services are made available within a safe and equal distance for all the people of Wales.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu bod yn rhaid cael gwir ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus cyn i unrhyw ailgyflunio ddigwydd, gyda safbwyntiau cymunedau lleol nid yn unig yn cael gwrandawriad ond yn cael eu hystyried.

Yn ystod yr haf bûm yn ymweld ag ysbytai, byrddau iechyd lleol a chynghorau iechyd cymuned ledled Cymru. Yr oedd llawer o'r manau a'r grwpiau y bûm yn ymweld â hwy yn ymwneud llawer â'r cynigion i ad-drefnu. Cefais yr argraff bendant fod gan y rheolwyr a'r clinigwyr y bûm yn sgwrsio â hwy ymrwymiad gwirioneddol i wella lefel y gwasanaeth, a gwir awydd i ddarparu gwasanaeth rhagorol. Cefais yr argraff bendant hefyd fod y rheolwyr yn edrych ar hyn i gyd o fewn cyfyngiadau cyllidebol. Fodd bynnag, wrth sgwrsio â'r grwpiau o unigolion sy'n gwrthwynebu rhai agweddau ar y cynlluniau hyn, yr oedd yn gwbl amlwg eu bod yn ofni nad oedd eu barn a'u hymgyrchoedd yn cael eu cymryd o ddifrif. Yr oeddent yn ofni bod y penderfyniad wedi ei wneud yn barod, i bob pwrpas, ac mai'r gorau y gallent obeithio amdano oedd y byddent yn llwyddo i ohirio rhai penderfyniadau tan ar ôl yr etholiad.

Yr oedd rhai o'r farn bod byrddau iechyd lleol yn esgus ymrwymo i'r syniad o ymgynghori. Mae gwir ymgynghori'n broses ddwy ffordd, ac mae angen mwy o wybodaeth am yr angen i ailgyflunio ysbytai, ac am yr angen i ad-drefnu gwasanaethau.

proposals so far have been fatally flawed because they only deal with secondary care; there have been no detailed plans about what will happen with primary care and community care. They are far more detailed about the secondary care aspect. You cannot expect people to sign up for reorganisation when they have not been given the details of what the better primary and community care that they are to be offered is supposed to be.

As you know, the Wanless recommendations were about far more than reorganising hospital services. They were, essentially, about better primary care, better community care and closer working between health and social services, and health services and social services. We have not had any of this yet. You cannot expect people to sign up for reconfiguration and, in many cases, the closure of their local services, without at least having detailed plans on the timescale for better primary care and community care services.

They need to have the conviction that it will happen. As you know, the key issue, for rural areas in particular, as Elin has said, is travel times. In the case of accident and emergency and maternity services in particular, those travel times are an essential component.

As the amendment highlights, consultation with the public is essential. However, the public must be convinced that its views will be taken on board. In many areas, there is a perception that LHBs and trusts are using reconfiguration as merely a money-saving device, rather than trying to achieve the optimum reconfiguration of services for patients. There will be difficult decisions, and there will be groups who will lose well-loved services. However, the way in which the consultation has been done so far, and the way in which it has concentrated on secondary care, has undermined public confidence in the process. We need a much more beefed-up, meaningful consultation process, and we need the trusts and the LHBs to explain in more detail why they will be able to offer a better level of service in some

Mae gwendid sylfaenol yn yr holl gynigion hyd yma oherwydd eu bod yn delio â gofal eilaidd yn unig; ni chafwyd cynlluniau manwl ar yr hyn a fydd yn digwydd i ofal sylfaenol a gofal cymunedol. Maent yn rhoi llawer mwy o fanylion am yr elfen yn ymwneud â gofal eilaidd. Ni allwch ddisgwyl i bobl dderbyn yr ad-drefnu os nad ydynt wedi derbyn manylion am y gwelliannau sy'n cael eu haddo i'r gofal sylfaenol a chymunedol y byddant yn ei dderbyn.

Fel y gwyddom, yr oedd argymhellion Wanless yn cyfeirio at lawer mwy nag ad-drefnu gwasanaethau ysbytai. Yr oeddent, yn y bôn, yn ymwneud â gwell gofal sylfaenol, gwell gofal cymunedol a chydweithio agosach rhwng iechedd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, a gwasanaethau iechedd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Nid ydym wedi gweld hyn o gwbl hyd yma. Ni allwch ddisgwyl i bobl dderbyn ailgyflunio ac, mewn llawer o achosion, weld cau eu gwasanaethau lleol, heb iddynt o leiaf weld cynlluniau manwl am yr amserlen ar gyfer gwell gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol a gofal cymunedol.

Rhaid iddynt gael eu hargyhoeddi ei fod am ddigwydd. Fel y gwyddoch, y mater pwysig, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig, fel y dywedodd Elin, yw amser teithio. Yn achos gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys a mamolaeth yn fwyaf arbennig, mae'r amseroedd teithio hynny'n elfen allweddol.

Fel y nodir yn y gwelliant, mae ymgynghori â'r cyhoedd yn hanfodol. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i'r cyhoedd gael eu hargyhoeddi y bydd eu barn yn cael ei hystyried. Mewn llawer o ardaloedd, ceir yr argraff bod byrddau iechedd lleol ac ymddiriedolaethau'n defnyddio ailgyflunio'n ddyfais i arbed arian yn unig, yn hytrach na cheisio sicrhau'r gwasanaeth gorau posibl i gleifion. Bydd rhaid gwneud penderfyniadau anodd, a bydd grwpiau'n gweld colli gwasanaethau sy'n bwysig iawn iddynt. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ffordd y mae'r ymgynghori wedi cael ei gynnal hyd yma, ac mae'r ffordd y mae wedi canolbwyntio ar ofal eilaidd, wedi tanseilio ffydd y cyhoedd yn y broses. Mae angen proses ymgynghori sy'n llawer cryfach a mwy ystyrlon, ac mae angen i'r ymddiriedolaethau a'r byrddau iechedd lleol esbonio'n fwy manwl pam y

cases if those services are reconfigured. We also need to enable people to object to the reconfiguration in meaningful terms, if they feel that it will adversely affect them, as I have no doubt it will in many rural areas under the current plans.

Denise Idris Jones: I welcome this debate, and the opportunity to speak about the reconfiguration of hospital services in north Wales.

We have seen the great and the good in north Wales going into committees and making decisions about future configuration. Meanwhile, the public has observed these machinations with anxious trepidation, and, in the case of Llandudno Hospital, with vocal and principled objection. I made the case for retaining breast cancer services at Llandudno Hospital in detail in this Chamber in my recent short debate. However, despite largely unanimous campaigning across different interest groups in north Wales, and unambiguous objection to the current consultation, it is the existing proposals that prevail as the basis of reconfiguration in north Wales. In light of these circumstances, I am happy to support the motion and Kirsty's amendment, and urge decision makers to adhere to the latter's sentiment that views are not only listened to, but taken on board.

Janet Ryder: I am pleased that you will support this motion. However, that does not quite go with what you wrote in the *Bangor and Anglesey Mail* on 22 March 2006, when you said that,

'The main recommendation is that Acute Services should be contained within the three main hospitals, Bangor, Bodelwyddan and Wrexham.'

You said in that column that the recommendations were in line with your views. Are you now saying that you have completely changed those views?

Denise Idris Jones: I am not sure that breast

byddant yn gallu cynnig gwasanaeth gwell mewn rhai achosion os caiff y gwasanaethau hynny eu hailgyflunio. Mae angen inni hefyd alluogi pobl i wrthwynebu'r ailgyflunio mewn ffordd ystyrlon, os ydynt yn credu y bydd yn cael effaith andwyol arnynt, fel y bydd, yr wyf yn siŵr, mewn llawer o ardaloedd gwledig yn ôl y cynlluniau presennol.

Denise Idris Jones: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r ddadl hon, a'r cyfle i siarad am ailgyflunio gwasanaethau ysbytai yn y gogledd.

Yr ydym wedi gweld y pwysigion yn y gogledd yn mynd i bwyllgorau ac yn gwneud penderfyniadau ynghylch ailgyflunio yn y dyfodol. Yn y cyfamser, mae'r cynllwynio hwn wedi bod yn peri pryder i'r cyhoedd, ac, yn achos Ysbyty Llandudno, mae wedi arwain at wrthwynebiad croch ac egwyddorol. Dadleuais yn fanwl dros gadw gwasanaethau canser y fron yn Ysbyty Llandudno yn y Siambr yn fy nadl fer yn ddiweddar. Fodd bynnag, er gwaethaf ymgyrchu sydd wedi bod fwy neu lai'n unfrydol ar draws y gwahanol fuddgarfanau yn y gogledd, a gwrthwynebiad pendant iawn i'r ymgynghoriad presennol, y cynigion hyn sy'n parhau'n sail i ailgyflunio yn y gogledd. Yng ngoleuni'r amgylchiadau hyn, yr wyf yn fodlon cefnogi'r cynnig a gwelliant Kirsty, ac yr wyf yn pwysu ar y penderfynwyr i lynu wrth farn yr olaf eu bod nid yn unig yn gwrandao ar farn pobl, ond eu bod yn ei hystyried hefyd.

Janet Ryder: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod am gefnogi'r cynnig hwn. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n cyd-fynd â'r hyn a ysgrifennwyd gennych yn y *Bangor and Anglesey Mail* ar 22 Mawrth 2006, pan ddywedsoch mai

Y prif argymhellion yw y dylai Gwasanaethau Aciwt gael eu cyfyngu o fewn y tri phrif ysbyty, Bangor, Bodelwyddan a Wrecsam.

Dywedsoch yn y golofn honno eich bod yn cytuno â'r argymhellion. A ydych yn dweud yn awr eich bod wedi newid eich meddwl yn llwyr am y mater?

Denise Idris Jones: Nid wyf yn siŵr a yw

cancer services are an acute service, to be honest, Janet. I have spoken to the Minister about this, and this was the response that I had from him. I have always been insistent that we keep breast cancer services in north Wales, especially in Llandudno, and I believe that the Minister would confirm that this is the case.

In undertaking research for my short debate, I discussed the proposals with Dr Chris Davies, who has worked as a breast cancer surgeon in north Wales for 24 years. He stated that the present difficulties arise from the fact that healthcare managers and accountants have a different idea from the patients, the population affected by the proposals, and the medical and nursing professionals in the area, as to what is the best way forward.

That view is echoed by other specialists in north Wales. The local community health councils are opposed to the changes. They have stated in their objections that the proposals do not include any realistic costings or a clear, strategic road map for the process of change. Conwy Local Health Board has also rejected the proposals, and is also making the case that further evidence needs to be considered before any decisions can be made—you and I were at that meeting, Janet.

4.00 p.m.

Regarding the motion and the amendment, genuine consultation is vital to securing the future of health services across Wales. As I have stated before, in the case of services in north Wales, I urge the Minister to intervene where he can to ensure genuine consultation to secure the best, modern health services on behalf of the people of north Wales.

Janet Ryder: I am very pleased to hear that the Labour Party will support this motion today, which goes against what the First Minister is reputed to have said in the news today, namely that the opposition parties see this as a bit of a political knockabout. People in north Wales do not view this as a bit of a political knockabout. They are deadly serious about it, and they want to see this process

gwasanaethau canser y fron yn wasanaeth aciwt, a dweud y gwir, Janet. Yr wyf wedi cael gair â'r Gweinidog ynglŷn â hyn, a dyna oedd yr ymateb a gefais ganddo. Yr wyf wedi mynnu erioed ein bod yn cadw gwasanaethau canser y fron yn y gogledd, yn enwedig yn Llandudno, a chredaf y byddai'r Gweinidog yn cadarnhau bod hynny'n wir.

Wrth wneud gwaith ymchwil ar gyfer fy nadl fer, trafodais y cynlluniau gyda Dr Chris Davies, sydd wedi gweithio fel llawfeddyg canser y fron yn y gogledd ers 24 blynedd. Dywedodd fod yr anawsterau presennol yn deillio o'r ffaith bod gan reolwyr gofal iechyd a chyfrifwyr syniad gwahanol i'r syniad sydd gan y cleifion, y boblogaeth yr effeithir arni gan y cynigion, a'r gweithwyr meddygol a nyrsio proffesiynol yn yr ardal, o ran y ffordd orau ymlaen.

Mae arbenigwyr eraill yn y gogledd yn cytuno â'r farn honno. Mae'r cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn gwrthwynebu'r newidiadau. Maent wedi datgan yn eu gwrthwynebiad nad yw'r cynigion yn cynnwys prisiadau realistig na map strategol eglur ar gyfer y broses o newid. Mae Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Conwy wedi gwrthod y cynigion hefyd, ac mae'n dadlau hefyd fod angen ystyried tystiolaeth bellach cyn gwneud unrhyw benderfyniad—yr oeddem ein dwy yn y cyfarfod hwnnw, Janet.

O ran y cynnig a'r gwelliant, mae gwir ymgynghori yn hanfodol i sicrhau dyfodol gwasanaethau iechyd ledled Cymru. Fel y dywedais eisoes, yn achos gwasanaethau yn y gogledd, pwysaf ar y Gweinidog i ymyrryd lle y mae modd iddo wneud hynny i gael gwir ymgynghori er mwyn sicrhau'r gwasanaethau iechyd modern, gorau ar ran pobl gogledd Cymru.

Janet Ryder: Yr wyf yn falch iawn o glywed y bydd y Blaid Lafur yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn heddiw, sydd yn mynd yn groes i'r hyn y dywedir i'r Prif Weinidog ei ddweud ar y newyddion heddiw, sef bod y gwrthbleidiau'n gweld hyn fel tipyn o ffraeo gwleidyddol. Nid tipyn o ffraeo gwleidyddol yw hyn i bobl y gogledd. Maent o ddifrif calon am y peth, ac am weld y broses hon yn

stopped, and restarted in a totally different way. If this motion is carried today, that is what Plaid Cymru will expect.

Constituents in north Wales are extremely concerned. In the documents that they have received and in the meetings that have been held there, they have been constantly told that the review represents a strategic vision, a glimpse into the future of healthcare and a new direction, or a signpost to a way forward. You can call it what you like, but given the complete absence of detail as to how services currently delivered in district general hospitals can be better delivered elsewhere in the primary healthcare and social services sectors, people are really being asked to take a massive leap of faith.

GPs and primary healthcare providers have barely been mentioned in the document about north Wales. If these proposals go ahead, the Labour Government could be replicating the disaster of care in the community for mental health services; community care was seen as a cheaper option than hospital-based care, hospital-based services were withdrawn, but community services were never developed. We are still picking up the pieces of that. Far too many people in north Wales remember the aftermath of the closure of the Denbigh mental hospital.

A move to more services being provided in the community may well be the right way to go, but, as many Members have said, before people can accept any change, they must clearly see what is going to take the place of current services. That is what is so lamentably missing from the document about north Wales as it stands. There is very little detail, and not only about how those community services can be developed; there is scant detail about how the services to be transferred to Bodolwyddan and Wrexham Maelor hospitals can be developed. Where will the space be found? Where is the money coming from?

Conwy Community Health Council describes the absence of any form of consultation with

cael ei hatal, a'i hailgychwyn mewn ffordd hollol wahanol. Os llwydda'r cynnig hwn heddiw, dyna fydd Plaid Cymru yn ei ddisgwyl.

Mae etholwyr y gogledd yn bryderus dro ben. Yn y dogfennau a dderbyniwyd ganddynt ac yn y cyfarfodydd a gynhaliwyd yno, dywedwyd wrthynt dro ar ôl tro mai gweledigaeth strategol sydd yn yr adolygiad, cip ar ddyfodol gofal iechyd a chyfeiriad newydd, neu arwydd sy'n cyfeirio at y ffordd ymlaen. Galwch ef beth a fynnoch, ond o gofio'r diffyg manylion llwyr ynglŷn â sut y bydd modd cyflwyno gwasanaethau a gyflwynir ar hyn o bryd mewn ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth yn well mewn mannau eraill yn y sectorau gofal iechyd sylfaenol a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, gofynnir i bobl mewn gwirionedd roi naid enfawr drwy ffydd.

Prin bod sôn am feddygon teulu a darparwyr gofal sylfaenol yn y ddogfen am ogledd Cymru. Os aiff y cynigion hyn rhagddynt, gallai'r Llywodraeth Lafur fod yn ailadrodd trychineb gofal yn y gymuned i wasanaethau iechyd meddwl; gwelid gofal yn y gymuned yn ddewis rhatach na gofal mewn ysbytai, tynnwyd y gwasanaethau ysbyty yn ôl, ond ni chafodd y gwasanaethau cymunedol erioed eu datblygu. Yr ydym yn dal i ddelio â'r llanast yn sgîl hynny. Mae gormod o lawer o bobl yn y gogledd yn cofio'r hyn a ddigwyddodd wedi cau ysbyty meddwl Dinbych.

Dichon yn wir mai symud tuag at ddarparu mwy o wasanaethau yn y gymuned yw'r llwybr cywir, ond fel y dywedodd llawer o Aelodau eisoes, cyn i bobl dderbyn unrhyw newid, rhaid iddynt weld yn glir beth sydd yn cymryd lle'r gwasanaethau presennol. Hynny sydd yn eisiau yn y ddogfen am y gogledd fel y mae ar hyn o bryd, ysywaeth. Nid oes fawr ddim manylion, ac nid yn unig ynghylch sut y gellir cyflwyno'r gwasanaethau cymunedol hynny; nid oes llawer o fanylion ychwaith ynghylch sut y gellir datblygu'r gwasanaethau a drosglwyddir i ysbytai Bodolwyddan a Wrecsam Maelor. Lle y mae'r lle ychwanegol? O ble y daw'r arian?

Mae Cyngor Iechyd Cymuned Conwy yn disgrifio diffyg unrhyw fath o ymgynghori â

general practitioners, social services and other important agencies as a major fault in this process. Many people feel that the whole consultation process has been a sham, as they have expressed their views time and again, but no notice has been taken of them. Many people in Wrexham are raising major concerns about how this consultation exercise was taken forward.

If people are to take this leap of faith, it must be based on the knowledge that the promised services will be delivered. A dual energy X-ray absorptiometry scanner was promised for Llandudno Hospital by the former Minister for Health and Social Services in December 2002—funnily enough, just before the last election. That has only just been commissioned, and it is not yet fully functional—that might happen just before the next election. That is an example of what destroys people's confidence in services. They are being told to accept that these things will happen and that those services will be provided, but they really think that the money will go into carrying out the major repairs that are needed at Glan Clwyd Hospital and Ysbyty Gwynedd. They think that whatever is left over might go towards developing new services. People want to see how the services will be delivered, how they will be developed, where they will be able to access them and how they will be paid for. When they have seen the answers—perhaps after a new round that will fully take in all of the services in north Wales, rather than just acute care—they might be prepared to support the plans.

Plaid Cymru asks everyone to support this motion today. If it is carried, we will expect some action. We will expect the Minister to take a lead in stopping this process now and in directing everyone to come forward in their regions with proper plans, so that we can all see where these new community-based services are going to come from.

Jonathan Morgan: I welcome the fact that we are having this debate; as usual, it is left to an opposition party to bring a matter of substance to the Chamber. We also look forward to further debates on the reconfiguration of hospital services on 18

meddygon teulu, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ac asiantaethau pwysig eraill fel nam difrifol yn y broses hon. Teimla llawer o bobl mai ffug fu'r holl broses ymgynghori, gan iddynt fynegi eu barn dro ar ôl tro, ond heb i neb gymryd sylw. Mae llawer o bobl yn Wrexham yn pryderu o ddifrif ynghylch sut y cynhaliwyd yr ymgynghori hwn.

Os yw pobl am roi naid drwy ffydd fel hyn, rhaid gwneud hynny ar sail y wybodaeth y cyflwynir y gwasanaethau a addawyd. Addawodd y cyn Weinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol sganiwr amsugnometreg pelydr-X ynni deuol ym mis Rhagfyr 2002—yn union cyn yr etholiad diwethaf, yn rhyfedd iawn. Newydd gael ei gomisiynu y mae hwnnw, ac nid yw'n gweithredu'n llawn eto—efallai y digwydd hynny yn union cyn yr etholiad nesaf. Dyna enghraifft o'r hyn sy'n dinistrio hyder pobl mewn gwasanaethau. Dywedir wrthynt am dderbyn y bydd y pethau hyn yn digwydd ac y caiff y gwasanaethau eu darparu, ond mewn gwirionedd maent yn tybio yr aiff yr arian i wneud yr atgyweirio mawr sydd ei angen yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd ac Ysbyty Gwynedd. Maent yn meddwl y gall unrhyw beth sydd yn weddill fynd at ddatblygu gwasanaethau newydd. Mae ar bobl eisiau gweld sut y caiff y gwasanaethau eu cyflwyno, sut y cânt eu datblygu, lle y gallant gael mynediad atynt a sut y telir amdanynt. Pan fyddant wedi gweld yr atebion—efallai wedi rownd newydd a fydd yn cynnwys yr holl wasanaethau yn y gogledd, yn hytrach na dim ond gofal aciwt—fe allent fod yn barod i gefnogi'r cynlluniau.

Mae Plaid Cymru'n gofyn i bawb gefnogi'r cynnig hwn heddiw. Os llwydda, byddwn yn disgwyl gweithredu. Byddwn yn disgwyl i'r Gweinidog roi arweiniad i atal y broses hon yn awr ac i gyfarwyddo pawb i gyflwyno cynlluniau priodol yn eu rhanbarthau, fel y gallwn oll weld o ble y daw'r gwasanaethau cymunedol newydd hyn.

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r ffaith ein bod yn cael y ddadl hon; yr un fath ag arfer, un o'r gwrthbleidiau sy'n cael y dasg o ddwyn mater o sylwedd i'r Siambr. Edrychwn ymlaen hefyd at ragor o ddadleuon ynghylch ailgyflunio gwasanaethau ysbytai ar

October.

However, I say to Plaid Cymru that this motion, to my mind, is incredibly clumsy and will not lead to any particular action. I do not think that there is any way in the motion that you have put before us of assessing the adequacy of planned community provision before any hospital reconfiguration takes place. I suspect that that is the reason why the Labour Party is happy to support the motion—it knows that it can do little with it. If you wanted to stop the reconfiguration of hospital services, you should have put that in the motion—that may have altered the way in which the Labour Party voted, but I suspect that its support for this motion has less to do with hospital reconfiguration and more to do with the fact that the motion will be difficult to implement.

I believe that hospital reconfiguration is necessary—all of the independent and clinical evidence tells us that. We know from the Wanless review, which all parties supported and to which all parties agreed, that hospital reconfiguration is extremely important. The analysis provided in that important report, showing how Wales compared with other parts of the UK, demonstrated the extent of the problem. The fact that we spend more on healthcare per head of population than certain English regions, but get less of a result, was a stark message. The fact that we have a great deal more beds per head of population than certain English regions, but do not get the optimum use out of them, reminds me of a wonderful sketch starring Morecambe and Wise, where Ernie Wise is playing the piano and says, 'I am playing all the right notes, but not necessarily in the right order'. That reminds me of the health service: I suspect that we have the right number of beds, but they are not necessarily in the right place. Those sorts of conclusions should have provided us with a greater degree of guidance.

Our problem has been the handling of this matter by the Assembly Government. Wanless pointed to the need for a strategic approach to reconfiguration and political consensus, but what we have had so far, thanks to the Minister for Health and Social

18 Hydref.

Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn dweud wrth Blaid Cymru fod y cynnig hwn, yn fy marn i, yn eithriadol drwsgl ac na fydd yn arwain at ddim camau penodol. Nid wyf yn meddwl fod dim dull yn y cynnig a roesoch gerbron o asesu pa mor ddigonol yw darpariaeth gymunedol sy'n cael ei chynllunio cyn i unrhyw ailgyflunio ysbytai ddigwydd. Yr wyf yn amau mai dyna pam mae'r Blaid Lafur yn fodlon cefnogi'r cynnig—maent yn gwybod nad oes modd gwneud llawer gydag ef. Petaech am atal ailgyflunio ysbytai, dylech fod wedi rhoi hynny yn y cynnig—gallai hynny fod wedi newid y ffordd y byddai'r Blaid Lafur yn pleidleisio, ond amau yr wyf fod a wnelo eu cefnogaeth hwy i'r cynnig hwn lai ag ailgyflunio ysbytai a mwy â'r ffaith y bydd y cynnig yn anodd ei weithredu.

Yr wyf yn credu bod ailgyflunio ysbytai yn angenrheidiol—dyna ddywed yr holl dystiolaeth annibynnol a chlinigol wrthym. Gwyddom oddi wrth adolygiad Wanless, a gefnogwyd ac y cytunwyd arno gan bob plaid, fod ailgyflunio ysbytai yn hynod bwysig. Dangosodd y dadansoddiad yn yr adroddiad pwysig hwnnw, a oedd yn dweud sut yr oedd Cymru'n cymharu â rhannau eraill o'r DU, beth oedd maint y broblem. Y neges blaen oedd ein bod yn gwario mwy ar ofal iechyd fesul pen y boblogaeth na rhai rhanbarthau yn Lloegr, ond yn cael gwaeth canlyniadau. Mae'r ffaith bod gennym lawer mwy o welyau fesul pen y boblogaeth na rhai rhanbarthau yn Lloegr, ond heb fod yn gwneud y defnydd gorau ohonynt, yn f'atgoffa o sgets ardderchog gan Morcambe a Wise, lle y mae Ernie Wise yn canu'r piano ac yn dweud, 'Yr wyf yn canu'r holl nodau iawn, ond nid o raid yn y drefn iawn'. Mae hynny'n f'atgoffa o'r gwasanaeth iechyd: amau yr wyf fod ganddynt y nifer iawn o welyau, ond nad ydynt o raid yn y lleoedd iawn. Dylai'r mathau hynny o gasgliadau fod wedi bod yn fwy o ganllaw inni.

Ein problem fu'r modd y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ymdrin â hyn. Dangosodd Wanless fod angen dull strategol o ymdrin ag ailgyflunio a chonsensws gwleidyddol, ond yr hyn a gawsom hyd yma, diolch i'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau

Services and the Government, is a series of local battles being fought within communities about what services should be where and whether or not one hospital in one village is better than another hospital in another village. That has been unhealthy.

Nick Bourne: I am grateful to Jonathan for giving way on that point. Accepting that reconfiguration is necessary from time to time and that we have to revisit such issues, does he not agree that the consultations that have been carried out have been flawed? When people are given one option on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, or perhaps a couple of options that are totally unacceptable, they are entitled to feel cheated. Local people have not been properly involved, particularly in relation to Whithybus and Bronglais hospitals, in decisions that affect their communities.

Jonathan Morgan: I certainly agree that one of the recommendations in the Wanless review was that public opinion should be sought and that it would be up to the National Assembly for Wales and politicians to lead the debate and manage the process of change, which we all agree is a difficult process.

We all know that the Labour Party does not like listening to the public and the public has come up with some constructive views about the way in which hospital reconfiguration has been managed. We have seen little leadership on this from the Assembly Government and little comment from the Minister for Health and Social Services or the First Minister about the way in which this change is being managed at a local level. The one huge criticism that we had, as a party, was of the idea that we needed 22 mini Wanless action plans. It has been managed as a farce—if you can manage a farce—from the beginning. We need to see some leadership from the Minister for Health and Social Services as to how he thinks this process ought to be managed.

Christine Gwyther: Do you agree that local consultation is vital? The consultations that happened in Pembrokeshire, for instance, were attended by over 3,000 members of the

Cymdeithasol a'r Llywodraeth, yw cyfres o frwydrau lleol yn cael eu hymlladd mewn cymunedau ynghylch pa wasanaethau a ddylai fod ym mha le ac a yw un ysbyty mewn un pentref yn well nag ysbyty arall mewn pentref arall. Nid yw hynny'n beth iach.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Jonathan Morgan am ildio ar y pwynt hwnnw. A derbyn bod angen ailgyflunio o bryd i'w gilydd a bod yn rhaid inni ailystyried materion o'r fath, onid yw'n cytuno bod yr ymgynghori sydd wedi digwydd yn ddiffygiol? Pan fydd pobl yn cael dim ond un dewis, neu efallai ddau ddewis sydd yn hollol annerbyniol, digon teg iddynt deimlo eu bod wedi eu twyllo. Nid yw pobl leol wedi'u cynnwys yn iawn, yn enwedig mewn perthynas ag ysbytai Llwynhelyg a Bronglais, mewn penderfyniadau sydd yn effeithio ar eu cymunedau.

Jonathan Morgan: Cytunaf yn sicr mai un o'r argymhellion yn adolygiad Wanless oedd y dylid ceisio cael barn y cyhoedd ac mai mater i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a'r gwleidyddion fyddai arwain y ddadl a rheoli'r broses newid, sydd, fel y cytunwn oll, yn broses anodd.

Gwyddom oll nad yw'r Blaid Lafur yn hoffi gwrandao ar y cyhoedd a bod y cyhoedd wedi cyflwyno rhai syniadau adeiladol am y dull mae ailgyflunio ysbytai wedi cael ei reoli. Ychydig o arweiniad a welsom o du Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, a fawr ddim sylwadau gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol na'r Prif Weinidog am y ffordd y rheolir y newid hwn ar lefel leol. Yr un feirniadaeth enfawr a oedd gennym, fel plaid, oedd ynghylch y syniad bod arnom angen 22 o fân gynlluniau gweithredu Wanless. Mae hyn wedi cael ei reoli fel ffars—os oes modd rheoli ffars—o'r cychwyn. Mae angen inni gael rhywfaint o arweiniad gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ynghylch sut, yn ei farn ef, y dylid rheoli'r broses.

Christine Gwyther: A ydych yn cytuno bod ymgynghori'n lleol yn hanfodol? Daeth rhyw 3,000 o aelodau'r cyhoedd i'r ymgynghori a ddigwyddodd yn sir Benfro, er enghraifft,

public, with some powerful evidence given at those meetings from the floor. Do you, therefore, regret that, even though there are three regional Conservative AMs for Pembrokeshire, not one of them turned up to those meetings? It is a matter of deep regret that not one of them—Nick Bourne, Glyn Davies or Lisa Francis—turned up.

4.10 p.m.

Jonathan Morgan: It is a well-known fact that this was a flawed consultation. Labour AMs can do all the backtracking that they want, but they know full well that their jobs are on the line next year, because of the way in which their front-bench colleagues have handled this process. You have Labour Members saying one thing in the Chamber, and different things in the regions and constituencies. It is not just the public who have expressed concerns about this matter—I know it is easy for Labour to ignore the public; it has an established track record across the UK of doing that. However, what about the concerns of clinicians, community health councils and managers? Professionals feel that some of the decisions being taken are the wrong decisions.

Now, I accept that this will mean that some services will have to be shifted from one locality to another—there is no doubt about that in my mind. The problem is that we have a large, and growing, number of people who say that fundamental mistakes are being made in the handling of this process. It is for the Assembly Government to respond to those criticisms, or we will end up with an absolute shambles, and it will create more problems than it will solve. If this motion is carried this afternoon, the Assembly Government will have to say how it will implement the motion. I do not envy it in that regard, because, as I said, the motion is incredibly clumsy, but the Assembly Government will be duty bound to say how it will implement this in light of the current process.

Kirsty Williams: Elin Jones spoke of her constituents being asked to take a leap of faith in the consultations in her area. My constituents have been asked to buy a pig in a

gyda pheth tystiolaeth rymus yn cael ei rhoi o'r llawr yn y cyfarfodydd hynny. A ydych yn gresynu, felly, er bod tri AC Ceidwadol rhanbarthol dros sir Benfro, na ddaeth yr un ohonynt i'r cyfarfodydd hynny? Mae'n resyn yn wir nad ymddangosodd yr un ohonynt - Nick Bourne, Glyn Davies na Lisa Francis.

Jonathan Morgan: Mae'n hysbys i bawb fod yr ymgynghori hwn yn ddiffygiol. Gall ACau Llafur dynnu'n ôl fel y mynnant, ond gwyddant o'r gorau y bydd eu swyddi mewn perygl y flwyddyn nesaf, oherwydd y ffordd y mae eu cyd-Aelodau ar y fainc flaen wedi ymdrin â'r broses hon. Mae Aelodau Llafur yn dweud un peth yn y Siambr, a phethau gwahanol yn y rhanbarthau a'r etholaethau. Nid y cyhoedd yn unig sydd wedi mynegi pryderon am y mater hwn—gwn ei bod yn hawdd i Lafur anwybyddu'r cyhoedd; mae ganddynt record dda ledled y DU o wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, beth am bryderon gweithwyr clinigol, cynghorau iechyd cymuned a rheolwyr? Mae gweithwyr proffesiynol yn teimlo bod rhai o'r penderfyniadau a gymerir yn anghywir.

Yn awr, yr wyf yn derbyn y bydd hyn yn golygu gorfod symud rhai gwasanaethau o un ardal i un arall—nid oes fawr o amheuaeth am hynny, yn fy marn i. Y broblem yw bod gennym nifer fawr, a chynyddol, o bobl sydd yn dweud bod camgymeriadau sylfaenol yn cael eu gwneud wrth drin y broses hon. Mater i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yw ymateb i'r feirniadaeth honno, neu aiff pethau'n llanast llwyr, a fydd yn creu mwy o broblemau nag a fydd yn cael eu datrys. Os llwydda'r cynnig y prynhawn yma, bydd yn rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ddweud sut y bydd yn gweithredu'r cynnig. Ni fyddwn yn dymuno bod yn eu lle wrth wneud hynny oherwydd, fel y dywedais, mae'r cynnig yn anhygoel o drwsogl, ond bydd rheidrwydd ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ddweud sut y bydd yn gweithredu hyn yng ngoleuni'r broses bresennol.

Kirsty Williams: Soniodd Elin Jones am ei hetholwyr yn gorfod rhoi naid drwy ffydd yn ei hardal hi. Gofynnwyd i'm hetholwyr innau brynu cath mewn cwd. Mae cyhoeddiad

poke. Last week's announcement by Powys Local Health Board of the effective closure of in-patient services at Bronllys, Knighton and Builth Wells hospitals has come as a huge blow to those communities. No options or preferred models were proposed; it was the local health board's way or the highway. This simply cannot be good enough in a system that claims to offer real consultation to the people of Wales.

This comes at a time when services are being moved further away, with reconfiguration at places such as Bronglais, Nevill Hall and hospitals in Swansea, where many of my constituents already receive services. Undoubtedly, those reconfigurations will ultimately lead to a loss of beds at those district general hospitals. It seems crazy, therefore, that we should face a situation in which community hospitals that could take the pressure off district general hospitals, as Wanless suggested, are closing in such a wholesale way as Powys Local Health Board proposes.

At the meeting, Powys Local Health Board admitted to huge financial problems, and there is the rub, for it is not patients that are at the heart of Powys's reconfiguration plans—it is pound signs. Over the last seven years as a Member, I have prided myself on the fact that I have always put clinical need and clinical safety at the forefront of any decision that I have been asked to make, but there is no evidence in the plans put forward by Powys Local Health Board that patient safety or patient services will be improved.

Think of a GP who currently works in the middle of Powys. He is contacted by a patient out of hours, and he has to visit that patient at home. Ideally, he would be able to refer this patient to a district nursing service, but we have no out-of-hours district nursing service in Powys. He therefore has no option, because he is unable to manage the patient at home, but to move that patient to a community hospital. Those community hospitals simply will not be there for that GP if these plans are allowed to proceed.

Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Powys yr wythnos diwethaf fod gwasanaethau cleifion mewnol yn ysbytai Bronllys, Trefyclo a Llanelwedd mewn gwirionedd yn gorfod cau wedi bod yn ergyd anferth i'r cymunedau hynny. Ni chynigiwyd dim dewisiadau na modelau gwahanol; ffordd y bwrdd iechyd lleol oedd hi, neu ddim. Nid yw hyn yn ddigon da mewn system sydd yn honni cynnig ymgynghori gwirioneddol i bobl Cymru.

Daw hyn ar adeg pan fo gwasanaethau yn cael eu symud ymhellach i ffordd, gydag ailgyflunio mewn mannau megis Bronglais, Nevill Hall ac ysbytai yn Abertawe, lle y mae llawer o'm hetholwyr eisoes yn derbyn gwasanaethau. Yn ddiamau, bydd yr ailgyflunio yn arwain yn y pen draw at golli gwelyau yn yr ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth hynny. Mae'n ymddangos yn hurt, felly, ein bod yn wynebu sefyllfa lle y mae ysbytai cymuned a allai liniaru'r pwysau ar ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth, fel yr awgrymodd Wanless, yn cau i'r fath raddau ag a gynigir gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Powys.

Yn y cyfarfod, cyfaddefodd Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Powys fod ganddynt broblemau ariannol dybryd, a dyma graidd y mater, oherwydd nid cleifion sydd wrth wraidd cynlluniau ailgyflunio Powys—diwedd y gân yw'r geiniog. Yn ystod y saith mlynedd diwethaf fel Aelod, yr wyf wedi ymfalchïo yn y ffaith fy mod yn wastad wedi rhoi angen clinigol a diogelwch clinigol yn flaenaf o ran unrhyw benderfyniad y gofynnwyd imi ei wneud, ond nid oes tystiolaeth o gwbl yn y cynlluniau a roddwyd gerbron gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Powys y bydd diogelwch cleifion na gwasanaethau i gleifion yn gwella.

Ystyriwch feddyg teulu sydd ar hyn o bryd yn gweithio yng nghanol Powys. Daw claf i gysylltiad ag ef y tu allan i oriau, ac yntau'n gorfod ymweld â'r claf hwnnw yn ei gartref. Yn ddelfrydol, gallai gyfeirio'r claf hwn at wasanaeth nyrsio ardal, ond nid oes gennym wasanaeth nyrsio ardal y tu allan i oriau ym Mhowys. Nid oes dewis ganddo felly, am na all ymdrin â'r claf yn ei gartref, ond symud y claf hwnnw i ysbyty cymuned. Ni fydd yr ysbytai cymuned hynny yno o gwbl i'r meddyg teulu hwnnw os caniateir i'r cynlluniau hyn fynd rhagddynt.

We have waited for the last three and a half years for local care teams to be delivered in Powys. They are supposed to be the bedrock of these plans. My constituents, and I as their elected representative, cannot and will not be able to support these plans until we see definitely how local services will be improved and put in place before any of these radical proposals are taken forward. The people do not want it, the clinicians do not want it, and we have to look again at how we engage with our local populations in taking these difficult issues forward. The current system is simply unacceptable. Local people's voices are ignored at best or, at worst, are met with condescension. It is not acceptable, and we cannot stand for it in Powys.

David Lloyd: This Plaid Cymru motion is about establishing the fundamental principle that we should develop community and primary-care services as a planned approach before any reconfiguration of hospital services kicks in.

Jonathan Morgan: I apologise for asking for an intervention so soon into your contribution, but how do you measure that? At what point do you agree that planned community provision is adequate and satisfies the need to reconfigure hospital services? I accept what you say, but I am struggling to see—which is probably why Labour is supporting it—how you will measure that. At which point can you see hospital reconfiguration starting the process?

David Lloyd: There should be alternative plans as part of a transitional process in the communities, so that there is alternative provision in terms of intensive care at home before any hospital reconfiguration kicks in. After all, it was the Wanless report in 2003—and a few people have already attributed their comments to Wanless—that stated, among other things, that there should be hospital reconfiguration but that social services are also pivotal. We tend to forget about social services every time that we talk about the health service, but they are pivotal. The Assembly Government needs to demonstrate

Yr ydym yn disgwyl ers tair blynedd a hanner i dimau gofal lleol gael eu cyflwyno ym Mhowys. Y rheini yw sylfaen y cynlluniau hyn i fod. Ni all fy etholwyr, na minnau fel eu cynrychiolydd etholedig, gefnogi'r cynlluniau hyn, ac ni fyddwn yn gwneud hynny, hyd nes inni weld yn bendant sut y caiff gwasanaethau lleol eu gwella a'u rhoi ar waith cyn bwrw ymlaen ag unrhyw rai o'r cynigion radical hyn. Nid oes ar y bobl eu heisiau, na'r gweithwyr clinigol, a rhaid inni edrych eto ar sut yr ydym yn ymgysylltu â'n poblogaeth leol o ran bwrw ymlaen â'r materion anodd hyn. Mae'r drefn fel y mae yn annerbyniol. Caiff llais y bobl leol ei anwybyddu ar y gorau, neu, ar y gwaethaf, ei drin yn nawddoglyd. Nid yw'n dderbyniol, ac ni wnawn ei oddef ym Mhowys.

David Lloyd: Mae a wnelo'r cynnig hwn gan Blaid Cymru â sefydlu'r egwyddor sylfaenol y dylem ddatblygu gwasanaethau cymunedol a gofal sylfaenol drwy ddull sydd wedi'i gynllunio cyn dechrau ailgyflunio gwasanaethau ysbyty.

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf yn ymddiheuro am ofyn am gael ymyrryd mor gynnar yn eich cyfraniad, ond sut yr ydych yn mesur hynny? Pa bryd yr ydych yn cytuno bod darpariaeth gymunedol sydd wedi'i chynllunio yn ddigonol ac yn bodloni'r angen am ailgyflunio gwasanaethau ysbyty? Yr wyf yn derbyn yr hyn a ddywedwch, ond yr wyf yn ei chael yn anodd deall—a dyna pam y mae'r Blaid Lafur yn ei gefnogi mae'n debyg—sut y byddwch yn mesur hynny. Pa bryd y gallwch weld ailgyflunio ysbytai yn dechrau'r broses?

David Lloyd: Dylai fod cynlluniau amgen yn rhan o broses drosiannol yn y cymunedau, er mwyn darparu gofal dwys yn y cartref mewn ffordd amgen cyn dechrau ailgyflunio ysbytai o gwbl. Wedi'r cyfan, adroddiad Wanless yn 2003—ac mae rhai wedi priodoli eu sylwadau i Wanless eisoes—a oedd yn nodi, ymhlith pethau eraill, y dylid ailgyflunio ysbytai, ond bod gwasanaethau cymdeithasol hefyd yn ganolog. Yr ydym yn tueddu i anghofio am wasanaethau cymdeithasol bob tro y siaradwn am y gwasanaeth iechyd, ond maent yn ganolog. Mae angen i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ddangos bod gwasanaethau

that social services are taking off and are able to take up the additional care in the community that we want to see.

The Wanless report in 2003 said that there was an immediate priority to sort out the meltdown of the care homes crisis. However, I have seen precious little evidence of that as we lost 2,000 care home beds between 1999 and 2004. That was an immediate priority for the Wanless report back in 2003, and yet we are still haemorrhaging care beds. As a GP, I am aware that 90 per cent of patient contacts happen in primary care community services. We need to build on that and we are capable of developing that. As GPs, we want to do more for our patients in our communities. Very often, if I am stuck with a patient who is too ill to be left at home but is not ill enough to be sent to hospital as an acute emergency admission, I have little alternative but to send the patient to hospital as an acute emergency admission. I want more services on the ground in the community, and there is little evidence of that developing on a pan-Wales level at the moment. That is why we need to see such plans rolled out as a prerequisite to any hospital reconfiguration. Otherwise, one of the reasons why we end up admitting more patients in Wales is that we do not have alternative provision on the ground in our communities, and that is what GPs say all the time.

On 'Designed to Deliver' for mid and west Wales, as it applies to Swansea, the super hospital idea for Swansea has been largely welcomed. The idea has been floated in the Swansea area for many years. As regards that and the present battle to save neurosurgery in Swansea, we have already lost paediatric neurosurgery in Swansea. The indications are that Health Commission Wales also strongly favours moving adult neurosurgery from Swansea, but in 10 years' time we do not want to see a super hospital, costing perhaps £500 million, with fewer services in it than there are now. We do not want to lose neurosurgery in Swansea, otherwise there will not be anything left for the super hospital to take care of.

cymdeithasol yn llwyddo ac yn gallu darparu'r gofal ychwanegol yn y gymuned yr ydym am ei weld.

Dywedodd adroddiad Wanless yn 2003 fod datrys argyfwng y cartrefi gofal yn flaenoriaeth ddi-oed. Fodd bynnag, ychydig iawn o dystiolaeth a welais o hynny gan inni golli 2,000 o welyau mewn cartrefi gofal rhwng 1999 a 2004. Yr oedd hynny'n flaenoriaeth ddi-oed gan adroddiad Wanless yn 2003, ac eto yr ydym yn colli gwelyau gofal o hyd. A minnau'n feddyg teulu, gwn fod 90 y cant o gyswllt â chleifion yn digwydd mewn gwasanaethau cymunedol gofal sylfaenol. Mae angen inni feithrin hynny ymhellach a gallwn ddatblygu hynny. Fel meddygon teulu, yr ydym am wneud mwy dros ein cleifion yn ein cymunedau. Yn aml iawn, os oes gennyf glaf sy'n rhy sâl i'w adael gartref ond nad yw'n ddigon sâl i'w anfon i'r ysbyty fel achos brys aciwt, nid oes gennyf fawr o ddewis ond anfon y claf i'r ysbyty fel achos brys aciwt. Yr wyf am gael mwy o wasanaethau ar lawr gwlad yn y gymuned, a phrin yw'r dystiolaeth bod hynny'n datblygu ar lefel Cymru gyfan ar hyn o bryd. Dyna pam y mae angen gweld cynlluniau o'r fath yn cael eu cyflwyno cyn bod unrhyw ailgyflunio ysbytai'n digwydd. Fel arall, un o'r rhesymau yr ydym yn gorfod anfon mwy o gleifion i'r ysbyty yng Nghymru yw nad oes gennym ddarpariaeth amgen ar lawr gwlad yn ein cymunedau, a dyna'r hyn y mae meddygon teulu'n ei ddweud drwy'r amser.

O ran 'Cynlluniwyd i'w Gyflawni' ar gyfer canolbarth a gorllewin Cymru, fel y mae'n berthnasol i Abertawe, cafodd syniad yr uwch ysbyty ar gyfer Abertawe ei groesawu i raddau helaeth. Mae'r syniad wedi cael ei awgrymu yn ardal Abertawe ers sawl blwyddyn. O ran hynny a'r frwydr bresennol i achub niwrolawdriniaeth yn Abertawe, yr ydym eisoes wedi colli niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig yn Abertawe. Mae'n debyg bod Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru hefyd yn daer o blaid symud niwrolawdriniaeth oedolion o Abertawe, ond ymhen 10 mlynedd nid ydym am weld uwch ysbyty, sy'n costio £500 miliwn efallai, sydd â llai o wasanaethau ynddo nag sydd yno heddiw. Nid ydym am golli niwrolawdriniaeth yn Abertawe, neu ni fydd dim byd ar ôl i'r uwch ysbyty ofalu

amdano.

Alun Cairns: I almost want to extend further on what Dai Lloyd said and the need to support the motion, although it would have been nice to have measures on how we could establish what progress there has been and what adequate provision is in place.

I wish to comment specifically on Fairwood Hospital and ward 1 at Hill House Hospital, which offer intermediate care and rehabilitation to patients who are not yet in a position to go home or to care for themselves, and who may not have family members who are able to care for them. Fairwood Hospital and ward 1 at Hill House Hospital play an exceptionally important role in freeing up the acute beds so that operations and day-case treatment can continue as normal and offering support to patients, many of whom are elderly and vulnerable and cannot yet care for themselves at home. The rationale behind the trust's recommendation to close this hospital was effectively to save £7 million. It tried to bring the argument around to that, but it did not even understand Treasury guidance that says that you cannot sell off a capital asset to resolve a revenue problem. That was not explored, and it demonstrates the lack of planning that exists. That is why the motion is exceptionally important in terms of planning for community services.

4.20 p.m.

The social services department has raised severe concerns about the proposal to lose these facilities at Sketty and Fairwood. On 14 September, the trust issued a statement recognising many of the concerns of the social services department, and saying that some of these issues needed addressing but that changes will be in place by October. Clearly, that demonstrated the fact that it had not understood the real issues and the support that would be needed in the community if it ever plans to close Fairwood Hospital and ward 1 at Hill House Hospital, and that it was seeking to gain a good headline in order to try to change the opinion of the people in the area, who will not stand for it.

Alun Cairns: Bron nad oes arnaf eisiau ymhelaethu ar yr hyn a ddywedodd Dai Lloyd a'r angen i gefnogi'r cynnig, er y byddai wedi bod yn braf petai gennym ddulliau o fesur pa gynnydd a wnaed a pha ddarpariaeth ddigonol sydd wedi'i sefydlu.

Hoffwn sôn yn benodol am Ysbyty Mynydd Llwynteg a ward 1 yn Ysbyty Hill House, sy'n cynnig gofal canolraddol ac adsefydlu i gleifion nad ydynt eto yn gallu mynd adref na gofalu amdanynt eu hunain, ac nad oes aelodau o'r teulu efallai sy'n gallu gofalu amdanynt. Mae Ysbyty Mynydd Llwynteg a ward 1 yn Ysbyty Hill House yn chwarae rôl dra phwysig o ran rhyddhau'r gwelyau aciwt er mwyn i lawdriniaethau a thriniaeth cleifion allanol barhau fel arfer. Maent hefyd yn cynnig cymorth i gleifion, y mae llawer ohonynt yn oedrannus ac agored i niwed ac yn methu â gofalu amdanynt eu hunain yn eu cartrefi ar hyn o bryd. Y rheswm dros argymhellad yr ymddiriedolaeth i gau'r ysbyty hwn yn y bôn oedd er mwyn arbed £7 miliwn. Ceisiodd lywio'r ddadl tuag at hynny, ond nid oedd hyd yn oed yn deall cyfarwyddyd y Trysorlys sy'n dweud na allwch werthu ased cyfalaf i ddatrys problem refeniw. Nid archwiliwyd hynny, ac mae'n arwydd o'r diffyg cynllunio sy'n bodoli. Dyna pam y mae'r cynnig yn hynod bwysig o ran cynllunio ar gyfer gwasanaethau cymunedol.

Mae'r adran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol wedi mynegi pryderon difrifol am y cynnig i gollu'r cyfleusterau hyn yn Sgeti a Mynydd Llwynteg. Ar 14 Medi, cyhoeddodd yr ymddiriedolaeth ddatganiad a oedd yn cydnabod llawer o bryderon yr adran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, ac yn dweud bod angen mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion hyn ond y bydd newidiadau ar waith erbyn mis Hydref. Yn amlwg, yr oedd hynny'n dangos nad oedd mewn gwirionedd wedi deall y gwir broblemau a'r cymorth y byddai ei angen yn y gymuned os yw'n bwriadu cau Ysbyty Mynydd Llwynteg a ward 1 yn Ysbyty Hill House yn y pen draw, a'i bod yn ceisio cael pennawd da er mwyn ceisio newid barn y bobl yn yr ardal, na fyddant yn

On the neurosurgery unit at Swansea and Health Commission Wales's recommendation to transfer it to Cardiff, in terms of HCW's presentation and its claims, it is always a case of our having to justify why it should not go to Cardiff rather than stating the benefits of keeping it in Swansea. It is obvious that the wider issues have not been considered, namely that access to neurosurgery by people in south-east Wales is very good as there is a unit in Bristol, and that having access to neurosurgery from west Wales—from Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, and right up to Swansea—is important. That is why that facility is exceptionally important to Swansea. I am conscious of the time, so I will close.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): We will support this motion and the amendment, although, having listened to Members' contributions, in the context of the debate, I do not think that that is difficult. I would not want to take from this debate that hospital reconfiguration cannot proceed at all within Wales, as we are talking about that element of service redesign that affects delivery and impacts on community services. A massive agenda of hospital reconfiguration needs to take place that does not impinge at all upon community services—and, having listened to the contributions, I do not suppose that people would ask the Assembly Government for that not to happen—for example, service reconfiguration based on the provision of elective treatment centres, the creation of elective wards, the provision of day-case surgery, the establishment of multidisciplinary cancer teams using telemedicine, and the use of telemedicine, for example, in the provision of minor injury units. Hopefully, that type of hospital reconfiguration will continue in Wales and will continue in the spirit of the resolution that has been placed before us.

Janet Ryder: One question that was raised at the Conwy Local Health Board meeting regarding the document put forward for north Wales referred to the fact that there were some vague responses to questions regarding the removal of services from hospitals such

caniatáu hynny.

Ynglŷn â'r uned niwrolawdriniaeth yn Abertawe ac argymhelliad Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru i'w throsglwyddo i Gaerdydd, o ran cyflwyniad y Comisiwn a'i honiadau, yr ydym bob amser yn gorfod cyfiawnhau pam na ddylai fynd i Gaerdydd yn hytrach na nodi manteision ei chadw yn Abertawe. Mae'n amlwg na roddwyd ystyriaeth i'r materion ehangach, sef bod niwrolawdriniaeth ar gael yn agos i bobl yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru gan fod uned ym Mryste, a'i bod yn bwysig bod niwrolawdriniaeth ar gael i orllewin Cymru—yn sir Benfro, sir Gaerfyrddin, a hyd at Abertawe. Dyna pam y mae'r cyfleuster hwnnw'n eithriadol o bwysig i Abertawe. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r amser, felly dof i ben.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Byddwn yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn a'r gwelliant, ond, ar ôl gwrandao ar gyfraniadau Aelodau, yng nghydestun y ddadl, nid wyf yn credu bod hynny'n anodd. Ni fyddwn am ddod i'r casgliad yn sgîl y ddadl hon nad oes modd ailgyflunio ysbytai yng Nghymru o gwbl, gan ein bod yn siarad am yr elfen honno o ailgynllunio gwasanaethau sy'n effeithio ar ddarparu gwasanaeth ac yn effeithio ar wasanaethau cymunedol. Mae angen i agenda enfawr o ailgyflunio ysbytai ddigwydd nad yw'n amharu o gwbl ar wasanaethau cymunedol—ac, wedi gwrandao ar y cyfraniadau, ni thybiaf y byddai pobl yn gofyn i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad atal hynny—er enghraifft, ailgyflunio gwasanaethau ar sail darparu canolfannau trin dewisol, creu wardiau dewisol, darparu meddygfa cleifion allanol, sefydlu timau canser amlddisgyblaethol gan ddefnyddio telefeddygaeth, a defnyddio telefeddygaeth, er enghraifft, wrth ddarparu unedau mân anafiadau. Gobeithio y bydd y math hwnnw o ailgyflunio ysbytai yn parhau yng Nghymru ac yn parhau yn ysbryd y cynnig sydd wedi'i roi ger ein bron.

Janet Ryder: Yr oedd un cwestiwn a godwyd yng nghyfarfod Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Conwy ynglŷn â'r ddogfen a gyflwynwyd ar gyfer gogledd Cymru yn cyfeirio at y ffaith bod rhai ymatebion niwlog i'r cwestiynau ynghylch symud gwasanaethau o ysbytai fel

as those at St Asaph and Abergele to Glan Clwyd Hospital, Ysbyty Gwynedd and Wrexham Maelor Hospital. The responses included people saying, 'Oh, you will get a response and a plan for this in so many months' time', or, 'We will tell you where this is going to be in so many months' time'. There was no detail. People look at those three major hospital sites now and see that they are crowded. They know that when they go to those hospitals they are under major pressure and people have no faith that those sites can cope. Therefore, they want to see, before any change goes ahead, how and when those changes are going to come about and where the money is going to come from to put them in place.

Brian Gibbons: That is a fair question and I think that that is what the challenge will be in terms of the consultation process and the health service's response to the proposals that were put out in the document in north Wales.

However, to accept the main thrust of the point being put forward by most of the speakers, where service redesign involves a significant impact on community services, it is important that we give a clear indication of what shape that community service will take. If we look at the documents, particularly in the wider context of what 'Designed for Life' outlined, we can see a clear picture in terms of the direction that we want the service to develop in Wales, particularly in terms of the type of structure needed to underpin the district general hospital framework. For example, the new Tenby hospital, which I opened in June, offers a new model that brings together health, the local authority and the care home sector to deliver co-ordinated services for out-patients, minor injuries, rehabilitation, day-case benefits advice and re-ablement in a single institution. That will take the pressure off. Similarly, progress is being made in terms of Pembroke Dock hospital, which is due to open in the autumn. Again, an imaginative mix of innovative health and social care services is being provided there.

In my constituency of Neath Port Talbot, two primary care resource centres are in the

y rhai yn Llanelwy ac Abergele i Ysbyty Glan Clwyd, Ysbyty Gwynedd ac Ysbyty Maelor Wrecsam. Ymhlith yr ymatebion yr oedd pobl yn dweud, 'O, fe gewch ymateb a chynllun ar gyfer hyn ymhen hyn a hyn o fisoedd', neu, 'Fe ddywedwn ble y bydd hyn ymhen hyn a hyn o fisoedd'. Ni chafwyd dim manylion. Mae pobl yn edrych ar y tri phrif safle ysbyty hynny bellach ac yn gweld eu bod yn orlawn. Maent yn gwybod, pan fyddant yn mynd i'r ysbytai hynny, eu bod dan bwysau aruthrol ac nid oes gan bobl ffydd y gall y safleoedd hynny ymdopi. O ganlyniad, mae arnynt eisiau gweld, cyn rhoi unrhyw newid ar waith, sut a phryd y bydd y newidiadau hynny'n digwydd ac o ble y daw'r arian i'w rhoi ar waith.

Brian Gibbons: Mae hynny'n gwestiwn teg ac yr wyf yn credu mai dyna fydd yr her o ran y broses ymgynghori ac ymateb y gwasanaeth iechyd i'r cynigion a gyflwynwyd yn y ddogfen yng ngogledd Cymru.

Fodd bynnag, a derbyn y prif bwynt sy'n cael ei gyflwyno gan y rhan fwyaf o'r siaradwyr, os yw ailgynllunio gwasanaethau yn golygu effaith sylweddol ar wasanaethau cymunedol, mae'n bwysig inni nodi'n glir ar ba ffurf y bydd y gwasanaeth cymunedol hwnnw. Os ystyriwn y dogfennau, yn benodol yng nghyd-destun ehangach yr hyn a amlinellodd 'Cynlluniwyd i'w Gyflawni', gallwn weld darlun clir o ran y cyfeiriad yr hoffem i'r gwasanaeth ddatblygu yng Nghymru, yn benodol o ran y math o strwythur sydd ei angen yn sail i'r fframwaith ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth. Er enghraifft, mae'r ysbyty newydd yn Ninbych-y-pysgod, a agorais ym mis Mehefin, yn cynnig model newydd sy'n cyfuno iechyd, yr awdurdod lleol a'r sector gofal cartref ar gyfer cyflwyno gwasanaethau cydgysylltiedig i gleifion allanol, mân anafiadau, adsefydlu, cyngor ar fuddion cleifion allanol ac ailalluogi mewn un sefydliad. Bydd hynny'n lleddfu'r pwysau. Yn yr un modd, mae cynnydd yn cael ei wneud o ran ysbyty Doc Penfro, sydd ar fin agor yn yr hydref. Eto, mae cymysgedd dychmygus o wasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol arloesol yn cael ei ddarparu yno.

Yn f'etholaeth yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot, mae dwy ganolfan adnoddau gofal

process of being developed, again, to supplement what is required in a community setting. I have seen developments taking place in other parts of Wales such as Betws-y-Coed, St Asaph and Llanfairfechan, which I visited in June. This is the start of the type of community structure that is needed to underpin the wider type of service reconfiguration that is needed.

Jenny Randerson: Will you give way?

Brian Gibbons: In a minute. In July, I also visited Menter Cwm Gwendraeth, which is an extremely innovative project, with Dr Wayne Griffiths. I know that other AMs also visited it. That is the type of project that we need to support.

There is plenty of evidence to show the broad direction in which we wish to travel. We know that an extensive network of new hospitals is being proposed, including the hospital in Hollywell in north Wales and the proposals in Ebbw Vale, the Rhondda and Caerphilly and so on. That is pointing in the direction in which we want to go. It is clear that, in making this case, there is a wide set of proposals there to underpin the type of community services needed. However, in terms of the feedback on the consultation that we have received so far, I accept that people want to see more progress made in these areas before they can feel happy about taking the next step.

Jenny Randerson: On community hospitals, and specifically Aberaeron community hospital, which I visited in the summer and about which I wrote to you. The problem there has continued for a significant number of years. Your officials appear to be unable to sign off the capital development plan for the local health board. What discussions have you had with the LHB to ensure that that hospital goes ahead because money has been set aside and the site is available?

Brian Gibbons: 'Designed for Life' outlined that millions of pounds are earmarked for projects to come forward in places such as Cardigan, Aberaeron and Tregaron. However, at this point, the LHB has not submitted the detailed business case for those

sylfaenol yn cael eu datblygu, eto, i ategu'r yr hyn sydd ei angen mewn lleoliad cymunedol. Yr wyf wedi gweld datblygiadau'n digwydd mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru fel Betws-y-coed, Llanellwyr a Llanfairfechan, yr ymwelais â hwy ym mis Mehefin. Dyma ddechrau'r math o strwythur cymunedol sydd ei angen yn sail i'r math ehangach o ailgyflunio gwasanaeth sydd ei angen.

Jenny Randerson: A wnewch ildio?

Brian Gibbons: Ymhen munud. Ym mis Gorffennaf, ymwelais hefyd â Menter Cwm Gwendraeth, sy'n brosiect tra arloesol, gyda Dr Wayne Griffiths. Yr wyf yn gwybod bod ACau eraill wedi ymweld â hi hefyd. Dyma'r math o brosiect y mae angen inni ei gefnogi.

Mae digonedd o dystiolaeth sy'n dangos y cyfeiriad cyffredinol yr hoffem deithio iddo. Yr ydym yn gwybod bod rhwydwaith eang o ysbytai newydd yn cael ei gynnig, gan gynnwys yr ysbyty yn Nhreffynnon yn y gogledd a'r cynigion yng Nglynebwy, y Rhondda a Chaerffili ac yn y blaen. Mae hynny'n pwyntio i'r cyfeiriad yr ydym am fynd iddo. Mae'n amlwg, wrth gyflwyno'r achos hwn, fod set eang o gynigion yno yn sail i'r math o wasanaethau cymunedol sydd eu hangen. Fodd bynnag, o ran yr adborth a gawsom hyd yma ar yr ymgynghoriad, yr wyf yn derbyn bod pobl am weld mwy o gynnydd yn cael ei wneud yn y meysydd hyn cyn eu bod yn fodlon cymryd y cam nesaf.

Jenny Randerson: O ran ysbytai cymuned, ac yn benodol ysbyty cymuned Aberaeron, yr ymwelais ag ef yn yr haf ac yr ysgrifennais atoch amdano. Mae'r broblem yno wedi parhau ers nifer sylweddol o flynyddoedd. Mae'n ymddangos na all eich swyddogion roi sêl bendith ar y cynllun datblygu cyfalaf ar gyfer y bwrdd iechyd lleol. Pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi eu cynnal gyda'r bwrdd iechyd lleol i sicrhau bod yr ysbyty'n mynd yn ei flaen gan fod arian wedi'i glustnodi a bod y safle ar gael?

Brian Gibbons: Yn ôl 'Cynlluniwyd i'w Gyflawni', mae miliynau o bunnau wedi'u clustnodi ar gyfer prosiectau i'w cyflawni mewn mannau fel Aberteifi, Aberaeron a Thregaron. Fodd bynnag, ar hyn o bryd, nid yw'r bwrdd iechyd lleol wedi cyflwyno'r

proposals. They are anxious to do so, but we have not yet received the detailed proposals on which the capital investment board will be able to make a decision. Therefore, it is not that we are delaying making a decision at our level; we have outlined, in the 'Designed for Life' milestones, our willingness to work to deliver the service reconfiguration at community level in Ceredigion, but we need these concrete proposals to sign off on that.

Peter Black: Will you give way?

Brian Gibbons: Let me just finish this point, Peter. I will allow an intervention, if there is time.

We are conscious of the fact that this consultation has generated considerable interest and, I think that it would be fair to say, concern in many communities. However, it is unfair of Members to say that we are presenting people with a *fait accompli*. We have seen the project board's response to the initial set of proposals, for example, in mid and west Wales, and if anyone were to say that the project board's response to the original set of proposals was identical to what they consulted on, they are not informing themselves fully of the situation.

4.30 p.m.

Catherine Thomas: Will you take an intervention?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Minister, there is no time for interventions as you only have 20 seconds left.

Brian Gibbons: I will let Catherine speak for the 20 seconds.

Catherine Thomas: Minister, you referred to the importance of feedback during the consultation process. Will you congratulate my constituents in Llanelli who have collected a 37,000 signature petition against the removal of emergency surgery at Prince Philip Hospital? Can you give me an assurance on their behalf that their views and

achos busnes manwl ar gyfer y cynigion hynny. Mae'n awyddus i wneud hynny, ond hyd yma ni chawsom y cynigion manwl y bydd y bwrdd buddsoddi cyfalaf yn gallu penderfynu yn eu cylch. Felly, nid yw'n wir ein bod yn oedi rhag gwneud penderfyniad ar ein lefel ni; yr ydym wedi amlinellu, yn y cerrig milltir yn 'Cynlluniwyd i'w Gyflawni', ein parodrwydd i weithio i ailgyflunio gwasanaethau ar lefel gymunedol yng Ngheredigion, ond mae angen y cynigion pendant hyn arnom i roi sêl bendith ar hynny.

Peter Black: A wnewch ildio?

Brian Gibbons: Gadewch imi orffen y pwynt hwn, Peter. Caniatâf ymyrraeth, os bydd amser.

Yr ydym yn ymwybodol o'r ffaith bod diddordeb sylweddol yn yr ymgynghoriad hwn, a phryder yn ei sgîl mewn llawer o gymunedau, yr wyf yn credu y byddai'n deg dweud. Fodd bynnag, mae'n annheg i Aelodau ddweud ein bod yn cyflwyno *fait accompli* i bobl. Yr ydym wedi gweld ymateb y bwrdd prosiect i'r set wreiddiol o gynigion, er enghraifft, yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin, a phe byddai unrhyw un yn dweud bod ymateb y bwrdd prosiect i'r set wreiddiol o gynigion yr un fath yn union â'r hyn yr ymgynghorwyd yn ei gylch, nid ydynt yn sicrhau eu bod yn cael y wybodaeth lawn am y sefyllfa.

Catherine Thomas: A wnewch dderbyn ymyriad?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Weinidog, nid oes dim amser ar gyfer ymyriadau gan mai dim ond 20 eiliad sydd gennych ar ôl.

Brian Gibbons: Gadawaf i Catherine siarad am yr 20 eiliad.

Catherine Thomas: Weinidog, cyfeiriasoch at bwysigrwydd adborth yn ystod y broses ymgynghori. A wnewch longyfarch fy etholwyr yn Llanelli sydd wedi casglu deiseb sydd â 37,000 o lofnodion arni yn erbyn symud llawdriniaeth frys o Ysbyty'r Tywysog Philip? A allwch roi sicrwydd imi ar eu rhan y gwrandewir ar eu barn a'u

concerns will be listened to?

Brian Gibbons: Yes. I welcome that, because, unless the consultation process responds to local needs, the added value that such processes are intended to deliver will not happen.

Helen Mary Jones: I begin by thanking all those who have contributed to this debate. I must respond to some of the comments made by Jonathan Morgan about the wording of this motion. It was worded very carefully—and I concur that that does not always lead to the most elegant of prose—precisely to give the Government an opportunity to support it. If that support does not take the form of action, Jonathan Morgan may be reassured, as may everyone else in this Chamber, that this party will seek an opportunity to put down a more rigorous motion that would set out what needed to be done. Maybe I am mistaken in giving the Minister the benefit of the doubt, but it is worth trying from time to time.

I also thank Jenny Randerson and Kirsty Williams for their contributions. We will be accepting the Liberal Democrats' amendment. It enhances the motion and we are grateful to them.

We have heard a lot in the course of this debate about the weaknesses of the current consultation process. This motion seeks to establish, as a principle, that hospital services should not be changed or reduced without adequately planned community provision. I accept that the term 'adequate' is broad and will need tighter definition, but I think that we all know what we mean. That is a principle that we should all be able to support. This has far-reaching implications for those reconfigurations currently ongoing. We would submit that, if this motion is passed and taken seriously, those processes will need to be stopped and will need to be started again as, in a sense, is already happening in Mid and West Wales—and I will return to that in a moment.

Health bodies need to set out clearly what community provision they will put in place, where, and why, before asking communities

pryderon?

Brian Gibbons: Gallaf. Yr wyf yn croesawu hynny, oherwydd, os nad yw'r broses ymgynghori'n ymateb i anghenion lleol, ni cheir y gwerth ychwanegol y bwriedir i brosesau o'r fath ei sicrhau.

Helen Mary Jones: Hoffwn ddechrau drwy ddiolch i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Rhaid imi ymateb i rai o'r sylwadau a gyflwynwyd gan Jonathan Morgan ynglŷn â geiriad y cynnig hwn. Fe'i geiriwyd yn ofalus iawn—a chytunaf nad yw hynny bob amser yn arwain at y rhyddiaith fwyaf cain—gyda'r union fwriad o roi cyfle i'r Llywodraeth ei gefnogi. Os na thry'r gefnogaeth honno'n weithredu, gallaf sicrhau Jonathan Morgan, a phawb arall yn y Siambr hon, y bydd y blaid hon yn chwilio am gyfle i gyflwyno cynnig cryfach a fyddai'n amlinellu'r hyn sydd angen ei wneud. Efallai fy mod yn cyfeiliorni wrth roi mantais yr amheuaeth i'r Gweinidog, ond mae'n werth rhoi cynnig arni o bryd i'w gilydd.

Diolch hefyd i Jenny Randerson a Kirsty Williams am eu cyfraniadau. Byddwn yn derbyn gwelliant y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Mae'n cryfhau'r cynnig ac yr ydym yn ddiolchgar iddynt.

Clywsom lawer yn ystod y ddadl hon am wendidau'r broses ymgynghori ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r cynnig hwn yn ceisio sefydlu, fel egwyddor, na ddylid newid na lleihau gwasanaethau ysbytai heb gynllunio darpariaeth ddigonol yn y gymuned. Derbyniaf fod y term 'digonol' yn eang ac y bydd angen diffiniad tynnach, ond yr wyf yn meddwl ein bod i gyd yn gwybod beth yr ydym yn ei olygu. Mae hynny'n egwyddor y dylai pawb ohonom allu ei chefnogi. Mae gan hyn oblygiadau pellgyrhaeddol i'r prosesau ailgyflunio hynny sydd ar y gweill ar hyn o bryd. Yr ydym yn awgrymu, os derbynnir y cynnig hwn a'i gymryd o ddifrif, y bydd angen atal y prosesau hynny a'u cychwyn eto, fel sydd eisoes yn digwydd, ar ryw ystyr, yn y Canolbarth a'r Gorllewin—a deuaf yn ôl at hynny mewn munud.

Mae angen i gyrff iechyd nodi'n glir pa ddarpariaeth gymunedol y byddant yn ei sefydlu, ymhle, a pham, cyn gofyn i

to accept radical changes to hospital services. I stress that we are not saying 'no' to change. As others have said, change is necessary. However, it has to be change that is driven by the improvement and modernisation of services and not by practical expediencies such as the working times directive, which we have known about for 10 years at least, or by a cost-cutting agenda. That is the suspicion that people have. We cannot expect communities to accept what they perceive to be cuts to hospital services unless they understand the positives that are in its place.

Many other speakers—Elin Jones, Janet Ryder, Dai Lloyd, Kirsty Williams, Alun Cairns and Denise Idris Jones—have referred to the massive community response against these proposals as they stand, particularly in Mid and West Wales and in the north, but I think that it is true everywhere, as we have heard today. I also think that the different reactions to those concerns from the health bodies in different parts of Wales are interesting. The north seems intent upon pressing ahead, whereas the process is being looked at again in Mid and West Wales. There are those of us who believe that this may simply be a matter of kicking the process into the long grass because of the marginal seats that may be affected. The Government may also feel that seats in the north are less marginal, but it may be in for some surprises. However, we have to be clear that this should not be an agenda that is driven by party politics from anyone's side.

Leighton Andrews: Will you accept an intervention on that point?

Helen Mary Jones: I will come back to you in a moment, if I have time.

I am glad that the Labour group and the Minister will be supporting this, but it is not enough for the Minister simply to support it; he has to act. I am afraid that I detected a complacency in his response, which I find concerning—and I am in no doubt that some of his Labour colleagues will also find it concerning. I will give way to Leighton.

gymunedau dderbyn newidiadau radical i wasanaethau ysbytai. Pwysleisiaf nad ydym yn dweud 'na' wrth newid. Fel y dywedodd eraill, mae angen newid. Fodd bynnag, rhaid iddo fod yn newid sy'n cael ei ysgogi gan yr angen i wella a moderneiddio gwasanaethau, ac nid gan hwylustod ymarferol fel y gyfarwyddeb oriau gwaith, sydd yn hysbys inni ers 10 mlynedd o leiaf, na chan agenda torri costau. Hynny yw'r amheuaeth sydd gan bobl. Ni allwn ddisgwyl i gymunedau dderbyn yr hyn y maent hwy'n ei weld fel toriadau yng ngwasanaethau ysbytai oni bai eu bod yn deall y pethau cadarnhaol a ddaw yn eu lle.

Cyfeiriodd sawl siaradwr arall—Elin Jones, Janet Ryder, Dai Lloyd, Kirsty Williams, Alun Cairns a Denise Idris Jones—at yr ymateb aruthrol yn y gymuned yn erbyn y cynigion hyn fel y maent, yn enwedig yn y Canolbarth a'r Gorllewin ac yn y gogledd, ond yr wyf yn meddwl bod hynny'n wir ym mhobman, fel y clywsom heddiw. Yr wyf yn meddwl hefyd fod y gwahanol adweithiau i'r pryderon hynny gan y cyrff iechyd mewn gwahanol rannau o Gymru'n ddi-ddorol. Mae'r gogledd fel petai'n benderfynol o fwrw ymlaen, tra bod ailedrych ar y broses yn y Canolbarth a'r Gorllewin. Mae rhai yn ein plith sydd yn credu efallai mai dim ond mater o fwrw'r broses o'r neilltu yw hyn oherwydd y seddi ymylol y gallai effeithio arnynt. Efallai fod y Llywodraeth hithau'n teimlo bod seddi yn y gogledd yn llai ymylol, ond efallai y bydd yn cael ambell syndod. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni fod yn glir na ddylai hyn fod yn agenda sy'n cael ei hysgogi gan wleidyddiaeth plaid o du neb.

Leighton Andrews: A dderbyniwch ymyriad ar y pwynt hwnnw?

Helen Mary Jones: Deuaf yn ôl atoch mewn munud, os bydd gennyf amser.

Yr wyf yn falch y bydd y grŵp Llafur a'r Gweinidog yn cefnogi hyn, ond nid yw'n ddigon i'r Gweinidog ei gefnogi'n unig, rhaid iddo weithredu. Mae arnaf ofn imi synhwyro rhyw hunanfodlonrwydd yn ei ymateb, sydd yn peri pryder imi—ac nid wyf yn amau dim na fydd yn peri pryder i rai o'i gyd-Aelodau Llafur hefyd. Ildiaf i Leighton.

Leighton Andrews: I heard you say that this should not be a party-political matter. Would you, therefore, condemn a leaflet that has been circulated by Plaid Cymru in my constituency, which says that Labour is threatening to close the new Glamorgan hospital? There has been no proposal to close the Royal Glamorgan Hospital. That is a lie. Will you condemn that lie circulated by Plaid Cymru in the Rhondda?

Helen Mary Jones: It sounds remarkably like some of the things that your colleagues have been saying in seats in west Wales and, no, I will do nothing of the kind. These are decisions that are, ultimately, made by Ministers. I will come to that in a moment.

I am concerned that the Minister, in supporting this in principle, appears to be taking a complacent line. He seems to misunderstand the motion, which says no reconfiguration until community services are in place. The Minister needs to understand how low the faith in health decision makers is across Wales. In Llanelli, I have not met anyone who trusts the NHS trust.

People suspect that this is being driven by a cost-cutting agenda. Of course, resources are not endless and there is no doubt that they need to be directed. However, I cannot refer to resources without making reference to the Barnett formula. I know that the Government benches find this tedious but the fact is that, if funding for the Assembly were based on need and not on numbers, we would have more to provide for the health needs of our people. We also have the debt of £100 million run up by our health bodies that the Minister seems to be doing little to address. Be that as it may, the Minister needs to take a lead if he and his colleagues are to support this motion. A series of projects is all very well but he needs to understand that we need a national approach; we need some leadership. The Minister needs to take a lead to ensure that all future changes in NHS services are based on the principle that we established today, and, to do that, he needs to understand that this has not been the case thus far.

Leighton Andrews: Fe'ch clywais yn dweud na ddylai hyn fod yn fater gwleidyddiaeth plaid. A wnewch, felly, gondemnio taflen sydd wedi'i dosbarthu gan Blaid Cymru yn fy etholaeth, sydd yn dweud bod Llafur yn bygwth cau ysbyty newydd Morgannwg? Ni fu dim cynnig i gau Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg. Celwydd yw hynny. A wnewch gondemnio'r celwydd hwnnw a gylchredwyd gan Blaid Cymru yn y Rhondda?

Helen Mary Jones: Mae'n swnio'n hynod o debyg i rai o'r pethau y mae eich cyd-Aelodau wedi bod yn eu dweud mewn seddi yn y gorllewin, a na, ni wnaif ddim byd o'r fath. Penderfyniadau yw'r rhain a wneir yn y pen draw gan Weinidogion. Deuaf at hynny mewn munud.

Yr wyf yn bryderus bod y Gweinidog, wrth gefnogi hyn mewn egwyddor, fel petai'n cymryd agwedd hunanfodlon. Mae fel petai'n camddeall y cynnig, sy'n dweud na ddylai fod dim ailgyflunio nes y bydd gwasanaethau cymunedol wedi'u sefydlu. Mae angen i'r Gweinidog ddeall cyn lleied o ffydd sydd yn y rhai sydd yn gwneud penderfyniadau ynghylch iechyd ledled Cymru. Yn Llanelli, nid wyf wedi cwrdd â neb sydd yn ymddiried yn yr ymddiriedolaeth GIG.

Mae pobl yn amau bod hyn yn cael ei symbylu gan agenda torri costau. Wrth gwrs, nid yw adnoddau'n ddiderfyn ac nid oes dwywaith nad oes angen eu cyfeirio. Fodd bynnag, ni allaf gyfeirio at adnoddau heb sôn am fformiwla Barnett. Gwn fod hyn yn ddiflas i feinciau'r Llywodraeth ond y ffaith yw, pe bai cyllid y Cynulliad wedi'i seilio ar angen ac nid ar rifau, y byddai gennym fwy i ddarparu ar gyfer anghenion iechyd ein pobl. Mae'r ddyled o £100 miliwn gennym hefyd, sydd wedi'i chreu gan ein cyrff iechyd, nad ymddengys fod y Gweinidog yn gwneud fawr ddim yn ei chylch. Boed hynny fel y bo, mae angen i'r Gweinidog ddangos arweiniad os ydyw ef a'i gyd-Aelodau am gefnogi'r cynnig hwn. Popeth yn dda o gael cyfres o brosiectau, ond mae angen iddo ddeall bod angen inni edrych ar hyn yn genedlaethol; mae angen arweiniad. Mae angen i'r Gweinidog roi arweiniad er mwyn sicrhau y seilir pob newid yng ngwasanaethau'r GIG yn y dyfodol ar yr egwyddor yr ydym wedi'i sefydlu heddiw, ac i wneud hynny, mae

angen iddo ddeall nad felly y mae wedi bod hyd yma.

People's expectations are quite simple: they want good-quality health services provided as close as possible to their homes. The Minister needs to ensure that people in communities across Wales are meaningfully involved in the debate about how this can best be achieved. The Minister says that people have not been presented with a *fait accompli*. He must understand that that is how they feel even if it is not so, and that the confidence in the health bodies to listen and respond is low, as Jenny Randerson said.

Mae disgwyliadau pobl yn eithaf syml: mae arnynt eisiau gwasanaethau iechyd o ansawdd da wedi'u darparu mor agos ag y bo modd at eu cartrefi. Mae angen i'r Gweinidog sicrhau y caiff pobl mewn cymunedau ledled Cymru lais ystyrllon yn y ddaidl ynghylch beth yw'r dull gorau o gyflawni hyn. Dywed y Gweinidog nad oes *fait accompli* wedi'i gyflwyno i bobl. Rhaid iddo ddeall mai dyna sut y maent yn teimlo hyd yn oed os nad felly y mae, ac nad oes fawr o hyder yn y cyrff iechyd i wrando ac ymateb, fel y dywedodd Jenny Randerson.

The Minister needs to ensure that people are meaningfully consulted, which means stopping this process and starting it again. It is his responsibility. He appoints those who sit on the various boards, or sets the terms of reference on which they are appointed, the policy frameworks, targets, priorities, and the budget. Therefore, he is in charge.

Mae angen i'r Gweinidog sicrhau yr ymgynghorir â phobl mewn modd ystyrllon, sy'n golygu atal y broses hon ac aildechrau arni. Ei gyfrifoldeb ef ydyw. Ef sy'n penodi'r rhai sydd yn eistedd ar y gwahanol fyrddau, neu sy'n pennu'r cylch gorchwyl y'u penodir i'w gyflawni, y fframweithiau polisi, y targedau, y blaenoriaethau, a'r gyllideb. Felly, ef sydd wrth y llyw.

I stress again that the motion is deliberately worded in such a way so as to get support across the Assembly, and I sincerely hope that carrying the motion will lead to a new beginning in how we debate the future of our health services in this nation. It will be a beginning based on trust, in an open and transparent process that is in the best interests of us all—all users of these services, as well as those who make decisions about them. The new process should be based on the principle that services should not be withdrawn until proper alternatives are planned and ready to go.

Pwysleisiaf eto fod y cynnig wedi'i eirio'n fwriadol yn y fath fodd fel ei fod yn cael cefnogaeth ar draws y Cynulliad, a gobeithiaf yn ddiffuant y bydd derbyn y cynnig yn arwain at gychwyn o'r newydd o ran sut yr ydym yn trafod dyfodol ein gwasanaethau iechyd yn y genedl hon. Bydd yn gychwyn sy'n seiliedig ar ymddiriedaeth, mewn proses agored a thryloyw sydd er budd inni i gyd—pawb sydd yn defnyddio'r gwasanaethau hyn, yn ogystal â'r rhai sydd yn gwneud penderfyniadau yn eu cylch. Dylai'r broses newydd fod yn seiliedig ar yr egwyddor na ddylid tynnu gwasanaethau yn ôl nes y bydd gwasanaethau eraill priodol wedi'u cynllunio ac yn barod i ddechrau.

Given that the delivery of this motion of principle is in the hands of a Labour Assembly Government that has broken its promise on homecare, and has presided over the development of a labyrinthine, costly decision-making process in health, which is the opposite of transparent and accountable, I am not sanguine. However, let me reassure the Assembly. If the Minister does not act, he will be subject to further opposition debates tabled on this matter where we will seek to

Gan fod cyflawni'r cynnig hwn o egwyddor yn nwylo Llywodraeth Lafur yn y Cynulliad sydd wedi torri'i haddewid ar ofal cartref, ac wedi bod wrth y llyw wrth i broses ddryslyd a chostus gael ei datblygu o ran gwneud penderfyniadau ym maes iechyd, sef y gwrthwyneb i fod yn dryloyw ac atebol, nid wyf yn ffyddiog. Fodd bynnag, gadewch imi sicrhau'r Cynulliad. Os na weithreda'r Gweinidog, fe gyflwynir dadleuon pellach gan y gwrthbleidiau ar y mater hwn lle y

tie him down. If he fails to act, we will force his hand, but, given the consensus over this debate, I live in hope if not in expectation. I commend the motion to the Assembly.

byddwn yn ceisio'i orfodi. Os na weithreda, fe'i gorfodwn i wneud hynny, ond, o ystyried y consensws yn y ddadl hon, yr wyf yn byw mewn gobaith er nad wyf yn ddisgwylgar. Cymeradwyaf y cynnig i'r Cynulliad.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 1: For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

Motion NDM3222 as amended: to propose that

Cynnig NDM3222 fel y'i diwygiwyd: cynnig bod

the National Assembly

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. believes that no reconfiguration of hospital services should take place without adequately planned community provision; and

1. yn credu na ddylai gwasanaethau ysbytai gael eu hailgyflunio heb ddarpariaeth gymunedol wedi'i chynllunio'n ddigonol; ac

2. believes that before any reconfiguration occurs there must be genuine public consultation, with the views of local communities not only listened to but taken on board.

2. yn credu bod yn rhaid cael gwir ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus cyn i unrhyw ailgyflunio ddigwydd, gyda safbwyntiau cymunedau lleol nid yn unig yn cael gwrandawriad ond yn cael eu hystyried.

Cynnig fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Amended motion: For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val

Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig fel y'i diwygiwyd.
 Amended motion carried.*

Diogelwch ar y Ffyrdd Road Safety

Motion (NDM3223): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM3223): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. recognises the valuable contribution of the Welsh Assembly Government to improving road safety for children; and

1. yn cydnabod cyfraniad gwerthfawr Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru at wella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd i blant; a

2. notes that the target of reducing the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50 per cent by 2010 has already been met.

2. yn nodi bod y targed o gael gostyngiad o 50 y cant erbyn 2010 yn nifer y plant a leddir neu a niweidir yn ddifrifol eisoes wedi'i gyflawni.

Amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. In point 1 delete 'recognises the valuable contribution of' and replace with

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ym mhwynt 1, dileu 'yn cydnabod cyfraniad gwerthfawr' a rhoi yn ei le

expects a valuable contribution from

yn disgwyl cyfraniad gwerthfawr gan

Amendment 2 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. In point 1 after 'children' insert:

Gwelliant 2 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ym mhwynt 1, cynnwys ar ôl 'i blant':

but regrets the fact that 180 people were killed on Welsh roads in 2005 and calls for more work to be done to reduce the number of casualties

ond yn gresynu at y ffaith bod 180 o bobl wedi'u lladd ar ffyrdd Cymru yn 2005 ac yn galw am wneud mwy o waith i leihau nifer y damweiniau

Amendment 3 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 3 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government, once empowered to do so, to bring forward legislation to:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, unwaith y caiff y pwerau i wneud hynny, i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth i:

- a) *ensure that each child using LEA-funded transport has a seatbelt;* a) *sicrhau bod gan bob plentyn sy'n defnyddio cludiant a gyllidir gan AALLau wregys diogelwch;*
- b) *carry out a Criminal Records Bureau check on all drivers of school transport;* b) *sicrhau bod y Swyddfa Cofnodion Troseddol yn cynnal ymchwiliad i gefndir pob un a benodir i gludo plant i'r ysgol;*
- c) *carry out and publish a risk assessment of all vehicles prior to the award of any contract for school transport.* c) *sicrhau bod asesiad risg o bob cerbyd yn cael ei gynnal a'i gyhoeddi cyn dyfarnu unrhyw gontract ar gyfer cludiant i'r ysgol.*

Amendment 4 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 4 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

notes with concern that the rate of children killed on the roads in Wales is still higher than that of the England, Scotland and UK averages.

yn nodi gyda phryder fod cyfradd y plant a leddir ar ffyrdd Cymru yn dal yn uwch na'r cyfartaledd yn Lloegr, yr Alban a'r DU.

Amendment 5 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 5 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

notes with concern that despite 50 per cent less children dying on the roads in Wales this year, this has not been a steady decrease and that numbers fluctuate every year.

yn nodi gyda phryder, er bod 50 y cant yn llai o blant wedi marw ar ffyrdd Cymru eleni, nad yw hwn wedi bod yn ostyngiad cyson a bod y niferoedd yn amrywio bob blwyddyn.

Amendment 6 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 6 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

recognises the important role speed cameras have to play in improving road safety, while at the same time recognising concerns that some cameras are merely placed for revenue generation, rather than improving road safety, and calls upon the Welsh Assembly Government to conduct an audit of camera placement to ensure maximum road safety improvements.

yn cydnabod rôl bwysig camerâu cyflymder wrth wella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd, gan gydnabod ar yr un pryd bryderon bod rhai camerâu'n cael eu gosod er mwyn cynhyrchu refeniw yn unig, yn hytrach nag er mwyn gwella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gynnal archwiliad o leoliadau camerâu i sicrhau'r gwelliannau gorau posibl i ddiogelwch ar y ffyrdd.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 2 and 3 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, amendments 4 and 5 in the name of Kirsty Williams and amendment 6 in the name of Lisa Francis.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2 a 3 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, gwelliannau 4 a 5 yn enw Kirsty Williams a gwelliant 6 yn enw Lisa Francis.

Before I call the Deputy Minister to propose the motion, I should say that I have only three Members from the opposition parties' backbenches wishing to speak, but I have

Cyn galw ar y Dirprwy Weinidog i gynnig y cynnig, dylwn ddweud mai dim ond tri Aelod sydd gennyf o feinciau cefn y gwrthbleidiau sy'n dymuno siarad, ond bod gennyf gymaint

double that number from the Government. The Government backbenchers will not all get in unless they make succinct speeches.

The Deputy Minister for Enterprise, Innovation and Networks (Tamsin Dunwoody): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. recognises the valuable contribution of the Welsh Assembly Government to improving road safety for children; and

2. notes that the target of reducing the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50 per cent by 2010 has already been met. (NDM3223)

4.40 p.m.

Children are among our most vulnerable road users. We have made great efforts over several years to reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured in road collisions, and we have achieved a big reduction. Many of you will be familiar with the casualty reduction targets that we have set ourselves, but they bear repeating. By 2010, we want to reduce the total number of deaths and seriously injured on Welsh roads by 40 per cent. We are on course to meet that target. The figures for 2005 already show that we have already achieved a 34 per cent reduction, based on the average for 1994-98.

Eleanor Burnham: Thank you, Tamsin. It is very good of you to take an intervention. It was on that very point that I was hoping to ask whether you thought that the Welsh Assembly Government could do something, because, apparently, nearly 430 below the age of 15 have been injured in incidents each year, including in north Wales. I wondered what exactly the Welsh Assembly Government is doing to try to reduce this.

Tamsin Dunwoody: If you would let me speak, you might find out.

However, even more challenging than that,

ddwywaith â hynny o'r Llywodraeth. Ni fydd pawb o feinciau cefn y Llywodraeth yn cael cyfle oni wnânt areithiau cryno.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Fenter, Arloesi a Rhwydweithiau (Tamsin Dunwoody): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn cydnabod cyfraniad gwerthfawr Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru at wella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd i blant; a

2. yn nodi bod y targed o gael gostyngiad o 50 y cant erbyn 2010 yn nifer y plant a leddir neu a niweidir yn ddifrifol eisoes wedi'i gyflawni. (NDM3223)

Mae plant ymysg ein defnyddwyr ffyrdd mwyaf agored i niwed. Yr ydym wedi gwneud ymdrechion mawr ers blynyddoedd lawer i leihau nifer y plant sy'n cael eu lladd neu eu hanafu'n ddifrifol mewn damweiniau ffyrdd, ac yr ydym wedi sicrhau gostyngiad mawr. Bydd llawer ohonoch yn gyfarwydd â'n targedau ar gyfer lleihau'r niferoedd a gaiff eu lladd neu eu hanafu, ond mae'n werth eu hailadrodd. Erbyn 2010, mae arnom eisiau gostwng cyfanswm nifer y rhai sy'n cael eu lladd neu eu hanafu'n ddifrifol ar ffyrdd Cymru 40 y cant. Yr ydym ar y trywydd iawn i gyrraedd y targed hwnnw. Dengys ffigurau 2005 ein bod eisoes wedi llwyddo i sicrhau gostyngiad o 34 y cant, ar sail y cyfartaledd ar gyfer 1994-98.

Eleanor Burnham: Diolch, Tamsin. Chwarae teg ichi am dderbyn ymyriad. Ar yr union bwynt hwnnw yr oeddwn yn gobeithio gofyn a oeddech yn meddwl y gallai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wneud rhywbeth, oherwydd ymddengys fod bron 430 dan 15 oed wedi cael eu hanafu mewn digwyddiadau bob blwyddyn, gan gynnwys yn y gogledd. Meddwl yr oeddwn tybed beth yn union y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n ei wneud i geisio lleihau hyn.

Tamsin Dunwoody: Pe baech yn gadael imi siarad, efallai y caech wybod.

Fodd bynnag, ac yr oedd hyn yn fwy o her na

we were determined to halve the number of children killed or seriously injured on our roads. The latest casualty figures do show that reduction that I mentioned before you rose to speak. In reality, this means that 154 fewer children have been killed or seriously injured in road collisions. We have already reached our target for 2010, but we can never be complacent, and there is still much that can be done to achieve further reductions.

Many organisations are involved in the work to reduce the number of child road casualties, which include the Assembly, local authorities, the police, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, fire and rescue services, schools and teachers, voluntary road safety organisations, parents and, more importantly, children themselves. We are very lucky that here in Wales we have well established successful partnerships, that work together to ensure that we achieve as much as we can. We certainly acknowledge that local authorities have a leading role in casualty reduction. This includes the design and maintenance of local roads, local publicity campaigns, delivering road safety education, and working with local schools.

David Lloyd: There are calls in Swansea to close the Kingsway to traffic on Friday and Saturday nights, following a boy-racer-initiated death last year, and a petition has gone to the Swansea City and County Council last week. Is that the sort of initiative that you would think of supporting, following the words you have just said?

Tamsin Dunwoody: I was actually discussing local authority involvement, but I am fully aware of the police call to close Kingsway following that tragic accident. I have to say that each individual example needs to be looked at on its own merits, and I would not give you an assurance now that Kingsway should be shut. There are other measures that we would look at closely with police, before we would make such a recommendation. However, I am fully aware

hynny hyd yn oed, yr oeddem yn benderfynol o haneru nifer y plant sy'n cael eu lladd neu eu hanafu'n ddifrifol ar ein ffyrdd. Mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf yn dangos y gostyngiad hwnnw a grybwyllais cyn ichi godi i siarad. Mewn gwirionedd, mae hyn yn golygu bod 154 yn llai o blant wedi'u lladd neu eu hanafu'n ddifrifol mewn damweiniau ffordd. Yr ydym eisoes wedi cyrraedd ein targed ar gyfer 2010, ond ni allwn fyth laesu dwylo, ac mae llawer y gellir ei wneud o hyd i sicrhau gostyngiadau pellach.

Mae llawer o sefydliadau'n ymwneud â'r gwaith o leihau nifer y plant sy'n cael eu lladd neu eu hanafu'n ddifrifol ar ein ffyrdd, gan gynnwys y Cynulliad, yr awdurdodau lleol, yr heddlu, y Gymdeithas Frenhinol er Atal Damweiniau, y gwasanaethau tân ac achub, ysgolion ac athrawon, cyrff gwirfoddol yn ymwneud â diogelwch ar y ffyrdd, rhieni, ac, yn bwysicach, plant eu hunain. Yr ydym yn ffodus iawn bod gennym yma yng Nghymru bartneriaethau llwyddiannus sydd wedi hen ennill eu plwyf, sy'n cydweithio i sicrhau ein bod yn cyflawni cymaint ag y gallwn. Yn sicr, cydnabyddwn fod gan yr awdurdodau lleol rôl flaenllaw o ran gostwng y niferoedd. Mae hyn yn cynnwys cynllunio a chynnal ffyrdd lleol, ymgyrchoedd cyhoeddusrwydd lleol, darparu addysg diogelwch ar y ffyrdd, a gweithio gydag ysgolion lleol.

David Lloyd: Mae galwadau yn Abertawe am gau Ffordd y Brenin i draffig ar nos Wener a nos Sadwrn, yn sgîl marwolaeth a achoswyd gan fachgen yn goryrru y llynedd, ac mae deiseb wedi mynd i Gyngor Dinas a Sir Abertawe yr wythnos diwethaf. Ai'r math hwnnw o fenter y byddech yn ystyried ei gefnogi, yn sgîl yr hyn yr ydych newydd ei ddweud?

Tamsin Dunwoody: Trafod cyfranogiad awdurdodau lleol yr oeddwn a dweud y gwir, ond yr wyf yn gwbl ymwybodol o alwad yr heddlu am gau Ffordd y Brenin wedi'r ddamwain drasig honno. Rhaid imi ddweud bod angen edrych ar bob enghraifft unigol fesul un, ac ni fyddwn yn rhoi sicrwydd ichi yn awr y dylid cau Ffordd y Brenin. Mae mesurau eraill y byddem yn edrych arnynt yn ofalus gyda'r heddlu cyn gwneud argymhelliad o'r fath. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf

of its request to do so.

As I was saying, local authorities work closely with us in delivering our road safety education, and work with local schools and other local organisations. We realise the importance of local authorities in trying to ensure that improvements to road safety in local areas are funded properly. That is why we have been allocating direct grants to local authorities since 2000. Approximately £42 million has been distributed to date. Many schemes that improve road safety through a combination of engineering, education, training and publicity have been implemented directly with this funding. An example is the children's traffic club, which helps parents and carers to teach pre-school children—between the ages of three and four and a half—how to be safe on the roads when they are out and about. That is now being offered free to nearly all three-year-olds in Wales.

Brynle Williams: I am sorry to interrupt. Is there a way around this? I have seen zoned speeding limits in several other countries, particularly outside schools, bringing speed limits in a certain area right down to, say, 15mph, which should be policed regularly and severely. As you have pointed out along with everyone else, the most important things in our lives are our children, and these wholesale accidents have to be stopped.

Tamsin Dunwoody: Thank you, Brynle. One of our manifesto commitments is to extend the use of 20mph zones around schools across Wales. Local authorities have put many in place, which have contributed directly to casualty reductions, but there is scope to do more. I would like local authorities to continue to consider the installation of 20mph speed limit zones around where children are—not just around schools, but around play areas, as well as the routes to and from those play areas.

yn gwbl ymwybodol o'u cais am wneud hynny.

Fel yr oeddwn yn dweud, mae'r awdurdodau lleol yn cydweithio'n agos gyda ni i gyflwyno'n haddysg ynghylch diogelwch ar y ffyrdd, a gweithio gydag ysgolion lleol a chyrff lleol eraill. Sylweddolwn bwysigrwydd yr awdurdodau lleol wrth geisio sicrhau y rhoddir cyllid priodol ar gyfer gwelliannau i ddiogelwch ar y ffyrdd mewn ardaloedd lleol. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi bod yn dyrannu grantiau uniongyrchol i awdurdodau lleol ers 2000. Mae tua £42 miliwn wedi'i ddosbarthu hyd yma. Mae llawer o gynlluniau sydd yn gwella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd drwy gyfuniad o beirianeg, addysg, hyfforddiant a chyhoeddusrwydd wedi'u rhoi ar waith yn uniongyrchol gyda'r arian hwn. Un enghraifft yw'r clwb traffig i blant, sy'n helpu rhieni a gofalwyr i ddysgu plant cyn oed ysgol—rhwng tair a phedair blwydd a hanner oed—sut i fod yn ddiogel ar y ffyrdd pan fyddant yn mynd o gwmpas. Mae hynny bellach yn cael ei gynnig yn rhad ac am ddim i bron pob plentyn teirblwydd oed yng Nghymru.

Brynle Williams: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf dorri ar eich traws. A oes modd datrys hyn? Yr wyf wedi gweld parthau cyfyngu cyflymder mewn sawl gwlad arall, yn enwedig y tu allan i ysgolion, yn dod â'r cyflymder uchaf mewn ardal benodol i lawr hyd at 15 mya, dyweder, a dylid plismona hynny'n rheolaidd ac yn llym. Fel yr ydych wedi nodi, ynghyd â phawb arall, ein plant yw'r pethau pwysicaf yn ein bywydau, a rhaid rhoi terfyn ar y damweiniau hyn sydd ar raddfa eang.

Tamsin Dunwoody: Diolch, Brynle. Un o'n haddewidion yn ein maniffesto yw estyn y defnydd o barthau 20 mya y tu allan i ysgolion ledled y wlad. Mae awdurdodau lleol wedi sefydlu llawer o'r rhain, sydd wedi cyfrannu'n uniongyrchol at ostwng y niferoedd sy'n cael eu lladd a'u hanafu, ond nid da lle gellir gwell. Hoffwn i'r awdurdodau lleol barhau i ystyried sefydlu parthau cyfyngu cyflymder i 20 mya mewn ardaloedd lle y ceir plant—nid dim ond o gwmpas ysgolion, ond o gwmpas mannau chwarae, yn ogystal â'r ffyrdd i'r mannau chwarae hynny ac oddi yno.

Junior road safety officers are another example, and they have been appointed in many schools across the country. That is a scheme whereby children get directly involved in road safety issues. It allows them to highlight issues that affect them locally, and raise awareness of road safety in their school and the wider community. Role playing and theatrical presentations to students are also now commonplace across Wales. Again, these are very effective in conveying road safety messages when part of a planned programme.

Significant road safety improvements can be gained through the design and engineering of road layouts. Some of the measures funded through our local road safety grant and Safe Routes to School are specifically targeted at children, but may benefit all road users; the 20 mph zone is a specific example of that.

The growing use of the car for the school journey is well documented, and we are working hard to reduce dependence on the car for school journeys. This includes encouraging more children to walk or cycle to school. The focus of this work is mainly on reducing congestion and pollution, but also on encouraging children to develop a healthier lifestyle, in line with our Assembly policies to improve children's health, reduce obesity, and encourage more physical activity. Road safety is also a key element of that. Developing safe routes to school is central to encouraging more walking and cycling.

Our Safe Routes to School initiative goes from strength to strength. Since 2000, we have allocated over £22 million to schemes across the country. Every local authority has received funding, and over 350 schools now have safe routes in place. Our initiative continues to attract universal praise, and Sustrans frequently quotes Wales as an exemplar.

A key element of our work to promote road safety among primary school children is the Kerbcraft child pedestrian training scheme.

Mae swyddogion iau diogelwch ar y ffyrdd yn enghraifft arall, ac fe'u penodwyd mewn llawer o ysgolion ledled y wlad. Mae hwnnw'n gynllun lle y bydd plant yn ymwneud yn uniongyrchol â materion diogelwch ar y ffyrdd. Mae'n caniatáu iddynt dynnu sylw at faterion sydd yn effeithio arnynt yn lleol, a hybu ymwybyddiaeth o ddiogelwch ar y ffyrdd yn eu hysgol ac yn y gymuned ehangach. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae chwarae rolau a chyflwyniadau theatr i fyfyrwyr yn gyffredin ledled Cymru bellach. Mae'r rhain hefyd yn effeithiol iawn o ran cyfleu negeseuon am ddiogelwch ar y ffyrdd fel rhan o raglen sydd wedi'i chynllunio.

Gellir gwella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd yn sylweddol drwy gynllunio ac adeiladu trefn ffyrdd. Mae rhai o'r mesurau a ariannwyd drwy ein grant diogelwch ffyrdd lleol a Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol wedi'u targedu'n benodol ar blant, ond gallent fod o fudd i bawb sydd yn defnyddio'r ffyrdd: mae'r parth 20 milltir yr awr yn enghraifft benodol o hynny.

Mae cryn dystiolaeth i ddangos bod ceir yn cael eu defnyddio fwyfwy ar gyfer y daith i'r ysgol, ac yr ydym yn ymdrechu i leihau'r ddibyniaeth ar geir ar gyfer teithiau i'r ysgol. Mae hynny'n cynnwys annog mwy o blant i gerdded neu seiclo i'r ysgol. Prif amcan y gwaith hwn yw lleihau tagfeydd a llygredd, yn ogystal â chymell plant i ddatblygu ffordd iachach o fyw, yn unol â pholisïau ein Cynulliad i wella iechyd plant, lleihau gordewdra, a hybu gweithgarwch corfforol. Mae diogelwch ar y ffyrdd yn elfen allweddol yn hynny hefyd. Mae'n hollbwysig datblygu llwybrau diogel i ysgolion er mwyn hybu cerdded a seiclo.

Mae ein cynllun Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol yn mynd o nerth i nerth. Ers 2000, yr ydym wedi dyrannu mwy na £22 filiwn i gynlluniau ledled y wlad. Mae pob awdurdod lleol wedi cael cyllid, ac mae mwy na 350 o ysgolion wedi sefydlu llwybrau diogel erbyn hyn. Mae pawb yn dal i ganmol y fenter hon o'n heiddo, a bydd Sustrans yn cyfeirio'n aml at Gymru fel esiampl.

Un elfen allweddol yn ein hymdrech i hyrwyddo diogelwch ar y ffyrdd ymysg plant ysgol gynradd yw cynllun hyfforddi

Trained local volunteers, mostly parents, train small groups of five to seven-year-olds at the roadside. Kerbcraft offers three basic skills—finding a safe place to cross, crossing between parked cars, and crossing near junctions. Training is progressive, with each skill building on the foundation laid by the earlier skills. This is a far more effective form of training than that which takes place off-road or in the classroom.

Each local authority receives a grant from us to fund a Kerbcraft co-ordinator. Funding has been provided since 2002 to enable a national programme of Kerbcraft schemes to be implemented. The co-ordinator recruits schools to take part in the training, and then recruits and trains volunteers to teach those skills to the children. A high percentage has been established in areas of social deprivation, as child pedestrian casualties have been shown to be higher in such areas. Evidence of children's progress in road safety awareness, and their general confidence, has been reported. The evaluation that we have undertaken has shown positive results, with trained children performing significantly better than untrained children.

In the 2005-06 school year, Kerbcraft training has taken place in 225 schools, 8,102 children have received training, and 891 volunteers have been involved in training those children. These schemes continue to operate well throughout the country, with motivated co-ordinators, and large numbers of volunteers are involved. A large number of children have now developed the road safety skills that they require.

Jocelyn Davies: You have mentioned some excellent schemes. However, you will probably be aware of the tragic death last year of Jasmine Allen at Hafodrynys, Crumlin. She was involved in a collision—the school bus in which she was travelling was being driven illegally by an unlicensed

Kerbcraft ar gyfer cerddwyr o blant. Mae gwirfoddolwyr lleol hyfforddedig, sydd yn rhieni gan mwyaf, yn hyfforddi grwpiau bach o rai rhwng pump a saith mlwydd oed ar fin y ffordd. Mae Kerbcraft yn cynnig tri sgil sylfaenol—darganfod man diogel i groesi, croesi rhwng ceir sydd wedi'u parcio, a chroesi ger cyffordd. Mae'r hyfforddiant yn digwydd fesul cam, a datblygir pob sgil ar sail y sgiliau a ddysgwyd yn gynharach. Mae hyfforddiant o'r math hwn yn llawer mwy effeithiol na'r hyn sydd yn digwydd oddi ar y ffyrdd neu yn yr ystafell ddosbarth.

Mae pob awdurdod lleol yn cael grant gennym i dalu am gydgyssylltydd Kerbcraft. Darparwyd cyllid ers 2002 fel y gellir rhoi rhaglen genedlaethol o gynlluniau Kerbcraft ar waith. Mae'r cydgysylltydd yn recriwtio ysgolion i gymryd rhan yn yr hyfforddiant, ac wedyn yn recriwtio ac yn hyfforddi gwirfoddolwyr i ddysgu'r sgiliau hynny i'r plant. Mae canran uchel ohonynt wedi'u sefydlu mewn ardaloedd lle y ceir amddifadedd cymdeithasol, oherwydd dangoswyd bod nifer y cerddwyr o blant sydd yn cael eu hanafu a'u lladd yn uwch mewn ardaloedd o'r fath. Cafwyd gwybod am dystiolaeth sydd yn dangos bod plant yn dod yn fwy ymwybodol o ddiogelwch ar y ffyrdd, ac yn fwy hyderus yn gyffredinol. Mae'r gwerthusiad a wnaethom wedi dangos canlyniadau cadarnhaol, a bod plant sydd wedi'u hyfforddi'n perfformio'n well o lawer na rhai sydd heb eu hyfforddi.

Ym mlwyddyn ysgol 2005-06, cafwyd hyfforddiant Kerbcraft mewn 225 o ysgolion, mae 8,102 o blant wedi cael eu hyfforddi, a bu 891 o wirfoddolwyr yn ymwneud â hyfforddi'r plant hynny. Mae'r cynlluniau hyn yn dal i weithio'n dda ledled y wlad, gyda chydgyssylltwyr brwdfrydig, ac mae nifer fawr o wirfoddolwyr yn cymryd rhan. Mae nifer fawr o blant bellach wedi dysgu'r sgiliau ar gyfer diogelwch ar y ffyrdd y mae arnynt eu hangen.

Jocelyn Davies: Yr ydych wedi crybwyll rhai cynlluniau rhagorol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n debyg eich bod yn ymwybodol o farwolaeth drist Jasmine Allen yn Hafodrynys, Crymlyn y llynedd. Bu mewn gwrthdrawiad—yr oedd y bws ysgol yr oedd yn teithio ynddo'n cael ei yrru'n

and uninsured driver. He later received a sentence of a six-month ban, and a puny £260 fine. Do you agree that those categories of offences need reviewing? I understand that criminal justice is not a devolved matter. However, schoolchildren are not in a position to challenge the adults who are driving them on school transport, and they are not in a position to satisfy themselves that that person is driving legally. I am sure that you agree that offenders—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You are not making a speech, Jocelyn; it is an intervention.

Jocelyn Davies: Offenders should face much stiffer sentences.

Tamsin Dunwoody: As you said, I cannot comment on sentencing, as that is not a devolved issue. However, we make strenuous efforts to ensure that all school drivers are checked by the Criminal Records Bureau. Huge concerns were raised by that tragic incident, and thank you for raising that point.

According to a headteacher in Wrexham,

‘Kerbcraft is a most wonderful and fantastic addition to the school curriculum, it has definitely cut the number of accidents in our area and I cannot speak highly enough of its impact on the children of our school’.

4.50 p.m.

It is vital that we keep up this steady improvement and maintain the downward trend in child casualties. We must all work together closely over the next few years if we are to make the most of our combined resources and our combined know-how. I look forward to listening to Members’ contributions.

Janet Davies: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 1: in point 1 delete ‘recognises the valuable contribution of’ and replace with

expects a valuable contribution from

anghyfreithlon gan rywun a oedd heb drwydded a heb yswiriant. Yn ddiweddarach cafodd ddedfryd o waharddiad o chwe mis, a dirwy bitw o £260. A ydych yn cytuno bod angen adolygu’r mathau hynny o droseddau? Yr wyf yn deall nad yw cyfiawnder troseddol yn fater sydd wedi’i ddatganoli. Er hynny, nid yw plant ysgol yn gallu herio’r oedolion sydd yn eu cludo i’r ysgol, ac nid ydynt yn gallu sicrhau bod yr unigolyn hwnnw’n gyrru’n gyfreithlon. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch fod troseddwyr—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid rhoi araith yr ydych, Jocelyn; ymyriad yw hyn.

Jocelyn Davies: Dylai troseddwyr wynebu dedfrydau llymach o lawer.

Tamsin Dunwoody: Fel y dywedasoeh, ni allaf gyflwyno sylwadau ynghylch dedfrydu, gan nad yw’n fater sydd wedi’i ddatganoli. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn ymdrechu’n daer i sicrhau bod y Swyddfa Cofnodion Troseddol yn ymchwilio i gefndir yr holl yrwyr ysgol. Cododd pryderon mawr yn sgîl y digwyddiad trist hwnnw, a diolch i chi am godi’r pwynt hwnnw.

Yn ôl pennaeth ysgol yn Wrecsam,

Mae Kerbcraft yn ychwanegiad gwych a rhagorol at y cwricwlwm ysgol, yn bendant mae wedi lleihau nifer y damweiniau yn ein hardal ac ni allwn ganmol digon ar yr effaith a gafodd ar y plant yn ein hysgol.

Mae’n hollbwysig inni barhau â’r gwelliant cyson hwn a’r gostyngiad yn nifer y plant sydd yn cael eu lladd a’u hanafu mewn damweiniau. Rhaid inni oll gydweithio’n agos dros y blynyddoedd nesaf os ydym i fanteisio i’r eithaf ar yr hadnoddau a’r wybodaeth sydd gennym ar y cyd. Edrychaf ymlaen at wrando ar gyfraniadau’r Aelodau.

Janet Davies: Cynigiad y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 1: ym mhwynt 1, dileu ‘yn cydnabod cyfraniad gwerthfawr’ a rhoi yn ei le

yn disgwyl cyfraniad gwerthfawr gan

I propose amendment 2. In point 1 after 'children' insert:

but regrets the fact that 180 people were killed on Welsh roads in 2005 and calls for more work to be done to reduce the number of casualties

I propose amendment 3. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government, once empowered to do so, to bring forward legislation to:

a) ensure that each child using LEA-funded transport has a seatbelt;

b) carry out a Criminal Records Bureau check on all drivers of school transport;

c) carry out and publish a risk assessment of all vehicles prior to the award of any contract for school transport.

I am glad that the Deputy Minister has acknowledged that, while it is good to achieve targets, even one death is a death too many and that we must try to reduce these numbers year on year. To do that, I suggest that we need new targets for 2010, with a lower number of casualties than was originally set. I am also concerned because I recently saw a story that the Statistics Commission is concerned about the statistics used. It says that the statistics are based solely on police data, but that if hospital data were used, casualties could have risen. We need to look at that.

Looking at those statistics, Wales is not as good as England and Scotland overall; we need to do more work. I acknowledge that Government studies are under way and that measures will be taken when the results of those studies are known, but driving down the number of these casualties needs strong determination and the financial backing to go

Cynigiau welliant 2. Ym mhwynt 1 cynnwys ar ôl 'i blant':

ond yn gresynu at y ffaith bod 180 o bobl wedi'u lladd ar ffyrdd Cymru yn 2005 ac yn galw am wneud mwy o waith i leihau nifer y damweiniau

Cynigiau welliant 3. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, unwaith y caiff y pwerau i wneud hynny, i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth i:

a) sicrhau bod gan bob plentyn sy'n defnyddio cludiant a gyllidir gan AALlau wregys diogelwch;

b) sicrhau bod y Swyddfa Cofnodion Troseddol yn cynnal ymchwiliad i gefndir pob un a benodir i gludo plant i'r ysgol;

c) sicrhau bod asesiad risg o bob cerbyd yn cael ei gynnal a'i gyhoeddi cyn dyfarnu unrhyw gontract ar gyfer cludiant i'r ysgol.

Yr wyf yn falch bod y Dirprwy Weinidog wedi cydnabod, er mai peth da yw cyrraedd targedau, fod hyd yn oed un farwolaeth yn ormod a bod rhaid inni geisio lleihau'r niferoedd hyn o flwyddyn i flwyddyn. Er mwyn gwneud hynny, awgrymaf fod angen inni gael targedau newydd ar gyfer 2010, gyda nifer is nag a oedd wedi'i bennu'n wreiddiol ar gyfer rhai a gaiff eu lladd a'u hanafu mewn damweiniau. Yr wyf hefyd yn bryderus gan imi ddarllen yn ddiweddar fod y Comisiwn Ystadegau'n bryderus ynghylch yr ystadegau a ddefnyddir. Dywed fod yr ystadegau wedi'u seilio ar ddata'r heddlu'n unig, ond y gallai nifer y rhai sydd wedi'u lladd a'u hanafu mewn damweiniau fod yn uwch os defnyddir data ysbytai. Rhaid inni ymchwilio i hynny.

O edrych ar yr ystadegau hynny, nid yw Cymru cystal â Lloegr a'r Alban yn gyffredinol; rhaid inni wneud mwy o waith. Yr wyf yn derbyn bod y Llywodraeth yn cynnal astudiaethau ac y cymerir camau pan fydd canlyniadau'r astudiaethau hynny'n hysbys, ond mae angen penderfyniad cadarn i ostwng y nifer sydd yn cael eu lladd a'u

with it.

There is a disparity in the figures from our different police forces. The north Wales force has reduced casualties by 35 per cent and Gwent by 24 per cent, but south Wales by only 2.5 per cent, and in Dyfed-Powys casualties have risen by 0.6 per cent. It is a small increase, but it is still a rise. Ceredigion is particularly bad, with an increase of 13 per cent. This is comparing the 2005 figures with those for 1994 to 1998, which were taken as the baseline. The figures in Ceredigion are worrying when you look at the fact that cars are now—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Will you give way to Mark?

Janet Davies: I am sorry, I did not see him. I will give way.

Mark Isherwood: If I am not incorrect, I just heard you say that north Wales had reduced casualties by 35 per cent. Is that correct?

Janet Davies: Yes.

Mark Isherwood: My understanding is that casualty statistics in north Wales have been falling since the 1990s, but have now gone up. I have the latest figures from North Wales Police today, showing that there have been 37 casualties in the year to date, which equates to a return to the figures of 1999, and is an increase on last year's figure of 42, which was for 12 months. Therefore, it is not a decrease of 35 per cent.

Janet Davies: According to my statistics, that is not the situation; I have a reduction in 2005 of all casualties down to 2,684, compared to 3,203 in the previous year and a higher number in the 1990s. However, I was just talking about Ceredigion, and when you consider that cars and roads are better engineered now, what is happening in

hanafu mewn damweiniau ynghyd â chymorth ariannol ar gyfer hynny.

Mae gwahaniaeth rhwng ffigurau ein gwahanol heddluoedd. Mae heddlu'r gogledd wedi lleihau nifer y rhai a gaiff eu lladd a'u hanafu mewn damweiniau 35 y cant a Gwent wedi'i ostwng 24 y cant, ond nid yw heddlu'r de ond wedi'i ostwng 2.5 y cant, ac mae'r nifer wedi codi 0.6 y cant yn Nyfed-Powys. Cynnydd bach yw hwnnw, ond cynnydd er hynny. Mae'n arbennig o wael yng Ngheredigion, lle y cafwyd cynnydd o 13 y cant. Ceir hynny o gymharu ffigurau 2005 â'r rhai ar gyfer y cyfnod rhwng 1994 a 1998, a gymerwyd fel llinell sylfaen. Mae'r ffigurau ar gyfer Ceredigion yn peri gofid o ystyried y ffaith bod ceir bellach—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. A wnewch ildio i Mark?

Janet Davies: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, nis gwelais. Ildiaf.

Mark Isherwood: Os nad wyf yn camgymryd, yr wyf newydd eich clywed yn dweud bod nifer y rhai sydd yn cael eu lladd a'u hanafu mewn damweiniau yn y gogledd wedi lleihau 35 y cant. A yw hynny'n gywir?

Janet Davies: Ydyw.

Mark Isherwood: Yn ôl yr hyn yr wyf fi'n ei ddeall, mae'r ystadegau ar gyfer y rhai sydd yn cael eu lladd a'u hanafu mewn damweiniau wedi bod yn gostwng ers yr 1990au, ond maent wedi codi'n awr. Mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf oddi wrth Heddlu Gogledd Cymru gennyf heddiw, ac maent yn dangos bod 37 wedi'u lladd neu eu hanafu yn ystod y flwyddyn hyd yma, sydd yn cyfateb i'r ffigurau a gafwyd yn 1999, ac mae'n uwch na'r ffigur y llynedd, sef 42, a oedd ar gyfer 12 mis. Felly, ni chafwyd gostyngiad o 35 y cant.

Janet Davies: Yn ôl yr ystadegau sydd gennyf fi, nid felly y mae; gwelaf fod gostyngiad yn 2005 yn nifer y rhai a gafodd eu lladd neu eu hanafu mewn damweiniau i 2,684, o'i gymharu â 3,203 yn y flwyddyn flaenorol a niferoedd uwch yn yr 1990au. Fodd bynnag, sôn yr oeddwn am Geredigion, ac o gofio bod ceir a ffyrdd yn cael eu

Ceredigion has to be looked at very carefully. For three out of the last four years, figures have risen there.

North Wales Police has been pilloried for years by sections of the press and by some motoring organisations for the cameras that it uses to enforce speed limits. In the last two weeks, I have seen a report in a tabloid newspaper stating that deaths from speeding are low, and asking why, therefore, north Wales has all these cameras. It is more convincing to say that the argument is that the 35 per cent reduction in casualties is due to the force's robust attitude towards speeding. We should congratulate it and support it. People who put their speed or a £60 fine before someone else's life need to think seriously about their values.

In the health context, cycling and walking must be encouraged, but they need to be separated from each other. I know people who are elderly and infirm and mothers with young children who will not take their children onto joint routes because of fear for their safety. Safe walking routes to schools are important and I am glad that the Government is doing so many things with schools to increase safety for children, but safe school transport, as Jocelyn mentioned, is essential. How can we ask parents to trust their children to anything that is less than as safe as possible for their journey to school?

Thirty years ago, I looked at the transport that was offered to my child and I would not let her travel on it and, as far as I can see, there has been little improvement since then. That is why amendment 3 calls for legislation, when the Assembly has the powers, to ensure that each child has a seatbelt and that the local education authorities carry out Criminal Records Bureau checks on each driver and carry out and publish a risk assessment before awarding a contract. It would also be helpful to parents if they were given a list of drivers and the drivers were to wear name tags, so that at least the parents who accompany their children to the bus could see whether they are licensed. Next year, the

gwneud yn well bellach o ran peirianeg, mae angen edrych yn fanwl iawn ar yr hyn sydd yn digwydd yng Ngheredigion. Mewn tair o'r pedair blynedd diwethaf, mae'r ffigurau wedi codi yn y fan honno.

Mae Heddlu Gogledd Cymru wedi cael ei wneud yn gyff gwawd gan rai yn y wasg a chan rai cyrff moduro am ddefnyddio camerâu i orfodi cyfyngiadau cyflymder. Yn y pythefnos diwethaf, gwelais adroddiad mewn papur newydd tabloid yn datgan bod nifer y marwolaethau oherwydd goryrru'n isel ac yn gofyn, felly, pam y ceir cynifer o gamerâu yn y gogledd. Mwy argyhoeddiadol yw dadlau bod y gostyngiad o 35 y cant yn nifer y rhai a gafodd eu lladd neu eu hanafu mewn damweiniau'n ganlyniad i agwedd gadarn yr heddlu hwnnw at oryrru. Dylem ei longyfarch a'i gefnogi. Os yw rhywun yn rhoi goryrru neu ddirwy o £60 o flaen bywyd rhywun arall, rhaid iddo feddwl o ddifrif ynghylch ei werthoedd.

Yng nghyd-destun iechyd, rhaid hybu seiclo a cherdded, ond mae angen eu gwahanu. Yr wyf yn adnabod rhai oedrannus ac eiddil a mamau â phlant ifanc nad ânt â'u plant ar lwybrau cyfun am eu bod yn pryderu ynghylch eu diogelwch. Mae llwybrau cerdded diogel i'r ysgol yn bwysig ac yr wyf yn falch bod y Llywodraeth yn gwneud cynifer o bethau gydag ysgolion i wella diogelwch plant, ond mae cludiant diogel i'r ysgol, fel y soniodd Jocelyn, yn hanfodol. Sut y gallwn ofyn i rieni adael i'w plant ddefnyddio rhywbeth nad yw'n gwbl ddiogel ar gyfer eu taith i'r ysgol?

Ddeng mlynedd ar hugain yn ôl, edrychais ar y cludiant a gynigiwyd i'm plentyn ac ni adawn iddi deithio arno a, hyd y gallaf weld, ni fu fawr o welliant ers hynny. Dyna pam y mae gwelliant 3 yn galw am ddeddfwriaeth, pan fydd y pwerau angenrheidiol gan y Cynulliad, i sicrhau bod gwregys diogelwch ar gyfer pob plentyn a bod yr awdurdodau addysg lleol yn cynnal ymchwiliad i gefndir pob gyrrwr drwy'r Swyddfa Cofnodion Troseddol ac yn cynnal ac yn cyhoeddi asesiad risg cyn dyfarnu contract. Byddai o gymorth i rieni hefyd pe caent restr o yrwyr a phe byddai'r gyrrwyr yn gwisgo tagiau â'u henw arnynt, fel y byddai'r rhieni sydd yn hebrwng eu plant at y bws o leiaf yn gallu

Assembly will have that power, if the UK Government is kind enough to agree, and let us hope that it does. I look forward to the Assembly making that legislation.

Kirsty Williams: I propose the following amendments in my name. Amendment 4: add a new point at the end of the motion:

notes with concern that the rate of children killed on the roads in Wales is still higher than that of the England, Scotland and UK averages.

I propose amendment 5. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

notes with concern that despite 50 per cent less children dying on the roads in Wales this year, this has not been a steady decrease and that numbers fluctuate every year.

It is important to begin by saying that all the statistics that have been bandied about today represent a person's child or a child's mum, dad, aunt or uncle, who have lost their lives on our roads. When we put it into the perspective that road accidents are the second biggest killer, after cancer, of people in the five to 14 age group, we realise what a serious situation we are dealing with.

The Government is entitled to pat itself on the back for the fall in the figures that we see before us. However, if we were to delve a bit deeper, we would see that there is an underlying problem that we need to address. Serious injury figures are indeed falling, but if one looks at the number of children who are killed on our roads, there are great fluctuations from year to year. There is not a steady decline and we cannot be overconfident that those figures will continue to decline, because we simply do not know what will happen from year to year. Despite the fact that we have seen the statistics move in the right direction in Wales, we must acknowledge that the number of child deaths remains higher than in England or Scotland and higher than the average for the UK as a whole.

gweld a ydynt wedi'u trwyddedu. Y flwyddyn nesaf, bydd y pŵer hwnnw gan y Cynulliad, os bydd Llywodraeth y DU yn ddigon caredig i gydsynio, a gadewch inni obeithio y bydd. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld y Cynulliad yn gwneud deddfwriaeth o'r fath.

Kirsty Williams: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn fy enw i. Gwelliant 4: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi gyda phryder fod cyfradd y plant a leddir ar ffyrdd Cymru yn dal yn uwch na'r cyfartaledd yn Lloegr, yr Alban a'r DU.

Cynigiau welliant 5. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi gyda phryder, er bod 50 y cant yn llai o blant wedi marw ar ffyrdd Cymru eleni, nad yw hwn wedi bod yn ostyngiad cyson a bod y niferoedd yn amrywio bob blwyddyn.

Mae'n bwysig dechrau drwy ddweud bod yr holl ystadegau sydd wedi'u taflu yn ôl ac ymlaen heddiw'n cynrychioli plentyn rhywun neu fam neu dad neu fodryb neu ewythr rhyw blentyn, sydd wedi colli ei fywyd ar ein ffyrdd. Pan ystyriwn hyn yng ngoleuni'r ffaith mai damweiniau ar ffyrdd sydd yn lladd y nifer fwyaf o bobl, ac eithrio canser, yn y grŵp oedran pump i 14, sylweddolwn ein bod yn delio â sefyllfa ddifrifol iawn.

Mae gan y Llywodraeth hawl i'w chanmol ei hun am y gostyngiad yn y ffigurau a welwn o'n blaenau. Er hynny, pe byddem yn edrych yn fanylach, gwelem fod problem sylfaenol y mae angen inni roi sylw iddi. Mae'r ffigurau am anafiadau difrifol yn gostwng, mae'n wir, ond os ystyrir nifer y plant a leddir ar ein ffyrdd, gwelir ei fod yn amrywio'n fawr o flwyddyn i flwyddyn. Nid oes gostyngiad cyson ac ni allwn fod yn orffyddiog y bydd y ffigurau hynny'n dal i ostwng, am na wyddom beth a ddigwydd o flwyddyn i flwyddyn. Er ein bod wedi gweld bod yr ystadegau'n symud i'r cyfeiriad iawn yng Nghymru, rhaid inni dderbyn bod nifer y marwolaethau ymysg plant yn parhau'n uwch nag yn Lloegr neu'r Alban ac yn uwch na'r cyfartaledd ar gyfer y DU gyfan.

If one looks at the type of children who are being injured or killed, there are big variations between age groups in the drops in the statistics. There has been a significant drop of almost 40 per cent in the number of deaths of and injuries to children up to the age of 11, but the drop in the number of injuries to children aged between 12 and 15 is much less substantial, which identifies that we still have a long way to go with that particular age group. If we look again at the social factors, children who live in deprived communities are five times more likely to be killed in a road accident than children living in more affluent communities. Obviously, we have a long way to go to address the needs of those children.

The Safe Routes to School scheme has made an enormous difference and it is always a great source of pleasure to me to see another 20 mph zone installed in one of the communities in my constituency. However, there is still a long way to go in terms of being rigorous with regard to issues around Safe Routes to School. There is an 18 per cent shortfall in the lollipop patrols in Wales at the moment and many local authorities struggle to fill those vacancies. I am aware of one council in north Wales where councillors and the police have been carrying out the lollipop patrols to ensure the safety of children.

This debate has spent a lot of time considering child pedestrians, which I am sure is the right thing to do, but we cannot ignore other serious road safety statistics, and I turn to the issue of young drivers. There were 452 fatal or serious accidents involving drivers under the age of 26 in 2005, which is 40 per cent of the total number of fatal and serious road accidents in Wales, although that age group makes up only 10 per cent of the driving population of Wales. In Brecknockshire, we have had our own tragedies involving talented young people, including the deputy head girl of Brecon High School and a young medical student who had just left Builth Wells High School—she was in her first few months at the University of Manchester's School of

Os bydd rhywun yn edrych ar y math o blant a gaiff eu hanafu neu eu lladd, gwelir bod gwahaniaethau mawr rhwng y grwpiau oedran o ran y gostyngiad yn yr ystadegau. Bu gostyngiad sylweddol o bron 40 y cant yn nifer y marwolaethau a'r anafiadau ymysg plant hyd at 11 oed, ond mae'r gostyngiad yn nifer yr anafiadau ymysg plant sydd rhwng 12 a 15 oed yn llai o lawer, ac mae hynny'n dangos bod gennym lawer i'w wneud eto mewn cysylltiad â'r grŵp oedran hwnnw. Os edrychwn eto ar y ffactorau cymdeithasol, mae plant sydd yn byw mewn cymunedau difreintiedig bum gwaith yn fwy tebygol o gael eu lladd mewn damwain ar y ffordd na phlant sydd yn byw mewn cymunedau mwy cefnog. Mae'n amlwg bod gennym lawer i'w wneud eto i roi sylw i anghenion y plant hynny.

Mae'r cynllun Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth aruthrol a byddaf bob amser yn falch o weld parth 20 mya arall yn cael ei osod yn un o'r cymunedau yn fy etholaeth. Er hynny, mae llawer i'w wneud eto o ran trafod y materion sydd yn ymwneud â Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol yn drwyadl. Ceir diffyg o 18 y cant yn nifer yr hebryngwyr croesfannau ysgol yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd ac mae llawer o awdurdodau lleol yn ei chael yn anodd llenwi'r swyddi hynny. Gwn am un cyngor yn y gogledd lle y bu cynghorwyr a'r heddlu'n hebrwng ar groesfannau ysgol er mwyn sicrhau diogelwch plant.

Treuliwyd llawer o amser yn y ddadl hon yn ystyried cerddwyr o blant, ac yr wyf yn siŵr bod hynny'n briodol, ond ni allwn anwybyddu ystadegau difrifol eraill sydd yn ymwneud â diogelwch ar y ffyrdd, a throf at fater gyrwyr ifanc. Cafwyd 452 o ddamweiniau angheuol neu ddifrifol a oedd yn cynnwys gyrwyr dan 26 oed yn 2005, sef 40 y cant o'r holl ddamweiniau angheuol neu ddifrifol ar ffyrdd yng Nghymru, er nad yw'r grŵp oedran hwnnw ond 10 y cant o'r holl yrwyr yng Nghymru. Yn sir Frycheiniog, cawsom ein trychinebau ein hunain mewn cysylltiad â phobl ifanc dalentog, gan gynnwys dirprwy brif eneth Ysgol Uwchradd Aberhonddu a myfyrwraig feddygol ifanc a oedd newydd adael Ysgol Uwchradd Llanfair-ym-Muallt—yr oedd newydd

Medicine and was killed on her way home for the weekend to visit her family. These are tragic circumstances, not just for the individuals and families involved, but for the entire community. We have to look to working with the Westminster Government to develop schemes that look at graduated licences or putting limits on the number of passengers that young drivers can carry. I am not sure that we have all the right answers, but we have to take this agenda seriously.

5.00 p.m.

The Government also has to address how it deals with local communities' concerns. I have been to too many public meetings at which members of local communities, afraid for their own lives, have asked for a reduced speed limit, the installation of speed cameras or increased police speed checks, only to be told 'No', because not enough people have been killed or seriously hurt to merit that kind of action. We have to develop a system in which Government can be responsive to the needs of local communities. They do not ask for a 40 mph speed limit in Howey just for the sake of it, because they fancy the idea of living in a 40 mph zone; they do so because they seriously believe that it will make a difference to their lives.

Finally, the Government has to do something to tackle the weekend nuisance of motorcyclists, who drive completely irresponsibly in my constituency and, I dare say, in other parts of Wales. It is not acceptable for born-again bikers to come from different parts of the country and terrorise my constituents with their inconsiderate and dangerous driving.

Alun Cairns: I propose amendment 6 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

recognises the important role speed cameras have to play in improving road safety, while at the same time recognising concerns that some cameras are merely placed for revenue generation, rather than improving road

ddechrau yn Ysgol Feddygaeth Prifysgol Manceinion ac fe'i lladdwyd ar ei ffordd adref i weld ei theulu dros y penwythnos. Mae amgylchiadau o'r fath yn drychinebus, nid yn unig i'r unigolion a'r teuluoedd dan sylw, ond i'r gymuned gyfan. Rhaid inni ystyried gweithio gyda Llywodraeth San Steffan i ddatblygu cynlluniau sydd yn ystyried trwyddedau graddedig neu gyfyngu ar nifer y teithwyr y caiff gyrwyr ifanc eu cludo. Nid wyf yn sicr a yw'r holl atebion iawn gennym, ond mae'n rhaid inni gymryd yr agenda hon o ddirif.

Mae'n rhaid i'r Llywodraeth roi sylw hefyd i sut y mae'n ymdrin â phryderon cymunedau lleol. Bûm mewn cyfarfodydd di-rif lle y mae pobl lleol, sy'n ymboeni am eu bywydau, wedi gofyn imi am gyfyngiad cyflymder arafach, gosod camerâu cyflymder neu ragor o wiriadau cyflymder gan yr heddlu, ond 'Na' yw'r ateb, am na chafodd digon o bobl eu lladd neu eu hanafu'n ddirifol i gyfiawnhau gwneud hynny. Mae'n rhaid inni ddatblygu system a fydd yn fodd i'r Llywodraeth allu ymateb i anghenion cymunedau lleol. Nid ydynt yn gofyn am gyfyngiad cyflymder 40 milltir yr awr yn Hywi er mwyn gofyn, am fod arnynt awydd byw mewn parth 40 milltir yr awr; gwnânt hynny am eu bod yn credu o ddirif y bydd yn gwneud eu bywydau'n well.

Yn olaf, mae'n rhaid i'r Llywodraeth fwrw ati i wneud rhywbeth ynghylch niwsans beicwyr modur ar benwythnosau, sy'n gyrru mewn modd cwbl anghyfrifol yn fy etholaeth ac sy'n gwneud hynny, mentraf ddweud, mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru. Nid yw'n dderbyniol bod beicwyr ailanedig yn dod o wahanol rannau o'r wlad ac yn dychryn fy etholwyr drwy yrru mewn modd anystyriol a pheryglus.

Alun Cairns: Cynigïaf welliant 6 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cydnabod rôl bwysig camerâu cyflymder wrth wella diogelwch ar y ffordd, gan gydnabod ar yr un pryd bryderon bod rhai camerâu'n cael eu gosod er mwyn cynhyrchu refeniw yn unig, yn hytrach nag er mwyn

safety, and calls upon the Welsh Assembly Government to conduct an audit of camera placement to ensure maximum road safety improvements.

There are few points with which I would disagree in Members' contributions. At the outset, it is important to say that the Welsh Assembly Government has done some effective work to reduce road deaths, such as the children's traffic clubs, Safe Routes to Schools, and other initiatives such as improved infrastructure around schools. As Kirsty mentioned, the shortage of lollipop men and ladies is an issue, but having questioned the First Minister on this matter some time ago, I would hope that he and his colleagues are taking positive action to fill that shortfall through further encouragement and resources to local authorities.

It is worrying that performance is varied across Wales. I do not quite follow Janet Davies's logic that the increased number of speed cameras in one area has contributed to the statistics in another; I do not see the direct link, particularly in view of the data that Mark Isherwood questioned. I hope that we can be honest and frank in looking at the data in analysing one and the other.

Speed cameras are exceptionally important in reducing the number of road deaths and in improving safety on our highways. Speed cameras are exceptionally important around schools, as they are in villages and urban areas. However, we also need to maintain the confidence of motorists and the public's good will, and many feel that some speed cameras are inappropriately sited. That is the purpose of the amendment.

I will point out one in particular, which I believe contributes to accidents on the M4, and that is the Gatso camera near junction 41 westbound in Port Talbot. It is located at a narrow part of the motorway, where there are only two lanes and an intermittent hard shoulder; there is also an exit close to the speed camera's location. Human nature means that people naturally brake on first sight of a camera, as a result of which, during

gwella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gynnal archwiliad o leoliadau camerâu i sicrhau'r gwelliannau gorau posibl i ddiogelwch ar y ffyrdd.

Prin yw'r pwyntiau yr anghytunwn â hwy yng nghyfraniadau'r Aelodau. I ddechrau, mae'n bwysig dweud bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi gwneud peth gwaith effeithiol i leihau marwolaethau ar y ffyrdd, megis clybiau traffig y plant, Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol, a mentrau eraill megis seilwaith gwell o amgylch yr ysgolion. Ys dywedodd Kirsty, mae prinder dynion a merched lolipop yn broblem, ond o holi'r Prif Weinidog ynghylch hyn beth amser yn ôl, gobeithiaf ei fod ef a'i gyd-Aelodau'n cymryd camau cadarnhaol i unioni'r diffyg hwnnw rwy roi rhagor o anogaeth ac adnoddau i'r awdurdodau lleol.

Mae'n peri pryder bod y perfformiad yn amrywio ar draws Cymru. Nid wyf yn dilyn rhesymeg Janet Davies yn union pan ddywed fod cynyddu nifer y camerâu cyflymder yn un lle wedi cyfrannu at yr ystadegau mewn lle arall; ni welaf gysylltiad uniongyrchol, yn enwedig o ystyried y data a gwestiynwyd gan Mark Isherwood. Gobeithiaf y gallwn fod yn onest ac yn agored wrth edrych ar y data wrth ddadansoddi'r naill a'r llall.

Mae camerâu cyflymder yn eithriadol bwysig o ran gostwng nifer y marwolaethau ar y ffyrdd a gwella diogelwch ar ein priffyrdd. Mae camerâu cyflymder yn eithriadol bwysig ger ysgolion, ac mewn pentrefi ac ardaloedd trefol fel ei gilydd. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhaid inni gadw hyder modurwyr ac ewyllys da'r cyhoedd, ac mae llawer yn teimlo bod rhai camerâu cyflymder wedi eu gosod mewn mannau amhriodol. Dyna yw pwrpas y gwelliant.

Soniaf am un y credaf ei fod yn cyfrannu at achosi damweiniau ar yr M4, sef camera Gatso ger cyffordd 41 i gyfeiriad y gorllewin ym Mhort Talbot. Mae i'w gael ar ran gul o'r draffordd, lle nad oes ond dwy lôn a llain galed ysbeidiol; mae allanfa hefyd yn agos at leoliad y camera cyflymder. Mae'r natur ddynol yn golygu bod pobl yn brecio'n naturiol ddigon pan welant y camera, ac o ganlyniad, yn ystod yr oriau brig, gellir cael

peak periods, there can be four mile hold ups. Several accidents are caused as a result, particularly on bank holidays when traffic should be moving smoothly. Data do not show a record of serious accidents, or of many accidents at all, at that spot, so the siting is dangerous, and it can actually contribute to poorer road safety. The purpose of the amendment is to question the siting of Gatso cameras such as this one, and others across all constituencies. The intention is positive—I actively support having more speed cameras in villages, urban areas and around schools—but I hope that they would be sited appropriately, according to the guidelines laid down by the UK Government; those guidelines could be reviewed to improve safety around those cameras.

I pay tribute to Stuart's Campaign, established following the tragic death of Stuart Cunningham-Jones in the Vale of Glamorgan, which has lobbied exceptionally effectively as a result of Stuart's tragic death. The group continues to meet on a regular basis to raise and to press issues. As a result of the lessons learnt and the lobbying, Vale of Glamorgan Council has made significant improvements and innovations on the road transport used for children to travel to school. It is important to recognise the efforts made by local authorities but not to be complacent, because further improvements can be made. Not all of the requests and demands of Stuart's Campaign have been met in the Vale of Glamorgan, but the council has won awards and it has been recognised across the UK for its excellent work in terms of improving road safety.

Mark Isherwood: Do you share the concern raised last week by the Statistics Commission where it noted that, if figures were measured on hospital records as opposed to police records, targets in the UK and Wales would not have been met on road casualties and road accidents? It is also concerned that UK Government figures published only last week demonstrate that only 5 per cent of people killed and injured in serious road accidents were involved in accidents where people were driving beyond the speed limit, as opposed to using excessive or unsafe speed. We need to look far more closely at the causes so that we target the solutions more

tagfeydd hyd at bedair milltir. O ganlyniad i hyn bydd nifer o ddamweiniau, yn enwedig ar wyl y banc pan ddylai'r traffig fod yn symud yn esmwyth. Nid yw'r data'n dangos bod damweiniau difrifol wedi bod, na dim llawer o ddamweiniau o gwbl, yn y fan honno, felly mae'r lleoliad yn beryglus, a gall wneud diogelwch y ffyrdd yn waeth mewn gwirionedd. Pwrpas y gwelliant yw cwestiynu gosod camerâu Gatso fel hwn, ac eraill ym mhob etholaeth. Mae'r bwriad yn gadarnhaol—yr wyf o blaid rhagor o gamerâu mewn pentrefi, ardaloedd trefol ac o amgylch ysgolion—ond gobeithiaf y cânt eu lleoli'n iawn, yn unol â chanllawiau Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig; gellid adolygu'r canllawiau hynny i wella diogelwch o amgylch y camerâu hynny.

Talaf deyrnged i Ymgyrch Stuart, a sefydlwyd wedi marwolaeth drasig Stuart Cunningham-Jones ym Mro Morgannwg, a fu'n lobïo'n eithriadol effeithiol o ganlyniad i farwolaeth drasig Stuart. Mae'r grŵp yn dal i gwrdd yn rheolaidd i godi materion ac i ddwyn pwysau yn eu cylch. O ganlyniad i'r gwersi a ddysgwyd a'r lobïo, mae Cyngor Bro Morgannwg wedi gwneud gwelliannau mawr ac mae wedi arloesi o ran y cerbydau a ddefnyddir i gludo plant i'r ysgol. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod ymdrechion yr awdurdodau lleol ond rhaid gwarchod rhag bod yn hunanfodlon, oherwydd y mae modd gwneud rhagor o welliannau. Ni chyflawnwyd pob un o geisiadau a galwadau Ymgyrch Stuart ym Mro Morgannwg, ond mae'r cyngor wedi ennill gwobrau ac mae wedi ei gydnabod ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig am ei waith rhagorol o ran gwella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd.

Mark Isherwood: A ydych chithau'n pryderu fel y Comisiwn Ystadegau, a nododd yr wythnos diwethaf, pe mesurid y ffigurau yn ôl cofnodion yr ysbytai yn hytrach na chofnodion yr heddlu, na fyddid wedi cyrraedd targedau'r Deyrnas Unedig a Chymru ynghylch anafiadau a damweiniau ar y ffyrdd? Mae'n pryderu hefyd fod ffigurau Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf yn dangos nad oedd ond 5 y cant o'r bobl a laddwyd neu a anafwyd mewn damweiniau difrifol ar y ffyrdd mewn damweiniau lle'r oedd pobl yn gyrru'n gyflymach na'r cyfyngiad cyflymder, yn hytrach nag yn gyrru ar gyflymder

effectively.

Alun Cairns: There is a strong case to be made, but we must also recognise that driving above the speed limit is an offence in itself. We need to recognise that, but we also need to maintain public support. Let us not forget that the police are involved in the siting of cameras, as is the case with mobile cameras, and they need to work with the community on a host of things in terms of maintaining support. Sometimes, the overzealous approach of the police in some areas has contributed to tensions within the community. That is why there is a need to review the siting of some cameras, where there is a clear risk of more accidents, such as the specific case that I highlighted. I have no doubt that there are other similar cases in constituencies up and down Wales.

The camera issue is sensitive, because it would be too easy to play to motorists' concerns without focusing on the issue of speed. A balance can be struck in addressing both issues if we act in an adult and sensible manner.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Members may wish to note that seven speakers have indicated that they wish to speak if they catch my eye. I intend to call the Minister at 5.30 p.m..

Lorraine Barrett: I welcome the new laws, recently introduced, which make it compulsory for children to travel in an appropriate seat or booster seat with the correct restraints. As I mentioned a few weeks ago, I still see many families travelling in cars where the children are flying around in the back seat, not wearing a seat belt. So, I hope that the police will be more vigilant now that we have these new laws, and that they will remind people of their responsibility towards their own children.

As previously said in the debate, too many children have been killed or seriously injured on roads, particularly in my constituency. As

gormodol neu anniogel. Mae angen inni fwrw golwg manylach dros yr achosion fel y gallwn lunio atebion mwy effeithiol.

Alun Cairns: Gellir cyflwyno dadl gref, ond mae'n rhaid cofio hefyd fod gyrru'n gyflymach na'r cyfyngiad cyflymder yn drosedd ynddo'i hun. Mae'n rhaid cydnabod hynny, ond mae angen inni gadw cefnogaeth y cyhoedd hefyd. Peidiwn ag anghofio bod gan yr heddlu ran yn y gwaith o leoli camerâu, fel sy'n digwydd o ran y camerâu symudol hefyd, ac mae'n rhaid iddynt hwythau weithio gyda'r gymuned ar lu o bethau er mwyn cynnal eu cefnogaeth. Weithiau mae gorfrwdfrydedd yr heddlu mewn rhai ardaloedd wedi esgor ar dyndra yn y gymuned. Dyna pam y mae angen adolygu lleoliadau rhai camerâu, lle y mae perygl amlwg y bydd rhagor o ddamweiniau, megis yr achos penodol y tynnais sylw ato. Nid oes amheuaeth gennyf nad oes achosion eraill cyffelyb mewn etholaethau ar hyd a lled Cymru.

Mae mater y camerâu'n un sensitif, gan mai hawdd fyddai manteisio ar bryderon modurwyr heb ganolbwyntio ar fater cyflymder. Mae modd sicrhau cydbwysedd wrth ymdrin â'r ddau fater os gweithredwn fel oedolion synhwyrol.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Efallai yr hoffai'r Aelodau nodi bod saith o siaradwyr wedi dweud eu bod am siarad os daliant fy sylw. Bwriadaf alw'r Gweinidog am 5.30 p.m..

Lorraine Barrett: Yr wyf yn falch o'r deddfau newydd, a gyflwynwyd yn ddiweddar, sy'n ei gwneud yn orfodol i blant deithio mewn sedd briodol neu sedd godi gyda'r atalfeydd cywir. Fel y soniais rai wythnosau'n ôl, gwelaf lawer o deuluoedd yn teithio mewn ceir o hyd a'r plant yn sgialu o gwmpas ar y sedd gefn, heb wisgo gwregysau diogelwch. Felly, gobeithiaf y bydd yr heddlu'n fwy gwyliadwrus bellach yn sgîl y deddfau newydd hyn, ac y byddant yn atgoffa pobl o'r cyfrifoldeb sydd arnynt tuag at eu plant eu hunain.

Ys dywedwyd eisoes yn y ddadl, cafodd gormod o blant eu lladd neu eu hanafu'n ddifrifol ar y ffyrdd, yn enwedig yn fy

the Deputy Minister said, it is imperative that local authorities continue to provide educational schemes such as cycling proficiency courses and Kerbcraft, which teach children how to cross the road safely. However, children have little chance if cars are going too fast. Speed cameras can play a part in slowing down traffic in hotspots, but they do not improve driving skills. There may be a case to be made for older drivers—and I put myself in that category, having being driving for over 30 years—to undertake a refresher driving course. The statistics show that we need to concentrate on young people, and I strongly support the Pass Plus Cymru initiative funded by the Welsh Assembly Government through local authorities, where young drivers can take a course for £40, as opposed to anywhere between £120 and £150. All these things will help to make our roads safer for drivers and pedestrians, but we need to monitor these schemes and ensure that they continue to be funded, because that is the only way in which we will make roads safer for everyone.

5.10 p.m.

Leanne Wood: I intend to focus my contribution on school transport, particularly on Plaid Cymru's amendment 3. We are all too aware—and they have been mentioned here already this afternoon—of the tragic deaths that have taken place in recent years on school transport. Our job in the Assembly is to ensure that there are no more such deaths.

At present, there is far too much discretion on the part of local authorities when awarding school transport contracts. All too often, they are awarded on the basis of cost, and quality and safety considerations do not have to feature. It is simply wrong that there is no uniform safety standard that all local authorities have to meet and it is not acceptable that, if you live in one area of Wales, you may have more confidence in your school transport system than if you lived in other parts of Wales.

There needs to be a complete overhaul of how school transport is procured and how

etholaeth i. Ys dywedodd y Dirprwy Weinidog, mae'n rhaid i'r awdurdodau lleol ddal ati i ddarparu cynlluniau addysgol megis cyrsiau medrusrwydd seiclo a Kerbcraft, sy'n dysgu plant sut y mae croesi'r ffordd yn ddiogel. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd fawr o obaith gan y plant os bydd y ceir yn mynd yn rhy gyflym. Mae gan y camerâu cyflymder eu rhan i'w chwarae i arafu traffig mewn mannau peryglus, ond nid ydynt yn gwella sgiliau gyrru. Efallai fod lle i yrwyr hŷn—ac yr wyf yn barnu fy mod innau'n perthyn i'r categori hwnnw, gan fy mod yn gyrru ers dros 30 o flynyddoedd—ddilyn cwrs gloywi i yrwyr. Dengys yr ystadegau fod angen inni ganolbwyntio ar bobl ifanc, ac yr wyf yn bleidiol iawn i gynllun Pass Plus Cymru a gyllidir gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru drwy'r awdurdodau lleol, sy'n galluogi gyrrwyr ifanc i ddilyn cwrs am £40, yn hytrach na rhywbeth rhwng £120 a £150. Bydd yr holl bethau hyn yn helpu i wneud ein ffyrdd yn fwy diogel i yrwyr a cherddwyr, ond mae angen inni fonitro'r cynlluniau hyn a sicrhau y byddant yn dal i gael eu cyllido, gan mai dyna'r unig ffordd y gallwn wneud y ffyrdd yn fwy diogel i bawb.

Leanne Wood: Bwriadaf ganolbwyntio ar gludiant i'r ysgolion, yn enwedig gwelliant 3 Plaid Cymru. Gwyddom yn iawn—a soniwyd amdanynt yma eisoes y prynhawn yma—am y marwolaethau trasig a ddigwyddodd yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf wrth gludo plant i'r ysgol. Ein lle ni yn y Cynulliad yw sicrhau na fydd rhagor o farwolaethau o'r fath eto.

Ar hyn o bryd mae gan yr awdurdodau lleol lawer gormod o ddisgresiwn wrth roi contractau cludiant ysgolion. Yn rhy aml, rhoddir hwy ar sail cost, heb ystyried ansawdd a diogelwch. Nid yw'n iawn nad oes safon diogelwch unffurf y mae'n rhaid i bob awdurdod lleol gydymffurfio â hi ac nid yw'n dderbyniol, os ydych yn byw mewn un rhan o Gymru, fod gennych fwy o hyder yn eich system cludiant i'r ysgol nag a fyddai gennych petaech yn byw mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru.

Mae angen ailwampio'n llwyr y modd y caiff cludiant i'r ysgol ei gaffael a'r modd y

contracts are awarded. The campaign group Belt Up School Kids is calling for each local authority to be required to carry out a written risk assessment. It points out that many children travel to school on modes of transport other than the school bus and that safety measures should be extended to those pupils too. BUSK has also suggested staggering school hours, which would reduce the need for all buses to be available at the same time, thereby reducing costs.

I am pleased to welcome to the Assembly Mr and Mrs Cunningham-Jones of Stuart's Campaign, which Alun Cairns has already mentioned this afternoon. Stuart's campaign has been calling for similar measures to those proposed by the Northern Ireland Assembly. In Northern Ireland, an additional £37 million has been allocated to make school bus journeys safer. They plan to end the practice of placing three children in two seats, they want to ensure that children are not forced to stand on school buses and they will upgrade their existing fleet of buses to provide seat belts. That is definitely the way forward.

Local authorities' approach to school bus safety is piecemeal and it is not uniform. Parents need to have the confidence that their child will be safe at all times when not in their care. Looking around at the state of some school buses today and knowing that not all drivers are Criminal-Records-Bureau-checked does not inspire confidence in parents and knowing about the terrible deaths of children that have taken place in recent years makes the situation for parents even more worrying. As the parent of a pre-school child, I am worried. It is up to us, as Assembly Members, to ensure today that no more lives are needlessly lost on school transport. I hope that all Members will support Plaid Cymru's amendment 3.

Val Lloyd: The Deputy Minister spoke of the targets already set for reducing the number of children killed or severely injured on the roads and their place in the road safety strategy for Wales. We would all support that, although I know that Members would agree that even one child in that situation is

rhoddir contractau. Mae'r grŵp ymgyrchu Belt Up School Kids yn galw am ei gwneud yn ofynnol i bob awdurdod lleol wneud asesiad risg ysgrifenedig. Noda fod llawer o blant yn teithio i'r ysgol ar ddulliau cludiant heblaw'r bws ysgol ac y dylid ymestyn mesurau diogelwch i'r disgyblion hynny hefyd. Mae BUSK hefyd wedi awgrymu y dylid amrywio oriau'r ysgolion, gan y byddai hynny'n golygu na fyddai angen pob bws ar yr un pryd, a byddai'n lleihau'r costau.

Mae'n bleser gennyf groesawu i'r Cynulliad Mr a Mrs Cunningham-Jones o Ymgyrch Stuart, y mae Alun Cairns eisoes wedi sôn amdanynt y prynhawn yma. Mae ymgyrch Stuart wedi bod yn galw am fesurau tebyg i'r rhai a gynigiwyd gan Gynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon. Yng Ngogledd Iwerddon dyrannwyd £37 miliwn o arian ychwanegol i wneud teithiau bysiau'r ysgolion yn fwy diogel. Bwriadant roi terfyn ar yr arfer o roi tri o blant mewn dwy sedd, maent am sicrhau na chaiff plant eu gorfodi i sefyll ar fysiau ysgolion a byddant yn gwella'r fflyd bysiau sydd ganddynt ar hyn o bryd gan ddarparu gwregysau diogelwch. Yn sicr dyma'r ffordd ymlaen.

Tameidiog yn hytrach na chyson yw agwedd yr awdurdodau lleol at ddiogelwch bysiau ysgol. Mae angen i rieni deimlo'n hyderus y bydd eu plentyn yn ddiogel ar bob adeg pan nad yw dan eu gofal. Nid yw cyflwr rhai bysiau ysgol heddiw a'r ffaith nad yw pob gyrrwr wedi cael archwiliad gan y Swyddfa Cofnodion Troseddol yn ennyn hyder ymhlith rhieni, ac o wybod am y marwolaethau ofnadwy sydd wedi digwydd i blant yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf mae'r sefyllfa'n peri mwy byth o bryder i rieni. Fel rhiant i blentyn cyn oedran ysgol, yr wyf yn bryderus. Ein lle ni, fel Aelodau Cynulliad, yw sicrhau heddiw na chaiff rhagor o fywydau eu colli'n ddiangen ar fysiau ysgol. Gobeithiaf y bydd pob Aelod yn cefnogi gwelliant 3 Plaid Cymru.

Val Lloyd: Soniodd y Dirprwy Weinidog am y targedau a osodwyd eisoes ar gyfer gostwng nifer y plant a gaiff eu lladd neu eu hanafu'n ddifrifol ar y ffyrdd a'u rhan yn y strategaeth ar ddiogelwch ar y ffyrdd ar gyfer Cymru. Byddai pawb yn cefnogi hynny, er y gwn y cytunai pob Aelod fod un plentyn yn y

too many.

There are many excellent examples of road safety initiatives in my constituency, as there are in all other constituencies, and the Safe Routes to School project has brought benefits to many children in my constituency, at Brynhyfryd Junior School and Birchgrove Junior School, for example. As well as ensuring that children can walk or cycle to school safely, the scheme can have a positive impact on their health and promote more active lifestyles.

Brynle indicated earlier that some schools have a 20 mph limit around them and I draw attention to such a limit that is in force on the road that fronts Pentrehafod School in my constituency, as this has had the effect of slowing traffic that used to speed along that stretch of road. It is a slightly downhill stretch and it connects to a main road, so you can see that it can also be used as a rat run. This is a huge achievement as research has shown that the risk of a child being involved in an accident has reduced by about two thirds where there are 20 mph zones.

The walking bus has already been alluded to and, recently, Cwm Primary School undertook this exercise and I hope that it will do it again. It was great fun and all enjoyed walking together. Many parents left the car at home, which greatly helped to relieve car congestion around the school gate, again reducing the risk of accidents.

Such worthwhile schemes must go hand in hand with educating drivers to ensure that they amend their driving practices, and I put myself in that category.

I particularly welcome the emphasis placed by the Wales transport strategy on driver behaviour issues. We need to do more to tackle the misuse of mobile phones, which I see every day, fatigue and driving under the influence of drink or drugs. One of the most important age groups to target is the young. We need to address their concept of speed on the roads.

sefyllfa honno'n ormod.

Mae llawer o enghreifftiau rhagorol o fentrau diogelwch y ffyrdd yn fy etholaeth, fel sydd ym mhob etholaeth arall, ac mae'r prosiect Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol wedi bod o fudd i lawer o blant yn fy etholaeth, yn Ysgol Iau Brynhyfryd ac Ysgol Iau Birchgrove, er enghraifft. Yn ogystal â sicrhau bod y plant yn gallu cerdded neu seiclo i'r ysgol yn ddiogel, gall y cynllun gael effaith lesol ar eu hiechyd a hybu ffyrdd mwy egniol o fyw.

Dyweddodd Brynle yn gynharach fod cyfyngiadau cyflymder 20 milltir yr awr o amgylch rhai ysgolion a thynnaf eich sylw at gyfyngiad o'r fath sydd mewn grym ar y ffordd sydd o flaen Ysgol Pentrehafod yn fy etholaeth, gan fod hyn wedi arafu traffig a arferai oryrru ar y rhan honno o'r ffordd. Mae rhywfaint o oriwaered yn y fan honno ac mae'n cysylltu â phriffordd, ac felly gallwch weld bod modd ei defnyddio fel llwybr osgoi traffig hefyd. Mae hyn yn gamp sylweddol gan fod ymchwil yn dangos bod y perygl y bydd plentyn yn cael damwain wedi gostwng tua dwy ran o dair lle y mae'r parthau 20 milltir yr awr.

Cyfeiriwyd eisoes at y bws cerdded ac yn ddiweddar, aeth Ysgol Gynradd y Cwm ati yn hyn o beth a gobeithiaf y bydd yn gwneud hynny eto. Yr oedd yn hwyl fawr a mwynhaodd pob un gerdded gyda'i gilydd. Gadawodd llawer o rieni eu ceir gartref, a bu hynny'n fodd i leihau'r tagfeydd o gwmpas clwyd yr ysgol, gan leihau'r perygl y byddai damweiniau unwaith yn rhagor.

Law yn llaw â'r cynlluniau clodwiw hyn, mae'n rhaid addysgu'r gyrwyr er mwyn sicrhau y byddant yn newid eu harferion gyrru, ac yr wyf yn fy nghynnwys fy hun ymhlith y gyrwyr hynny.

Croesawaf yn arbennig y pwyslais a roddir gan strategaeth drafnidiaeth Cymru ar faterion yn ymwneud ag ymddygiad gyrwyr. Mae angen inni wneud mwy i fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio ffonau symudol, rhywbeth yr wyf yn ei weld bob dydd, blinder a gyrru dan ddylanwad diod neu gyffuriau. Un o'r grwpiau oedran pwysicaf i'w dargedu yw'r ifanc. Mae angen inni roi sylw i'w cysyniad

hwy o gyflymder ar y ffyrdd.

Targeted television campaigns and road safety issues are very effective in terms of changing people's opinions and behaviour. I am sure that we all remember the recent shocking images in the THINK! television campaigns, involving a child being hit by a speeding car and a young woman being injured by a drunk driver. I am sure that they have had a strong impact on their target audiences. However, we must all keep working to ensure that everyone, but children in particular, is safer on our roads.

Nick Bourne: This is an exceptionally important debate and I thank the Deputy Minister for her introduction. We support all the amendments, in answer to the point raised by Leanne Wood. I also pay particular thanks to the Cunningham-Jones's for the very determined campaign that they have mounted, and I hope that some good comes out of the dreadful tragic death of their son, Stuart.

On Safe Routes to School, I welcome what the Minister said about looking at extending such routes to where children are, for example, around playgrounds, parks and possibly some shopping centres and so on, which is extremely important. This should not just be in relation to schools. That is a very important point. Many councils throughout Wales have done very good work on that. Alun Cairns mentioned Vale of Glamorgan Council in particular, which won an award. I pay tribute to those councils.

On young drivers, to which Kirsty Williams in particular referred, I very much agree with her comments; indeed, Kirsty and I have been on campaigns together in relation to speed limits and young drivers in particular. We need to move away from this foolish yardstick of saying how many deaths and accidents have occurred at a certain spot. We need to look objectively at particular danger spots and state that they are dangerous areas and that we need a speed limit. We should not be sitting back and waiting for a fatality or a serious accident. That is not the right

Mae ymgyrchoedd teledu a materion diogelwch y ffyrdd wedi'u targedu yn effeithiol iawn o ran newid barn ac ymddygiad pobl. Yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod i gyd yn cofio'r delweddau brawychus yn ddiweddar yn yr ymgyrchoedd teledu THINK!, lle y mae plentyn ifanc yn cael ei daro gan gar sy'n goryrru a menyw ifanc yn cael ei hanafu gan yrrwr meddw. Yr wyf yn siŵr eu bod wedi cael effaith gref ar eu cynulleidfaoedd targed. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni i gyd barhau i weithio i sicrhau bod pawb, ond yn enwedig plant, yn fwy diogel ar ein ffyrdd.

Nick Bourne: Mae hon yn ddadl eithriadol o bwysig a diolchaf i'r Dirprwy Weinidog am ei chyflwyniad. Yr ydym yn cefnogi'r gwelliannau i gyd, mewn ymateb i'r pwynt a godwyd gan Leanne Wood. Diolchaf yn arbennig hefyd i'r Cunningham-Jonesiaid am yr ymgyrch hynod o benderfynol y maent wedi ei chynnal, a gobeithiaf y daw rhyw les o farwolaeth drasig, frawychus eu mab, Stuart.

O ran Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol, croesawaf yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog am ymestyn llwybrau o'r fath i'r mannau lle y mae plant, er enghraifft, o amgylch meysydd chwarae, parciau ac o bosibl rhai canolfannau siopa ac yn y blaen, sy'n hynod o bwysig. Ni ddylai hyn fod mewn cysylltiad ag ysgolion yn unig. Mae hynny'n bwynt pwysig iawn. Mae llawer o gynghorau ledled Cymru wedi gwneud gwaith da iawn ar hynny. Soniodd Alun Cairns am Gyngor Bro Morgannwg yn arbennig, a enillodd wobwr. Talaf deyrnged i'r cynghorau hynny.

O ran gyrwyr ifanc, y cyfeiriodd Kirsty Williams atynt yn arbennig, cytunaf yn llwyr â'i sylwadau; yn wir, mae Kirsty a minnau wedi bod ar ymgyrchoedd gyda'n gilydd yn ymwneud â chyfyngiadau cyflymder a gyrwyr ifanc yn arbennig. Mae angen inni symud oddi wrth y ffon fesur ffôl hon o ddweud faint o farwolaethau a damweiniau sydd wedi digwydd mewn man arbennig. Mae angen inni edrych yn wrthrychol ar rai llecynnau peryglus a dweud eu bod yn fannau peryglus a bod angen cyfyngiad cyflymder yno. Ni ddylem sefyll o'r neilltu gan

approach to take.

More generally, other countries, and even some parts of our own country and the UK, look at young drivers in a different way. In Northern Ireland, there is a probationary period for young drivers aged 17 upwards—for a year after they have passed their test, they can only drive cars at up to 45 mph. That has had some success. We should look at that and perhaps press the UK Government on it because it will make a difference. There is strong evidence that young people in particular, just after they have passed their test, are not capable of driving in the same way as they would after a few years' experience; they feel immortal at that young age, particularly when they have a powerful car. That is worthy of attention and I hope that the Minister takes it back to consider.

This has been an important debate; there clearly is consensus on the measures that are needed to tackle this. It is true to say that, in general, there has been a slight fall in death rates in Wales. However, we have plenty of ground to make up in terms of road safety issues, not just in relation to England and the rest of the UK, but internationally, where the death rates are falling quicker than in the UK. We must ask ourselves why that is the case. As the Minister rightly said, we cannot be complacent. We must look at international experience and see how we can succeed and drive things forward—no pun intended—in terms of decreasing these figures because, as has been said, but it bears being said again, every death is avoidable. We can bring these figures down and that is what we should seek to do.

Gwenda Thomas: As we have already heard, road safety impacts on us daily in so many different ways, whether in a vehicle or as pedestrians, which, as we have already heard, include children, who can be taught about road safety when they are as young as three or four years old. Indeed, when

ddisgwyl i rywun gael ei ladd neu ddisgwyl am ddamwain ddifrifol. Nid hynny yw'r dull iawn o weithredu.

Yn fwy cyffredinol, mae gwledydd eraill, a hyd yn oed rhai rhannau o'n gwlad ni a'r DU, yn edrych ar yrwyr ifanc mewn ffordd wahanol. Yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, ceir cyfnod prawf i yrwyr ifanc sy'n 17 oed neu'n hŷn—am flwyddyn ar ôl iddynt basio eu prawf, dim ond hyd at 45 mya y cânt yrru ceir. Mae hynny wedi esgor ar beth llwyddiant. Dylem edrych ar hynny a phwyso ar Lywodraeth y DU efallai ynglŷn â hynny oherwydd bydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth. Mae tystiolaeth gref nad yw pobl ifanc yn arbennig, yn fuan ar ôl iddynt basio eu prawf, yn gallu gyrru yn yr un ffordd ag y byddent ar ôl rhai blynyddoedd o brofiad; maent yn teimlo'n anfarwol yn yr oedran ifanc hwnnw, yn enwedig pan fydd ganddynt gar pwerus. Mae hynny'n haeddu sylw a gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn mynd ag ef yn ôl i'w ystyried.

Mae hon wedi bod yn ddadl bwysig; mae'n amlwg bod consensws o ran y mesurau sy'n ofynnol i fynd i'r afael â hyn. Mae'n wir dweud, yn gyffredinol, fod gostyngiad bach wedi bod yng nghyfraddau'r marwolaethau yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, mae gennym lawer o waith gwella o safbwynt materion diogelwch ar y ffyrdd, nid dim ond mewn perthynas â Lloegr a gweddill y DU, ond yn rhyngwladol, lle y mae cyfraddau'r marwolaethau yn disgyn yn gyflymach nag yn y DU. Rhaid inni holi ein hunain pam mae hynny'n digwydd. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog yn hollol gywir, ni allwn fod yn hunanfodlon. Rhaid inni edrych ar brofiad rhyngwladol a gweld sut y gallwn lwyddo a gyrru ymlaen—anfwriadol oedd y gair mwys—o ran gostwng y ffigurau oherwydd, fel y dywedwyd, ond mae'n werth ei ddweud eto, mae modd osgoi pob marwolaeth. Gallwn ostwng y ffigurau hyn a dyna'r hyn y dylem geisio'i wneud.

Gwenda Thomas: Fel yr ydym wedi clywed yn barod, mae diogelwch ar y ffyrdd yn effeithio arnom yn ddyddiol mewn cynifer o ffyrdd gwahanol, boed hynny mewn cerbyd neu fel cerddwyr, sydd, fel yr ydym wedi clywed eisoes, yn cynnwys plant y mae modd eu dysgu am ddiogelwch ar y ffyrdd pan

listening to children and young people, the safeguarding vulnerable children review found that the risk of road accidents made many of them very concerned for their own safety.

The level of the local road safety grant from the Welsh Assembly Government to Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council has increased significantly over the last five years. A new and fairly exciting road safety project that I recently heard about, which, I think, is unique to Neath Port Talbot, is the Passport for Life scheme. From September this year, every reception-age child will receive a passport and any road safety education activity in which they participate is recorded and this passport stays with them while they are in full-time education. This scheme will formalise the way in which road safety education is delivered and is seen as being part of the national curriculum, as it requires a partnership approach between the local authority and the schools.

5.20 p.m.

Alongside this, the authority has introduced another initiative, called Cyclecraft. Children in Gwauncaegurwen participated in this last week. It is an excellent example. It is a road safety cycle scheme that aims to train all children aged 10 to 11 years, together with their parents, and uses quiet roads rather than school playgrounds. The authority has found that it is one of the most effective ways of ensuring that children are made road-aware through cycling. I understand that the authority has its own dedicated cycle trainer who works all year. There are other road safety schemes within the authority, but time does not allow me to list them all.

These initiatives and others in local authorities across Wales demonstrate the valuable work that is being undertaken in protecting children and young people when they are on the roads. Underpinning this is

fyddant mor ifanc â thair neu bedair oed. Yn wir, wrth wrando ar blant a phobl ifanc, canfu'r adolygiad ar ddiogelu plant sy'n agored i niwed fod y perygl bod damweiniau am ddigwydd ar y ffyrdd yn gwneud llawer ohonynt yn bryderus iawn am eu diogelwch eu hunain.

Mae lefel y grant diogelwch ffyrdd lleol gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf. Prosiect newydd ac eithaf cyffrous ynghylch diogelwch ar y ffyrdd y clywais amdano'n ddiweddar, sydd, fe gredaf, yn unigryw i Gastell-nedd Port Talbot, yw'r cynllun Pasport Oes. O fis Medi eleni, bydd pob plentyn oedran derbyn yn cael pasport a bydd unrhyw weithgarwch addysg diogelwch ar y ffyrdd y maent yn cymryd rhan ynddo yn cael ei gofnodi a bydd y pasport hwn yn aros gyda hwy tra byddant mewn addysg llawnamser. Bydd y cynllun hwn yn ffurfioli'r dull o gyflwyno addysg diogelwch ar y ffyrdd ac fe'i gwelir fel rhan o'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol, gan fod gofyn gweithredu drwy bartneriaeth rhwng yr awdurdod lleol a'r ysgolion.

Ochr yn ochr â hyn, mae'r awdurdod wedi cyflwyno menter arall, a elwir yn Cyclecraft. Cymerodd plant yng Ngwauncaegurwen ran ynddi yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae'n esiampl ragorol. Cynllun beicio diogel ar y ffyrdd ydyw a'i nod yw hyfforddi pob plentyn 10 i 11 oed, ynghyd â'u rhieni, ac mae'n defnyddio ffyrdd tawel yn hytrach na meysydd chwarae ysgolion. Canfu'r awdurdod fod hon yn un o'r ffyrdd mwyaf effeithiol o sicrhau bod plant yn cael eu gwneud yn ymwybodol o ofnyion y ffordd drwy feicio. Deallaf fod gan yr awdurdod ei hyfforddwr beicio pwrpasol ei hun sy'n gweithio gydol y flwyddyn. Mae cynlluniau eraill yn gysylltiedig â diogelwch ar y ffyrdd gan yr awdurdod, ond nid yw amser yn caniatáu imi eu rhestru i gyd.

Mae'r mentrau hyn ac eraill mewn awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru yn dangos y gwaith gwerthfawr sy'n cael ei wneud wrth amddiffyn plant a phobl ifanc pan fyddant ar y ffyrdd. Yn sylfaen i hyn y mae'r

the commitment from the Welsh Assembly Government to ensure that measures that have been put in place are working. This commitment should be recognised and applauded.

Peter Black: I want to start by referring to point 2 of the motion. I note that the target of reducing the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50 per cent by 2010 has already been met. The Government is obviously to be commended for that, but we now need a new target. I do not think that we can rest until no children are killed on our roads. Although targets seem a bit meaningless in this instance, they are obviously necessary. We need to start pushing down further the number of casualties, particularly among children, on our roads.

In the area in which I live, Manselton in Swansea, which I also represent on the council, the only child death last year happened in my ward. That, again, was one child death too many. It was a tragic incident and, as a result of that, we have been working hard with local residents to try to put into effect proper measures to try to ensure that that never happens again on that particular road. We are introducing Swansea's first 20 mph residential zone and putting measures in place on the main road where the accident happened to try to slow vehicles down considerably to ensure that children, as well as older adults and other people who use that road on a regular basis, are able to cross that road safely.

It is important, therefore, as part of the Government's response on road safety, that we try to roll out more of these 20 mph zones in communities around Wales. I would like to see more of them. I do not think that any council has achieved this completely, but we need to ensure that every school has a 20 mph limit on the road outside its entrance to try to ensure that children are able to go to school and to go home safely. The Safe Routes to School programme—which I commend and for which I have to give credit to the Ministers who introduced it here—has been valuable, but it seems that we are never

ymrwymiad gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau bod y mesurau sydd wedi cael eu sefydlu yn gweithio. Dylid cydnabod yr ymrwymiad hwn a'i gymeradwyo.

Peter Black: Yr wyf am ddechrau drwy gyfeirio at bwynt 2 yn y cynnig. Nodaf fod y targed o leihau nifer y plant sy'n cael eu lladd neu eu hanafu'n ddifrifol 50 y cant erbyn 2010 eisoes wedi cael ei gyrraedd. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn amlwg i'w channol am hynny, ond mae angen inni gael targed newydd yn awr. Ni chredaf y gallwn orffwys nes na fydd dim plant yn cael eu lladd ar ein ffyrdd. Er bod targedau i'w gweld braidd yn ddiystyr yn yr achos hwn, maent yn amlwg yn angenrheidiol. Mae angen inni ddechrau lleihau'r nifer sy'n cael eu hanafu ar ein ffyrdd ymhellach, yn enwedig ymysg plant.

Yn yr ardal yr wyf yn byw ynddi, Manselton yn Abertawe—yr wyf hefyd yn ei chynrychioli ar y cyngor—yn fy ward i y cafodd yr unig blentyn a laddwyd y llynedd ei ladd. Yr oedd marwolaeth y plentyn hwnnw, eto, yn farwolaeth na ddylai fod wedi digwydd. Yr oedd yn ddigwyddiad trasig ac, o ganlyniad, yr ydym wedi bod yn gweithio'n ddygn gyda thrigolion lleol i geisio rhoi mesurau priodol mewn grym i geisio sicrhau na fydd hynny'n digwydd byth eto ar y ffordd benodol honno. Yr ydym yn cyflwyno parth preswyl 20 mya cyntaf Abertawe ac yn sefydlu mesurau ar y briffordd lle y digwyddodd y ddamwain i geisio arafu cerbydau'n sylweddol i sicrhau bod plant, yn ogystal ag oedolion hŷn a phobl eraill sy'n defnyddio'r ffordd honno'n rheolaidd, yn gallu croesi'r ffordd yn ddiogel.

Mae'n bwysig, felly, fel rhan o ymateb y Llywodraeth ynghylch diogelwch ar y ffyrdd, inni geisio cyflwyno rhagor o'r parthau 20 mya hyn mewn cymunedau ledled Cymru. Hoffwn weld rhagor ohonynt. Ni chredaf fod dim un cyngor wedi cyflawni hyn yn llwyr, ond mae angen inni sicrhau bod gan bob ysgol gyfyngiad cyflymder 20 mya ar y ffordd y tu allan i'w mynedfa i geisio sicrhau bod plant yn gallu mynd i'r ysgol a mynd adref yn ddiogel. Mae'r rhaglen Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol—yr wyf yn ei channol ac y mae'n rhaid imi roi clod amdani i'r Gweinidogion a'i cyflwynodd yma—wedi

doing enough, because the money is never there. I know that money and resources are always a problem, but I would like to see more resources being put in if that is possible. It is important that we do everything that we can to make our schools and communities safe for children and road users.

Before I finish, I would like to refer to the school buses issue. The Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills Committee carried out a review of school transport and we are continuing to monitor that. The implementation of that report by local councils has been patchy and I think that we need to be firmer with councils to get them to implement it. However, I certainly think that we have a template that can be rolled out across Wales. If we can work in partnership with local councils, we can make a massive difference.

John Griffiths: I echo what many Members have said; this is obviously an important debate. It is heartening that we have already reached the target to halve the number of child deaths by 2010, but one death is too many, as many Members have already said. Therefore, we must build on what we have done and make much further progress.

One thing that has come to my attention on a number of occasions is the need, in my area, to ensure that the more deprived communities receive proportionate help and attention, because that is where, unfortunately, a lot of the problems occur. On some of the estates in Newport East, there is a cocktail of circumstances that can produce accidents involving children on the roads. There are areas where a lot of cars are parked and where children play on the street. It only takes a child running from between parked cars on to the road, with a car coming along that is, perhaps, driving slightly too quickly, for an accident to occur. Therefore, I am in favour of 20 mph speed limits in those areas and around schools generally. That is why I am pleased that Newport has a policy of '20's plenty' to drive forward these 20 mph zones. I think that they are crucial; they are a big

bod yn werthfawr, ond mae'n ymddangos nad ydym byth yn gwneud digon, oherwydd nid yw'r arian byth yno. Gwn fod arian ac adnoddau'n broblem bob amser, ond hoffwn weld mwy o adnoddau'n cael eu darparu os yw hynny'n bosibl. Mae'n bwysig inni wneud popeth a allwn i wneud ein hysgolion a'n cymunedau'n ddiogel i blant a defnyddwyr y ffyrdd.

Cyn imi orffen, hoffwn gyfeirio at fater bysiau ysgol. Cynhaliodd y Pwyllgor Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau adolygiad o drafnidiaeth ysgolion ac yr ydym yn dal i fonitro hynny. Anghyson fu'r modd y cafodd yr adroddiad hwnnw ei weithredu gan gynghorau lleol a chredaf fod angen inni fod yn gryfach gyda'r cynghorau er mwyn cael ganddynt ei weithredu. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn sicr yn credu bod gennym dempled y gellir ei gyflwyno ledled Cymru. Os gallwn weithio mewn partneriaeth â'r cynghorau lleol, gallwn wneud gwahaniaeth enfawr.

John Griffiths: Yr wyf yn adleisio'r hyn y mae llawer o Aelodau wedi ei ddweud; mae hon yn amlwg yn ddadl bwysig. Mae'n galonogol clywed ein bod eisoes wedi cyrraedd y targed o haneru nifer y marwolaethau ymysg plant erbyn 2010, ond mae un farwolaeth yn ormod, fel y mae llawer Aelod wedi dweud yn barod. Felly, rhaid inni adeiladu ar yr hyn yr ydym wedi ei wneud a chymryd camau breision ymlaen.

Un peth sydd wedi dod i'm sylw droeon yw'r angen, yn fy ardal i, i sicrhau bod y cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig yn cael help a sylw cymesur, oherwydd, yn anffodus, dyna lle y mae llawer o'r problemau'n digwydd. Ar rai o'r ystadau yn Nwyrain Casnewydd, mae cyfuniad o amgylchiadau sy'n gallu creu damweiniau sy'n cynnwys plant ar y ffyrdd. Mae ardaloedd lle y mae llawer o geir yn cael eu parcio a lle y mae'r plant yn chwarae ar y stryd. Mae'n ddigon hawdd i ddamwain ddigwydd wrth i blentyn redeg allan rhwng ceir sydd wedi parcio ar y ffordd, a char yn dod tuag ato sydd, efallai, yn gyrru ychydig yn rhy gyflym. Felly, yr wyf o blaid cyfyngiadau cyflymder 20 mya yn yr ardaloedd hynny ac o amgylch ysgolion yn gyffredinol. Dyna pam yr wyf yn falch bod gan Gasnewydd bolisi 'mae 20 yn ddigon' i fwrw ymlaen â'r parthau 20 mya

part of the jigsaw of dealing with these issues.

I am also pleased that, in my own local area, we have children's traffic clubs, which, again, have already been mentioned. They target three to four-year-old children and ensure that, at that early age, when they are not too old to have, perhaps, ingrained bad habits and attitudes, they can receive the road safety messages and learn those valuable lessons, which, hopefully, will stay with them throughout their lives. That initiative is designed for parents and carers to ensure that they educate their children or those whom they care for and, through the provision of books, instil those valuable attitudes.

Finally, we should be careful in saying that many young drivers are perfectly good drivers, because the statistics clearly show that there is a particular problem with this age group and that, therefore, there is a need to address those problems. I know that a lot of attention is being given to that at a UK level and here in Wales. A scheme that works well and has won awards in my area is a scheme called Megadrive, which involves a road safety team from a local transport consultancy, Capita Symonds, working with a local car retailer, the local authority, further education institutions and others, to target 16 and 17-year-olds. I think that six further education colleges in the area will be taking part this year, and the scheme reaches these youngsters through the colleges and in other ways. It ensures that they are aware of the accident statistics for their age groups before they start to drive cars, instils good habits and attitudes in the people who take part and ensures that they understand the dangers of drink, drugs, speed and irresponsible driving. It also includes a supervised driving exercise. It has won awards and it is seen as effective.

Therefore, many good things are happening in Wales, but there is much that we can do. I am heartened by the number of Members that have taken part in this debate, and the consensus that seems to be around many of

hyn. Credaf eu bod yn hanfodol; maent yn rhan fawr o'r jig-so o ddelio â'r materion hyn.

Yr wyf yn falch hefyd fod gennym, yn fy ardal leol i, glybiau traffig i blant, sydd, eto, wedi cael eu crybwyll yn barod. Maent yn targedu plant tair i bedair oed ac yn sicrhau, o'r oedran cynnar hwnnw pan nad ydynt yn rhy hen i fod wedi magu arferion ac agweddau gwael, efallai, eu bod yn gallu cael y negeseuon ynghylch diogelwch ar y ffyrdd ac yn dysgu'r gwersi gwerthfawr hynny a fydd, gobeithio, yn aros gyda hwy gydol eu hoes. Mae'r fenter honno wedi'i bwriadu ar gyfer rhieni a gofalwyr i sicrhau eu bod yn addysgu eu plant neu'r rhai y maent yn gofalu amdanynt a, thrwy ddarparu llyfrau, maent yn eu trwytho yn yr agweddau gwerthfawr hynny.

Yn olaf, dylem fod yn ofalus wrth ddweud bod llawer o yrwyr ifanc yn yrwyr da iawn, oherwydd y mae'r ystadegau'n dangos yn glir fod problem neilltuol gyda'r grŵp oedran hwn ac, felly, fod angen rhoi sylw i'r problemau hynny. Gwn fod llawer o sylw'n cael ei roi i hynny ar lefel y DU ac yma yng Nghymru. Cynllun sydd wedi gweithio'n dda ac wedi ennill gwobrau yn fy ardal yw cynllun o'r enw Megadrive. Mae tîm diogelwch ar y ffyrdd o ymgynghoriaeth drafnidiaeth leol, Capita Symonds, yn gweithio gyda gwerthwr ceir lleol, yr awdurdod lleol, sefydliadau addysg bellach ac eraill i dargedu pobl ifanc 16 a 17 oed. Credaf y bydd chwe choleg addysg bellach yn yr ardal yn cymryd rhan eleni, ac mae'r cynllun yn cyrraedd y bobl ifanc hyn drwy'r colegau ac mewn ffyrdd eraill. Mae'n sicrhau eu bod yn ymwybodol o'r ystadegau'n ymwneud â damweiniau ar gyfer eu grwpiau oedran cyn iddynt ddechrau gyrru ceir, maent yn trwytho'r bobl sy'n cymryd rhan mewn arferion ac agweddau da ac yn sicrhau eu bod yn deall peryglon diod, cyffuriau, cyflymder a gyrru anghyfrifol. Mae hefyd yn cynnwys gyrru dan oruchwyliaeth. Mae wedi ennill llawer o wobrau a bernir ei fod yn effeithiol.

Felly, mae llawer o bethau da yn digwydd yng Nghymru, ond mae llawer y gallwn ei wneud. Yr wyf wedi fy nghalonogi gan nifer yr Aelodau sydd wedi cymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon, a'r consensws sydd, yn ôl pob

the issues. If we can maintain that and the sort of profile and commitment that Assembly Members have in this area, we will make further progress.

Eleanor Burnham: Despite the work being done by the Welsh Assembly Government and local authorities to combat road accidents, it is my understanding that the number of casualties in north Wales is rising. My parochial concern is that a recent questionnaire in my village of Rosset showed that it was one of the biggest concerns throughout the community. As an Assembly, we need to ensure, for instance, that 60 mph is reduced to at least 30 mph on all of the B roads and the kinds of roads on which people walk, cycle or ride horses, because it is a big issue.

5.30 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: It was very succinct. I call the Deputy Minister to wind up.

The Deputy Minister for Enterprise, Innovation and Networks (Tamsin Dunwoody): First, I would like to thank Members for their thoughtful contributions to this afternoon's debate. As many Members have said, it is nice to hear so many really well thought-out contributions. I would also like to thank the family of Stuart Cunningham-Jones for being here today. I was unaware that you were here. I would like to say that, as a Government, we will be supporting amendment 3 although we obviously cannot bind any future government in that support. Jane Davidson, the Minister, has given a very positive response to the Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills Committee's 2005 review of school transport.

Leanne Wood: I am very glad to hear that you are minded to accept Plaid Cymru's amendment today. I wonder why the Government did not table a similar motion. However, would you agree that there is no need to delay introducing this legislation? Will you ring the Secretary of State tonight to ask for a transfer of functions Order? Will you also agree to follow that up in writing

golwg, ynghylch llawer o'r materion dan sylw. Os gallwn gynnal hynny a'r math o broffil ac ymrwymiad sydd gan Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn y maes hwn, fe wnawn gynnydd pellach.

Eleanor Burnham: Er gwaethaf y gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'r awdurdodau lleol i frwydro yn erbyn damweiniau ar y ffyrdd, yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallaf, mae'r nifer sy'n cael eu hanafu yn y gogledd ar gynnydd. Fy mhryder plwyfol i yw bod holiadur yn fy mhentref i, yr Orsedd, yn ddiweddar wedi dangos bod hyn yn un o'r pryderon mwyaf ar draws y gymuned. Fel Cynulliad, mae angen inni sicrhau, er enghraifft, fod 60 mya yn cael ei ostwng i 30 mya o leiaf ar bob ffordd B a'r mathau o ffyrdd y mae pobl yn cerdded, beicio a marchogaeth arnynt, oherwydd y mae'n broblem fawr.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr oedd yn gryno iawn. Galwaf ar y Dirprwy Weinidog i gloi.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Fenter, Arloesi a Rhwydweithiau (Tamsin Dunwoody): Yn gyntaf, carwn ddiolch i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau meddylgar i'r ddadl y prynhawn yma. Fel y dywedodd llawer o Aelodau, mae'n braf clywed cynifer o gyfraniadau sydd wedi'u pwysu a'u mesur yn ofalus. Carwn ddiolch hefyd i deulu Stuart Cunningham-Jones am fod yma heddiw. Nid oeddwn yn sylweddoli eich bod yma. Carwn ddweud y byddwn, fel Llywodraeth, yn cefnogi gwelliant 3 er na allwn, yn amlwg, sicrhau bod llywodraeth yn y dyfodol yn ymrwymo i gefnogi hynny. Mae Jane Davidson, y Gweinidog, wedi ymateb yn gadarnhaol iawn i adolygiad y Pwyllgor Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau ar gludiant i'r ysgol yn 2005.

Leanne Wood: Yr wyf yn falch iawn o glywed eich bod am dderbyn gwelliant Plaid Cymru heddiw. Tybed pam na chyflwynodd y Llywodraeth gynnig tebyg? Fodd bynnag, a fydddech yn cytuno nad oes angen oedi cyn cyflwyno'r ddeddfwriaeth hon? A wnewch ffonio'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol heno i ofyn am Orchymyn trosglwyddo swyddogaethau? A wnewch gytuno hefyd i ddilyn hynny yn

with the Secretary of State?

Tamsin Dunwoody: Thank you for your advice, Leanne. I will be liaising closely with my ministerial colleague on that. In fact, the wording of the report was similar, and there are a few things that we should clarify. The first part of that, your amendment 3(a), relates specifically to local authority school buses. On the second part, which is your amendment 3(b), the Criminal Records Bureau check should already be in place and carried out on anyone who comes into contact with schoolchildren. Thirdly, on your amendment 3(c), we have previously stated that we agreed that risk assessments could prove extremely useful, but needed to be proportionate to the route and the type of vehicle used. However, that is a local authority issue with whom we will continue to work closely. We will also be supporting Kirsty's amendment 4.

A number of Members' comments have been relevant, and I would like to pick up on a few of those, particularly on the new child safety laws on travelling and car seats recently introduced on 18 September, where any child under the age of 12 or under the height of 4ft 5 inches—

Kirsty Williams: I am glad that you have mentioned that, and Lorraine also mentioned that. Do you therefore condemn the comments made by a senior Tory education spokesperson, who described those laws as 'utterly demented'? As a child, he said that he was driven around in the back of a car like peas in a rattle, and he could just not see the need for such legislation.

Tamsin Dunwoody: All that I would say is that a proper and safely-checked child restraint—whether a baby seat, a full three-point seatbelt or a booster seat in the front—does save a child's life. I cannot express it any more strongly than that.

Alun Cairns: I am grateful to Tamsin Dunwoody for giving way. As I was there when Boris Johnson made the statement yesterday about the use of child facilities in cars for safety, I can certainly qualify how it was, and I do not understand Kirsty

ysgrifenedig gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol?

Tamsin Dunwoody: Diolch am eich cyngor, Leanne. Byddaf yn cysylltu'n agos â'm cyd-aelod o weinidog ynghylch hynny. A dweud y gwir, yr oedd geiriad yr adroddiad yn debyg iawn, a dylem egluro rhai pethau. Mae a wnelo'r rhan gyntaf, eich gwelliant 3(a) yn benodol â bysiau ysgol awdurdodau lleol. O ran yr ail ran, sef eich gwelliant 3(b), dylai archwiliad y Swyddfa Cofnodion Troseddol fod ar waith eisoes a dylai fod yn cael ei gynnal ar unrhyw un a ddaw i gysylltiad â phlant ysgol. Yn drydydd, o ran eich gwelliant 3(c), dywedasom eisoes ein bod yn cytuno y gallai asesiadau risg fod yn fuddiol dros ben, ond bod yn rhaid iddynt fod yn gymesur â'r llwybr a'r math o gerbyd a ddefnyddir. Fodd bynnag, mater i'r awdurdodau lleol yw hynny, a byddwn yn parhau i weithio'n agos gyda hwy. Byddwn hefyd yn cefnogi gwelliant 4 Kirsty.

Mae nifer o sylwadau gan Aelodau wedi bod yn berthnasol, a charwn ymdrin â rhai ohonynt, yn enwedig y deddfau newydd ynghylch diogelwch plant ynglŷn â theithio a seddi ceir a gyflwynwyd yn ddiweddar ar 18 Medi, lle y bydd unrhyw blentyn dan 12 oed neu dan 4 tr 5 modfedd o daldra—

Kirsty Williams: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi crybwyll hynny, a soniodd Lorraine am y peth hefyd. A ydych felly yn condemnio'r sylwadau a gyflwynwyd gan un o uwch lefarwyr y Toriaid ar addysg, a ddisgrifiodd y cyfreithiau hynny fel rhai 'hollol wallgof'? Dywedodd iddo ef, yn blentyn, gael ei ysgwyd yn ddiweddar wrth gael ei yrru o gwmpas yng nghefn car, ac na welai angen o gwbl am ddeddfwriaeth o'r fath.

Tamsin Dunwoody: Y cyfan y byddwn yn ei ddweud yw bod dull priodol a diogel o atal plentyn—boed yn sedd baban, gwregys diogelwch tri phwynt llawn, neu sedd godi yn y tu blaen—yn arbed bywyd plentyn. Ni allaf ei fynegi'n gryfach na hynny.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Tamsin Dunwoody am ildio. Gan fy mod yno pan wnaeth Boris Johnson y datganiad ddoe ynghylch defnyddio cyfleusterau plant mewn ceir er mwyn diogelwch, gallaf yn sicr daflu goleuni ar sut yr oedd pethau, ac nid wyf yn

Williams's interpretation, from the comments that were actually made. I am sorry that cross-party consensus on this issue has broken down.

Tamsin Dunwoody: Thank you for your concern, Alun, but my concern is with children's safety. Again, I reiterate that the changes to the law are to be welcomed. A number of Members today have mentioned specific schemes that I have launched myself or have been involved in the launch, and I think that those are also worth touching on.

Pass Plus Cymru is a scheme that is specifically geared towards young drivers, 17 to 25-year-olds, and we have mentioned on numerous occasions the problems encountered with that group. That group in particular is six times more likely to be involved in a car crash than an older person, and so that is clearly an area of great concern to us. Those accidents may involve mobile phones, as has been mentioned, drink driving, not wearing seatbelts and so on. Therefore, the Pass Plus Cymru scheme, or educating young drivers, has to be welcomed, as well as any way that we can encourage young people to take that up.

We also discussed motorcycles, and the Bikesafe initiative, where we target bikers and offer them training, given to them specifically by motorcycle police who are highly skilled bike riders. This, again, saves lives. However, we need to ensure that the riders themselves are willing to take those schemes.

We have had several comments on safety cameras and their use. Again, I know that that is a motor group, and I am fully aware of the Port Talbot issue that was raised earlier. However, safety cameras have resulted in a 22 per cent drop in injuries at camera sites, and a 42 per cent drop in deaths. They are effective when they are targeted properly. In December 2005, Alistair Darling announced changes to the funding mechanism, which means that we can now work with our officials, with the camera safety partnerships, in addressing how cameras are applied in Wales. That is what we will be carrying forward with our officials.

deall dehongliad Kirsty Williams, ar sail yr union sylwadau a gyflwynwyd. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf fod y consensws trawsbleidiol ar y pwnc hwn wedi chwalu.

Tamsin Dunwoody: Diolch am eich pryder, Alun, ond ymboeni am ddiogelwch plant yr wyf fi. Pwysleisiaf eto y dylid croesawu'r newidiadau i'r ddeddf. Crybwyllodd nifer o Aelodau heddiw gynlluniau penodol yr wyf fi fy hun wedi eu lansio neu wedi ymwneud â'u lansio, ac yr wyf yn meddwl bod y rheini hefyd yn werth eu crybwyll.

Cynllun yw Pass Plus Cymru a anelir yn benodol at yrwyr ifanc, 17 i 25 oed, ac yr ydym wedi sôn nifer o weithiau am y problemau sy'n codi gyda'r grŵp hwnnw. Mae'r grŵp hwn yn arbennig chwe gwaith yn fwy tebygol o fod mewn damwain car na rhywun hŷn, felly mae hyn yn amlwg yn destun pryder mawr inni. Gall y damweiniau hynny gael eu hachosi drwy ddefnyddio ffonau symudol, fel y dywedwyd, yfed a gyrru, peidio â gwisgo gwregysau, ac yn y blaen. Felly, rhaid croesawu Pass Plus Cymru, neu addysgu gyrrwyr ifanc; felly hefyd unrhyw ddull y gallwn annog pobl ifanc i ddilyn y cynllun.

Buom hefyd yn trafod beiciau modur, a'r fenter Beicio Diogel, lle'r ydym yn targedu beicwyr ac yn cynnig hyfforddiant iddynt, a hynny'n benodol gan heddlu beiciau modur sydd yn yrwyr beic medrus iawn. Mae hyn eto yn arbed bywydau. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni ofalu bod y gyrrwyr eu hunain yn barod i ddilyn y cynlluniau hynny.

Cawsom nifer o sylwadau am gamerâu diogelwch â'r defnydd a wneir ohonynt. Unwaith eto, gwn mai grŵp moduro yw hwnnw, ac yr wyf yn hollol ymwybodol o'r broblem ym Mhort Talbot a godwyd yn gynharach. Fodd bynnag, mae camerâu diogelwch wedi golygu gostyngiad o 22 y cant mewn anafiadau wrth safleoedd camerâu, a gostyngiad o 42 y cant mewn marwolaethau. Maent yn effeithiol pan fyddant wedi eu targedu'n iawn. Ym mis Rhagfyr 2005, cyhoeddodd Alistair Darling newidiadau i'r mecanwaith cyllido, sydd yn golygu y gallwn bellach weithio gyda'n swyddogion, gyda'r partneriaethau camerâu diogelwch, i fynd i'r afael a sut y defnyddir

camerâu diogelwch yng Nghymru. Dyna'r hyn y byddwn yn gweithredu arno gyda'n swyddogion.

You mentioned hospital statistics, Mark. Hospital statistics and police statistics are radically different—one, because an actual incident has occurred, another, because you may have a walking wounded who simply goes into a casualty unit. Again, we are aware of those disparities, and we are looking at those in somewhat greater detail.

Many people have again mentioned the success of the Safe Routes to School scheme, the 20mph zones, and how we educate our children. It is that combination of early education, enforcement, and engineering that, ultimately, makes the difference as to whether we can save lives. Many people have said that one life is too many; yes, one life lost, particularly a child's life, is far too many. A violent and sudden death in any form is traumatic, but when that death comes as a result of driver error perhaps—and five out of six deaths are usually caused by some sort of driver error—it is even more tragic. Therefore, we will continue to work closely with local authorities, police authorities, schools, and parents to try to change driver attitudes. Every death is a tragedy, and we need to continue to work on that basis.

Soniasoch am ystadegau ysbytai, Mark. Mae ystadegau ysbytai ac ystadegau'r heddlu yn hollol wahanol—yn gyntaf, oherwydd bod digwyddiad go iawn wedi bod, a hefyd oherwydd y gallwch gael pobl sydd wedi anafu ond eto'n gallu cerdded sydd yn mynd i uned ddamweiniau. Unwaith eto, yr ydym yn ymwybodol o'r gwahaniaethau hynny, ac yn ymchwilio iddynt yn fanylach.

Soniodd llawer o bobl hefyd am lwyddiant cynllun Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol, y parthau 20 mya, a sut yr ydym yn addysgu ein plant. Y cyfuniad hwnnw o addysg gynnar, gorfodaeth a pheirianeg sydd, yn y pen draw, yn gwneud gwahaniaeth o ran a allwn arbed bywydau ai peidio. Dywedodd llawer o bobl fod un bywyd yn ormod; ydyw, mae colli un bywyd, yn enwedig bywyd plentyn, yn ormod o lawer. Mae marwolaeth sydyn a threisgar o unrhyw fath yn drawmatig, ond pan ddigwydd y farwolaeth honno oherwydd bai gan yrrwr, efallai—ac achosir pump o bob chwech o farwolaethau gan ryw fath o gamgymeriad gan yrrwr—mae'n fwy trychinebus fyth. Byddwn felly yn parhau i weithio'n agos gyda'r awdurdodau lleol, awdurdodau'r heddlu, ysgolion a rhieni i geisio newid agweddau gyrywyr. Mae pob marwolaeth yn drychineb, a rhaid inni barhau i weithio ar sail hynny.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.
Amendment 1: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 26.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Jones, Ann

Lloyd, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.
Amendment 2: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 26.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lloyd, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 3: For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff

Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 4: For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn

Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.
 Amendment 5: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 26.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lloyd, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
 The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val

Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 16, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 35.
 Amendment 6: For 16, Abstain 0, Against 35.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Glyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Law, Trish
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
 The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

Motion NDM3223 as amended: to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. recognises the valuable contribution of the Welsh Assembly Government to improving road safety for children; and

Cynnig NDM3223 fel y'i diwygiwyd: cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn cydnabod cyfraniad gwerthfawr Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru at wella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd i blant; a

- | | |
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| <p>2. notes that the target of reducing the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50 per cent by 2010 has already been met; and</p> <p>3. calls on the Welsh Assembly Government, once empowered to do so, to bring forward legislation to:</p> <p>a) ensure that each child using LEA-funded transport has a seatbelt;</p> <p>b) carry out a Criminal Records Bureau check on all drivers of school transport;</p> <p>c) carry out and publish a risk assessment of all vehicles prior to the award of any contract for school transport; and</p> <p>4. notes with concern that the rate of children killed on the roads in Wales is still higher than that of the England, Scotland and UK averages.</p> | <p>2. yn nodi bod y targed o gael gostyngiad o 50 y cant erbyn 2010 yn nifer y plant a leddir neu a niweidir yn ddifrifol eisoes wedi'i gyflawni; a</p> <p>3. yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, unwaith y caiff y pwerau i wneud hynny, i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth i:</p> <p>a) sicrhau bod gan bob plentyn sy'n defnyddio cludiant a gyllidir gan AALLau wregys diogelwch;</p> <p>b) sicrhau bod y Swyddfa Cofnodion Troseddol yn cynnal ymchwiliad i gefndir pob un a benodir i gludo plant i'r ysgol;</p> <p>c) sicrhau bod asesiad risg o bob cerbyd yn cael ei gynnal a'i gyhoeddi cyn dyfarnu unrhyw gontract ar gyfer cludiant i'r ysgol; a</p> <p>4. yn nodi gyda phryder fod cyfradd y plant a leddir ar ffyrdd Cymru yn dal yn uwch na'r cyfartaledd yn Lloegr, yr Alban a'r DU.</p> |
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*Cynnig fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 1.
Amended motion: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 1.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelod canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Member voted against:

Randerson, Jenny

Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig fel y'i diwygiwyd.
 Amended motion carried.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â
 today's proceedings to a close. chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.39 p.m.
 The meeting ended at 5.39 p.m.*

**Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
 Members and their Parties**

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
 Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
 Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
 Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
 Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Glyn (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Dunwoody, Tamsin (Llafur - Labour)
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Essex, Sue (Llafur – Labour)
 Francis, Lisa (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
 Gwyther, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Idris Jones, Denise (Llafur – Labour)

Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Laura Anne (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Law, Trish (Annibynnol – Independent)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
 Marek, John (Cymru Ymlaen – Forward Wales)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Pugh, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
 Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Catherine (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Owen John (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)