



Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
(Y Cofnod Swyddogol)

The National Assembly for Wales
(The Official Record)

Dydd Mawrth, 22 Mehefin 2004
Tuesday, 22 June 2004

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

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

*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.*

**Sefydlu Pwyllgor Penderfyniadau Cynllunio (2) 2004-3
Establishment of Planning Decision Committee (2) 2004-3**

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales resolves:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn penderfynu:

1. that a committee, to be known as Planning Decision Committee (2) 2004-3, be established in accordance with Standing Order No. 17, to discharge the functions of the Assembly under the power under Section 79 (1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to determine appeals made under Section 78 of the Act and the powers under Section 13 (1) of the Transport and Works Act 1992 to determine to make or not to make Orders applied for under Section 6 of the 1992 Act have been transferred to the Assembly and will be exercised in accordance with the procedures set out in Standing Order No. 17, and that the Assembly's functions in those respects be delegated to that committee;

2. that the members of that committee be: Alun Ffred Jones AM, Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey AM, Jeff Cuthbert AM, Brynle Williams AM;

3. that the committee shall cease to exist when the Chair of the committee signs the decision letter in accordance with Standing Order No. 17.16 or on 16 July 2004, whichever is the earlier;

4. that if the committee shall cease to exist without the Chair having signed a decision letter in respect of the matter identified in the schedule to this motion then in that event the functions identified in paragraph 1 above are, in relation to such matter, delegated to the First Minister.

Schedule

1. bod pwyllgor, i'w adnabod fel Pwyllgor Penderfyniadau Cynllunio (2) 2004-3, yn cael ei sefydlu yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17, i gyflawni swyddogaethau'r Cynulliad o dan y pŵer o dan Adran 79 (1) o Ddeddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990 i benderfynu ynghylch apelau a wnaed o dan Adran 78 o'r Ddeddf a'r pwerau o dan Adran 13(1) o Ddeddf Trafnidiaeth a Gwaith 1992, i benderfynu gwneud neu beidio â gwneud Gorchmynion y cyflwynir cais amdanynt o dan Adran 6 o Ddeddf 1992 wedi'u trosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad a byddant yn cael eu harfer yn unol â'r gweithdrefnau a amlinellir yn Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17, a bod swyddogaethau'r Cynulliad o ran hynny yn cael eu dirprwyo i'r pwyllgor hwnnw;

2. mai aelodau'r pwyllgor hwnnw fydd: Alun Ffred Jones AC, Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey AC, Jeff Cuthbert AC, Brynle Williams AC;

3. y bydd y pwyllgor yn peidio â bod pan fydd Cadeirydd y pwyllgor yn llofnodi'r llythyr penderfynu yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17.16 neu ar 16 Gorffennaf 2004, pa un bynnag sy'n dod gyntaf;

4. os bydd y pwyllgor yn peidio â bod heb i'r Cadeirydd lofnodi llythyr penderfynu mewn perthynas â'r materion a nodir yn yr atodlen i'r cynnig hwn, y bydd y swyddogaethau a nodir ym mharagraff 1 uchod, mewn perthynas â'r cyfryw faterion, yn cael eu dirprwyo i Brif Weinidog Cymru.

Atodlen

a) *Planning appeal by Walters Mining Ltd for the proposed reclamation of derelict land accompanied by extraction, processing and sale of coal and sandstone at Winch Fawr West, Winch Fawr Road, Heolgerrig, Merthyr Tydfil;*

a) *Apêl gynllunio gan Walters Mining Cyf ar gyfer y bwriad i adfer tir diffaith ynghyd â thynnu, prosesu a gwerthu glo a thywodfaen yn Winch Fawr West, Winch Fawr Road, Heolgerrig, Merthyr Tudful;*

b) *Scarweather Sands order for the construction of an offshore windfarm and associated works at Scarweather Sands in Swansea bay, off Port Talbot and Porthcawl. (NDM1998)*

b) *Gorchymyn Traethell Scarweather ar gyfer adeiladu fferm wynt ar y môr a gwaith cysylltiedig yn Nhraethell Scarweather ym mae Abertawe oddi ar Bort Talbot a Phorthcawl. (NDM1998)*

*Cynnig (NDM1998): O blaid 30, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1998): For 30, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Cod Ymddygiad Llywodraeth Leol The Local Government Code of Conduct

Q1 Mark Isherwood: What proposals does the First Minister have to ensure that senior
C1 Mark Isherwood: Pa gynigion sydd gan y Prif Weinidog i sicrhau bod Uwch

officers of local authorities follow the Code of Conduct (Qualifying Local Government Employees) (Wales) Order 2001? (OAQ36194)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): Under section 82 of the Local Government Act 2000, the code of conduct for local government employees is incorporated into their terms and conditions of employment. It is for individual local authorities, as employers, to ensure that their officers are aware of, and comply with, their terms and conditions of employment and to take appropriate action if they do not. It is not for me, or any other Minister, to interfere with, or second guess, inquiries conducted by the police, the Audit Commission or the local government ombudsman.

Mark Isherwood: Bearing that in mind, will you amend the statutory instrument to provide for a disciplinary process where senior officers fail to act in accordance with its provisions?

The First Minister: We are currently consulting on proposals to change the existing standing orders and to include certain senior officers—chief executives, chief finance officers and monitoring officers—within the same provision. The Finance Minister will shortly be considering the consultation responses, and will make decisions on the way forward.

Eleanor Burnham: I am pleased to hear that. In view of the ongoing concerns raised with a number of Members about management within Flintshire County Council, can you assure us that the Assembly Government is doing its best to bring its influence to bear, so that we can have complete openness and transparency in local authorities such as Flintshire?

The First Minister: We do not second guess inquiries by the police, the Audit Commission or the local government ombudsman. Any suggestion that we might, in some way, influence such inquiries is out of order. The only issue for us is whether the heads of paid service, monitoring officers and finance officers are adequately protected and, if you like, caused to abide by the code of

Swyddogion Awdurdodau Lleol yn dilyn gorchymyn Cod Ymddygiad (Cyflogeion Cymwys Llywodraeth Leol) (Cymru) 2001? (OAQ36194)

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): O dan adran 82 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2000, mae'r cod ymddygiad i gyflogeion llywodraeth leol wedi'i gynnwys yn eu telerau ac amodau cyflogaeth. Mater i awdurdodau lleol neilltuol, fel cyflogwyr, yw sicrhau bod eu swyddogion yn ymwybodol o'u telerau a'u hamodau cyflogaeth, ac yn cydymffurfio â hwy, a chymryd camau priodol os na wnânt hynny. Nid fy lle i, nac unrhyw Weinidog arall, yw ymyrryd ag ymholiadau o eiddo'r heddlu, y Comisiwn Archwilio neu ombwdsmon llywodraeth leol, neu ddyfalu ynghylch eu canlyniad.

Mark Isherwood: Gan ddal hynny mewn cof, a wnewch newid yr offeryn statudol i ddarparu ar gyfer proses ddisgyblu os yw uwch swyddogion yn methu â gweithredu'n unol â'i ddarpariaethau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn ymgynghori ar hyn o bryd ynghylch cynigion i newid y rheolau sefydlog presennol ac i gynnwys rhai uwch swyddogion—prif weithredwyr, prif swyddogion cyllid a swyddogion monitro—yn yr un ddarpariaeth. Bydd y Gweinidog Cyllid yn ystyried yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad cyn hir, ac yn penderfynu ar y ffordd ymlaen.

Eleanor Burnham: Yr wyf yn falch o glywed hynny. Yng ngolwg y pryderon parhaus a godwyd gyda sawl Aelod ynglŷn â rheolaeth o fewn Cyngor Sir y Fflint, a allwch ein sicrhau bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gwneud ei gorau i ddwyn dylanwad, fel y gallwn gael gweithredu cwbl agored a thryloyw mewn awdurdodau lleol fel Cyngor Sir y Fflint?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni wnawn ddyfalu ynghylch ymholiadau gan yr heddlu, y Comisiwn Archwilio neu ombwdsmon llywodraeth leol. Mae unrhyw awgrym y gallem, rywsut, ddylanwadu ar ymholiadau o'r fath yn annerbyniol. Yr unig fater i ni ydyw a yw penaethiaid gwasanaeth cyflogedig, swyddogion monitro a swyddogion cyllid wedi'u diogelu'n ddigonol

conduct for local government employees at all times. We are consulting on that issue at the moment. There is no issue in relation to an individual case in Flintshire; those are matters for the appropriate investigating authorities that I mentioned. We do not influence such inquiries, or interfere in them; it would not be proper for us to do so.

a'u bod, os caf ei roi fel hyn, yn cael eu hachosi i ddal at y cod ymddygiad i gyflogaion llywodraeth leol bob amser. Yr ydym yn ymgynghori ar y mater hwnnw ar hyn o bryd. Ni thrafodir dim sy'n ymwneud ag achos neilltuol yn sir y Fflint; materion i'r awdurdodau ymchwilio y cyfeiriais atynt yw'r rhain. Ni ddylanwadwn ar ymholiadau o'r fath, nac ymyrryd â hwy; ni fyddai'n briodol inni wneud hynny.

Y Gronfa Atal Troseddu The Crime-fighting Fund

Q2 Peter Black: Will the First Minister make a statement on the £100 million crime-fighting fund? (OAQ36190)

C2 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y gronfa o £100 miliwn i atal troseddu? (OAQ36190)

Q9 Lorraine Barrett: Can the First Minister make a statement on the crime-fighting fund? (OAQ36192)

C9 Lorraine Barrett: A all y Prif Weinidog wneud datganiad ar y gronfa i atal troseddu? (OAQ36192)

The First Minister: The crime-fighting fund is enabling us to drive forward one of our key pledges: to build safe and strong communities in which people do not live in fear of crime. It also links into our determination to tackle drug-related crime, to improve treatment services for substance misuse addicts, and to take action on domestic abuse. The fund brings together various funding streams into a new focused package.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r gronfa atal troseddu yn ein galluogi i gyflawni un o'n prif addewidion: creu cymunedau cadarn a diogel lle nad yw pobl yn byw gan ofni troseddu. Mae hefyd yn ymwneud â'n penderfyniad i fynd i'r afael â throseddu sy'n gysylltiedig â chyffuriau, i wella gwasanaethau triniaeth ar gyfer rhai sy'n gaeth i'r camddefnydd o sylweddau, ac i gymryd camau ynghylch cam-drin yn y cartref. Mae'r gronfa yn cyfuno gwahanol lifoedd cyllido mewn pecyn pwrpasol newydd.

Peter Black: Answers to written questions that I have received from the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration indicate that there is £77.18 million available for fighting crime in the Assembly budget for the four years of this current term. Your manifesto—and placards held up by your Ministers outside the Pierhead building—stated that we would have £100 million. Do you not think that you are selling Wales short on this issue? To what extent are you able to fight crime with such a reduced pot?

Peter Black: Mae atebion i gwestiynau ysgrifenedig a gefais oddi wrth y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio yn dangos bod £77.18 miliwn ar gael i atal troseddu yng nghyllideb y Cynulliad ar gyfer pedair blynedd y tymor hwn. Yn eich manifffesto—ac ar blacardiau a godwyd gan eich Gweinidogion y tu allan i adeilad y Pierhead—dywedwyd y caem £100 miliwn. Oni chredwch eich bod yn gwneud cam â Chymru ar y mater hwn? I ba raddau y gallwch atal troseddu â swm sydd gymaint yn llai?

The First Minister: It is not a reduced pot. You are confusing what is in Edwina Hart's social justice and regeneration budget with the overall content of the crime-fighting fund. The adequacy of our actions should always be scrutinised and tested by Members, but we

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw'n swm llai. Yr ydych yn cymysgu rhwng yr hyn sydd yng nghyllideb Edwina Hart ar gyfer cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac adfywio a chynnwys cyffredinol y gronfa atal troseddu. Dylai ein gweithredoedd gael eu harchwilio a'u profi

are covering the waterfront in terms of what we are fighting. In terms of organised crime, Operation Tarian is trying to prevent big-time organised drug gangs bringing cocaine or other substances into Wales, and we are dealing with the other high priority area of anti-social behaviour by youths, who are doing such things as discouraging pensioners, or making it unpleasant for pensioners, who want to shop for teabags at 7.30 p.m. from Spar shops. All of these problems must be dealt with. It is the classic issue about the prioritisation of police resources, which Edwina and I discussed with the chief constable and some of her senior officers at South Wales Police headquarters in Waterton last week.

Lorraine Barrett: First Minister, I am sure that you will want to join me in welcoming the fact that this crime-fighting fund will make a difference to the community of Penarth in my constituency. The Penarth youth project, in which I declare an interest as a director, is doing an excellent job in taking information on drug issues, bullying and smoking into local secondary schools and working with young people there. Do you agree that such projects will play an important part in diverting youngsters from youth annoyance crime and the potential risks of substance misuse?

The First Minister: Catching them early and trying to head people away from becoming severe nuisances to pensioners going to the local shops late at night is a key part of this issue, as is steering them away from either drugs or smoking or anything else which might cause anti-social behaviour. Trying to tackle these issues in schools, through an education programme that involves the police and others visiting schools to persuade people of how to get the most out of their lives, is also a key part. I commend the work of the Penarth group to which you referred.

Owen John Thomas: Mae'n amlwg nad arian newydd yw hwn—mae yn y gyllideb yn barod. O gofio bod cyn lleied o bobl sy'n

am eu digonolrwydd gan Aelodau bob amser, ond yr ydym yn darparu'n ddigonol ar gyfer yr hyn yr ydym yn ceisio'i atal. Yng nghydestun troseddu trefnedig, mae Ymgrych Tarian yn ceisio rhwystro gangiau cyffuriau mawr trefnedig rhag dod â chocên neu sylweddau eraill i Gymru, ac yr ydym ni'n delio â'r maes arall y rhoddir blaenoriaeth uchel iddo, sef ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol gan bobl ifanc, a welir, er enghraifft, yn gwangalonni neu'n peri annifyrrwch i bensiynwyr sydd am brynu bagiau te am 7.30 p.m. yn siopau Spar. Rhaid ymdrin â'r holl broblemau hyn. Mae hwn yn hen gwestiwn ynglŷn â blaenoriaethu adnoddau'r heddlu, y gwnaeth Edwina a mi ei drafod gyda'r prif gwnstabl a rhai o'i huwch swyddogion ym mhencadlys Heddlu De Cymru yn Waterton yr wythnos diwethaf.

Lorraine Barrett: Brif Weinidog, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch am ymuno â mi i groesawu'r ffaith y bydd y gronfa atal troseddu hon yn gwneud gwahaniaeth i gymuned Penarth yn fy etholaeth. Mae prosiect ieuentid Penarth, y datganaf fuddiant ynddo fel cyfarwyddwr, yn gwneud gwaith rhagorol o ran mynd â gwybodaeth ynghylch materion sy'n ymwneud â chyffuriau, bwlio ac ysmegu i ysgolion uwchradd lleol a gweithio gyda phobl ifanc yno. A gytunwch y bydd prosiectau o'r fath yn chwarae rhan bwysig wrth droi pobl ifanc oddi wrth droseddu ar ffurf aflonyddu a'r peryglon posibl o gamddefnyddio sylweddau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Agwedd bwysig ar y mater hwn yw'r angen i'w dal yn gynnar a cheisio'u hatal rhag dod yn niwsans difrifol i bensiynwyr sy'n mynd i'r siopau lleol yn hwyr y nos, a hefyd eu tywys oddi wrth gyffuriau neu ysmegu neu unrhyw beth arall a allai beri ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Agwedd bwysig arall ar hynny yw ceisio ymdrin â'r materion hyn mewn ysgolion, drwy raglen addysg lle y bydd yr heddlu ac eraill yn ymweld ag ysgolion i berswadio'r rhai sydd yno ynghylch y modd i gael y mwyaf a allant o'u bywyd. Cymeradwyaf waith y grŵp ym Mhenarth y cyfeiriasoch ato.

Owen John Thomas: This is clearly not new money—it is already in the budget. Given that so few of those addicted to heroin are

gaeth i heroin yn cael eu trin a chymaint ohonynt yn dwyn arian er mwyn bwydo eu dibyniaeth, a gredwch ei bod yn hen bryd inni gael arian ychwanegol i'r gronfa hon?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi rhoi llawer o arian ychwanegol i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem o drin pobl sy'n gaeth i gyffuriau. Mae angen gwelyau arnynt ac ambell waith driniaeth yn y gymuned. Credaf inni roi llawer o adnoddau ychwanegol i greu'r gwelyau angenrheidiol a gwasanaethau eraill yn y gymuned er mwyn gostwng lefel y ddibyniaeth ar gyffuriau.

Leighton Andrews: In answering my question, I am sure that you will want to welcome the pupils of Trealaw Primary School, who are in the public gallery. In terms of the crime-fighting fund, will you consider projects which build on the success of policing in Communities First areas? These projects operate in several constituencies in the south Wales area; there is a project in Tylorstown in my constituency which has been highly successful and well-supported by the public and the police.

2.10 p.m.

The First Minister: In welcoming the pupils of Trealaw Primary School from the Rhondda here today, I recall my visit to Tylorstown, which was educational. You were there at the time, Leighton, and we were able to see the impact that police officers appointed through Communities First and other funding were having in restoring the streets to the respectable citizens of Tylorstown and the area, and the remarkable degree of communication and assistance that they were getting from local pensioners, who were pointing out the registration numbers of cars that they suspected were making regular trips to try to sell drugs not only to secondary schools, but primary schools. When you can get that level of support from pensioners, who know that they can communicate with these Communities First police officers, that is the way to win back the streets.

William Graham: With regard to the £100 million fund, are there any crime reduction targets that you would favour, and on which the money would be particularly well spent?

treated, and that many of them steal money in order to feed their addiction, do you not agree that it is high time that additional money is provided for this fund?

The First Minister: We have invested considerable extra funding to tackle the problem of treating drug addicts. They need beds and, on occasion, treatment in the community. I believe that we have invested considerable extra resources to provide additional beds and other services in the community in order to reduce drug addiction levels.

Leighton Andrews: Wrth ateb fy nghwestiwn, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch am groesawu disgyblion Ysgol Gynradd Trealaw, sydd yn yr oriel gyhoeddus. Gyda golwg ar y gronfa atal troseddu, a wnewch ystyried prosiectau sy'n adeiladu ar sail llwyddiant gwaith yr heddlu mewn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf? Mae'r prosiectau hyn yn rhedeg mewn sawl etholaeth yn y De; mae prosiect ym Mhendyrus yn fy etholaeth a fu'n dra llwyddiannus ac a gafodd gefnogaeth fawr gan y cyhoedd a'r heddlu.

Y Prif Weinidog: Wrth groesawu disgyblion Ysgol Gynradd Trealaw o'r Rhondda yma heddiw, cofiaf fy ymweliad â Phendyrus, a fu'n un addysgiadol. Yr oeddech yno ar y pryd, Leighton, a gallew weld yr effaith yr oedd heddweision a benodwyd drwy Cymunedau yn Gyntaf a dulliau cyllido eraill yn ei chael o ran adfer y strydoedd ar gyfer dinasyddion parchus Pendyrus a'r cylch, a'r graddau rhyfeddol o gyfathrebu a chymorth a gaent o du pensiynwyr lleol, a dynnai sylw at rifau cofrestru ceir yr oeddent yn amau eu bod yn dod yno'n rheolaidd i geisio gwerthu cyffuriau, nid yn unig mewn ysgolion uwchradd, ond mewn ysgolion cynradd. Pan geir cymaint â hynny o gymorth gan bensiynwyr, y gwyddant fod modd iddynt gysylltu â'r heddweision hyn sydd o dan Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, mae modd adennill y strydoedd.

William Graham: Gyda golwg ar y gronfa o £100 miliwn, a oes unrhyw dargedau ar gyfer gostwng troseddu y byddech yn eu ffafrio, ac y byddai'n arbennig o fuddiol gwario arian

arnynt?

The First Minister: Our crime reduction director, David Aherne—he works in the Assembly, although I believe that he is a member of the Home Office staff—advises Edwina Hart and me on these matters. I am not certain as to whether we have specific crime reduction targets, and I will ask Edwina Hart to write to you about that.

Ann Jones: Do you agree that fighting crime requires a multi-agency approach? Recently, you visited, with me, the successful STARS—safety, tolerance, awareness, regeneration and security for communities—operation in Rhyl and Denbigh. Do you also agree that we need to ensure that such organisations can play a full role in the community, linking into other successes such as the alley-gating project in Rhyl? That projects blocks off alleyways and returns them to the use of homeowners, rather than drug addicts and criminals. Will you assure me that money from the crime-fighting fund will go to organisations such as STARS to enable them to continue their work?

The First Minister: I cannot give undertakings regarding resources and commitments today, but I am sure that the response to any application from STARS will reflect the success that it has already had. The same applies to alley-gating, which has been successful outside Rhyl. It is a sad fact that alleys, which used to be of great assistance for people to walk to shops, libraries, schools and so on, are so misused in the evenings and night by people who are up to no good, that we have to face up to the necessity of closing them off, or giving out keys and gating them, as is currently happening in Rhyl and many other parts of Wales. It is a sad fact, and we have to face up to that, and get on with tackling it.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ein cyfarwyddwr gostwng troseddu, David Aherne—mae'n gweithio yn y Cynulliad, er y credaf ei fod yn aelod o staff y Swyddfa Gartref—sy'n cynghori Edwina Hart a mi ar y materion hyn. Nid wyf yn sicr a oes gennym dargedau penodol ar gyfer gostwng troseddu, a gofynnaf i Edwina Hart ysgrifennu atoch am hynny.

Ann Jones: A ydych yn cytuno bod angen dull gweithredu amlasiantaethol i atal troseddu? Yn ddiweddar, ymwelasoch, gyda mi, â STARS—diogelwch, goddefgarwch, ymwybyddiaeth, adfywio a diogeledd ar gyfer cymunedau—sy'n fenter lwyddiannus yn y Rhyl a Dinbych. A ydych hefyd yn cytuno bod rhaid inni sicrhau y gall cyrff o'r fath chwarae rhan lawn yn y gymuned, gan gysylltu â llwyddiannau eraill fel y prosiect gosod gatiau ym mhen strydoedd cefn yn y Rhyl? Mae'r prosiect hwnnw'n cau strydoedd cefn ac yn adfer y defnydd ohonynt gan berchnogion tai, yn hytrach na throredddwy'r rhai sy'n ddibynnol ar gyffuriau. A wnewch fy sicrhau y rhoddir arian o'r gronfa atal troseddu i gyrff fel STARS fel y gallant barhau â'u gwaith?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allaf addo adnoddau ac ymrwymadau heddiw, ond yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yr ymateb i unrhyw gais gan STARS yn adlewyrchu'r llwyddiant a gafodd hyd yma. Mae'r un peth yn wir am y gwaith o osod gatiau ym mhen strydoedd cefn, a fu'n llwyddiannus y tu allan i'r Rhyl. Mae'n ffaith drist bod strydoedd cefn, a arferai fod yn hwylus iawn i bobl gael cerdded i siopau, llyfrgelloedd, ysgolion ac yn y blaen, yn cael eu camdefnyddio gymaint gyda'r hwyr ac yn y nos gan rai sydd ar berwyl drwg, fel bod rhaid inni ystyried yr angen i'w cau, neu ddosbarthu allweddi a gosod gatiau ar eu traws, fel a ddigwydd yn y Rhyl a sawl man arall yng Nghymru. Mae'n ffaith drist, a rhaid inni wynebu hynny, a mynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa.

Hyrwyddo Cymru Dramor Promoting Wales Abroad

Q3 The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): Will the First Minister update us on his Government's efforts to

C3 Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddweud beth yw ymdrechion diweddaraf y

promote Wales abroad? (OAQ36189)

The First Minister: We do this through direct and indirect representation on the ground, and membership of and participation in international networks. That does bear fruit: you will have probably heard, Nick, about the 190 additional jobs for Blackwood announced this morning as a result of investment by the Italian company, Seda. That is the direct result of a strong presence in Milan, and the discussions that I had with Seda some four or five months ago, at a reception in Milan, about the prospects for making a grant available to the company should it invest in Wales. I am pleased that it is investing in Wales. The football result that night was pretty terrible, but the result in terms of the jobs in Blackwood announced today is very good.

Nick Bourne: I thank the First Minister for that response. The image of Wales abroad is affected by the current state of the health service in Wales. It is regarded in England and overseas as shambolic, and running out of control. Waiting lists are worse than ever—certainly worse than they were five years ago, when you came into power in the Assembly. Only just over 50 per cent of ministerial correspondence is answered within the target time, and we have Cabinet discussions of fiddling the waiting list position. What will you do to ensure that the image of Wales, with regard to the health service and your running of it, improves overseas?

The First Minister: I thought that you had stopped trying to peddle this myth about fiddling waiting lists being discussed in Cabinet: that is completely untrue. I do not know why you repeat such rubbish, but then the rest of your question was also rubbish. We are recognised in Europe for the leading role that we are playing in the promotion of public health. I visited Finland last week, and the figures there were simple. In terms of the success that the Finns have had in reducing levels of heart disease from way above average European levels to average European

Llywodraeth i hyrwyddo Cymru dramor? (OAQ36189)

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnawn hyn drwy gynrychiolaeth uniongyrchol ac anuniongyrchol yn y fan a'r lle, a drwy ymaelodi â rhwydweithiau rhyngwladol a chymryd rhan ynddynt. Mae hynny'n dwyn ffrwyth: mae'n debyg eich bod wedi clywed, Nick, am y 190 o swyddi ychwanegol yn y Coed Duon a gyhoeddwyd y bore yma o ganlyniad i fuddsoddi gan gwmni Seda o'r Eidal. Mae hynny'n ganlyniad uniongyrchol i bresenoldeb cryf ym Milan, a'r trafodaethau a gefais â Seda ryw bedwar neu bum mis yn ôl, mewn derbyniad ym Milan, ynghylch y gobaith o roi grant i'r cwmni pe byddai'n buddsoddi yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn falch ei fod yn buddsoddi yng Nghymru. Yr oedd canlyniad y gêm bêl-droed y noson honno'n eithaf trychinebus, ond mae'r canlyniad o ran swyddi yn y Coed Duon a gyhoeddwyd heddiw yn dda iawn.

Nick Bourne: Diolchaf i'r Prif Weinidog am yr ateb hwnnw. Effeithir ar ddelwedd Cymru mewn gwledydd tramor gan gyflwr presennol y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. Fe'i hystyrir yn Lloegr ac mewn gwledydd tramor yn un sy'n ddi-drefn ac allan o reolaeth. Mae rhestrau aros yn waeth nag erioed—yn sicr yn waeth na'r hyn oeddent bum mlynedd yn ôl, pan ddaethoch i rym yn y Cynulliad. Dim ond ychydig yn fwy na hanner y llythyrau at y Gweinidog a atebir o fewn y cyfnod targed, a cheir trafodaethau yn y Cabinet ar ffidlan y sefyllfa o ran rhestrau aros. Beth a wnewch i sicrhau y bydd delwedd Cymru'n gwella mewn gwledydd tramor, gyda golwg ar y gwasanaeth iechyd a'r modd yr ydych yn ei redeg?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oeddwn yn meddwl eich bod wedi rhoi'r gorau i geisio pedlera'r chwedl am drafod ffidlan rhestrau aros yn y Cabinet: mae hynny'n gwbl anghywir. Ni wn pam yr ydych yn ailadrodd y fath nonsens ond, wedyn, yr oedd gweddill eich cwestiwn yn nonsens hefyd. Fe'n cydnabyddir yn Ewrop am y rhan flaenllaw a gymerwn wrth hybu iechyd cyhoeddus. Ymwelais â'r Ffindir yr wythnos diwethaf, ac yr oedd y ffigurau a gafwyd yn y fan honno'n syml. Gyda golwg ar lwyddiant y Ffiniaid wrth ostwng lefelau clefyd y galon o rai a oedd ymhell uwchlaw'r

levels over the past 30 years, 40 per cent of that has been achieved through reduced animal fat consumption, 30 per cent by reduced salt consumption and 20 per cent by reduced smoking. Of the remaining 10 per cent, 5 per cent was achieved by increased exercise, 2 per cent of the remaining 5 per cent from improved statins and other cholesterol-reducing drugs, and 1.5 per cent achieved by faster ambulances with paramedics able to administer clot busters. The remaining 1.5 per cent was achieved through better cardiology and cardiac services. The British Heart Foundation made the same point last week. You must be aware of the public health issue, as well as the waiting list issue. You only want to have the one club golf in relation to the waiting lists. As a result, you will be swimming against the tide.

Nick Bourne: When I want to ask you a question about the Finnish health service, I will do so. I am sorry that I have touched a raw nerve. I do not know which particular figures you disagree with, because official figures show that the health Minister answered only half of her correspondence within the target time. Official figures show that the waiting list positions are far worse than they were five years ago, and it is official figures that show that costs are escalating and that delivery is going backwards. I repeat my question, which does not relate to the Finnish health service: when will you get to grips with the Welsh health service?

The First Minister: I was answering the Finnish question because your original question was about promoting Wales abroad. I was saying that I discussed with Finland how it had achieved its targets and what lessons we can learn from that. The issue about waiting lists is important, but, as the British Heart Foundation said last week, there are much bigger issues with regard to lifestyle changes. Making lifestyle changes also pays off. It is generally recognised that, with regard to public health, we are the leaders within the UK and that the English health service is now catching up. It has put a

lefelau cyfartalog yn Ewrop dros y 30 mlynedd diwethaf fel eu bod bellach ar yr un lefel, cyflawnwyd 40 y cant o hynny drwy anog pobl i fwyta llai o fraster anifeiliaid, 30 y cant drwy annog pobl i fwyta llai o halen a 20 y cant drwy eu hannog i ysmegu llai. O'r 10 y cant sy'n weddill, cyflawnwyd 5 y cant drwy annog pobl i wneud fwy o ymarfer, 2 y cant o'r 5 y cant sy'n weddill drwy statinau gwell a chyffuriau eraill sy'n gostwng colesterol, ac 1.5 y cant drwy gael ambiwlansys cyflymach gyda pharameddygon sy'n gallu rhoi triniaeth i ddileu tolchenni gwaed. Cyflawnwyd yr 1.5 y cant sy'n weddill drwy well gwasanaethau cardiolegol a chardiaidd. Gwnaeth Sefydliad Prydeinig y Galon yr un pwynt yr wythnos diwethaf. Rhaid bod yn ymwybodol o fater iechyd cyhoeddus, yn ogystal â mater y rhestrau aros. Nid ydych chi ond am ymdrin â'r rhestrau aros. O ganlyniad i hynny, byddwch yn mynd yn erbyn y llif.

Nick Bourne: Pan fyddaf am ofyn cwestiwn i chi am wasanaeth iechyd y Ffindir, gwnaf hynny. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf fy mod wedi taro ar fan gwan. Ni wn pa ffigurau'n union yr ydych yn anghytuno â hwy, gan fod ffigurau swyddogol yn dangos na wnaeth y Gweinidog iechyd ond ateb hanner ei llythyrau o fewn y cyfnod targed. Dengys ffigurau swyddogol fod y sefyllfa o ran y rhestrau aros yn waeth o lawer nag yr oedd bum mlynedd yn ôl, a ffigurau swyddogol sy'n dangos bod costau ar gynydd a bod y gwaith o ddarparu gwasanaethau yn dirywio. Ailadroddaf fy nghwestiwn, nad yw'n ymwneud â gwasanaeth iechyd y Ffindir: pa bryd yr ewch i'r afael â gwasanaeth iechyd Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Atebais drwy sôn am y Ffindir gan fod eich cwestiwn gwreiddiol yn ymwneud â hyrwyddo Cymru dramor. Dywedais fy mod wedi trafod gyda'r Ffindir y modd yr oedd wedi cyrraedd ei dargedau a pha wersi y gellid eu dysgu oddi wrth hynny. Mae pwnc rhestrau aros yn un pwysig, ond, fel y dywedodd Sefydliad Prydeinig y Galon yr wythnos diwethaf, mae materion pwysicach o lawer yn codi mewn cysylltiad â newidiadau i ffyrdd o fyw. Mae newidiadau i ffyrdd o fyw yn dwyn ffrwyth hefyd. Cydnabyddir yn gyffredinol, yng nghyswllt iechyd cyhoeddus, mai ni sydd ar y blaen yn

great deal of effort into waiting lists, and we are now catching up with it on that. You must do both—it is a pincer movement. You must improve the public health side and make lifestyle changes because they can be 20 or 30 times more important to improved health gain than what is done in hospitals. That is sad, but true. You must also pay much attention to what goes on in hospitals, both the emergency and the waiting list side.

Nick Bourne: Let us try for a third time, as you have been unsuccessful on the first two occasions: will you give specific answers to what you are doing to ensure that the Minister answers correspondence within the target time—nearly half of it is outside that time—and what you are doing to bring the waiting list position at least back to its position when we were in Government, as it has escalated massively since you have been in Government?

The First Minister: We will have to write to you on the correspondence issue, Nick, but on waiting lists, you are aware of the great success of the second offer guarantee in its lead-in phase from January to March. We continue to expect that to bear down on the long waits. We accept that long waits are a problem, and that is why we brought in the second offer guarantee scheme; we are pleased that it is having an impact. However, as I said to Ieuan Wyn Jones, this sometimes means an increase in capacity, which is why, over the next three months, we expect to see building commence in the Llandough area of Penarth. If you are in the area on that day, I am sure that I can arrange for you to see the bulldozer hitting the ground to start the building work on the new ambulatory care centre, which will increase the capacity to carry out orthopaedic operations, for example. That is one of the great pinch points in the health service in south-east Wales, in Cardiff and the Vale in particular, and the new facility will allow for an increase in the number of operations from around 6,300 to 8,000 a year.

y DU a bod gwasanaeth iechyd Lloegr yn ein dal yn awr. Gwnaeth ymdrech fawr i ymdrin rhestrau aros, ac yr ydym ni'n ei dal yn awr mewn cysylltiad â hynny. Rhaid gwneud y ddau beth—symudiad gefail ydyw. Rhaid gwella iechyd cyhoeddus a pheri newidiadau i ffyrdd o fyw gan y gall hynny fod yn 20 neu 30 gwaith yn bwysicach i sicrhau cynnydd mewn iechyd na'r hyn a wneir mewn ysbytai. Mae hynny'n beth trist, ond mae'n wir. Rhaid talu llawer o sylw hefyd i'r hyn sy'n mynd ymlaen mewn ysbytai, ynghylch achosion brys ac ynghylch rhestrau aros.

Nick Bourne: Gadewch inni roi cynnig arni am y trydydd tro, gan ichi fethu'r ddau dro cyntaf: a wnewch chi roi atebion penodol ynghylch yr hyn yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod y Gweinidog yn ateb llythyrau o fewn y cyfnod targed—atebir bron eu hanner y tu allan i'r cyfnod hwnnw—a'r hyn yr ydych yn ei wneud i adfer sefyllfa'r rhestrau aros fel ei bod o leiaf cystal ag ydoedd pan oeddem ni yn llywodraethu, gan ei bod wedi gwaethygu'n aruthrol ers i chi fod mewn grym?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd yn rhaid inni ysgrifennu atoch ar fater y llythyrau, Nick, ond, ynghylch rhestrau aros, gwyddoch am lwyddiant mawr y warant o ail gynnig yng nghyfnod ei chyflwyno o fis Ionawr i fis Mawrth. Yr ydym yn dal i ddisgwyl y caiff hynny effaith ar yr arosiadau hir. Yr ydym yn derbyn bod arosiadau hir yn broblem, a dyna pam y cyflawynwyd cynllun y warant o ail gynnig; yr ydym yn falch ei fod yn cael effaith. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais wrth Ieuan Wyn Jones, mae hyn weithiau'n golygu cynyddu capasiti, a dyna pam, dros y tri mis nesaf, y disgwyliwn weld y gwaith adeiladu'n dechrau yn ardal Llandochau ym Mhenarth. Os byddwch yn y cyffiniau y diwrnod hwnnw, yr wyf yn siŵr y gallaf drefnu ichi weld y tarw dur yn taro'r ddaear i gychwyn y gwaith o godi'r ganolfan triniaethau dydd newydd, a fydd yn cynyddu'r capasiti i gyflawni llawdriniaethau orthopedig, er enghraifft. Dyna un o'r manau lle mae'r pwysau mwyaf yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn y De-ddwyrain, yng Nghaerdydd a'r Fro yn benodol, a bydd y cyfleuster newydd yn arwain at gynnydd yn nifer y llawdriniaethau o tua 6,300 i 8,000 y flwyddyn.

Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a'r Sector Gwirfoddol
Public Services and the Voluntary Sector

Q4 David Melding: Will the First Minister make a statement on the use made of the voluntary sector in delivering public services? (OAQ36205)

C4 David Melding: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y ffordd y mae'r sector gwirfoddol yn cael ei ddefnyddio i ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus? (OAQ36205)

The First Minister: Our essential approach to voluntary sector involvement in the delivery of public services is to complement what happens in the statutory sector. In other words, to either work innovatively in a way that the statutory sector is not ready or fully able to do yet, or to complement it by undertaking specialised tasks that the statutory service, given that there are 22 local authorities in Wales, may not be able to do that well.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn ei hanfod, yr ydym yn cynnwys y sector gwirfoddol yn y gwaith o ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus drwy ei ddefnyddio i ategu'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn y sector statudol. Mewn geiriau eraill, bydd un ai'n gweithio'n arloesol mewn modd nad yw'r sector statudol yn barod neu'n llawn alluog i'w wneud eto, neu'n ei ategu drwy ymgymryd â gorchwylion arbenigol nad yw'r gwasanaeth statudol yn gallu'u gwneud cystal â hynny o bosibl, o gofio bod 22 awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru.

David Melding: You may have seen the material exhibited outside the Chamber by Hafal, which is a charity that works for people with severe mental illnesses, and you may realise that a joint report from the Welsh Assembly Government, the Welsh Council for Voluntary Action and the Welsh Local Government Association, particularly commends the services that it currently provides in all 22 local authority areas. However, do you agree with the findings of many of the joint reviews into social services, that local authorities were failing in their duty to encourage local provision and a larger market for the provision of services, and that the only way to ensure that provision is to use the independent and voluntary sector much more in commissioning direct core services?

David Melding: Efallai'ch bod wedi gweld y deunydd sydd wedi'i arddangos y tu allan i'r Siambr gan Hafal, elusen sy'n gweithio dros rai sydd ag anhwylder meddwl difrifol, ac efallai y sylweddolwch fod adroddiad ar y cyd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, Cyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, yn canmol yn arbennig y gwasanaethau y mae'n eu darparu ar hyn o bryd yn ardaloedd pob un o'r 22 awdurdod lleol. Fodd bynnag, a ydych yn cyd-weld â'r canfyddiadau mewn llawer o'r adolygiadau ar y cyd o wasanaethau cymdeithasol, fod awdurdodau lleol yn methu yn eu dyletswydd i hybu darpariaeth leol a marchnad fwy ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau, ac mai'r unig fodd i sicrhau'r ddarpariaeth honno yw gwneud llawer mwy o ddefnydd o'r sector annibynnol a gwirfoddol wrth gomisiynu gwasanaethau craidd uniongyrchol?

2.20 p.m.

The First Minister: I am not aware of direct core services, other than in the highly specialised sense. We are trying to achieve complementary services. That is the right philosophy, splitting between those services that are specialised and those that are not. I am thinking of care and repair agencies and so on, and those services that are not

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni wn am unrhyw wasanaethau craidd uniongyrchol, ac eithrio rhai tra arbenigol. Yr ydym yn ceisio sicrhau gwasanaethau ategol. Dyna'r egwyddor briodol, sef gwahaniaethu rhwng y gwasanaethau sy'n arbenigol a'r rhai nad ydynt. Yr wyf yn meddwl am asiantaethau gofal a thrwsio ac yn y blaen, a gwasanaethau

mainstream local authority services, which can perhaps be delivered better by a more specialised provider. Hafal may have a contribution to make in that regard, but, in other ways, it is asking the voluntary sector to push forward with innovative schemes. If the scheme works, after five years it can perhaps be mainstreamed and we can give local authorities new guidelines that they should be undertaking such a scheme, because it has been proven to work by such and such a specialist voluntary body in a certain part of Wales.

Helen Mary Jones: Do you agree that there are occasions when a core service—advocacy services, for example—is better provided by the voluntary sector because it can be seen to be independent? If so, do you think that voluntary sector organisations that provide core ongoing services for which there will be a continued need should have secure funding, and should not be tied into funding round bids, which lead to them losing staff and being unable to deliver their services as effectively as they might?

The First Minister: You mentioned advocacy, which is an interesting service. Occasionally, you must have independence for reasons of propriety, if an advocacy service has to be used against a statutory body. Therefore, I cannot see how that service can be provided other than by a voluntary sector body. You ask whether that implies that those bodies must be automatically given public-sector core funding. I would have to look at the individual cases. I suppose that there is not one voluntary sector body in Wales that is comfortable with the level of funding or the certainty of funding that it has had. We now have three-year budgeting to try to avoid the problems of one-year budgeting, including the inability to retain staff. The issue of from where voluntary sector bodies get their funding is a worldwide problem. They cannot get automatic state funding, permanently, for all time, and they probably never will—under any dispensation, on any continent that you would care to name. This problem arises whether you are in America or Australia, or in this country. How do you ensure that they keep their independence and their voluntary

heblaw rhai prif ffrwd yr awdurdodau lleol, y gellir eu darparu'n well o bosibl drwy ddarparu'r mwy arbenigol. Efallai y gall Hafal gyfrannu yn hynny o beth, ond, fel arall, mae'n gofyn i'r sector gwirfoddol fwrw ymlaen â chynlluniau arloesol. Os bydd y cynllun yn llwyddo, efallai y gellir ei roi yn y brif ffrwd ar ôl pum mlynedd a gallwn roi canllawiau newydd i awdurdodau lleol i'w hysbysu y dylent ymgymryd â chynllun o'r fath, gan fod rhyw gorff gwirfoddol arbenigol mewn un rhan o Gymru wedi profi ei fod yn llwyddo.

Helen Mary Jones: A ydych yn cytuno y byddai'n well i rai gwasanaethau craidd—gwasanaethau eiriolaeth, er enghraifft—gael eu darparu gan y sector gwirfoddol gan y gellir gweld eu bod yn annibynnol? Os felly, a ydych yn credu y dylid rhoi cyllid gwarantedig i gyrff gwirfoddol sy'n darparu gwasanaethau craidd parhaus y bydd angen parhaol amdanynt, ac na ddylent gael eu clymu i ymgeisio am gyllid mewn cylchoedd cyllido, sy'n peri iddynt golli staff a'r gallu i ddarparu eu gwasanaethau mor effeithiol ag y gallent?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyfeiriasoch at eiriolaeth, ac mae hwnnw'n wasanaeth diddorol. Mewn rhai achosion, mae addasrwydd yn gofyn i gorff fod yn annibynnol os oes rhaid defnyddio gwasanaeth eiriolaeth yn erbyn corff statudol. Gan hynny, ni allaf weld sut y gellir darparu'r gwasanaeth hwnnw heblaw drwy gorff yn y sector gwirfoddol. Gofynnwch a yw hynny'n golygu y dylai'r cyrff hynny gael cyllid craidd o'r sector cyhoeddus yn awtomatig. Byddai'n rhaid imi ystyried yr achosion penodol. Mae'n debyg nad oes yr un corff yn y sector gwirfoddol yng Nghymru sy'n fodlon ar lefel ei gyllid neu'r sicrwydd cyllidol a gafodd. Bellach, mae gennym gyllidebu tair blynedd er mwyn ceisio osgoi problemau cyllidebu un flwyddyn, sy'n cynnwys yr anallu i gadw staff. Mae ffynonellau cyllid cyrff sector gwirfoddol yn fater sy'n peri problem ym mhedwar ban byd. Ni allant gael cyllid yn awtomatig gan y wladwriaeth yn barhaol ac am byth, ac mae'n debyg na fyddant byth, o dan unrhyw lywodraeth, ar unrhyw gyfandir y carech ei enwi. Mae'r broblem hon yn codi pa un a ydych yn America neu Awstralia, neu yn y wlad hon. Sut y sicrhewr eu bod yn cadw

nature, and still have reasonable access to core state funding?

Carl Sargeant: Will you join me in acknowledging the work of the Flintshire Local Voluntary Council, and the Deeside community transport scheme in particular, and in congratulating it on its work? The scheme offers an excellent service to the rural areas of Alyn and Deeside. Will you and the Finance Minister undertake a review of the funding for this body?

The First Minister: Yes, but we would like to know more details, because I am not familiar with the scheme. I do not know whether that scheme provides a postal-bus-type service to areas that do not have a normal bus service because their population is too small, or if it is specific voluntary sector transport. We are all familiar with the converted people carriers and work buses that take elderly people to hospital, young people to football matches and so on. I am not sure into which category the Deeside scheme falls, but excellent work is undertaken by voluntary community transport organisations. If you write to me with more details, we will look at the matter.

eu hannibyniaeth a'u natur wirfoddol, a'u bod yn dal i allu cael mynediad rhesymol at gyllid craidd oddi wrth y wladwriaeth?

Carl Sargeant: A wnewch chi ymuno â mi i gydnabod gwaith Cyngor Gwirfoddol Lleol Sir y Fflint, a chynllun trafndiaeth gymunedol Glannau Dyfrdwy yn benodol, ac i'w longyfarch ar ei waith? Mae'r cynllun hwn yn cynnig gwasanaeth rhagorol i ardaloedd gwledig Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy. A wnewch chi a'r Gweinidog Cyllid ymgymryd ag adolygiad o'r cyllid ar gyfer y corff hwn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnawn, ond caredm wybod rhagor o fanylion, gan nad wyf yn gyfarwydd â'r cynllun. Ni wn a yw'r cynllun hwnnw'n cynnig gwasanaeth yn debyg i wasanaeth y bysiau post i ardaloedd nad oes ganddynt wasanaeth bws arferol gan fod eu poblogaeth yn rhy fach, ynteu a ddarperir y gwasanaeth gan y sector gwirfoddol yn benodol. Yr ydym oll yn gyfarwydd â'r ceir mawr a'r bysiau gwaith sydd wedi'u haddasu i fynd â phobl oedrannus i'r ysbyty, a phobl ifanc i gemau pêl-droed ac yn y blaen. Nid wyf yn sicr pa fath o gynllun yw'r un yng Nglannau Dyfrdwy, ond gwneir gwaith rhagorol gan gyrff trafndiaeth gymunedol gwirfoddol. Os ysgrifennwch ataf gan roi rhagor o fanylion, fe ystyriwn y mater.

Y Cynllun Anifeiliaid Trig The Fallen Stock Scheme

C5 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog adrodd ar y cynnydd parthed sefydlu cynllun anifeiliaid trig? (OAQ36202)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn ddiweddar, cyhoeddodd y Cwmni Stoc Trig Cenedlaethol Cyf ei gynigion newydd ar gyfer y cynllun stoc trig a fydd yn dechrau yn yr hydref eleni.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Byddai'n braf pe bai'r Prif Weinidog yn gallu bod yn fwy penodol nag 'yn yr hydref'—pryd yn yr hydref y bydd hyn yn digwydd? Rhaid i amaethwyr gyd-fynd â'r rheoliadau hyn eisoes, er nad oes cynllun ar waith. A all y Prif Weinidog ddweud pa effaith fydd gwahardd hela â chŵn yn ei gael ar y sefyllfa yng Nghymru? Faint o anifeiliaid trig sydd yn mynd i'r helfeydd ar hyn o bryd a faint o

Q5 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will the First Minister make a progress report on the delayed fallen stock scheme? (OAQ36202)

The First Minister: The National Fallen Stock Company Ltd recently announced its new proposals for a fallen stock scheme that is due to start this autumn.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I would have welcomed a more detailed answer than 'in the autumn' from the First Minister—when exactly in the autumn does he mean? Farmers must already conform to these regulations, although the scheme is not in place. Can the First Minister tell me what impact banning hunting with dogs will have on the situation in Wales? How much fallen stock goes to the hunts at the moment and how many

ganolfannau casglu fydd yn yr helfeydd wedi i'r cynllun hwn ddod i fodolaeth? A yw'n rhagweld y gallai ffermwyr fod heb fannau casglu sydd yn addas ac yn gyfleus os nad oes helfeydd yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig wedi rhoi £5 miliwn—£3 miliwn yn yr ail flwyddyn, a £2 filiwn yn y drydedd—ac yr ydym ninnau wedi rhoi yr un faint. Yr ydym yn gobeithio y bydd yr arian hwnnw yn ddigonol i redeg y cynllun. Ni allaf roi dyddiad mwy manwl na'r hydref, ond gwnaed ymroddiad iddo, fel y gallwch weld o'r ffaith y bydd y cynllun yn dechrau cyn hir, mewn llai na chwe mis. Yr wyf yn deall bod yr undebau amaethyddol a sefydliadau da byw i gyd wedi cytuno i groesawu'r cynigion hyn yn eu cyfarfod ar 29 Ebrill. Mae'r cwestiynau ar yr effaith y byddai gwahardd hela â chŵn yn ei gael ar y ffordd y mae ffermwyr yn cael gwared ar stoc trig braidd yn academiaidd. Mae'r cynllun newydd yn dechrau yn yr hydref, ac nid oes posibilid y bydd hela â chŵn wedi'i wahardd cyn hynny. Felly, mae'r cwestiwn hwnnw yn academiaidd. Byddaf yn ateb y cwestiynau manwl eraill yn ysgrifenedig.

Brynle Williams: My concern with regard to the scheme is about what will happen to people in Anglesey and Pen Llŷn, as contractors will not be working that far west. This is a serious problem and, at present, we have trouble in getting stock removed. What plans do you know of to extend this service to the far north-west of Wales?

The First Minister: I am grateful to you for drawing to my attention the potential problem of there being less than universal coverage. I have not heard of that before. As far as I am aware, farmers in every part of Wales will be able to choose their preferred approved collector from a list provided by the National Fallen Stock Company Ltd. I am not aware that that list has, as it were, a 'ban' on serving Anglesey or Pen Llŷn. If that is the case, then that is sad. This is a new issue, and whenever there are new issues of biosecurity to deal with, practical, knotty problems, which nobody thought of when drawing up the details of the scheme, arise in the first few

collection points will there be in the hunts after this scheme is established? Does he anticipate that farmers could be left without appropriate and convenient collection points if there are no hunts in Wales?

The First Minister: The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has given £5 million—£3 million in the second year, and £2 million in the third—and we have matched that. We hope that this money will fund the scheme adequately. I can be no more specific than the autumn, but a commitment has been made, which is evident from the fact that the scheme will start shortly, in less than six months. I understand that the farmers' unions and the livestock organisations all agreed to welcome these proposals in their meeting on 29 April. The questions on the effect that banning hunting with dogs would have on the way farmers dispose of fallen stock are somewhat academic. The new scheme begins in the autumn, and there is no chance that hunting with dogs will be banned before then. Therefore, that question is academic. I will reply to your other detailed questions in writing.

Brynle Williams: Yr hyn sy'n peri pryder i mi ynghylch y cynllun hwn yw beth a ddigwydd i rai yn Ynys Môn a Phen Llŷn, gan nad aiff contractwyr mor bell i'r gorllewin. Problem ddifrifol yw hon ac, ar hyn o bryd, fe'i cawn yn anodd symud anifeiliaid. Pa gynlluniau y gwyddoch amdanynt a fydd yn ymestyn y gwasanaeth hwn i ogledd-orllewin pellaf Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i chi am dynnu fy sylw at y broblem a allai godi o gael darpariaeth nad y war gael i bawb. Ni chlywais am hynny o'r blaen. Hyd y gwn i, bydd ffermwyr o bob rhan o Gymru'n gallu dewis y casglwr cymeradwyedig sydd orau ganddynt o restr a ddarperir gan y Cwmni Stoc Trig Cenedlaethol Cyf. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol bod 'gwaharddiad' yn y rhestr honno, fel petai, ar wasanaethu Ynys Môn neu Ben Llŷn. Os felly y mae, mae hynny'n beth trist. Mae hyn yn fater newydd, a phryd bynnag y mae materion newydd yn codi mewn cysylltiad â diogelwch biolegol, mae'r blynyddoedd cyntaf yn gweld problemau

years. If there is likely to be a problem in Anglesey and Pen Llŷn, we will have to find a practical solution, as we always do when new provision is introduced for reasons of public health and biosecurity, as has happened in the case of fallen stock.

Mick Bates: I listened carefully to your responses, First Minister. Do you think it acceptable that Welsh farmers are being forced to break the law because of your Government's incompetence in introducing a fallen stock scheme and your failure to provide proper advice to farmers on how to deal with this legislation which, remember, was passed in October 2003?

The First Minister: You obviously were not at the stakeholder meeting on 29 April, at which the new proposals for the national fallen stock scheme were welcomed by the farming unions and the livestock organisations. I am not aware of any basis for your wild and intemperate comments about this scheme. It is important that the stakeholder organisations welcomed the scheme. We will introduce it in the autumn, and we have agreed the set fee for registration, and the collection fee for the work done, in a way that is equitable to farmers. Whenever you bed in a new scheme to meet new biosecurity standards, for reasons that could not have been anticipated, there are always some knotty little details, such as those to which Brynle referred and which I will look into. There is no point, however, in using such wild and intemperate language when that is not what the farmers, the farming unions or livestock organisations are saying. They are saying, 'Here is a serious problem. The Government has set to solve it and we are going to co-operate with it, even though it will cost us a certain amount of money, so long as it is equitable and universal and doesn't discriminate against any class of farmer'.

ymarferol, dyrys nad oedd neb wedi'u hystyried wrth baratoi manylion y cynllun. Os yw'n debygol y cyfyd problem yn Ynys Môn a Phen Llŷn, bydd yn rhaid inni ganfod ateb ymarferol, fel y gwnawn bob amser pan gyflwynir darpariaeth newydd i fodloni gofynion iechyd cyhoeddus a diogelwch biolegol, fel y digwyddodd yn achos anifeiliaid trig.

Mick Bates: Gwrandewais yn astud ar eich atebion, Brif Weinidog. A ydych yn credu ei bod yn dderbyniol bod ffermwyr Cymru'n cael eu gorfodi i dorri'r gyfraith oherwydd anallu'ch Llywodraeth wrth gyflwyno cynllun anifeiliaid trig a'ch methiant i roi cyngor iawn i ffermwyr ar y modd i ddelio â'r ddeddfwriaeth hon a basiwyd, cofiwch, yn Hydref 2003?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n amlwg na fuoch yng nghyfarfod y rhanddeiliaid ar 29 Ebrill, lle y croesawyd y cynigion newydd ar gyfer y cynllun anifeiliaid trig cenedlaethol gan undebau'r ffermwyr a'r cyrff da byw. Ni wn am unrhyw sail i'ch sylwadau gwyllt ac anghymedrol am y cynllun hwn. Mae'n bwysig bod cyrff y rhanddeiliaid wedi croesawu'r cynllun. Fe'i cyflwynwn yn yr hydref, ac yr ydym wedi cytuno ar y ffi osod ar gyfer cofrestru, a'r ffi gasglu am y gwaith a wneir, mewn modd sy'n deg â ffermwyr. Pryd bynnag y sefydlir system newydd i gyrraedd safonau newydd ar gyfer diogelwch biolegol, ceir rhai mân broblemau dyrys, am resymau na allesid eu rhagweld, fel y rhai y cyfeiriodd Brynle atynt ac y byddaf yn ymchwilio iddynt. Fodd bynnag, nid oes diben defnyddio geiriau mor wyllt ac anghymedrol gan nad hynny a ddywed y ffermwyr, undebau'r ffermwyr a chyrff da byw. Yr hyn a ddywedant hwy yw, 'Mae hon yn broblem ddifrifol. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi mynd ati i'w datrys a gwnawn ni gydweithredu â hi, er y bydd yn costio rhywfaint o arian i ni, cyhyd ag y bydd yn deg ac ar gael i bawb ac na fydd yn gwahaniaethu yn erbyn unrhyw fath o ffermwr'.

Cyllid Strwythurol Ewropeaidd European Structural Funds

C6 Elin Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y datblygiadau diweddar

Q6 Elin Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on recent developments about the

ynghlŷn â dyfodol cyllid strwythurol Ewropeaidd i Gymru? (OAQ36197)

Y Prif Weinidog: Gyda phleser. Ers fy natganiad i'r Cynulliad ar 19 Mai ynghylch trydydd fforwm cydlyniant y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, gwahoddais nifer o sefydliadau i ymuno â'r grŵp rhanddeiliaid allanol a fydd yn ystyried materion yn ymwneud â'r cyfnod ar ôl 2006. Bydd y grŵp yn cyfarfod am y tro cyntaf yn fuan. Hefyd, o ran ein cysylltiadau a'n gweithgaredd yn Ewrop fel rhan o ddirprwyaeth y Deyrnas Gyfunol, buom mewn dau gyfarfod ym Mrwsel gydag adrannau perthnasol y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd i drafod y ffordd y bydd yn rhedeg ei gynlluniau ei hun ar ôl mis Ionawr 2007.

2.30 p.m.

Elin Jones: Ar fater cysylltiedig cymorth rhanbarthol rhwng 2007 a 2013, beth yw barn eich Llywodraeth ar ymgynghoriad diweddar yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant ar ddyfodol cymorth rhanbarthol? Daeth i'r amlwg, mewn trafodaeth yn y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yr wythnos diwethaf, y byddai Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, Castell-nedd Port Talbot ac Abertawe yn colli allan ar gymorth rhanbarthol ar ôl 2007 os caiff argymhellion yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant eu cymeradwyo.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae llawer o waith i'w wneud o hyd ynghylch pa un o'r ddau gynnyg sydd ger ein bron—neu efallai fod trydydd neu bedwerydd cynnyg—fydd yn cymryd lle'r cynllun presennol pan fydd y bargeinio yn dod i ben ymhen rhyw 18 mis, ar ddiwedd llywyddiaeth y Deyrnas Gyfunol. Dyna pryd yr wyf yn disgwyl y bydd manylion o'r math hwn yn cael eu setlo. Felly, mae'n llawer rhy gynnar i siarad am ba ranbarthau, awdurdodau lleol neu gynghorau lleol fydd yn colli allan o dan y cynllun hwn neu unrhyw gynllun arall. Yr ydym yn parhau i weithio i weld sut y gallwn daro'r fargen orau bosibl i Gymru.

Jenny Randerson: Do you recognise that, in future, the sources of match funding for European Union structural funds need to be much more clearly identified than they have been until now? Do you agree that, if this had been the case, the damaging row about the

future of European structural funds for Wales? (OAQ36197)

The First Minister: With pleasure. Since my statement to the Assembly on 19 May about the European Commission's third cohesion forum, I have invited a number of organisations to join an external stakeholders group which will consider post-2006 issues. The group's first meeting will be held shortly. Also, in terms of our contacts and activities in Europe as part of the United Kingdom's deputation, we have attended two meetings in Brussels with the relevant departments of the European Commission to discuss how it will run its own schemes after January 2007.

Elin Jones: On the related issue of regional assistance between 2007 and 2013, what is your Government's opinion of the Department of Trade and Industry's recent consultation on the future of regional assistance? In a discussion in the Economic Development and Transport Committee last week, it became obvious that Bridgend, Neath Port Talbot and Swansea would lose out on regional assistance after 2007 if the DTI's recommendations were to be approved.

The First Minister: A great deal of work remains to be done as to which of the two options before us—or there may be a third or fourth option—will replace the current scheme when the bargaining comes to an end in about 18 months, at the end of the UK's presidency. That is when I expect such details to be settled. Therefore, it is far too early to discuss which regions, local authorities or local councils will lose out under this or any other scheme. We are continuing to work to see how we can strike the best possible deal for Wales.

Jenny Randerson: A ydych yn cydnabod y bydd yn rhaid dynodi ffynonellau'r cyllid cyfatebol ar gyfer cronfeydd strwythurol yr Undeb Ewropeaidd yn llawer mwy pendant yn y dyfodol nag a wnaed hyd yma? A ydych yn cytuno, pe gwnaethid hynny, y gellid bod

£15 million shortfall in the local regeneration fund might have been avoided, and do you regret allowing a civil servant to sign a highly political letter accusing the BBC of sexing up the criticisms?

The First Minister: You are stretching this question into the great blue yonder. Let us be clear about the non-story that was reported on the alleged local regeneration fund match funding shortfall. The story was nonsense and that has been clearly demonstrated since. It is up to the BBC if it wants to broadcast that kind of thing, but it then has to accept that it will get a few knocks from us for reporting a complete a non-story as a story. It has not stood up to the test of factuality. On the story to which you have referred concerning the complaint that we made, are you saying that we are not allowed to complain about rubbish stories appearing on the BBC? That is what we did. We made a complaint, but we did not use its formal complaints procedure. I do not know what everybody is so excited about. If a story is wrong, we have to say, 'Sorry, your story is wrong.' If the Western Mail and Echo Ltd thinks that the story that it has put on page 1 today is a good way of selling copies of the *South Wales Echo* on a wet Wednesday or torrid Tuesday in Bedlinog, that is fine, as it is a decision for the editor; it does not make it a story.

wedi osgoi'r ffræ niweidiol ynghylch y diffyg o £15 miliwn yn y gronfa adfywio lleol, ac a yw'n edifar gennych eich bod wedi gadael i was sifil lofnodi llythyr tra gwleidyddol a gyhuddai'r BBC o orliwio'r beirniadaethau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn ymestyn y cwestiwn hwn i'r eithaf. Gadewch inni fod yn glir ynghylch yr adroddiad diddim ar y diffyg honedig yng nghyllid cyfatebol y gronfa adfywio lleol. Nonsens oedd y stori honno fel y dangoswyd yn glir ers hynny. Mater i'r BBC yw a ydyw am ddarlledu pethau o'r fath, ond rhaid iddo dderbyn wedyn y caiff ambell ergyd gennym ni am adrodd stori nad yw'n wir o gwbl. Profwyd nad oedd yn ffeithiol gywir. Ynghylch y stori y cyfeiriasoch ati am y gŵyn a wnaethom, a ydych yn dweud na chawn gwyno am storïau di-sail a adroddir gan y BBC? Dyna a wnaethom. Gwnaethom gŵyn, ond ni fu inni ddefnyddio ei gweithdrefn gwyno ffurfiol. Ni wn pam y mae pawb wedi cynhyrfu. Os yw stori'n anghywir, rhaid inni ddweud, 'Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, mae'ch stori yn anghywir.' Os yw the Western Mail and Echo Cyf o'r farn y bydd y stori a roddodd ar y tudalen blaen heddiw'n fodd i werthu copïau o'r *South Wales Echo* ar ddydd Mercher glawog neu ddydd Mawrth crasboeth ym Medlinog, mae hynny'n iawn, gan ei fod yn benderfyniad i'r golygydd; nid yw hynny'n golygu ei bod yn stori wir.

Difa Gwiwerod Llwyd Culling of Grey Squirrels

Q7 Glyn Davies: What is your policy on the culling of grey squirrels to allow the survival of red squirrels? (OAQ36182)

C7 Glyn Davies: Beth yw eich polisi ar ddifa gwiwerod llwyd er mwyn helpu gwiwerod coch i oroesi? (OAQ36182)

The First Minister: We have identified the red squirrel, under section 74 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, as a species of principal importance for the conservation of biological diversity in Wales. The Countryside Council for Wales currently supports a project to control grey squirrels in Anglesey. It aims to increase the red squirrel population, which is under threat.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi enwi'r wiwer goch, o dan adran 74 Deddf Cefn Gwlad a Hawliau Tramwy 2000, yn rhywogaeth sydd o'r pwysigrwydd pennaf i gadw amrywiaeth biolegol yng Nghymru. Ar hyn o bryd, mae Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru'n cynnal prosiect i reoli gwiwerod llwyd yn Ynys Môn. Ei fwriad yw cynyddu poblogaeth y gwiwerod coch, sydd o dan fygythiad.

Glyn Davies: Following the remorseless advance of grey squirrels across Wales, red

Glyn Davies: Yn sgîl ymlediad di-ball y gwiwerod llwyd ledled Cymru, dim ond yn

squirrels are now left in Ynys Môn only. The survival of red squirrels in Wales depends on a co-ordinated approach to habitat protection as well as on the culling of grey squirrels. Will you ensure that all agencies under your influence—the CCW, the Forestry Commission Wales and so on—do not take decisions such as that taken on felling trees, which are damaging to the survival of the incredibly beautiful red squirrel in Wales?

The First Minister: You are right that red squirrels are restricted to a small part of Wales, in Anglesey, and, therefore, they need to be protected strongly. I am not sure if you are right that felling trees is a threat to them, but I will look into the matter because we have a biodiversity duty, and protecting the red squirrel has been identified as a duty that we gladly accept. Therefore, if felling trees has an adverse effect on the survival chances of the red squirrel, the appropriate regulatory action will be taken.

Lorraine Barrett: As someone who loves grey squirrels as much as she loves red squirrels, I make a plea for grey squirrels. If any decision is taken to kill them, can you ensure, through whatever powers you have, and working with whatever agencies that are involved, that this is done as humanely as possible? The preferable decision would be not to kill any of them.

The First Minister: Nothing other than humane methods should be used to drive out grey squirrels from an area to expand the habitat reserved for red squirrels. The grey squirrel is a bigger, stronger, more omnivorous and cleverer competitor, and competes out the red squirrel. Therefore, you not only have to make the habitat clear for the red squirrel, but you must also, because of the parapox virus, have a cordon sanitaire between the grey squirrels and the reds. I appreciate what you say. There is no doubt, and I believe that Glyn Davies mentioned this last week, that grey squirrels are attractive. Children love them—small grey squirrels particularly. Many of them surround my house, and they are wonderful to watch in the morning. However, they are a huge threat to

Ynys Môn y gwelir gwiwerod coch bellach. Mae parhad gwiwerod coch yng Nghymru'n dibynnu ar ddull cydgyssylltiedig o ddiogelu cynefinoedd yn ogystal â difa gwiwerod llwyd. A wnewch chi sicrhau na fydd yr asiantaethau hynny sydd o dan eich dylanwad—Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, Comisiwn Coedwigaeth Cymru ac yn y blaen—yn gwneud penderfyniadau fel y rhai ar dorri coed, sy'n amharu ar allu'r wiwer goch hardd i oroesi yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud bod gwiwerod coch wedi'u cyfyngu i ran fach o Gymru, yn Ynys Môn, ac, felly, fod angen eu hamddiffyniad yn gadarn. Nid wyf yn sicr a ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud bod torri coed yn fygythiad iddynt, ond ymchwiliad i'r mater hwnnw gan fod gennym ddyletswydd o ran bioamrywiaeth, ac mae gwarchod y wiwer goch wedi'i dynodi'n ddyletswydd yr ydym yn falch o'i derbyn. Gan hynny, os yw torri coed yn amharu ar gyfle'r wiwer goch i oroesi, cymerir y camau rheoleiddiol priodol.

Lorraine Barrett: Fel un sydd yr un mor hoff o wiwerod llwyd ag ydyw o wiwerod coch, apelïaf dros wiwerod llwyd. Os gwneir unrhyw benderfyniad i'w lladd, a allwch sicrhau, drwy ba bynnag bwerau sydd gennych, a chan weithio gyda pha bynnag asiantaethau sy'n gysylltiedig, y gwneid hynny mewn modd mor drugarog ag y bo modd? Y penderfyniad gorau fyddai peidio â lladd yr un ohonynt.

Y Prif Weinidog: Dim ond dulliau trugarog y dylid eu defnyddio i yrru gwiwerod llwyd o ardal er mwyn ehangu'r cynefin a gedwir ar gyfer gwiwerod coch. Mae'r wiwer llwyd yn gystadleuydd sy'n fwy, yn gryfach, yn fwy medrus ac yn bwyta mwy o fathau o fwyd, ac mae'n drech na'r wiwer goch. Gan hynny, yn ogystal â chlirio'r cynefin ar gyfer y wiwer goch, rhaid cael cadwyn iechydol hefyd, oherwydd firws parapocs, rhwng y gwiwerod llwyd a'r rhai coch. Deallaf yr hyn a ddywedwch. Nid oes amheuaeth, a chredaf fod Glyn Davies wedi sôn am hyn yr wythnos diwethaf, nad yw gwiwerod llwyd yn ddeniadol. Mae plant wrth eu bodd â hwy—a gwiwerod llwyd bach yn benodol. Ceir llawer ohonynt o gylch fy nhŷ, ac maent yn ddigon o ryfeddod i'w gwyllo yn y bore.

the red squirrel. There is a strong conservation obligation on us to preserve the few remaining red squirrels in Wales, and that will be prosecuted.

Brynle Williams: I agree with Lorraine Barrett that the grey squirrel must be controlled, but controlled humanely. We have many problems in north Wales also, with grey squirrels destroying young plantations and smaller wildlife. Will you consider this issue seriously? It seems that it is being taken rather humorously this afternoon, but it is serious.

The First Minister: Indeed—the grey squirrel damages crops and forestry, and young forestry in particular. However, we are considering whether it can live side by side with the red squirrel. The evidence is that it cannot. They will compete them out because they are bigger, stronger, eat more, will out-breed them and push them into the sea, if you like, and the red squirrels will decline to nothing. We will not allow that to happen.

Rheoli Addysg Bellach Management of Further Education

Q8 Janet Ryder: Will the First Minister make a statement on the management of further education in Wales? (OAQ36201)

The First Minister: As Jane Davidson said in answer to Alun Ffred Jones's question last week, as independent corporations, the day-to-day management of further education institutions is a matter for their governing bodies, and has been since they were incorporated 15 years ago as separate bodies. Education and Learning Wales maintains a strategic overview of the learning provision in the FE sector across Wales, and we maintain a strategic overview of ELWa.

Janet Ryder: Is it not also your Government's duty to make adequate provision for post-16 education in Wales? Given that 13 out of the 25 colleges face financial deficits this year, and in light of the many statements that we have heard that funding for this sector is being increased, will

Er hynny, maent yn fygythiad mawr i'r wiwer goch. Yr ydym o dan orfodaeth gadarn o ran cadwraeth i ddiogelu'r ychydig wiwerod coch sy'n weddill yng Nghymru, ac eir ynghylch hynny.

Brynle Williams: Cytunaf â Lorraine Barrett fod rhaid rheoli'r wiwer lwyd, ond i hynny gael ei wneud drwy ddulliau trugarog. Mae gennym lawer o broblemau yn y Gogledd hefyd, gan fod gwiwerod llwyd yn dinistrio planhigfeydd bach a mathau llai o fywyd gwyllt. A wnewch ystyried y mater hwn o ddifrif? Ymddengys ei fod yn cael ei drin braidd yn ysgafn y prynhawn yma, ond mae'n ddifrifol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir—mae'r wiwer lwyd yn dinistrio cynydau a choedwigoedd, a choed ifanc yn benodol. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn ystyried a all fyw ochr yn ochr â'r wiwer goch. Dengys y dystiolaeth na all. Byddant yn drech na hwy gan eu bod yn fwy, yn gryfach, yn bwyta mwy ac yn fwy epilgar a byddant yn eu gwthio i'r môr, os caf ei roi felly, a bydd gwiwerod coch yn diflannu'n llwyr. Ni adawn i hynny ddigwydd.

C8 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y modd y mae addysg bellach yn cael ei rheoli yng Nghymru? (OAQ36201)

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y dywedodd Jane Davidson mewn ateb i gwestiwn Alun Ffred Jones yr wythnos diwethaf, a hwythau'n gorfforaethau annibynnol, mae rheoli sefydliadau addysg bellach o ddydd i ddydd yn fater i'w cyrff llywodraethu, ac felly y bu ers eu corffori 15 mlynedd yn ôl yn gyrrff ar wahân. Mae Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru'n cadw arolwg strategol ar y ddarpariaeth o ddysgu yn y sector addysg bellach ledled Cymru, ac yr ydym ni'n cadw arolwg strategol ar ELWa.

Janet Ryder: Onid yw'ch Llywodraeth o dan ddyletswydd hefyd i ddarparu'n ddigonol ar gyfer addysg ôl-16 yng Nghymru? Gan fod 13 o'r 25 o golegau'n wynebu diffygion ariannol eleni, ac yng ngolwg y datganiadau lu a gawsom i'r perwyl bod y cyllid ar gyfer y sector hwn ar gynnydd, a wnewch gytuno i

you agree to an inquiry into why there are deficits?

The First Minister: No. The further education sector in Wales continues to perform well. In the academic year that is about to come to an end this week, ELWa funded some 248,000 learners in FE in Wales—a 3.5 per cent increase on the previous year. The first ever national learner satisfaction survey, the previous year, showed that 90 per cent of learners in Wales were satisfied with their FE learning experience. You talk of a crisis in an expanding area such as further education in Wales, but FE in Wales is a great success story, and you should recognise that.

Jeff Cuthbert: Do you agree that a critical aspect of good management in the FE sector includes active collaboration with the other post-16 education sectors, such as sixth forms, work-based learning providers and adult continuing education?

The First Minister: I believe that three out of the four political parties at least, if not four out of four, signed up to that proposition when ELWa was set up at the beginning of the Assembly in 1999-2000. We agreed then that we could not have some sort of competition for bums on seats between school headteachers, who wanted big sixth forms for all sorts of financial reasons, and FE colleges, which wanted the same students for the same purpose. We wanted a wider choice and the best courses for students. That would sometimes mean mixed provision, where students would do some vocational and some academic courses, some of them in FE colleges and some, provided that the geography and travelling distances allowed it, in sixth forms. There is no reason for not being able to have mixed provision. If you are going to have mixed provision you must have common timetabling. That is coming—some places have it already, and others do not. That co-operation, which you mentioned, is vital.

gynnal ymchwiliad i ganfod pam y ceir diffygion?

Y Prif Weinidog: Na wnaf. Mae'r sector addysg bellach yng Nghymru'n dal i berfformio'n dda. Yn y flwyddyn academaidd sydd ar fin dod i ben yr wythnos hon, gwnaeth ELWa gyllido tua 248,000 o ddysgwyr mewn addysg bellach yng Nghymru—3.5 y cant yn fwy na'r flwyddyn flaenorol. Yr oedd yr arolwg cenedlaethol cyntaf erioed o fodlonrwydd dysgwyr, a gynhaliwyd y flwyddyn flaenorol, yn dangos bod 90 y cant o'r dysgwyr yng Nghymru'n fodlon ar eu profiad o ddysgu mewn addysg bellach. Soniwch am argyfwng mewn maes fel addysg bellach sy'n ehangu yng Nghymru, ond mae addysg bellach yng Nghymru'n llwyddiant mawr, a dylech gydnabod hynny.

Jeff Cuthbert: A ydych yn cytuno mai un agwedd hollbwysig ar reoli da yn y sector addysg bellach yw cydweithio â'r sectorau addysg ôl-16 eraill, fel cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth, rhai sy'n darparu dysgu sy'n seiliedig ar waith ac addysg barhaus i oedolion?

Y Prif Weinidog: Credaf fod o leiaf dair o'r pedair plaid wleidyddol, os nad y pedair, wedi cytuno â'r gosodiad hwnnw pan sefydlwyd ELWa ar ddechrau'r Cynulliad yn 1999-2000. Cytunasom bryd hynny na allem gael rhyw fath o gystadlu am fyfyrwyr cydrhwng penaethiaid ysgol, a oedd am gael cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth mawr am bob math o resymau ariannol, a cholegau addysg bellach, a oedd am gael yr un myfyrwyr i'r un diben. Yr oeddem am gael dewis ehangach a chysiau gwell i fyfyrwyr. Byddai hynny weithiau'n golygu darpariaeth gymysg, lle dilynai myfyrwyr rai cyrsiau galwedigaethol a rhai academaidd, rhai ohonynt mewn colegau addysg bellach a rhai mewn cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth, os oedd ystyriaethau daearyddol a phellteroedd teithio'n caniatáu. Nid oes reswm i beidio â gallu cael darpariaeth gymysg. Os ceir darpariaeth gymysg, rhaid cael amserlennu cyffredin. Mae hynny ar y gweill—fe'i ceir eisoes mewn rhai mannau, ond nid mewn eraill. Mae'r cydweithredu hwnnw, a grybwyllasoch, yn hollbwysig.

2.40 p.m.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Dof â chi yn ôl at gwestiwn Janet Ryder, a gyfeiriodd at ddiffygion yng nghyllidebau'r rhan fwyaf o golegau addysg bellach Cymru erbyn hyn. Ar ddiwedd 2002, yr oedd gan 12 o'r 23 coleg addysg bellach yng Nghymru ddiffygion yn eu cyllidebau. Fel y clywsoch gan Janet, mae'r ffigur hwnnw wedi cynyddu, ac eleni, bydd gan dros hanner y colegau ddiffygion yn eu cyllidebau. A ydych o ddifrif yn dweud bod hyn yn ffordd gynaliadwy o redeg y sector addysg bellach?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nac ydywf, wrth gwrs. Rhaid i'r colegau gael gwared ar y diffygion hyn; mae hynny'n amlwg. Fodd bynnag, mae'n fater i brif weithredwyr neu bennaethiaid y colegau, eu gweinyddwyr a'u swyddogion ariannol. Mae 25 o golegau addysg bellach annibynnol yng Nghymru, ac felly mae'n amlwg y bydd rhai yn llwyddiannus o ran sut y cânt eu gweinyddu, megis Coleg Llandrillo, Coleg Gorseinon a Choleg Sir Benfro, a enillodd wobr Beacon am eu bod yn gweinyddu eu colegau gystal. Mae rhai yn wannach, ac mae eraill mewn argyfwng a bydd yn rhaid iddynt newid eu sefyllfa yn gyfan gwbl. Dyna sy'n digwydd pan fo 25 o gyrff gwahanol wedi eu sefydlu fel corfforaethau annibynnol.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nid ydym yn dweud bod gan un neu ddau o'r colegau ddiffygion; yr ydym yn sôn am dros hanner ohonynt. Sut y gallwch ddweud mai bai y colegau ydyw bod ddiffygion yn eu cyllidebau? Mae pob un o bennaethiaid y colegau hyn yn dweud eu bod wedi colli ffydd yng ngallu ELWa i wneud ei waith. A wyddoch, er enghraifft, fod ELWa wedi comisiynu arolwg o'i berfformiad ar gyfer pennaethiaid y colegau a'i fod wedi gwrthod ei gyhoeddi am ei fod yn beirniadu'r modd y mae'n gweithredu yn llym. A wyddoch fod arolwg arall yn dangos mai dim ond 7 y cant o staff ELWa oedd â hyder yn eu rheolwyr? A dderbyniwch bellach fod problem wirioneddol o ran y ffordd y mae ELWa yn gweithredu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae 250,000 o ddysgwyr yn ein colegau addysg bellach. Yn yr arolwg pwysicaf oll a gynhaliwyd rhyw 18 mis yn ôl,

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): I bring you back to Janet Ryder's question, which referred to deficits in the budgets of most further education colleges in Wales. At the end of 2002, 12 of the 23 FE colleges in Wales had budget deficits. As you heard from Janet, that figure has increased, and this year, over half the colleges will have budget deficits. Are you seriously saying that this is a sustainable way of running the further education sector?

The First Minister: No, of course not. The colleges must make up these deficits; that is quite obvious. However, that is an issue for the chief executives or the principals of the colleges, their administrators and their financial officers. There are 25 independent further education colleges in Wales, and therefore it is obvious that some will be successful in terms of their administration, such as Coleg Llandrillo, Gorseinon College and Pembrokeshire College, which have won a Beacon award for the effective administration of their colleges. Some are weaker, and others are in crisis and will have to turn their situations around. That is what happens when 25 different bodies are established as independent corporations.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: We are not saying that one or two colleges have deficits; we are talking about over half of them. How can you say that the colleges are to blame for the deficits in their budgets? Every college principal says that they are no longer confident in ELWa's ability to deliver. Did you know, for example, that ELWa commissioned a review of its performance for college principals and has refused to publish it because it harshly criticises its actions. Did you know that another survey notes that only 7 per cent of ELWa staff had confidence in their managers? Do you now accept that there is a serious problem in the way that ELWa is operating?

The First Minister: There are 250,000 learners in our further education colleges. In the most important review conducted around

dywedodd 90 y cant eu bod yn hapus gyda'u profiad o ddysgu mewn coleg addysg bellach, neu'n credu ei fod yn ddigonol. Gallwch chi ddyfynnu amryw o arolygon sy'n dangos bod straen ar y sector. Efallai fod hynny'n wir, ond mae'r sector yn parhau i dyfu ac i ddangos ei fod yn llwyddiant mawr o fewn ein darpariaeth o addysg yng Nghymru. Tyfodd y cyfanswm o ddysgwyr 3.5 y cant, a bydd y twf hwnnw'n parhau gan ei bod yn bwysig bod addysg bellach yn parhau i ddarparu mwy o ddewis i blant ysgol yng Nghymru pan maen nhw'n cyrraedd 16 oed.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Sylwais eich bod wedi gwrthod derbyn yn eich atebion fod problem o ran ELWa. Yr wyf am ichi gyfeirio at hynny. A dderbyniwch bellach fod y sector wedi colli ffydd yng ngallu ELWa i weithredu? Mae gennyf enghreifftiau o pam y mae pobl wedi colli hyder. Gwyddom am y camddefnydd o'r drefn talu grantiau, gyda £2.2 miliwn o daliadau afreolaidd. Mae'r sector wedi colli ffydd, mae staff ELWa wedi colli ffydd yn eu rheolwyr ac mae diffygion o ran sut mae ELWa'n ymgynghori â chyrrff eraill. A dderbyniwch fod hyn yn llastr llwyr a bod yn rhaid i'ch Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes dderbyn hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Na wna. Credaf eich bod yn creu chwedl a pheintio darlun nad yw'n cyd-fynd â'r ffeithiau. Mae'r sector yn parhau i dyfu ac i chwarae rhan angenrheidiol yn ein darpariaeth o addysg i blant dros 16 oed. Mae gan ELWa gadeirydd newydd, cryf a phrofiadol sy'n gwybod llawer am y sector, ac mae prif weithredwr newydd hefyd i symud ELWa ymlaen. Nid wyf yn deall pam y credwch ei bod yn rhan o'ch swyddogaeth fel arweinydd yr wrthblaid i ladd ar ELWa bob wythnos ac i geisio distrywio'r hyder sydd gan bobl yn y corff a sut y mae'n rhedeg y sector pwysig hwn. Mae'n llwyddiant mawr.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): I wonder whether you could point to any other public body in Wales, one elected and one an appointed quango, that has the ability to put forward a proposal for its own reorganisation. Why is it that your Government does not trust

18 months ago, 90 per cent said that they were happy or content with their learning experience in further education colleges. You can quote various reviews that show that there is pressure on the sector. That may be true, but the sector is continuing to grow and to show that it is a great success within education provision in Wales. The total number of learners has grown by 3.5 per cent, and that growth will continue as it is important that further education continues to provide more choice for school children in Wales when they reach 16 years of age.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I noticed that you refused to acknowledge in your answers that there is a problem with ELWa. I want you to refer to that. Do you now accept that the sector has lost confidence in ELWa's ability to take action? I have examples of why people have lost confidence. We know of the misuse of the grant payment scheme, with £2.2 million in irregular payments. The sector has lost confidence, ELWa staff have lost confidence in their managers and there are deficiencies in the way that ELWa consults with other organisations. Will you accept that this is a complete mess and that your Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning must accept that?

The First Minister: No, I will not. I believe that you are creating a myth and painting a picture that does not match the facts. The sector continues to grow and to play a necessary role in the provision of education for children over 16 years of age. ELWa has a strong and experienced new chair who knows a great deal about the sector, and there is also a new chief executive in place to take ELWa forward. I do not understand why you believe it to be part of your role as the leader of the opposition to knock ELWa on a weekly basis and to try to destroy the confidence that people have in the organisation and how it runs this important sector. It is a great success.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Tybed a allech gyfeirio at unrhyw gorff cyhoeddus arall yng Nghymru, un etholedig ac un sy'n gwango o benodedigion, sydd â'r gallu i gyflwyno cynnig ar gyfer ei ad-drefnu ei hun. Pam nad yw'ch Llywodraeth yn

elected councils to make judgments for themselves about the economic, social and cultural aspects of their sixth forms? Why have you given this power to an unelected quango?

The First Minister: We did not set up the incorporation of further education colleges—it happened some 15 years ago when Labour was not in power. Therefore, to say that we should not have incorporated further education colleges seems to be a curiosity in terms of throwing the accusation at us. On ELWa's establishment and the co-ordination of post-16 education, it is possible that the Conservatives were opposed to it—I do not want to say that because they may have supported it—but the other three parties supported the move because it would stop the wasteful competition for bums on seats between sixth form headteachers and college principals. We all signed up to this. There was plenty of time to get the job done, and we are in the middle of the process, which is widening choice enormously between the courses on offer in sixth forms and, provided that they are within reasonable travelling distance, the courses on offer in FE colleges. The false lack of parity of esteem between vocational and academic courses is being removed. I honestly thought when you voted for this three or four years ago, that it meant that you were signed up to it.

Michael German: You missed the point at the heart of the question, which relates to the piece of legislation that your Government is putting forward. This legislation will give powers to ELWa to close school sixth forms that are democratically run by local education authorities. The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning has talked about them working together co-operatively. However, I assume that the only circumstance in which ELWa would propose the closure of a sixth form would be where the local authority was opposed to it, because, if ELWa shared the same view as the democratically elected council, it would surely put forward that view. How will your Minister make a judgment on a proposal from an unelected quango—with which the Minister says she works closely—when a democratically elected local council has a different point of

ymddiried mewn cynghorau etholedig i farnu drostynt eu hunain ynghylch yr agweddau economaidd, cymdeithasol a diwylliannol ar eu cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth? Pam y rhoesoch y pŵer hwnnw i gwango anetholedig?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid ni a barodd gorffori colegau addysg bellach—digwyddodd tua 15 mlynedd yn ôl pan nad oedd Llafur mewn grym. Felly, ymddengys yn rhyfedd eich bod yn ein cyhuddo ni gan ddweud na ddylem fod wedi corffori colegau addysg bellach. Ynghylch sefydlu ELWa a chydlynu addysg ôl-16, mae'n bosibl bod y Ceidwadwyr wedi gwrthwynebu hynny—nid wyf am ddweud hynny gan ei bod yn bosibl iddynt fod o'i blaid—ond yr oedd y tair plaid arall yn cefnogi'r cam hwnnw gan y byddai'n rhoi pen ar y cystadlu gwastraffus am fyfyrwyr rhwng penaethiaid cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth a phenaethiaid colegau. Gwnaethom oll gytuno ar hyn. Yr oedd digon o amser i wneud y gwaith, ac yr ydym ar ganol y broses, sy'n cynnig dewis mwy amrywiol o lawer o gyrсияu mewn cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth ac, os ydynt o fewn pellter teithio rhesymol, mewn colegau addysg bellach. Ceir gwared ar y gwahaniaeth ffug o ran y parch at gyrсияu galwedigaethol a rhai academiaidd. Yr oeddwn yn gwir gredu eich bod yn cytuno ar hyn pan y bu ichi bleidleisio o'i blaid dair neu bedair blynedd yn ôl.

Michael German: Gwnaethoch fethu'r pwynt a oedd wrth wraidd y cwestwn, sy'n ymwneud â'r eitem ddeddfwriaeth y mae'ch Llywodraeth yn ei chyflwyno. Bydd y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn galluogi ELWa i gau cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth mewn ysgolion sy'n cael eu rhedeg yn ddemocrataidd gan awdurdodau addysg lleol. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes wedi dweud y byddant yn cydweithio. Fodd bynnag, cymeraf y byddai ELWa ond yn cynnig cau cyfleuster chweched dosbarth os oedd yr awdurdod lleol yn gwrthwynebu hynny, oherwydd, pe byddai ELWa o'r un farn â'r cyngor a etholwyd yn ddemocrataidd, byddai'n sicr o ddatgan hynny. Sut y bydd eich Gweinidog yn dyfarnu ar gynnig gan gwango anetholedig—y dywed y Gweinidog ei bod yn cydweithio'n agos ag ef—os ceir barn

view about one of its sixth forms?

The First Minister: That was a travesty of what is being proposed. You have not said, for the benefit of Members, whether or not you signed up to the creation of ELWa and its remit of preventing wasteful competition between school sixth forms and FE colleges. You either signed up to this or you did not. In terms of the proposals and what ELWa can do, if an Estyn area review says that the provision of post-16 education needs to be reorganised, this work is undertaken by Estyn—the former Her Majesty's inspectorate—not by ELWa. However, ELWa may then draw up proposals to either open, close or reorganise post-16 education facilities. This means that it can open or close sixth forms or FE colleges, or departments thereof. The proposals then come to the Minister for decision. Therefore, this process does not involve a non-democratic decision that overrides democracy, and it is not bias towards the closure of sixth forms as it may involve the opening of sixth forms just as much as their closure. I and many other Members have in their constituencies schools that do not have sixth forms. There is no reason to suppose that this has anything more to do with the closure of sixth forms than their opening.

Michael German: We are at last reaching the point, which is that ELWa will be given powers to close sixth forms run by democratically elected local councils. That is the point. Why does your Government not trust democratically elected local councils, many of which will not now be run by Labour?

The First Minister: You have yet again dodged the issue about whether or not you signed up to the ELWa agenda. Perhaps you would like to write to me to inform me of the Liberal Democrat position on this four or five years ago. You also dodged the column on whether or not you accept that this is about opening, closing or reorganising facilities. You have only mentioned closures because

wahanol gan gyngor lleol a etholwyd yn ddemocrataidd am un o'i gyfleusterau chweched dosbarth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oedd hynny'n gamddarlun o'r hyn a gynigir. Ni ddywedasoch, er budd Aelodau, a wnaethoch gytuno ar greu ELWa a'i gylch gwaith i atal cystadlu gwastraffus rhwng cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth mewn ysgolion a cholegau addysg bellach. Un ai y gwnaethoch gytuno ar hyn neu ni wnaethoch. O ran y cynigion a'r hyn y gall ELWa ei wneud, os dywedir mewn adolygiad ardal gan Estyn fod rhaid ad-drefnu'r ddarpariaeth o addysg ôl-16, gwneir y gwaith hwnnw gan Estyn—arolygiaeth Ei Mawrhydi fel yr oedd cynt—ac nid gan ELWa. Fodd bynnag, gall ELWa wedyn lunio cynigion i un ai agor, cau neu ad-drefnu cyfleusterau addysg ôl-16. Mae hyn yn golygu y gall agor neu gau cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth neu golegau addysg bellach, neu adrannau sydd ynddynt. Wedyn daw'r cynigion gerbron y Gweinidog i gael penderfyniad. Gan hynny, nid yw'r broses hon yn ymwneud â phenderfyniad annemocrataidd sy'n sathru ar ddemocratiaeth, ac nid yw'n rhagfarnu o blaid cau cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth gan y gallai olygu eu hagor yn ogystal â'u cau. Mae gennyf fi a sawl Aelod arall ysgolion yn eu hetholaethau sydd heb gyfleusterau chweched dosbarth. Nid oes le i dybio bod a wnelo hyn yn fwy â chau cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth na'u hagor.

Michael German: Yr ydym yn cyrraedd man o'r diwedd lle rhoddir pwerau i ELWa gau cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth sy'n cael eu rhedeg gan gynghorau lleol a etholwyd yn ddemocrataidd. Dyna'r pwynt. Pam nad yw'ch Llywodraeth yn ymddiried mewn cynghorau lleol a etholwyd yn ddemocrataidd, na fydd llawer ohonynt yn cael eu rhedeg gan Lafur bellach?

Y Prif Weinidog: Unwaith eto, yr ydych wedi osgoi'r cwestiwn ynghylch a wnaethoch gytuno ar agenda ELWa ai peidio. Efallai y carech ysgrifennu ataf i'm hysbysu am safbwynt y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ar hyn bedair neu bum mlynedd yn ôl. Gwnaethoch hefyd osgoi dweud a ydych yn derbyn bod hyn yn ymwneud ag agor, cau neu ad-drefnu cyfleusterau. Nid ydych ond wedi sôn am gau

you believe that this makes a better story, and I hope that you get your desired couple of headlines in *The Western Mail* tomorrow, on which I compliment you, even though they will have nothing to do with the facts. However, try reading the legislation, which states 'close or open'. Why do you say 'close sixth forms' and forget to say 'open sixth forms'? You must have a reason for that; I cannot think what it can be other than to try to sensationalise an issue to which you were signed up, as the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group, when you supported the creation of ELWa, with the view of reorganising provision and preventing wasteful competition between school sixth forms and FE colleges for post-16 education.

gan eich bod yn credu bod hynny'n gwneud stori well, a gobeithiaf y cewch y pennawd neu ddau yr ydych yn eu dymuno yn *The Western Mail* yfory, ac fe'ch canmolaf ar hynny, er na fydd a wnelont ddim â'r ffeithiau. Fodd bynnag, rhowch gynnig ar ddarllen y ddeddfwriaeth, sy'n dweud 'cau neu agor'. Pam y dywedwch 'cau cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth' ac anghofio dweud 'agor cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth'? Rhaid bod gennych reswm dros wneud hynny; ni allaf feddwl beth y gallai fod oni bai ei fod yn ymgais i orliwio mater y gwnaethoch gytuno arno, fel arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, pan wnaethoch gefnogi creu ELWa, gyda golwg ar ad-drefnu'r ddarpariaeth ac atal cystadlu gwastraffus rhwng cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth mewn ysgolion a cholegau addysg bellach am addysg ôl-16.

2.50 p.m.

Datblygu Cynaliadwy Sustainable Development

Q10 Brian Gibbons: What cross-cutting role do our woodlands have in promoting sustainable development in Wales? (OAQ36203)

The First Minister: Our woodlands contribute to social, economic and environmental sustainable development. Carwyn Jones recently made an announcement on housing, and how the Forestry Commission is undertaking investigative work into how we might be able to use our forest resource in that way. Woodlands assist with preventative healthcare by providing opportunities for active recreation such as walking and cycling. They also provide many jobs and attract tourists who bring economic benefits to rural areas.

Brian Gibbons: As I represent part of Neath Port Talbot, which has one of the highest proportions of land mass under forestation, I welcome your statement. Do you also agree that there are other roles for our woodland, such as environmental promotion, which includes the use of biomass? Do you support campaigns such as the Naturally Wood campaign, which urges a greater use of wood

C10 Brian Gibbons: Pa rôl trawsbynciol sydd gan ein coetiroedd o ran hybu datblygu cynaliadwy yng Nghymru? (OAQ36203)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae ein coetiroedd yn cyfrannu tuag at ddatblygu cynaliadwy cymdeithasol, economaidd ac amgylcheddol. Gwnaeth Carwyn Jones gyhoeddiad yn ddiweddar ynghylch tai, a'r modd y mae'r Comisiwn Coedwigaeth yn ymgymryd ag ymchwil i ganfod sut y gallem ddefnyddio ein hadnodd coedwigaeth yn y modd hwnnw. Mae coetiroedd o gymorth i ofal iechyd ataliol gan eu bod yn cynnig cyfleoedd ar gyfer adloniant gweithredol fel cerdded a seiclo. Maent hefyd yn darparu llawer o swyddi ac yn denu ymwelwyr a ddaw â buddion economaidd i ardaloedd gwledig.

Brian Gibbons: Gan fy mod yn cynrychioli rhan o Gastell-nedd Port Talbot, y ceir un o'r cyfrannau mwyaf o goedwigaeth ar ei dir, croesawaf eich datganiad. A ydych hefyd yn cytuno bod rolau eraill i'n coetiroedd, fel hyrwyddo amgylcheddol, sy'n cynnwys defnyddio biomas? A ydych yn cefnogi ymgyrchoedd fel Naturally Wood, sy'n cymhell mwy o ddefnydd o bren mewn

in areas such as house building?

The First Minister: House building using Welsh timber has been difficult because to get the same strength timber as that from Scandinavia and Finland, you must have bigger dimensions. Trees grow much more quickly in our temperate climate—twice as quickly, I am told. However, the Forestry Commission is actively engaged in finding a solution to such problems. On job creation via timber exploitation, tourists will be attracted through mountain biking or walking trails cut through forests, of which the top end of your constituency will have many. There are also wood energy business scheme and management grants for private woodland areas. In addition, we will be using a woodchip boiler to supplement the earth core system in the new Assembly building, which I hope will be something of a flagship for the use of biomass woodchip boilers elsewhere in Wales.

Laura Anne Jones: We agree that woodlands play a central role in sustainable development and we need to increase the number of woodlands in Wales, as they occupy a relatively low percentage of land compared with those of other EU states. As well as increasing woodland, we need to care for those that we have. Firefighters and ecologists are currently counting the cost of fires that have been burning above Blaenavon for the past four weeks. Are you concerned by reports that the majority of such fires are started deliberately and for the sake of our woodlands, forests and countryside, how is this Assembly Government working with the various authorities to address this problem?

The First Minister: We had a severe rash of woodland fires during the dry weather of April and May last year. I do not know of particular incidents this year, but until the big rains that have been forecast for the next three days arrive, the countryside will be tinder dry and I can easily imagine how fires could start. A fire engine turned up at my house on Sunday afternoon, not because of a problem in my house, but because the fire

meysydd fel codi tai?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bu'n anodd defnyddio pren o Gymru i adeiladu tai gan fod rhaid cael dimensiynau mwy i sicrhau pren sydd gyn gryfed â hwnnw o Lychlyn a'r Ffindir. Mae coed yn tyfu'n gyflymach o lawer yn ein hinsawdd dymherus—ddwywaith yn gynt, yn ôl yr hyn a ddywedir wrthyf. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Comisiwn Coedwigaeth wrthi'n ceisio canfod ateb i broblemau o'r fath. Ynghylch creu swyddi drwy ddatblygu coed, denir ymwelwyr drwy gynnig seiclo ar fynyddoedd neu lwybrau cerdded a dorrir drwy goedwigoedd, y ceir llawer ohonynt ym mhen uchaf eich etholaeth. Yn ogystal â hynny, ceir y cynllun busnes ynni coed a grantiau rheoli ar gyfer coetiroedd preifat. Hefyd, byddwn yn defnyddio bwyler sy'n llosgi asglodion coed i ategu'r system gwresogi o graidd y ddaear yn adeilad newydd y Cynulliad, y gobeithiaf y bydd yn rhyw fath o esiampl ar gyfer defnyddio boeleri sy'n llosgi asglodion pren biomas mewn mannau eraill yng Nghymru.

Laura Anne Jones: Cytunwn fod coetiroedd yn chwarae rhan ganolog mewn datblygu cynaliadwy a rhaid inni gynyddu nifer y coetiroedd yng Nghymru, gan mai canran gymharol isel o'n tir sydd o dan goedwigoedd o'i chymharu â gwladwriaethau eraill yr UE. Yn ogystal ag ehangu coetiroedd, rhaid inni ofalu am y rhai sydd gennym. Ar hyn o bryd, mae diffoddwyr tân ac ecolegwyr yn cyfrif cost y tanau a gafwyd uwchben Blaenafon dros y pedair wythnos diwethaf. A yw adroddiadau i'r perwyl bod y rhan fwyaf o danau o'r fath yn cael eu cynnau'n fwriadol yn peri pryder i chi ac, er mwyn ein coetiroedd, coedwigoedd a chefn gwlad, sut y mae'r Llywodraeth Cynulliad hon yn gweithio gyda'r gwahanol awdurdodau i ymdrin â'r broblem hon?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cawsom nifer fawr o danau mewn coetiroedd yn ystod y tywydd sych ym mis Ebrill a mis Mai y llynedd. Ni wn am ddigwyddiadau penodol eleni, ond hyd nes y ceir y glawogydd mawr a broffwydwyd ar gyfer y tridiau nesaf, bydd cefn gwlad yn sych fel carthen ac mae'n hawdd gennyf ddychmygu sut y gallai tanau gychwyn. Daeth injan dân i'm tŷ brynhawn Sul, nid oherwydd problem yn fy nhŷ, ond

service had received a police report about a fire in the woodlands near us, in exactly the way that you described, and that was the easiest way to get to the fire.

It is important for people to realise that when conditions are tinder dry, what seems like an innocent little fire on mown grass or in a woodland can get out of control quickly. That is not fun, as it will put the lives of firefighters at risk. That is to be heavily discouraged.

The Presiding Officer: Question 11 (OAQ36181) has been withdrawn.

am fod y gwasanaeth tân wedi cael adroddiad gan yr heddlu am dân yn y coetiroedd gerllaw, yn union yr un modd ag y disgrifiasoch, a honno oedd y ffordd hwylusaf i gyrraedd y tân.

Mae'n bwysig sylweddoli y gall yr hyn sy'n ymddangos yn dân bach diniwed mewn gwair neu mewn coetir fynd allan o reolaeth yn gyflym os yw'n sych iawn. Nid hwyl yw peth felly, gan y bydd yn peryglu bywydau diffoddwyr tân. Rhaid rhybuddio'n gryf rhag gwneud hynny.

Y Llywydd: Mae cwestiwn 11 (OAQ36181) wedi'i dynnu'n ôl.

Cynnydd ym Mhrisiau Tai House Price Increases

Q12 Mick Bates: Will the First Minister make a statement on how house price increases are impacting on his Government's affordable housing policies? (OAQ36186)

The First Minister: Clearly, they have an impact, but it is nothing like the problem that existed at the peak of the last housing boom in 1989. At that time, 28 per cent of average net earnings for a two-income couple went into an interest-only mortgage; it was half that amount in the third quarter of 2003. We do not have more up-to-date figures than that. Furthermore, it is nothing like the problem in the south-east of England, where 23 per cent of average income goes on an average mortgage for a two-income couple; the figure is only 14 per cent in Wales. Therefore, the affordability of housing in Wales, although people in Wales find this difficult to believe, puts us at a major advantage in terms of competitiveness as an economic region. That is why we are pleased that jobs are moving into Wales and out of the south-east of England; that is strongly supported by the Government in terms of its civil service dispersal policy.

Mick Bates: I am surprised by your reply. You seem complacent about the impact of this in Wales. Your Government is failing to address the housing needs of many people in Wales, particularly those in Welsh speaking areas, who cannot afford to buy houses in

C12 Mick Bates: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar sut y mae'r cynnydd ym mhrisiau tai yn effeithio ar bolisiau tai fforddiadwy ei lywodraeth? (OAQ36186)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n amlwg bod hynny'n cael effaith, ond nid yw'n ddim byd tebyg i'r broblem a gafwyd ar anterth yr ymchwydd diwethaf ym mhrisiau tai yn 1989. Bryd hynny, âi 28 y cant o enillion net cyfartalog cwpl â dau gyflog i dalu morgais llog yn unig; hanner y swm hwnnw ydoedd yn nhrydydd chwarter 2003. Nid oes gennym ffigurau diweddarach na hynny. At hynny, nid yw'n ddim byd tebyg i'r broblem a geir yn ne-ddwyrain Lloegr, lle y mae 23 y cant o'r incwm cyfartalog yn mynd tuag at dalu'r morgais cyfartalog yn achos cwpl â dau gyflog; dim ond 14 y cant yw'r ffigur yng Nghymru. Gan hynny, mae'r graddau y mae tai yng Nghymru'n fforddiadwy, er bod pobl yng Nghymru'n ei chael yn anodd credu hyn, yn rhoi mantais fawr i ni o ran ein gallu i gystadlu fel rhanbarth economaidd. Dyna pam yr ydym yn falch bod swyddi'n dod i Gymru ac o dde-ddwyrain Lloegr; mae'r Llywodraeth yn cefnogi hynny'n gryf drwy ei pholisi ar wasgaru'r gwasanaeth sifil.

Mick Bates: Mae'ch ateb yn peri syndod i mi. Ymddengys eich bod yn ddifater ynghylch yr effaith a gaiff hyn yng Nghymru. Mae'ch Llywodraeth yn methu ag ymateb i anghenion tai llawer o bobl yng Nghymru, yn enwedig y rhai mewn ardaloedd Cymraeg eu

their local communities. Will you undertake, first, to increase the homebuy scheme budget—your only policy—to help with affordability, and secondly, to put that budget in a separate line, so that it no longer takes money away from improving the rented housing sector?

The First Minister: I am grateful for your sympathy for the Welsh speaking areas of my constituency, such as Pontcanna, which clearly faces that problem in an acute form. However, I am not complacent. I said that this is an important issue in Wales, but that it is not as acute as it is in the south-east of England. It is half as bad as it was in 1989, when we were at the same stage of the last housing boom cycle. Clearly, the Government is taking steps through the Bank of England, and it is trying to get house price increases to abate. At present, there are few ways in which new entrants can enter the housing market, which is a problem for the sustainability of the market. As regards our budget provision, through the homebuy scheme, affordability in the private sector and affordable housing in the social housing sector, we are trying to encourage local authorities to make active plans about the way in which they use their social housing grants.

Alun Cairns: First Minister, your hypocrisy is staggering. This must be the only occasion—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Please rephrase your supplementary question.

Alun Cairns: The First Minister's complacency is staggering, Llywydd. This must be the only occasion when he is happy to compare Wales with the south-east of England. If we compare economic statistics and average incomes, we must always take the south-east of England, or the London affect, out of the equation to provide a balanced figure. Now, when it suits him, he is happy to use the south-east of England model to take away from the problem that rural Wales is facing. If you do not even accept that there is a problem, what hope is there for people living in rural Wales, who cannot get

hiaith, na allant fforddio tai yn eu cymunedau lleol. A wnewch ymgymryd, yn gyntaf, i gynyddu'r gyllideb ar gyfer y cynllun prynu cartref—yr unig bolisi sydd gennych—i hybu fforddiadwyedd, ac yn ail, i roi'r gyllideb honno ar linell ar wahân, fel na fydd bellach yn mynd ag arian oddi wrth waith i wella'r sector tai ar rent?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am estyn eich cydymdeimlad â'r ardaloedd Cymraeg yn fy etholaeth i, fel Pontcanna, sy'n amlwg yn wynebu problem ddifrifol o'r fath. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn ddifater. Dywedais fod hyn yn fater o bwys yng Nghymru, ond nad ydyw mor ddifrifol ag ydyw yn ne-ddwyrain Lloegr. Mae hanner cyn waethed ag ydoedd yn 1989, pan oeddem yn yr un cyfnod yng nghylch yr ymchwydd diwethaf ym mhrisiau tai. Wrth gwrs, mae'r Llywodraeth yn cymryd camau drwy Fanc Lloegr, ac mae'n ceisio atal cynnydd ym mhrisiau tai. Ar hyn o bryd, ychydig o gyfleoedd a geir i rai ddod i'r farchnad dai o'r newydd, ac mae hynny'n peri problem o ran cynaliadwyedd y farchnad. Gyda golwg ar y ddarpariaeth yn ein cyllideb, drwy'r cynllun prynu cartref, fforddiadwyedd yn y sector preifat a thai fforddiadwy yn y sector tai cymdeithasol, yr ydym yn ceisio annog awdurdodau lleol i fynd ati i gynllunio'r modd y defnyddiant eu grantiau tai cymdeithasol.

Alun Cairns: Brif Weinidog, mae'ch rhagrith yn syfrdanol. Rhaid mai hwn yw'r unig achlysur—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Aileiriwch eich cwestiwn atodol, os gwelwch yn dda.

Alun Cairns: Mae difaterwch y Prif Weinidog yn syfrdanol, Lywydd. Rhaid mai hwn yw'r unig achlysur y mae'n fodlon cymharu Cymru â de-ddwyrain Lloegr. Os cymharwn ystadegau economaidd ac incymau cyfartalog, yr ydym bob amser yn gorfod diystyru de-ddwyrain Lloegr, neu effaith Llundain, i gael ffigur cytbwys. Yn awr, gan fod hynny'n gyfleus iddo, mae'n fodlon defnyddio model de-ddwyrain Lloegr i fychanu'r broblem y mae Cymru wledig yn ei hwynebu. Os nad ydych hyd yn oed yn derbyn bod problem, pa obaith sydd i'r rhai sy'n byw yng Nghymru wledig, na allant roi

on the first rung of the ladder to buy their own homes?

The First Minister: I said that the present level of the housing market is unsustainable for precisely that reason. You seem to believe that you are arguing against me when you are agreeing with exactly what I said about three seconds before you said it. You must have set out your question before you listened to my answers. I share the concerns of people for whom it is not possible at present, with current house price levels, to enter the market. Therefore, there is nothing holding the market up at present other than the momentum developed in the house price boom period. I said that the problem is nowhere near as acute in Wales as it is in the south-east of England. That is true. People's incomes are higher there, but their house prices are even higher. As a result, 23 per cent of an average income goes on mortgages in the south-east, compared with 14 per cent in Wales. If you do not want to accept that as an advantage, for civil servants moving under Government dispersal schemes from London to Wales for example, then I cannot think what possible motive you could have for not wanting to draw that to the attention of the Treasury.

I also said that when the last house price boom happened—when a Government of your colour was in power—28 per cent of average incomes was spent on mortgages, not 14 per cent, as it is now at the same stage of the cycle. Think back to 1989, Alun, and weep for all the people who could not enter the housing market then.

eu traed ar y gris cyntaf i brynu eu cartrefi eu hunain?

Y Prif Weinidog: Dywedais fod lefel bresennol y farchnad dai'n anghynaliadwy am yr union reswm hwnnw. Ymddengys eich bod yn credu eich bod yn dadlau yn fy erbyn, a chithau'n cytuno â'r union beth a ddywedais dair eiliad cyn i chi ei ddweud. Rhaid eich bod wedi paratoi'ch cwestiwn cyn gwranddo ar fy atebion. Rhannaf bryderon y rhai nad oes modd iddynt ddod i mewn i'r farchnad ar hyn o bryd, oherwydd lefelau presennol y prisiau tai. Gan hynny, nid oes dim i gynnal y farchnad ar hyn o bryd heblaw'r ysgogiad a grëwyd yng nghyfnod yr ymchwydd ym mhrisiau tai. Dywedais fod y broblem ymhell o fod mor ddifrifol yng Nghymru ag ydyw yn ne-ddwyrain Lloegr. Mae hynny'n wir. Mae incwm pobl yn uwch yn y fan honno, ond mae eu prisiau tai'n uwch byth. O ganlyniad, aiff 23 y cant o'r incwm cyfartalog i dalu am forgeisi yn ne-ddwyrain Lloegr, o'i gymharu â 14 y cant yng Nghymru. Os nad ydych am dderbyn hynny fel mantais, i weision sifil sy'n symud o Lundain i Gymru o dan gynlluniau gwasgaru'r Llywodraeth, er enghraifft, ni allaf feddwl pa gymhelliad a allai fod gennyhych i beidio â dymuno tynnu hynny i sylw'r Trysorlys.

Dywedais hefyd fod 28 y cant o'r incwm cyfartalog wedi'i wario ar forgeisi yn ystod yr ymchwydd diwethaf ym mhrisiau tai—pan oedd Llywodraeth o'ch lliw gwleidyddol chi mewn grym—nid 14 y cant, fel y mae'n awr yn yr un cyfnod yn y cylch. Cofiwch 1989, Alun, ac wylwch dros bawb na allai ddod i mewn i'r farchnad dai bryd hynny.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): There are no changes to report to this week's business. Business for the next three weeks is as set out in the draft statement, which can be found on the Chamberweb under supporting documents. Following this morning's Business Committee meeting, the Deputy Presiding Officer determined under Standing Order No. 24.6 that the following items of subordinate legislation need not be referred to

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Nid oes unrhyw newidiadau i'w hadrodd i fusnes yr wythnos hon. Mae busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y datganiad drafft, y gellir ei weld ar we'r Siambr o dan ddogfennau ategol. Yn dilyn cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma, penderfynodd y Dirprwy Lywydd o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.6 nad oes angen cyfeirio'r eitemau is-ddeddfwriaeth a ganlyn i bwyllgor

a subject committee for extended consideration: the Bus Service Operators Grant (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Commencement No. 1 and Transitional Provision) (Wales) Order 2004 and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Commencement No. 2) (Wales) Order 2004.

3.00 p.m.

Y Llywydd: A oes gwrthwynebiad i'r datganiad busnes? Gwelaf bod o leiaf 10, felly galwaf ar y Trefnydd i gynnig y datganiad busnes yn ffurfiol, ac ar un Aelod o bob grŵp gwleidyddol i ymateb yn fyr.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales adopts the business statement.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Business Minister, you know that we asked this morning for a statement on the allegations that appeared in *The Western Mail* today, which suggest that the Minister for Economic Development and Transport tried to bully the BBC. Being bullied by Andrew Davies would seem to be the equivalent of being savaged by a dead sheep—[*Interruption.*] It may be a cliché, but it is apt. However, it is not so much that allegation that is important, but the suggestion that Ministers are asking civil servants to play a political role. I refer you to the Ministerial Code, section 5.2, on the relationship between Ministers and civil servants:

‘Civil servants should not be asked to engage in activities likely to call in question their political impartiality, or to give rise to the criticism that people paid from public funds are being used for party-political purposes.’

If you want to counter and challenge the allegations in *The Western Mail*, the First Minister should have come to the Chamber this afternoon to do so. It is disgraceful that

pwnc i'w hystyried yn helaethach: Rheoliadau Grant Gweithredwyr Gwasanaeth Bysiau (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004, Gorchymyn Deddf Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 1 a Darpariaeth Drosiannol) (Cymru) 2004 a Gorchymyn Deddf Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 2) (Cymru) 2004.

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the business statement? I see that there are at least 10, therefore I call the Business Minister to formally propose the business statement, and on one Member from each political group to respond briefly.

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Cynigaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn derbyn y datganiad busnes.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Drefnydd, gwyddoch ein bod wedi gofyn y bore yma am ddatganiad ar y cyhuddiadau a ymddangosodd yn *The Western Mail* heddiw, sy'n awgrymu bod y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth wedi ceisio bwlio'r BBC. Mae'n debyg y byddai i rywun gael ei fwlio gan Andrew Davies yr un fath â chael ei larpio gan ddafad farw—[*Torri ar draws.*] Gallai fod yn ystrydeb, ond mae'n addas. Er hynny, nid y cyhuddiad hwnnw sy'n bwysig, yn ogymaint â'r awgrym bod Gweinidogion yn gofyn i weision sifil chwarae rôl wleidyddol. Fe'ch cyfeiraf at y Cod i'r Gweinidogion, adran 5.2, ar y berthynas rhwng Gweinidogion a gweision sifil:

‘Ni ddylid gofyn i weision sifil ymuno mewn gweithgareddau sy'n debyg o fwrw amheuaeth ar eu didueddwch gwleidyddol, neu o greu beirniadaeth bod pobl sy'n cael eu talu o gronfeydd cyhoeddus yn cael eu defnyddio at ddibenion gwleidyddiaeth plaid.’

Os ydych am wrthddadlau a herio'r cyhuddiadau yn *The Western Mail*, dylai'r Prif Weinidog fod wedi dod i'r Siambr y prynhawn yma i wneud hynny. Peth

he has refused to do that, therefore we cannot support the business statement.

Nick Bourne: Further to that, all three opposition parties have asked the Government to give the other side to this sorry episode, if there is another side. Once again, the First Minister's judgment is called into question. On the crucial issue of the partiality, or the impartiality as it should be—*[Interruption.]* Yes, we would be willing to take over, anytime that you want us to. It would be a marked improvement on the shambles that we see being delivered for the people of Wales, day by day. On the key issue of interference with the impartiality of civil servants, we are entitled to hear what the First Minister has to say—I would have thought that he would have welcomed the opportunity.

Peter Black: I support the previous two speakers. It is important that the First Minister comes before us to answer whether it is appropriate for civil servants to be used in this political way.

Business Minister, you replied to our previous inquiry about the no named day motion on the Children's Commissioner for Wales, but cannot yet give us a date for when that will be tabled. Can you give an assurance that that motion will be tabled before recess?

Carl Sargeant: Business Minister—*[ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.']*

The Presiding Officer: Order. Standing Orders behave me to invite a Member from every political group to respond to the business statement.

Carl Sargeant: Thank you, Presiding Officer. Business Minister, I welcome your business statement, as our party does week in, week out. Minister, I would be happy if you would allocate some time to discuss the future of the aerospace industry in Wales, in particular skills training, and the development of apprenticeships in this industry, as that is key to the future economic stability of Wales. I would also like to discuss the issue of health across Europe, particularly in Finland, and the Finnish way, because you can rest assured

cywilyddus yw ei fod wedi gwrthod gwneud hynny, felly ni allwn gefnogi'r datganiad busnes.

Nick Bourne: Ymhellach i hynny, mae pob un o'r tair gwrthblaid wedi gofyn i'r Llywodraeth roi ochr arall y stori druenus hon, os oes ochr arall iddi. Unwaith eto, mae amheuaeth yn codi ynghylch doethineb y Prif Weinidog. Ynghylch y mater hollbwysig o dueddrwydd, neu ddiueddrwydd fel y dylai fod—*[Torri ar draws.]* Byddem yn barod i gymryd drosodd, rywdro y dymunweh. Byddai'n well o lawer na'r llanastr a welwn yn yr hyn a wneir dros bobl Cymru, ddydd ar ôl dydd. Ynghylch y mater hollbwysig o ymyrryd â didueddrwydd gweision sifil, mae gennym hawl i glywed yr hyn sydd gan y Prif Weinidog i'w ddweud—tybiaswn y byddai'n falch o gael y cyfle.

Peter Black: Cefnogaf y ddau siaradwr blaenorol. Mae'n bwysig i'r Prif Weinidog ddod ger ein bron i ateb gan ddweud a yw'n briodol defnyddio gweision sifil yn y modd gwleidyddol hwn.

Drefnydd, atebasoch ein ymholiad blaenorol ynghylch y cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod ar Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru, ond ni allwch roi dyddiad i ni eto ar gyfer ei gyflwyno. A allwch roi sicrwydd y cyflwynir y cynnig hwnnw cyn y toriad?

Carl Sargeant: Drefnydd—*[AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.']*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae Rheolau Sefydlog yn mynnu y byddaf yn gwahodd Aelod o bob grŵp gwleidyddol i ymateb i'r datganiad busnes.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i chi, Lywydd. Drefnydd, croesawaf eich datganiad busnes, fel y gwnaiff ein plaid o'r naill wythnos i'r llall. Drefnydd, byddwn yn falch pe byddech yn neilltuo rhywfaint o amser i drafod dyfodol y diwydiant awyrofod yng Nghymru, yn enwedig hyfforddiant mewn sgiliau, a datblygu prentisiaethau yn y diwydiant hwn, gan fod hynny'n allweddol i sefydlogrwydd economaidd Cymru yn y dyfodol. Byddwn hefyd yn hoffi trafod pwnc iechyd ledled Ewrop, yn enwedig yn y Ffindir, a dull

that if anything could ‘finish’ the health service in Wales, it would be the Tory party. Finally, I would like to raise the issue of land for affordable housing across Wales. I raise that in reference to the comment made by Jonathan Evans, MEP, that the Conservatives would look after rural Wales. What about the rest of Wales?

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): Thank you for that, Carl. The aerospace industry is, as you know, extremely important, but business is tight before recess. I will consider your request and see what can be scheduled after the recess.

Rhodri, and all opposition speakers for that matter, I know that *The Western Mail*'s stories are a major resource for you— [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: ‘The only resource.’] I was not going to go that far myself. Every member of the Cabinet fully upholds the impartiality of the Assembly civil service. The First Minister responded to Jenny Randerson with regard to the story in *The Western Mail*, and I have nothing further to add to that.

Peter, with regard to the children’s commissioner, I have given an undertaking that I will schedule time for this matter as soon as the position is sufficiently clear to allow for a full debate. Business is tight before the summer recess, but I will schedule time for a debate as soon as I can and as soon as we have something meaningful to say on the matter.

gweithredu’r Ffiniaid, gan y gallwch fod yn sicr mai un peth a roddai ben ar y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru yw’r blaid Doriaidd. Yn olaf, carwn godi mater tir ar gyfer tai fforddiadwy ledled Cymru. Codaf hynny mewn cysylltiad â’r sylw a wnaeth Jonathan Evans ASE i’r perwyl y byddai’r Ceidwadwyr yn gofalu am Gymru wledig. Beth am weddill Cymru?

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Diolch i chi am hynny, Carl. Mae’r diwydiant awyrfod yn bwysig dros ben, fel y gwyddoch, ond mae amser ar gyfer busnes yn brin cyn y toriad. Ystyriaf eich cais a gweld beth y gellir ei amserlennu ar ôl y toriad.

Rhodri, a holl siaradwyr y gwrthbleidiau, o ran hynny, gwn fod storïau yn *The Western Mail* yn ffynhonnell bwysig i chi— [AELODAU’R CYNULLIAD: ‘Yr unig ffynhonnell.’] Nid oeddwn am fynd mor bell â hynny fy hun. Mae pob aelod o’r Cabinet yn cynnal didueddrwydd gwasanaeth sifil y Cynulliad. Gwnaeth y Prif Weinidog ymateb i Jenny Randerson mewn cysylltiad â’r stori yn *The Western Mail*, ac nid oes gennyf ddim i’w ychwanegu at hynny.

Peter, mewn cysylltiad â’r comisiynydd plant, ymgymerais i neilltuo amser ar gyfer y mater hwn cyn gynted ag y bydd y sefyllfa’n ddigon clir i ganiatáu dadl lawn. Mae’r amser ar gyfer busnes yn brin cyn toriad yr haf, ond amserlennaf ddadl cyn gynted ag y gallaf a chyn gynted ag y bydd gennym rywbeth ystyrlon i’w ddweud ar y mater hwn.

Cynnig: O blaid 29, Ymatal 1, Yn erbyn 24.

Motion: For 29, Abstain 1, Against 24.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin

Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Dadansoddiadau Awdurdodau
 Cyfan a Chynlluniau Gwella) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004
 Approval of the Local Government (Whole Authority Analyses and
 Improvement Plans) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2004**

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Local Government (Whole Authority Analyses and Improvement Plans) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2004, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 24 May 2004. (NDM1999)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 8 June 2004 in relation to the draft Order, the Local Government (Whole Authority Analyses and Improvement Plans) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2004; and

2. approves that the Local Government (Whole Authority Analyses and Improvement Plans) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2004 is made in accordance with:

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Dadansoddiadau Awdurdodau Cyfan a Chynlluniau Gwella) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004 y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Mai 2004. (NDM1999)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 8 Mehefin 2004 mewn perthynas â'r Gorchymyn drafft Gorchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Dadansoddiadau Awdurdodau Cyfan a Chynlluniau Gwella) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004, a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Dadansoddiadau Awdurdodau Cyfan a Chynlluniau Gwella) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â:

a) the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 24 May 2004; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 24 May 2004. (NDM2000)

I am sure that Members will know that, under the June 2002 Welsh Assembly Government regulations and guidance, the Wales programme for improvement required all local authorities to publish a summary of their improvement plans by 30 June each year. However, the timing of this year's elections would have given the new administrations in local authorities throughout Wales only three weeks to consider their improvement plans before publication. I consulted local authorities and partner organisations on the publication of this year's improvement plans, and the majority of responses were in favour of a change in the deadline for publication to 31 July for 2004 only. This Order therefore gives Best Value authorities an extra four weeks to consider their improvement plans before publication.

Michael German: I have just one question, Minister. Clearly, it is sensible to give the local authorities an extra month, but one would have expected local authorities to have had slightly more notice of this. I know that you consulted with them earlier, but we are passing a resolution today, a few days before the end of June, by which time authorities would normally have been expected to complete the work. Would it not have been more appropriate to have brought this legislation before the Assembly earlier in the year?

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): This relates to the change in the election dates, and all local authorities know what is expected of them. Not one has demurred, and so I expect Members to respect that support from local government.

a) y Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Mai 2004; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Mai 2004. (NDM2000)

Yr wyf yn siŵr y gŵyr Aelodau fod rhaglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella, o dan reoliadau a chanllawiau a wnaed gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ym Mehefin 2002, yn mynnu bod yr holl awdurdodau lleol yn cyhoeddi crynodeb o'u cynlluniau gwella erbyn 30 Mehefin bob blwyddyn. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd amseriad yr etholiadau eleni, ni chawsai'r gweinyddiaethau newydd mewn awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru ond tair wythnos i ystyried eu cynlluniau gwella cyn eu cyhoeddi. Ymgynghorais ag awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff sy'n bartneriaid ar gyhoeddi'r cynlluniau gwella ar gyfer eleni, ac yr oedd y rhan fwyaf o'r ymatebion o blaid newid y terfyn amser ar gyfer eu cyhoeddi i 31 Gorffennaf ar gyfer 2004 yn unig. Gan hynny, mae'r Gorchymyn hwn yn rhoi pedair wythnos ychwanegol i awdurdodau Gwerth Gorau gael ystyried eu cynlluniau gwella cyn eu cyhoeddi.

Michael German: Nid oes gennyf ond un cwestiwn, Weinidog. Peth synhwyrol, wrth gwrs, yw rhoi mis ychwanegol i awdurdodau lleol, ond byddai rhywun wedi disgwyl y cawsai awdurdodau lleol ychydig yn fwy o rybudd o hyn. Gwn eich bod wedi ymgynghori â hwy'n gynharach, ond yr ydym yn gwneud penderfyniad heddiw, ychydig ddyddiau cyn diwedd Mehefin, a buasai disgwyl i awdurdodau gwblhau'r gwaith erbyn hynny, fel arfer. Oni fuasai'n fwy priodol dwyn y ddeddfwriaeth hon gerbron y Cynulliad yn gynharach yn y flwyddyn?

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Mae hyn yn ymwneud â newid dyddiadau'r etholiad, a gŵyr yr holl awdurdodau lleol yr hyn a ddisgwylir ganddynt. Nid yw'r un ohonynt wedi gwrthwynebu, ac felly disgwyliaf i Aelodau barchu'r gefnogaeth honno gan lywodraeth leol.

*Cynnig (NDM1999): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1999): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, 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
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Williams, Brynle

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2000): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2000): 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, David
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, 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
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
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

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

3.10 p.m.

**Cymeradwyo Cynigion Trefniadaeth Ysgolion gan Reoliadau Cyngor
Cenedlaethol Cymru dros Addysg a Hyfforddiant 2004
Approval of the School Organisation Proposals by the National Council for
Education and Training for Wales Regulations 2004**

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I propose that **Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson):** Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the School Organisation *Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Cynigion Trefniadaeth*

Proposals by the National Council for Education and Training for Wales Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 25 May 2004. (NDM2001)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 8 June 2004 in relation to the draft regulations, the School Organisation Proposals by the National Council for Education and Training for Wales Regulations 2004; and

2. approves that the School Organisation Proposals by the National Council for Education and Training for Wales Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 25 May 2004; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 25 May 2004. (NDM2002)

The regulations that are before Members prescribe the arrangements by which Education and Learning Wales may propose the reorganisation of sixth-form provision in a particular area. As set out in section 113(a) of the Learning and Skills Act 2000, as amended by section 72 of the Education Act 2002, ELWa will be able to do this in response to a report of an area inspection by Estyn or to achieve improvements in educational achievement, participation or the range of educational or training opportunities available for those aged 16 to 19.

The regulations will allow ELWa to propose sector-wide reorganisations covering sixth forms in schools as well as further education institutions, in addition to proposing reorganisations that cover more than one local authority area. These powers complement those already held by local education authorities and school governing bodies, which are unaffected by these regulations, and, taken together with the powers that ELWa already has in respect of failing sixth forms and the reorganisation of

Ysgolion gan Gyngor Cenedlaethol Cymru dros Addysg a Hyfforddiant 2004 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Mai 2004. (NDM2001)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 8 Mehefin 2004 mewn perthynas â'r Rheoliadau Cynigion Trafnidiaeth Ysgolion gan Gyngor Cenedlaethol Cymru dros Addysg a Hyfforddiant 2004, a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Rheoliadau Cynigion Trefniadaeth Ysgolion gan Gyngor Cenedlaethol Cymru dros Addysg a Hyfforddiant 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) y Rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Mai 2004; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Mai 2004. (NDM2002)

Mae'r rheoliadau sydd gerbron Aelodau'n rhagnodi'r trefniadau y gall Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru eu dilyn i gynnig ad-drefnu'r ddarpariaeth chweched dosbarth mewn ardal benodol. Fel y nodir yn adran 113(a) Deddf Dysgu a Medrau 2000, fel y'i diwygiwyd drwy adran 72 Deddf Addysg 2002, bydd ELWa yn gallu gwneud hyn mewn ymateb i adroddiad ar adolygiad ardal gan Estyn neu i sicrhau gwelliannau o ran cyflawniad neu gyfranogiad addysgol neu o ran y dewis o gyfleoedd mewn addysg a hyfforddiant sydd ar gael i rai 16 i 19 oed.

Bydd y rheoliadau'n caniatáu i ELWa gynnig ad-drefnu ar draws y sector gan gynnwys cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth mewn ysgolion yn ogystal â sefydliadau addysg bellach, a hefyd iddo gynnig ad-drefnu sy'n cynnwys mwy nag un ardal awdurdod lleol. Mae'r pwerau hyn yn ategu'r rhai sydd gan awdurdodau addysg lleol a chyrrff llywodraethu ysgolion eisoes, nas effeithir gan y rheoliadau hyn, ac, o'u cymryd gyda'r pwerau sydd gan ELWa eisoes mewn cysylltiad â chyfleusterau chweched dosbarth

further education provision, provide the opportunity to undertake the consideration and planning of post-16 provision in a more strategic manner than has hitherto been possible, offering real benefits to learners.

Any proposals must improve educational attainment, participation and/or the range of provision available for 16 to 19-year-olds. While ELWa will continue the drive to make the best use of its resources in line with its remit, proposals under the regulations will additionally focus on the quality of provision that will result from any changes. No proposals will succeed unless they are able to demonstrate that they will meet both of these criteria. Any proposal unable to demonstrate benefits for learners in Wales will have no merit, and I will not approve it.

ELWa will consult with a range of people to formulate its proposals. I want schools and local education authorities to be, and feel, involved as a part of this process; that is why the guidance makes numerous references to ensuring that schools, their governing bodies and local education authorities are involved from the outset and throughout the process. When proposals are drafted, ELWa must publish them, distribute them to those people and organisations set out in the draft regulations and the guidance, and receive objections on the proposals. Anyone may make an objection—it is not restricted to those named in the regulations. ELWa must then submit the proposals, with any objections and ELWa's comments on them, to me, as Minister, for a decision. I will then decide whether the case for opening, amending or discontinuing a sixth form has been made and will notify all interested parties of my decision.

From this, you will see that the process, with all its checks and balances, will necessarily take time to work through—by analogy with reorganisations led by local authorities, it will possibly take 16 months or more to come to the point of implementation. I understand that this remains a concern for some Members, and I am happy to reiterate the commitment

sy'n methu ac ad-drefnu darpariaeth addysg bellach, maent yn cynnig cyfle i ystyried a chynllunio darpariaeth ôl-16 mewn modd mwy strategol nag a fu'n bosibl cyn hyn, gan gynnig gwir fanteision i ddysgwyr.

Rhaid i unrhyw gynigion fod yn fodd i wella cyrhaeddiad, cyfranogiad ac/neu y dewis o ddarpariaeth sydd ar gael mewn addysg i rai 16 i 19 blwydd oed. Tra bydd ELWa yn dal i ymdrechu i wneud y defnydd gorau o'i adnoddau'n unol â'i gylch gwaith, bydd cynigion o dan y rheoliadau hyn yn canolbwyntio'n ogystal ar ansawdd y ddarpariaeth a geir o ganlyniad i unrhyw newidiadau. Ni dderbynnir unrhyw gynigion na ellir dangos eu bod yn bodloni'r ddau faen prawf hyn. Ni fydd teilyngdod mewn unrhyw gynnig nad yw'n amlygu manteision i ddysgwyr yng Nghymru, ac nis cymeradwyaf.

Bydd ELWa yn ymgynghori ag amryw o bobl er mwyn fformiwleiddio ei gynigion. Yr wyf am i ysgolion ac awdurdodau addysg lleol fod yn rhan, a themlo eu bod yn rhan, o'r broses hon; dyna pam y mae'r canllawiau'n cyfeirio sawl gwaith at sicrhau y bydd ysgolion, eu cyrff llywodraethu ac awdurdodau addysg lleol, yn cymryd rhan o'r dechrau a drwy gydol y broses. Pan gaiff cynigion eu drafftio, rhaid i ELWa eu cyhoeddi, eu dosbarthu i'r bobl a'r cyrff hynny a nodir yn y rheoliadau drafft a'r canllawiau, a chymryd gwrthwynebiadau i'r cynigion. Caiff unrhyw un wrthwynebu—ni chyfyngir hynny i'r rhai a enwir yn y rheoliadau. Wedyn, rhaid i ELWa gyflwyno'r cynigion, ynghyd ag unrhyw wrthwynebiadau a sylwadau ELWa arnynt, i mi, fel y Gweinidog, i gael penderfyniad. Byddaf yn penderfynu wedyn a gyflwynwyd dadl briodol dros agor, newid neu roi terfyn ar gyfleuster chweched dosbarth a hysbysaf yr holl bartïon sy'n gysylltiedig am fy mhenderfyniad.

O hynny, gwelwch y bydd y broses, â'i holl rwystrau a gwrthbwsau, yn sicr o gymryd amser i'w chwblhau—drwy ei chymharu ag ad-drefnu a arweinir gan awdurdodau lleol, gallai gymryd 16 mis neu ragor cyn ei rhoi ar waith. Deallaf fod hynny'n dal i fod yn destun pryder i rai Aelodau, ac yr wyf yn falch o ailddatgan yr ymrwymiad a

that I made in the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee meeting on 17 March, namely that I will not approve any proposals that would be implemented before September 2006.

Members will be aware that the regulations have undergone additional scrutiny by the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee, in addition to the usual scrutiny by the Business Committee and the Legislation Committee. Consideration focused on a range of issues, including safeguarding Welsh-medium provision, taking into account the effect on the 11-year-old to 16-year-old cohorts, and a number of pertinent points were raised, which we have taken into account in drafting the regulations before Members today and the associated guidance.

It is not only desirable that ELWa has these powers in place, it is essential for the benefit of future generations of Welsh learners. ELWa is uniquely positioned as the organisation with strategic responsibility for planning education and training that meets the national, regional and local needs of post-16 learners. It must be able to propose realignment of provision where the context is right and the case is strong.

The principles underlying the education and training action project hold good today, just as they did when this report was endorsed by Plenary on 1 February 2000. The regulations that we are debating today are consistent with that approach and are a logical step in the direction of travel that we have already agreed. Only by making available to ELWa the tools with which to address effectively its strategic planning remit for all post-16 non-higher-education education and training can we hope to see the challenging vision for the future of the Welsh post-16 sector that is articulated in 'The Learning Country' become a reality.

These regulations are about improving educational provision. All proposals made under these regulations will, and must, be aimed at improving educational provision, not saving money. Proposals must deliver the best use of resources and better quality

wneuthum yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ar 17 Mawrth, sef na chymeradwyaf unrhyw gynigion a gâi eu rhoi ar waith cyn Medi 2006.

Bydd Aelodau'n ymwybodol bod craffu ychwanegol wedi bod ar y rheoliadau hyn gan y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, yn ogystal â'r craffu arferol gan y Pwyllgor Busnes a'r Pwyllgor Deddfau. Ystyriwyd amryw o faterion, gan gynnwys diogelu darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg, ystyried yr effaith ar y carfannau o 11 mlwydd oed i 16 mlwydd oed, a chodwyd sawl pwynt perthnasol, a ystyriwyd gennym wrth ddrafftio'r rheoliadau sydd gerbron Aelodau heddiw a'r canllawiau sy'n gysylltiedig â hwy.

Nid yn unig y mae'n ddymunol i ELWa gael arfer y pwerau hyn, ond mae hefyd yn hollbwysig er budd cenedlaethau o ddysgwyr yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol. Mae ELWa mewn sefyllfa unigryw fel y corff a chanddo gyfrifoldeb strategol dros gynllunio addysg a hyfforddiant sy'n bodloni anghenion cenedlaethol, rhanbarthol a lleol dysgwyr ôl-16. Rhaid iddo allu cynnig ad-drefnu darpariaeth os yw'r cyd-destun yn gywir a'r ddadl dros wneud hynny'n un gref.

Mae'r egwyddorion a fu'n sail i'r prosiect gweithredu ar addysg a hyfforddiant yn dal i fod yn berthnasol heddiw, yn union fel yr oeddent pan gymeradwywyd yr adroddiad hwn gan y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 1 Chwefror 2000. Mae'r rheoliadau y cawn ddadl arnynt heddiw'n gyson â'r dull gweithredu hwnnw ac maent yn gam rhesymegol i'r cyfeiriad y cytunasom arno eisoes. Dim ond drwy roi i ELWa yr offer y mae arno'u hangen i ymdrin yn effeithiol â'i gylch gwaith ar gynllunio strategol ar gyfer yr holl addysg ôl-16 y tu allan i addysg uwch y gallwn obeithio gwreiddo'r weledigaeth ymestynnol ar gyfer dyfodol y sector ôl-16 yng Nghymru a gyfleir yn 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu'.

Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn ymwneud â gwella darpariaeth addysgol. Gwneir yr holl gynigion o dan y rheoliadau hyn â'r amcan o wella darpariaeth addysgol, nid arbed arian. Rhaid i gynigion sicrhau'r defnydd gorau o adnoddau a darpariaeth o ansawdd gwell ac,

provision and, for this reason, I can assure Members that there is no question of proposals for closure being made on the grounds of cost alone. The proposals process that I have outlined is comprehensive and offers ample opportunities for challenge. Any proposals will have to demonstrate to me, as Minister, the need for change and the benefits to learners that will accrue.

Making these regulations will provide the scope for ELWa to exercise the powers available under the Act. It is a positive step. The regulations will strengthen ELWa's post-16 planning function so that, in future, it may propose practical changes to school sixth-form provision where that would improve educational opportunities for learners or achieve the other objectives set out in the Act, to the benefit of all learners in Wales, regardless of the learning mode or its location.

Janet Ryder: Plaid Cymru supported the concept of having one body to plan and coordinate the provision of post-16 education, and the principle of a co-ordinated approach is still sound. It is therefore disappointing to see the body charged with this work develop through a catalogue of errors, financial mismanagement and missed targets. Handing over control of school sixth forms to ELWa, allowing it to propose closures, alterations or extensions is a major step that will affect the whole of our school structure. We should not take that step unless the Assembly has 100 per cent confidence in ELWa's ability to competently organise the education of over 300,000 students. We need to be certain that we are creating a better structure.

The sector with which ELWa has worked most closely to date—the further education and work-based training sector—has faced problem after problem, all of which have stemmed from ELWA's inability to do its job. We have seen the late determination of contracts, late notification of funding, a lack of sound financial management, and a lack of communication with the sector. The success that has been evident in the sector has had nothing to do with ELWa. The increase in student numbers and qualifications gained has been achieved by the sector itself, despite

oherwydd hynny, gallaf sicrhau Aelodau na ellir gwneud cynigion i gau ar sail cost yn unig. Mae'r broses ar gyfer cynigion a ddisgrifiais yn un gynhwysfawr ac mae'n cynnig digonedd o gyfleoedd i herio. Bydd unrhyw gynigion yn gorfod dangos i mi, fel Gweinidog, yr angen am newid a'r manteision a gaiff dysgwyr o ganlyniad.

Drwy wneud y rheoliadau hyn, rhoddir cyfle i ELWa arfer y pwerau sydd ar gael o dan y Ddeddf. Mae'n gam cadarnhaol. Bydd y rheoliadau hyn yn cryfhau'r swyddogaeth cynllunio ôl-16 sydd gan ELWa fel y gall gynnig newidiadau ymarferol, yn y dyfodol, i'r ddarpariaeth o gyfleusterau chweched dosbarth mewn ysgolion os byddai hynny'n cynnig gwell cyfleoedd addysgol i ddsygwyr neu'n cyflawni'r amcanion eraill a nodir yn y Ddeddf, er budd holl ddsygwyr Cymru, beth bynnag fo'r dull dysgu neu ei leoliad.

Janet Ryder: Yr oedd Plaid Cymru o blaid y cysyniad o gael un corff i gynllunio a chydlynu'r ddarpariaeth o addysg ôl-16, ac mae egwyddor y dull gweithredu cydlynol hwnnw'n dal i fod yn un gadarn. Siomedig, felly, yw gweld y corff yr ymddiriedwyd iddo'r gwaith hwn yn datblygu drwy gyfres o gamgymeriadau, camreoli ariannol a thargedau a fethwyd. Mae trosglwyddo rheolaeth dros gyfleusterau chweched dosbarth i ELWa, gan adael iddo gynnig cau, newid neu ehangu, yn gam mawr a fydd yn effeithio ar ein holl strwythur ysgolion. Ni ddylem gymryd y cam hwnnw oni bai fod y Cynulliad yn gwbl ffyddiog yng ngallu ELWa i drefnu addysg mwy na 300,000 o fyfyrwyr yn fedrus. Rhaid inni fod yn sicr ein bod yn creu gwell strwythur.

Mae'r sector y mae ELWa wedi gweithio'n fwyaf agos ag ef hyd yma—sector addysg bellach a hyfforddiant sy'n seiliedig ar waith—wedi wynebu'r naill broblem ar ôl y llall, a phob un ohonynt yn deillio o anallu ELWa i wneud ei waith. Gwelsom benderfynu hwyr ar gontractau, hysbysu hwyr am gyllido, diffyg rheolaeth ariannol gadarn, a diffyg cyfathrebu â'r sector. Nid yw'r llwyddiant a welwyd yn y sector yn ymwneud o gwbl ag ELWa. Sicrhawyd y cynnydd yn nifer y myfyrwyr a'r cymwysterau a enillwyd gan y sector ei hun,

standstill core funding.

None of the providers in the sector seem to have confidence that ELWa will be able to manage their affairs successfully. In the light of this, should we be handing over control of school-based 16-plus education to it? Plaid Cymru says 'no', and I believe that we speak for all the opposition parties in doing so. If these regulations go ahead, ELWa will have control of planning provision and no-one knows what that model looks like. What role will schools have in that model? What level of provision is ELWa planning for Welsh medium-education throughout Wales? No-one knows, because that has not been made public. Local authorities must publish their strategic education—where is ELWa's?

ELWa has stated that course provision must be demand led. Educational provision that is completely market led will not provide the skills that communities need, nor will it provide the security of planning on a three or four-year cycle that the sector needs. The Minister tells schools that they can have three-year indicative budgets. ELWa, however, will pay course by course. If a local education authority plans major changes, such as a move to college-based sixth-form provision, the public can engage in consultation and, if people are still not happy, they can use their vote in elections to express their displeasure. How does the public affect the decisions taken by an unelected quango?

ELWa will have more powers than LEAs in the school sector. It will have powers to open, close or alter sixth forms in religious schools, a power which no LEA has. Meetings set up recently to liaise with schools and to explain the new funding formula have come too late and have done little to reassure the sector. How will the new funding formula affect school provision? It is more expensive to provide education in a sixth form than in a college. The First Minister has said that the cheapest option will prevail. If the sixth-form funding for a teacher is taken away, who will

er gwaethaf cyllido craidd sydd wedi aros yn ei unfan.

Ymddengys nad yw un o'r darparwyr yn y sector yn hyderus y bydd ELWa yn gallu trefnu eu busnes yn llwyddiannus. Yng ngolwg hynny, a ddylem drosglwyddo iddo'r rheolaeth dros addysg ôl-16 mewn ysgolion? 'Na ddylem,' medd Plaid Cymru, a chredaf ein bod yn siarad ar ran yr holl wrthbleidiau wrth ddweud hynny. Os aiff y rheoliadau hyn yn eu blaen, bydd ELWa'n rheoli'r gwaith o gynllunio'r ddarpariaeth a ni w'yr neb beth fydd ei phatrwm. Pa rôl a fydd i ysgolion yn y patrwm hwnnw? Pa lefel o ddarpariaeth y mae ELWa yn ei chynllunio ar gyfer addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ledled Cymru? Ni w'yr neb, gan na chyhoeddwyd hynny. Rhaid i awdurdodau lleol gyhoeddi eu cynllun addysg strategol—ym mhle y mae un ELWa?

Mae ELWa wedi dweud y bydd yn rhaid i'r ddarpariaeth o gyrsiau gael ei harwain gan y galw. Ni fydd darpariaeth addysgol sy'n cael ei harwain yn llwyr gan y farchnad yn cynnig y sgiliau y mae ar gymunedau eu hangen, ac ni fydd yn rhoi'r sicrwydd wrth gynllunio yn ôl cylch tair neu bedair blynedd y mae ar y sector ei angen. Dywed y Gweinidog wrth ysgolion y gallant gael cyllidebau dynodol tair blynedd. Bydd ELWa, fodd bynnag, yn talu fesul cwrs. Os yw awdurdod addysg lleol yn bwriadu gwneud newidiadau mawr, fel newid i ddarpariaeth chweched dosbarth mewn coleg, gall y cyhoedd gymryd rhan mewn ymgynghori ac, os yw pobl yn dal i fod yn anfodlon, gallant ddefnyddio eu pleidlais mewn etholiad i fynegi eu hanfodlonrwydd. Sut y gwnaiff y cyhoedd ddylanwadu ar y penderfyniadau a wneir gan gwango anetholedig?

Bydd gan ELWa fwy o bwerau nag AALlau yn y sector ysgolion. Caiff bwerau i agor, cau neu newid cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth mewn ysgolion crefyddol, pŵer nad yw'r un AALI yn meddu arno. Mae cyfarfodydd a drefnwyd yn ddiweddar i gysylltu ag ysgolion ac egluro'r fformiwla cyllido newydd yn rhy hwyr ac ni wnaethant fawr ddim i gysuro'r sector. Sut y bydd y fformiwla cyllido newydd yn effeithio ar y ddarpariaeth mewn ysgolion? Mae'n fwy costus darparu addysg mewn cyfleuster chweched dosbarth nag ydyw mewn coleg.

make up the shortfall in the school's overall budget?

Dyweddod y Prif Weinidog mai'r dewis rhataf a fydd drechaf. Os dygir y cyllid ar gyfer athro mewn cyfleuster chweched dosbarth, pwy a dâl am y diffyg yng nghyllideb gyffredinol yr ysgol?

3.20 p.m.

ELWa is only responsible for 16-plus education. Therefore, who will consider the overall effects of its actions? What will happen to the staff whose jobs are cut? There are no plans as yet to transfer staff between colleges and schools if that is felt to be appropriate. Work has been done on salary levels, but terms and conditions have not yet been considered. The new funding framework will not be fully available to the sector until September, and schools and colleges still do not know how much funding they will receive or how they will receive it in the coming years. They will be told what the new funding model looks like and what its implications will be in September, because it is believed that that will allow plenty of time for them to plan for the new framework in 2005. There is another important issue to consider before this decision is taken. The education agenda has moved on considerably since ELWa's inception, and the intention now is to develop learning pathways for 14 to 19-year olds. ELWa is charged with working through regional co-ordinating groups, called community consortia for education and training, which bring together all providers in the area to plan provision for 16 to 19-year-olds. However, in order to implement the new learning pathways agenda, learning pathway networks have had to be established to co-ordinate provision for 14 to 19-year-olds. The same people sit on those groups, doing more or less the same work, because ELWa cannot deal with provision for 14 to 16-year-olds. A parallel universe has had to be created to deal with the situation. Surely it would make more sense to develop the CCETs to deal with this locally.

Nid yw ELWa ond yn gyfrifol am addysg ôl-16. Felly, pwy a wnaiff ystyried effeithiau cyffredinol ei weithredoedd? Beth a ddigwydd i'r staff y torrir eu swyddi? Nid oes bwriad hyd yma i drosglwyddo staff rhwng colegau ac ysgolion os teimlir bod hynny'n briodol. Gwnaed gwaith ar lefelau cyflog, ond nid ystyriwyd telerau ac amodau eto. Ni fydd y fframwaith cyllido newydd ar gael yn llawn i'r sector tan fis Medi, ac nid yw ysgolion a cholegau yn gwybod eto pa faint o gyllid a gânt neu'r modd y'i cânt yn y blynyddoedd nesaf. Cânt wybod am natur y model cyllido newydd a'i oblygiadau ym mis Medi, gan y credir y bydd hynny'n caniatáu digon o amser iddynt gynllunio ar gyfer y fframwaith newydd yn 2005. Mae mater pwysig arall i'w ystyried cyn gwneud y penderfyniad hwn. Mae'r agenda ar addysg wedi symud ymlaen yn bell ers sefydlu ELWa, a'r bwriad bellach yw datblygu llwybrau dysgu ar gyfer rhai 14 i 19 blwydd oed. Rhaid i ELWa weithio drwy grwpiau cydlynu rhanbarthol, a elwir yn gonsortia cymunedol ar gyfer addysg a hyfforddiant, sy'n dod â'r holl ddarparwyr yn yr ardal at ei gilydd i gynllunio darpariaeth ar gyfer rhai 16 i 19 blwydd oed. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn gweithredu ar sail yr agenda newydd ar lwybrau dysgu, mae rhwydweithiau llwybrau dysgu wedi'u sefydlu i gydlynu darpariaeth ar gyfer rhai 14 i 19 blwydd oed. Yr un rhai sy'n aelodau o'r grwpiau hynny, gan wneud yr un gwaith, fwy neu lai, gan na all ELWa ddelio â darpariaeth ar gyfer rhai 14 i 19 blwydd oed. Bu'n rhaid creu trefniant cyfochrog i ddelio â'r sefyllfa. Byddai'n sicr yn fwy synhwyrol datblygu'r CCAH i ddelio â hyn yn lleol.

If ELWa is expected to work in partnership with providers, why does it need this additional power? The National Union of Teachers said today that

Os disgwylir i ELWa weithio mewn partneriaeth â darparwyr, pam y mae arno angen y pŵer ychwanegol hwn? Dywedodd Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Athrawon heddiw

'ELWa should not have the right to close sixth forms. As an organisation it has much

na ddylai ELWa gael hawl i gau cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth. Rhaid iddo wneud llawer

to do to win and retain the confidence of teachers and other professionals in education. Now is just not the time for it to be given the power of life or death over school sixth forms.'

Plaid Cymru will not vote for these regulations.

Jeff Cuthbert: The opposition's reaction to these regulations is cheap political point scoring: the points have no firm basis in fact. These regulations have been out to consultation since 2 February, and they are about ensuring that all of Wales has high-quality post-16 educational provision. Not to make these regulations would be illogical and would put Wales at a disadvantage. The opposition parties' view is wrong-headed. Why on earth would they want to oppose regulations that enable us to take an all-Wales view of post-16 provision? Only if such provision is not of high quality, is not relevant, is not delivering value for money and is not fully supported locally would ELWa be empowered to consider publishing proposals for change. I stress that they would be proposals, and they would be about ensuring that the educational provision is of a high quality and is relevant to learners. The proposals would also be subject to comprehensive consultation with local and national groups before any final decision was made. These regulations are simply about enabling the Assembly Government to propose reforms that would improve the educational achievements of 16 to 19-year-olds, increase their participation in education and expand their education choices. This is a small but important step forward on the road to delivering the Assembly Government's agenda set out in 'The Learning Country'. The opposition parties need to stop mischief making and concentrate on the needs of our young learners in Wales.

Helen Mary Jones: Do you accept that there is a real problem in relation to the confidence that colleges have in ELWa? Given that that problem needs to be addressed, is this the right time to be handing sixth forms over to ELWa?

Jeff Cuthbert: I do not see it as a matter of

fel corff os ydyw i ennill a chadw ymddiriedaeth athrawon a gweithwyr addysg proffesiynol eraill. Nid hon yw'r adeg i roi iddo'r hawl i faddau neu gosbi yn achos cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth mewn ysgolion.

Ni wnaiff Plaid Cymru bleidleisio o blaid y rheoliadau hyn.

Jeff Cuthbert: Mae'r gwrthbleidiau'n ymateb i'r rheoliadau hyn drwy geisio sgorio pwyntiau gwleidyddol diwerth: nid oes unrhyw sail ffeithiol i'r pwyntiau a wnaed. Ymgynghorir ar y rheoliadau hyn er 2 Chwefror, a'u diben yw sicrhau darpariaeth addysgol ôl-16 o ansawdd da i Gymru gyfan. Afresymegol fyddai peidio â gwneud y rheoliadau hyn a byddai gwneud hynny'n rhoi Gymru dan anfantais. Mae barn y gwrthbleidiau am hyn yn wrthnysig. Pam ar y ddaear y dymunent wrthwynebu rheoliadau sy'n ein galluogi i gymryd golwg ar draws Cymru ar y ddarpariaeth ôl-16? Dim ond os yw darpariaeth o'r fath heb fod o ansawdd da, heb fod yn berthnasol, heb roi gwerth am arian a heb ei chefnogi'n llawn yn lleol y câi ELWa ei alluogi i ystyried cyhoeddi cynigion ar gyfer newid. Pwysleisiaf mai cynigion fyddent, a'u diben fyddai sicrhau bod y ddarpariaeth addysgol o ansawdd da ac yn berthnasol i ddysgwyr. Byddai ymgynghori cynhwysfawr ar y cynigion hefyd gyda grwpiau lleol a chenedlaethol cyn gwneud unrhyw benderfyniad terfynol. Unig bwrpas y rheoliadau hyn yw galluogi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gynnig newidiadau a fyddai'n gwella cyflawniadau addysgol rhai 16 i 19 blwydd oed, yn eu denu i gymryd mwy o ran mewn addysg ac yn rhoi mwy o ddewis iddynt mewn addysg. Cam bach ond pwysig yw hwn ar y ffordd at gyflawni agenda Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a nodir yn 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu'. Rhaid i'r gwrthbleidiau roi'r gorau i wneud drygau a chanolbwyntio ar anghenion ein dysgwyr ifanc yng Nghymru.

Helen Mary Jones: A ydych yn derbyn bod gwir broblem o ran ymddiriedaeth colegau yn ELWa? Gan fod rhaid ymdrin â'r broblem honno, ai hon yw'r adeg iawn i drosglwyddo cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth i ELWa?

Jeff Cuthbert: Nis gwelaf yn fater o

handing sixth forms over to ELWa; I see it as a move towards achieving greater co-operation and collaboration. Not all colleges share your pessimistic view—and I have spoken to representatives from colleges in my constituency.

As has been said, these regulations will not take any powers away from local education authorities; they simply extend similar powers to ELWa so that it can take a strategic view across all sectors and across the whole of Wales. Should any new changes be proposed, the LEAs will be consulted. No change will occur where ELWa considers that quality provision exists that offers learners adequate curriculum choice that meets local aspirations.

Peter Black: You say that these regulations will not take any power away from local education authorities. However, if a local education authority does not want to close a sixth form but ELWa forces its closure upon the LEA, is this not a diminution of its powers?

Jeff Cuthbert: It is not proposed that ELWa will force anything on anyone. You made the same mistake in your radio interview this morning. If you listen to the rest of my contribution, I will deal with that point.

ELWa will look towards the completely independent Estyn inspections as a key indicator of the quality of post-16 education delivered to young learners in Wales. We need to ensure the best possible collaboration and co-operation across the three post-16 sectors of sixth forms, FE colleges and work-based learning providers. It is in all our interests, and particularly in the interests of learners, to encourage the maximum sharing of resources and expertise. We want to minimise the wasteful duplication of provision where this occurs. These regulations are about evidence-based reform that will ensure that post-16 education suits the needs of learners and is therefore fit for purpose. I call on the opposition to support the motion.

David Davies: I was proud to be part of a campaign in Monmouthshire to prevent the

drosglwyddo cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth i ELWa; fe'i gwelaf yn gam tuag at sicrhau mwy o gydweithio a chydweithredu. Nid yw pob coleg mor besimistaidd â chi—ac yr wyf wedi siarad â chynrychiolwyr colegau yn fy etholaeth.

Fel y dywedwyd, ni fydd y rheoliadau hyn yn mynd ag unrhyw bwerau oddi wrth awdurdodau addysg lleol; nid ydynt ond yn rhoi pwerau tebyg i ELWa fel y gall gymryd golwg strategol ar yr holl sectorau ledled Cymru. Os cynigir unrhyw newidiadau, ymgynghorir â'r AALLau. Ni cheir unrhyw newid os yw ELWa o'r farn bod darpariaeth o ansawdd da ar gael sy'n cynnig digon o ddewis yn y cwricwlwm i ddysgwyr gan gyflawni dyheadau lleol.

Peter Black: Dywedwch na fydd y rheoliadau hyn yn mynd ag unrhyw bŵer oddi wrth awdurdodau addysg lleol. Fodd bynnag, os nad yw awdurdod addysg lleol am gau cyfleuster chweched dosbarth ac ELWa yn gorfodi'r AALL i'w gau, onid yw hynny'n lleihau ei bwerau?

Jeff Cuthbert: Ni chynigir y bydd ELWa yn gorfodi dim ar neb. Gwnaethoch yr un camgymeriad yn eich cyfweiliad radio y bore yma. Os gwrandewch ar weddill fy nghyfraniad, deliaf â'r pwynt hwnnw.

Bydd ELWa yn ystyried yr arolygiadau cwbl annibynnol gan Estyn yn ddangosydd allweddol o ansawdd yr addysg ôl-16 a gynigir i ddysgwyr ifanc yng Nghymru. Rhaid inni sicrhau'r cydweithio a chydweithredu gorau posibl cyd-rhwng y tri sector ôl-16, sef cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth, colegau addysg bellach a rhai sy'n darparu dysgu sy'n seiliedig ar waith. Buddiol i bawb ohonom, a dysgwyr yn enwedig, fydd cymell y mwyaf posibl o rannu ar adnoddau ac arbenigedd. Yr ydym am leihau dyblygu gwastraffus yn y ddarpariaeth lle ceir hynny. Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn ymwneud â diwygio sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth a fydd yn sicrhau bod addysg ôl-16 yn bodloni anghenion dysgwyr a'i bod felly'n addas i'w diben. Galwaf ar y gwrthbleidiau i gefnogi'r cynnig.

David Davies: Yr oeddwn yn falch o fod yn rhan o ymgyrch yn sir Fynwy i atal cau nifer

closure of a number of infant and junior schools, following a campaign by the council to close them. In some cases, the campaigns in which I was involved succeeded because councillors were unable to stand the pressure being brought to bear by so many parents and teachers, as well as elected representatives. However, despite our best efforts, the LEA pushed ahead with a number of recommendations for closure, which were duly signed by the Minister, as they always are. If LEAs decide to embark on a closure programme at any level of education, they can only do so with the support of councillors, who are accountable. In Monmouthshire last week, many Labour councillors who were involved in the unpopular decisions to close schools paid the price by losing their seats.

The system is not perfect, but at least there is a limit as to how far LEAs can go in ignoring public concerns. Perhaps it is because of this limitation on the powers of bureaucrats that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning is now keen to see the powers to close schools being given to an unaccountable quango. These powers would allow it to go over the heads of elected representatives in deciding whether or not a school sixth form should be closed. This is what is contained in these proposals. Decisions regarding post-16 education would no longer be solely a matter for local authorities; they would become a matter for an organisation that, as we have already heard, has lost the respect of virtually every sector within the education service.

Jane Davidson has told us that safeguards will be put in place, and she referred to consultation. I have taken part in many consultation exercises over the last few years and I can tell you how they work. We all know that consultation involves the people proposing the unpopular move coming to a public meeting to tell the public that they intend to close the school, the public and elected representatives telling them that they do not want to see the school closed, and then the school being closed anyway. This is called public consultation. Giving the ultimate say to Jane Davidson is described as a safeguard. I have seen her close popular, good schools, not because there was a reason

o ysgolion babanod ac iau, yn sgîl ymgyrch gan y cyngor i'w cau. Mewn rhai achosion, llwyddodd yr ymgyrchoedd y bûm yn gysylltiedig â hwy gan na allai cyngorwyr wrthsefyll y pwysau a roddwyd arnynt gan gynifer o rieni ac athrawon, yn ogystal â chynrychiolwyr etholedig. Serch hynny, er gwaethaf pob ymdrech o'n heiddo, gwnaeth yr AALI fwrw ymlaen â sawl argymhelliad i gau, a lofnodwyd yn brydlon gan y Gweinidog, fel y digwydd bob tro. Os yw AALLau yn penderfynu dechrau ar raglen i gau ar unrhyw lefel mewn addysg, ni allant ond gwneud hynny o gael cefnogaeth cynghorwyr, sy'n atebol. Yn sir Fynwy yr wythnos diwethaf, gwnaeth sawl cynghorydd Llafur a fu'n gysylltiedig â'r penderfyniadau amhoblogaidd i gau ysgolion dalu'r pris drwy golli eu seddau.

Nid yw'r system yn un berffaith, ond o leiaf y ceir pen draw i'r graddau y gall AALLau anwybyddu pryderon y cyhoedd. Efallai mai'r cyfyngiad hwnnw ar bwerau biwrocrataid yw'r rheswm y mae'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn awyddus yn awr i weld y pwerau hynny i gau ysgolion yn cael eu rhoi i gwango anatebol. Byddai'r pwerau hynny'n caniatáu iddo ddiystyru cynrychiolwyr etholedig wrth benderfynu a ddylid cau cyfleuster chweched dosbarth mewn ysgol ai peidio. Dyna a geir yn y cynigion hyn. Wedyn ni fyddai penderfyniadau ynghylch addysg ôl-16 yn fater i awdurdodau lleol yn unig; byddent yn fater i gorff sydd, fel y clywsom, wedi colli parch bron bob sector yn y gwasanaeth addysg.

Mae Jane Davidson wedi dweud wrthym y bydd amddiffyniadau ar waith, a chyfeiriodd at ymgynghori. Cymerais ran mewn sawl ymgynghoriad dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf a gallaf ddweud wrthyh sut y maent yn gweithio. Gwyddom oll fod ymgynghori'n golygu y daw'r rhai sy'n cynnig y newid amhoblogaidd i gyfarfod cyhoeddus i ddweud wrth y cyhoedd eu bod yn bwriadu cau'r ysgol, y bydd y cyhoedd a chynrychiolwyr etholedig yn dweud wrthynt nad ydynt am weld cau'r ysgol, ac wedyn y caeir yr ysgol beth bynnag. Ymgynghori cyhoeddus yw'r enw ar hyn. Dywedir mai amddiffyniad yw rhoi'r gair olaf i Jane Davidson. Yr wyf wedi'i gweld yn cau

for doing so but because someone somewhere seems to think that certain kinds of educational provision, such as all-through primary schools, are better than others. I suspect that there are far too many people who think that school sixth forms are not as good as sixth-form colleges.

I accept the Minister's point about a delay of up to 16 months before decisions are taken. I believe the Minister when she tells us that there will be long delays, which will add to the certainty that unpopular decisions will not be taken until after the general election.

I say to Jeff Cuthbert and other Labour AMs who have been given their notes by the Labour whips, that we are not trying to make cheap political points. I say to all Labour AMs who intend to vote for these proposals today that, when ELWA decides to shut down your local school sixth form, it will be no good making a half-hearted speech criticising Jane Davidson then. You will have to take the responsibility for it because you will have voted for the legislation that allowed it to happen.

3.30 p.m.

Jeff Cuthbert: I assure you, David, that I write all my own speeches. I have a good understanding of what the various headteachers of schools in my constituency would want. On the FE colleges, it is quite possible that with goodwill and co-operation we will achieve something of benefit to learners.

David Davies: You may find that learners and parents have slightly different points of view. If Members vote through proposals that will allow ELWa to do this, you will only have yourselves to blame when school sixth forms are shut down. Make no mistake about it: these powers are not an administrative tidying-up exercise for ELWa. If tidying-up its administration were a priority, it would be looking at its invoicing and payments system. ELWa wants these powers for a reason, just as it also wants the green light to begin reducing money for school sixth forms in

ysgolion da, poblogaidd, nid am fod rheswm dros wneud hynny ond am fod rhywun yn rhywle'n credu, i bob golwg, fod rhai mathau o ddarpariaeth addysgol, fel ysgolion cynradd trwodd, yn well nag eraill. Yr wyf yn amau bod gormod o lawer o'r farn nad yw cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth mewn ysgolion gystal â cholegau chweched dosbarth.

Derbyniaf y pwynt a wnaeth y Gweinidog am oedi o hyd at 16 mis cyn gwneud penderfyniadau. Credaf y Gweinidog pan ddywed wrthym y ceir oedi hir, a fydd yn ategu'r sicrwydd na wneir penderfyniadau amhoblogaidd tan ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol.

Dywedaf wrth Jeff Cuthbert ac ACau Llafur eraill a gafodd eu nodiadau gan chwipiadau Llafur, nad ydym yn ceisio gwneud pwyntiau gwleidyddol diwerth. Dywedaf wrth yr holl ACau Llafur sy'n bwriadu pleidleisio o blaid y cynigion heddiw na thycia ichi wneud arraith lugoer yn beirniadu Jane Davidson pan benderfyna ELWa gau'r cyfleuster chweched dosbarth yn eich ysgol leol. Bydd yn rhaid ichi dderbyn y cyfrifoldeb am hynny gan y byddwch wedi pleidleisio dros y ddeddfwriaeth a ganiataodd hynny.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn eich sicrhau, David, fy mod yn ysgrifennu fy holl areithiau fy hun. Mae gennyf ddealltwriaeth dda o'r hyn a ddymunai'r gwahanol benaethiaid ysgol yn fy etholaeth. Ynghylch colegau addysg bellach, mae'n eithaf posibl, o gael ewyllys da a chydweithrediad, y sicrhawn rywbeth a fydd o les i ddysgwyr.

David Davies: Gallech ddarganfod bod safbwynt dysgwyr a rhieni braidd yn wahanol. Os gwnaiff Aelodau bleidleisio o blaid cynigion a fydd yn gadael i ELWa wneud hyn, ni fyddwch yn gallu rhoi'r bai ar neb arall ond chi'ch hunain pan gaer cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth mewn ysgolion. Deallwch hyn: nid modd i dacluso gweinyddiaeth ELWa yw'r pwerau hyn. Pe byddai tacluso'i weinyddu'n flaenoriaeth ganddo, byddai'n edrych ar ei system anfonebu a thalu. Mae ELWa am gael y pwerau hyn am reswm penodol, yn union fel

order to achieve parity of funding with sixth-form colleges—another measure which threatens the viability of school sixth forms.

I have absolutely no doubt—and I am happy to say this in public—that if these measures are passed, then some school sixth forms will close and many more will be undermined. That is why the opposition parties do not seek to amend this motion, because no amendment could make shutting down schools without any democratic mandate acceptable. These proposals are an attack on local democracy, and on parents, and the pupils' right to choose, therefore, we will vote against them, and I hope that any Labour AMs who truly care about the education of their sixth formers will join us in rejecting these proposals today.

Peter Black: For all her assertions and reassurances, the Minister has a problem, because for many headteachers, these regulations are the last straw. Many now fear for the future of their sixth forms, and for good reason. They fear for the future of their sixth forms, largely because of the uncertainty and the problems that have arisen with ELWa not only in the past, but as a result of several developments that they face as headteachers.

I will not paint ELWa as the villain, because I do not think that it is. However, the developments before us give cause for genuine concern among headteachers, parents, and students who wish to take advantage of post-16 education. First, the funding and planning framework is being introduced as a means of rationalising the funding of post-16 education and, by and large, ELWa is on the right track in this regard. However, the problem is that the framework recognises that providing post-16 education in sixth forms is more expensive than doing so in FE colleges. This has raised fears, which are possibly well-founded, that there may well be an agenda to close sixth

y mae hefyd am gael mynd ymlaen i ddechrau lleihau'r arian a roddir i gyfleusterau chweched dosbarth mewn ysgolion er mwyn sicrhau cyllido cydradd â cholegau chweched dosbarth—mesur arall sy'n bygwth dichonadwyedd cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth mewn ysgolion.

Nid oes gennyf unrhyw amheuaeth o gwbl—ac yr wyf yn fodlon dweud hyn ar goedd—y caeir rhai cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth mewn ysgolion os derbynir y mesurau hyn, ac y bydd llawer un arall yn cael ei danseilio. Dyna pam nad yw'r gwrthbleidiau'n ceisio diwygio'r cynnig hwn, gan nad oes unrhyw welliant a barai ei bod yn dderbyniol cau ysgolion heb unrhyw fandad democrataidd. Mae'r cynigion hyn yn ymosodiad ar ddemocratiaeth leol, ac ar rieni, ac ar hawl disgyblion i ddewis, felly pleidleisiwn yn eu herbyn, a gobeithiaf y bydd unrhyw ACau Llafur sy'n poeni o ddifrif ynghylch addysg eu myfyrwyr chweched dosbarth yn ymuno â ni i wrthod y cynigion hyn heddiw.

Peter Black: Er ei holl haeru a'i hymgais i dawelu meddyliau, mae problem gan y Gweinidog oherwydd, yng ngolwg llawer o benaethiaid ysgol, y rheoliadau hyn sy'n coroni'r cwbl. Mae llawer yn pryderu bellach ynghylch dyfodol eu cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth, ac mae ganddynt reswm da dros wneud hynny. Pryderant ynghylch dyfodol eu cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth, a hynny'n bennaf oherwydd yr ansicrwydd a'r problemau a gododd yn sgîl ELWa, nid yn unig yn y gorffennol, ond o ganlyniad i sawl datblygiad a wynebant fel penaethiaid ysgol.

Nid wyf am bortreadu ELWa fel y dihiryn, gan na chredaf mai hynny ydyw. Er hynny, mae'r datblygiadau sydd ger ein bron yn peri gwir bryder ymysg penaethiaid ysgol, rhieni, a myfyrwyr sy'n dymuno manteisio ar addysg ôl-16. Yn gyntaf, cyflwynir y fframwaith cyllido a chynllunio fel modd i resymoli'r cyllido ar addysg ôl-16 ac, at ei gilydd, mae ELWa yn dilyn y llwybr cywir yn hynny o beth. Fodd bynnag, y broblem yw bod y fframwaith yn cydnabod ei bod yn fwy costus darparu addysg ôl-16 mewn cyfleuster chweched dosbarth nag mewn coleg addysg bellach. Mae hynny wedi codi ofnau, y gallai fod sail dda iddynt, ei bod yn ddigon posibl bod agenda ar gyfer cau cyfleusterau

forms in order to save money and provide post-16 education more cheaply. I was assured by ELWa that it is committed to a mixed economy in terms of post-16 education. The Minister said the same in committee, and I have no reason to doubt that, but those fears still exist and must be smoothed over.

Secondly, immediately following the introduction of this planning and funding framework are regulations that will give ELWa the opportunity to act independently of local education authorities and close down sixth forms, if it feels the need to do so, according to the various circumstances outlined by the Minister. I listened carefully to the First Minister during questions earlier, when he mentioned the possibility of opening sixth forms. I invite the Minister to tell me when the last sixth form was opened in Wales, because I cannot think of one being opened. If anything is to change, all the indications are that there will be a rationalisation of sixth forms, whereby some schools that struggle to provide a range of subjects will be forced to merge with other sixth forms, or close down altogether. Pupils will then have to attend a further education college. That is the dilemma: we have a planning and funding framework in which teachers are being told that it is more expensive to buy sixth-form education, and they are now also being told that ELWa can close down those sixth forms if it needs to. The Minister has said that those sixth forms will not be closed down on the basis of cost alone, but cost is a flexible concept. You can talk about educational provision and a whole range of factors, but, ultimately, cost is still a factor. If you are trying to provide the best possible post-16 education provision for an area, and you decide that you may be able to provide it more cost-effectively in another way, then cost comes into account when you take the decisions on sixth forms.

Thirdly, I had discussions with ELWa about a number of issues, and it told me that it was looking to get a more coherent view of post-16 education at a local level, possibly by convening discussions with stakeholders on a

chweched dosbarth er mwyn arbed arian a darparu addysg ôl-16 yn rhatach. Fe'm sicrhawyd gan ELWa ei fod wedi ymrwymo i economi gymysg yng nghyd-destun addysg ôl-16. Dywedodd y Gweinidog yr un peth yn y Pwyllgor, ac nid oes gennyf le i amau hynny, ond mae'r ofnau hynny'n bod o hyd a rhaid eu tawelu.

Yn ail, yn union ar ôl cyflwyno'r fframwaith cynllunio a chyllido hwn, ceir rheoliadau a fydd yn rhoi cyfle i ELWa weithredu'n annibynnol ar awdurdodau addysg lleol a chau cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth, os yw'n teimlo bod angen gwneud hynny, yn ôl y gwahanol amgylchiadau a ddisgrifiwyd gan y Gweinidog. Gwrandewais yn astud ar y Prif Weinidog yn ystod cwestiynau'n gynharach, pan gyfeiriodd at y posibilrwydd o agor cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth. Gwahoddaf y Gweinidog i ddweud wrthyf pa bryd yr agorwyd y cyfleuster chweched dosbarth diwethaf yng Nghymru, gan na allaf gofio agor yr un. Os bydd unrhyw newid, yr holl arwyddion yw y ceir rhesymoli ar gyfleusterau chweched dosbarth, fel y bydd rhai ysgolion sy'n ei chael yn anodd darparu amrediad o bynciau'n cael eu gorfodi i gyfuno â chyfleusterau chweched dosbarth eraill, neu gau'n gyfan gwbl. Bydd disgyblion wedyn yn gorfod mynd i goleg addysg bellach. Dyna'r cyfyng-gyngor: mae gennym fframwaith cynllunio a chyllido lle y dywedir wrth athrawon fod addysg chweched dosbarth yn ddrutach i'w phrynu, a dywedir wrthynt hefyd yn awr y gall ELWa gau'r cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth hynny os yw'n dymuno. Dywedodd y Gweinidog na chaeir y cyfleusterau hynny ar sail cost yn unig, ond mae cost yn gysyniad hyblyg. Gellir sôn am ddarpariaeth addysgol ac amryw byd o ffactorau, ond, yn y pen draw, mae cost yn ffactor o hyd. Os ydych yn ceisio cynnig y ddarpariaeth addysg ôl-16 orau posibl ar gyfer ardal, ac yn penderfynu y gellid ei darparu'n fwy cost-effeithiol mewn modd arall, ystyrir y gost wrth wneud penderfyniadau ynghylch cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth.

Yn drydydd, cefais drafodaethau ag ELWa ynghylch sawl mater, a dywedodd wrthyf ei fod yn bwriadu edrych yn fwy cydlynol ar addysg ôl-16 yn lleol, efallai drwy gynnal trafodaethau â rhanddeiliaid ar lefel yr

local authority level. As part of that review, it is actively looking at each area to find the best way to rationalise post-16 education. Again, that may not lead to sixth forms closing—it may lead to sixth forms opening; you never know, we might have a blue moon. However, if you are looking at rationalising areas on that basis, that will, inevitably, lead to changes. Given these regulations, and the planning and funding framework, people's fears that these changes may lead to sixth-form closures are well-founded.

Individually, these measures are innocuous, but together, they pose a threat. We must understand why people feel threatened, and we must also consider the issue of accountability. ELWa is an unelected national quango, which is not accountable for its decisions locally. Local councils and councillors are accountable. When they make decisions, they must account for them to the people, listen to what they have to say, take on board arguments and amend their decisions accordingly. ELWa does not have to do that—it is only answerable to the Minister, and the Minister is answerable in an Assembly election. I do not believe that parents in Swansea today who are concerned about the closure of a sixth form will vote on that basis in three or four years' time and affect the outcome of an Assembly election.

Helen Mary Jones: Do you agree that part of the problem is that the Minister has been so unwilling and unable to take political accountability for ELWa, and that we might feel more content about these regulations if we believed that there was any political accountability, whether local or national?

Peter Black: Political accountability is a huge issue and a huge problem, and that goes to the heart of these regulations. There is no political accountability in these regulations. Local authorities still have the option, but ELWa could take that away from them. If they are working in partnership with ELWa, then why does ELWa need to be able to override the decision of a local authority? If

awdurdod lleol. Fel rhan o'r adolygiad hwnnw, mae wrthi'n ystyried pob ardal er mwyn ceisio canfod y modd gorau i resymoli addysg ôl-16. Unwaith eto, efallai na fydd hynny'n arwain at gau cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth—gallai arwain at agor cyfleusterau o'r fath; pwy a wŷr, gallai hynny ddigwydd unwaith yn y pedwar amser. Fodd bynnag, os ystyrir rhesymoli ardaloedd drwy hynny, bydd hynny'n sicr o arwain at newidiadau. O gael y rheoliadau hyn, a'r fframwaith cynllunio a chyllido, mae lle i ofni y gallai'r newidiadau hyn arwain at gau cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth.

O'u hystyried yn unigol, mae'r mesurau hyn yn ddiniwed, ond gyda'i gilydd, maent yn fygythiad. Rhaid inni ddeall pam y mae pobl yn teimlo eu bod o dan fygythiad, a rhaid inni hefyd ystyried mater atebolrwydd. Cwango cenedlaethol anetholedig yw ELWa, nad yw'n atebol am ei benderfyniadau'n lleol. Mae cynghorau a chynghorwyr lleol yn atebol. Pan wnânt benderfyniadau, rhaid iddynt ateb drostynt i'r bobl, gwranddo ar yr hyn sydd ganddynt i'w ddweud, ystyried dadleuon a newid eu penderfyniadau'n unol â hynny. Nid oes raid i ELWa wneud hynny—nid yw ond yn atebol i'r Gweinidog, ac mae'r Gweinidog yn atebol mewn etholiad Cynulliad. Ni chredaf y bydd rhieni yn Abertawe heddiw sy'n pryderu ynghylch cau cyfleuster chweched dosbarth yn pleidleisio ar sail hynny ymhen tair neu bedair blynedd ac yn effeithio ar ganlyniad etholiad Cynulliad.

Helen Mary Jones: A ydych yn cytuno mai rhan o'r broblem yw bod y Gweinidog wedi bod mor amharod ac analluog i dderbyn atebolrwydd gwleidyddol dros ELWa, ac y gallem deimlo'n fwy bodlon ynghylch y rheoliadau hyn os credem fod atebolrwydd gwleidyddol, boed yn lleol neu'n genedlaethol?

Peter Black: Mae atebolrwydd gwleidyddol yn bwnc enfawr ac yn broblem aruthrol, ac aiff hynny at wraidd y rheoliadau hyn. Nid oes unrhyw atebolrwydd gwleidyddol yn y rheoliadau hyn. Mae dewis o hyd gan awdurdodau lleol, ond gallai ELWa ddwyn hynny oddi arnynt. Os ydynt yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth ag ELWa, pam y mae'n rhaid i ELWa allu anwybyddu penderfyniad

they are working in partnership, the local authority would take a decision and exercise its powers in partnership with ELWa. This is a nuclear option and it should not be introduced at this time.

Denise Idris Jones: In response to David Davies's remark that Labour Members do not truly care about the education of sixth-form pupils, I say to him that, as a former teacher, I truly care about the education of all pupils. The Labour Assembly Government is committed to a vibrant, inclusive and strong post-16 education sector, which is fit for all purposes and all learners. We must bear the needs of all learners uppermost in our minds. These regulations are about achieving that objective and ensuring that all parts of Wales have access to high-quality post-16 education. The regulations are misunderstood by opposition parties. The regulations do not take powers away from local education authorities. LEAs will always be consulted, as the guidance makes clear. With ELWa, we now have, for the first time, a single, all-Wales strategic body charged with taking forward our drive to increase post-16 skills and learning opportunities. That has received cross-party support. In line with that, it is logical that ELWa should take a strategic direction on sixth-form provision, as does the Skills Council in England.

Janet Ryder: Surely it has been one of the founding principles of your Government since its establishment for decisions to be taken as close to the people as possible. Therefore, will you justify why you are now taking responsibility away from local education authorities and placing it in the hands of one large strategic body?

3.40 p.m.

Denise Idris Jones: We are not doing that. Local education authorities still have responsibility for this. We are working in partnership to boost the numbers of learners, and to widen the range of courses, which is hugely important, especially in areas on the Llŷn peninsula where it is difficult to bring modern languages together—I know because

awdurdod lleol? Os ydynt yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth, byddai'r awdurdod lleol yn gwneud penderfyniad ac yn arfer ei bwerau mewn partneriaeth ag ELWa. Dewis cwbl ddiinstriol yw hwn ac ni ddylid ei gyflwyno ar hyn o bryd.

Denise Idris Jones: Mewn ymateb i'r sylw a wnaeth David Davies i'r perwyl nad yw Aelodau Llafur yn poeni o ddifrif ynghylch addysg disgyblion chweched dobarth, dywedaf wrtho, fel cyn-athrawes, fy mod yn poeni o ddifrif ynghylch addysg pob disgybl. Mae Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau sector addysg ôl-16 sy'n fywiog, yn gynhwysol ac yn gryf, sy'n addas i'w holl ddibenion ac i'r holl ddysgwyr. Rhaid inni roi'r lle blaenaf yn ein meddwl i anghenion yr holl ddysgwyr. Pwrpas y rheoliadau hyn yw cyflawni'r amcan hwnnw a sicrhau mynediad i addysg ôl-16 o ansawdd da ym mhob rhan o Gymru. Mae'r gwrthbleidiau'n camddeall y rheoliadau. Nid yw'r rheoliadau'n dwyn pwerau oddi ar awdurdodau addysg lleol. Ymgynghorir ag AALlau bob amser, fel y mae'r canllawiau'n egluro. Yn ELWa, mae gennym, am y tro cyntaf, un corff strategol i Gymru gyfan yr ymddiriedwyd iddo'r gwaith o hyrwyddo cynnydd mewn sgiliau a chyfleoedd dysgu ôl-16 ar ein rhan. Rhoddwyd cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i hynny. Yn unol â hynny, mae'n rhesymegol y dylai ELWa ymdrin yn strategol â'r ddarpariaeth chweched dosbarth, fel y gwnaiff y Cyngor Sgiliau yn Lloegr.

Janet Ryder: Un o egwyddorion sylfaenol eich Llywodraeth ers ei sefydlu, wrth gwrs, yw y dylid gwneud penderfyniadau mor agos ag y bo modd at y bobl. Gan hynny, a wnewch gyfiawnhau pam eich bod yn cymryd cyfrifoldeb oddi wrth awdurdodau addysg lleol yn awr ac yn ei roi yn nwylo un corff strategol mawr?

Denise Idris Jones: Nid ydym yn gwneud hynny. Awdurdodau addysg lleol sy'n gyfrifol am hyn o hyd. Yr ydym yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth i godi nifer y dysgwyr, ac ehangu'r dewis o gyrsiau, sy'n bwysig dros ben, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd ym mhenrhyn Llŷn lle y mae'n anodd dod ag ieithoedd modern at ei gilydd—gwn hynny

I was a modern languages teacher. We could then bring two or three schools together and offer that subject, whereas in the past we would not have been able to do so.

Helen Mary Jones: And travel 30 to 40 miles a day.

Janet Ryder: Absolutely.

Denise Idris Jones: I do not think that we would be travelling 30 or 40 miles. There are cases, even in your area, Janet, in Brynhyfryd, where a teacher travels to the school to offer the subject. That has been going on for a long time. *[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. If Members wish to intervene, they should do so formally.

Denise Idris Jones: Any current sixth form that is of high quality, relevant to learners and fully supported locally, will not be affected. This is about improving the quality of provision, a fact that the opposition has failed to grasp. We are working to focus on collaboration and adding value, as we make Wales a truly learning country. We are committed to ensuring that all parts of Wales have high-quality, post-16 education, wherever it is delivered, with as wide a curriculum choice for our learners as possible. A holistic approach is vital for post-16 education and funding, as opposition parties have stated in the past. Welsh Labour's agenda for post-16 education is working and delivering.

Owen John Thomas: O dan y ddeddfwriaeth newydd hon, bydd addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg mewn sefyllfa fregus. Ers ei sefydlu, nid yw ELWa wedi gwneud na dweud unrhyw beth sylweddol i ddangos empathi gydag addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg na'r iaith yn gyffredinol. Mae'r cynllun gweithredu 'Iaith Pawb' ond yn gwneud dau argymhelliad i ELWa: un i greu strategaeth ar gyfer addysg a hyfforddiant cyfrwng Cymraeg ar gyfer disgyblion 16 i 19 oed, a'r llall i greu cyfleoedd i oedolion ddysgu siarad Cymraeg yn effeithiol. Deunaw mis yn ddiweddarach,

gan imi fod yn athrawes ieithoedd modern. Wedyn gallem ddod â dwy neu dair ysgol at ei gilydd a chynnig y pwnc hwnnw, tra na fuasai modd inni wneud hynny yn y gorffennol.

Helen Mary Jones: A theithio rhwng 30 a 40 milltir y diwrnod.

Janet Ryder: Yn union.

Denise Idris Jones: Ni chredaf y byddem yn teithio 30 neu 40 milltir. Ceir achosion, hyd yn oed yn eich ardal chi, Janet, ym Mrynhyfryd, lle y mae athro'n teithio i'r ysgol i gynnig y pwnc. Bu hynny'n mynd ymlaen ers amser maith. *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Os yw Aelodau'n dymuno ymyrryd, dylent wneud hynny'n ffurfiol.

Denise Idris Jones: Nid effeithir ar unrhyw gyfleuster chweched dosbarth presennol sydd o ansawdd da, sy'n berthnasol i ddysgwyr ac a lawn gefnogir yn lleol. Pwrpas hyn yw gwella ansawdd y ddarpariaeth, ffaith y mae'r gwrthbleidiau'n methu â'i deall. Yr ydym yn ceisio canolbwyntio ar gydweithio ac ychwanegu gwerth, wrth inni beri i Gymru fod yn wlad sy'n dysgu o ddifrif. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau y bydd addysg ôl-16 o ansawdd da ar gael ym mhob rhan o Gymru, ym mhle bynnag yw'i cynigir, gyda dewis mor eang â phosibl yn y cwricwlwm i'n ddysgwyr. Rhaid wrth ddull cyfannol o ymdrin ag addysg a chyllido ôl-16, fel y mae gwrthbleidiau wedi dweud yn y gorffennol. Mae agenda Llafur Cymru ar gyfer addysg ôl-16 yn llwyddo ac yn mynd â'r maen i'r wal.

Owen John Thomas: Under this new legislation, Welsh-medium education will be in a vulnerable position. Since it was established, ELWa has not done or said anything significant to show any empathy for Welsh-medium education or the Welsh language in general. The action plan 'Iaith Pawb' only makes two recommendations to ELWa: one to create a strategy for Welsh-medium education and training for pupils aged between 16 and 19 years of age, and the other to create opportunities for adults to learn to speak Welsh effectively. Eighteen

nid oes arwydd o gynnydd ar y materion hynny.

Y mae'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes wedi dweud wrthyf bod ELWa yn llunio strategaeth ar addysg ddwyieithog, ond ni all wneud hyn heb ei ddiffinio yn y lle cyntaf. Mae hyn yn hanfodol, ond ni all ELWa ei wneud. Mae addysgwyr ledled Cymru yn poeni am y diffygion hyn a'r diffyg dealltwriaeth o'r pwnc. Mae darpariaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg bresennol ar gyfer y grŵp oedran 16 i 19 yn dibynnu'n bennaf ar ddarpariaeth chweched dosbarth yr ysgolion. Dim ond un coleg addysg bellach, Coleg Meirion Dwyfor, sy'n cynnig ystod resymol o gyrsiau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, ac nid oes sôn am newid.

Beth am waith ELWa, megis cynnal seminarau ar y drefn newydd ar gyfer addysg 16 i 19 oed? Mewn seminar diweddar ar gyfer athrawon, 'Towards Leaner Central Provision'—teitl negyddol—cafwyd cyflwyniad PowerPoint unieithog. Nid oedd gair am y Gymraeg ac nid oedd gair yn y Gymraeg. Pwy sy'n elwa? Nid y Gymraeg, mae'n amlwg. Nid addysg na chreu Cymru ddwyieithog yw prif feini prawf ELWa ar gyfer llwyddiant, ond cyllid. Mewn cyfarfod o Gymdeithas Ysgolion Uwchradd Cymru, rhoddodd un prifathro enghraifft o gyllid presennol chweched dosbarth—bydd gwariant o £487,000 yn cwmpo i £397,000, pan ddaw fformiwlâ ELWa i fod. Dyna golled o bron 20 y cant.

Ym mis Tachwedd, pan fynegwyd pryder y byddai'r drefn newydd yn erydu darpariaeth chweched dosbarth, sy'n gadarnle i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ôl-16, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog y byddai darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg yn ddiogel. Fodd bynnag, ychydig yn ddiweddarach, dywedodd y bydd symudiad graddol o fyfyrwyr ôl-16 i golegau addysg bellach. Pa ddatganiad sy'n gywir? O ble y cawn gadarnhad na fydd ELWa yn tanseilio'r ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg ôl-16 yn ein hysgolion? Nid gan y Prif Weinidog, mae'n debyg, na'r Gweinidog dros addysg ychwaith. Cofiwch Gaerffili: pan oedd achos cryf ar gyfer sefydlu tair ysgol Gymraeg newydd, ble yr oedd hi'n sefyll?

months later, there is no indication of any progress on those issues.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning has informed me that ELWa is drawing up a strategy on bilingual education, but it cannot do so without first defining it. That is crucial, but ELWa cannot do it. Educationalists throughout Wales are concerned about these shortcomings and the lack of understanding of the subject. Existing Welsh-medium educational provision for those aged between 16 and 19 is chiefly dependent on sixth-form provision in schools. Only one further education college, Coleg Meirion Dwyfor, offers a reasonable range of courses through the medium of Welsh, and there is little sign of this changing.

What about ELWa's activities, such as its seminars on the new arrangements for 16 to 19 education? At a recent seminar for teachers, 'Towards Leaner Central Provision'—a negative title—there was a monolingual PowerPoint presentation. Not one word was about the Welsh language and not one word was in the Welsh language. Who benefits? Obviously not the Welsh language. ELWa's main criterion for success is neither education nor the creation of a bilingual Wales, but funding. In a meeting of the Welsh Secondary Schools Association, a headteacher gave an example of the present budget for a sixth form—expenditure of £487,000 will fall to £397,000 when ELWa's formula comes into being. That is a reduction of almost 20 per cent.

In November, when concern was expressed that the new system would erode sixth-form provision, which is a stronghold of post-16 Welsh-medium education, the First Minister said that Welsh-medium provision would be protected. However, soon afterwards, he said that there will be a gradual shift of post-16 students to further education colleges. Which statement is correct? From where will we receive confirmation that ELWa will not undermine post-16 Welsh-medium education in our schools? Not from the First Minister, it would appear, nor the Minister for education. Remember Caerphilly: when there was a strong case for establishing three new Welsh-medium schools, where did she stand? There

Nid oes ateb. I farnu yn ôl ei agwedd ddifater tuag at y Gymraeg, nid gan ELWa y ceir cadarnhad felly ychwaith.

Jeff Cuthbert: Will you not acknowledge that Caerphilly County Borough Council accepted that it could not proceed with those schools because it had not followed the procedures properly? When it did, the case for one of those schools to be established was not proved. In replying to this point, you might want to explain why your party, just 15 months ago, when it ran Caerphilly council, wanted to close all English-medium sixth-form provision.

Owen John Thomas: Dywedaf wrthyech yn awr. Yr oedd angen yr ysgolion Cymraeg hynny. Yr oedd y rheoliadau yr oedd y Gweinidog wedi'u cyflwyno, am y tro cyntaf, yn mynnu ymgynghori ag ysgolion di-Gymraeg ynghylch dyfodol ysgolion Cymraeg. Yr oedd hynny'n hollol newydd ac yr oedd hynny heb ei ddefnyddio o'r blaen.

Ni chawn gadarnhad gan ELWa, yn ôl ei agwedd ddifater tuag at yr iaith, ac, yn sicr, ni chawn gadarnhad o ddarllen y papurau perthnasol i'r cynigion hyn, sy'n gwneud dau gyfeiriad pitw yn unig at yr iaith. Mae gwerthusiad rheoleiddiol yn datgan yn glir y bydd pwerau newydd ELWa yn effeithio ar ysgolion yn bennaf. Ni fydd hyn yn newid llawer yn y colegau ac yn effeithio rhywfaint ar ysgolion; bydd yn effeithio ar ysgolion yn bennaf. Gallai'r pwerau hyn beri niwed sylweddol i gynaliadwyedd ysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg, ond gallai effaith y pwerau newydd hyn ar ysgolion enwadol ac ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg, gyda'u dalgylchoedd mawr, fod yn farwol.

Mark Isherwood: These proposals are just more top-down diktat by a meddling Minister taking powers from LEAs and hiding behind the skirts of an unelected quango because, once again, she is not prepared to take ministerial responsibility. Is this not a classic case of the head girl who loads the bullets and leaves someone else to fire the gun? This supposedly terribly good report states that the purpose of these regulations

is no answer. Judging by its indifferent attitude towards the Welsh language, such confirmation will not be forthcoming from ELWa either.

Jeff Cuthbert: Oni chydabyddwch fod Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili wedi derbyn na allai fwrw ymlaen â'r ysgolion hynny am nad oedd wedi dilyn y gweithdrefnau'n iawn? Pan wnaeth hynny, ni phrofwyd yr achos dros sefydlu un o'r ysgolion hynny. Wrth ymateb i'r pwynt hwn, gallech ddymuno egluro pam yr oedd eich plaid chi, dim ond 15 mis yn ôl, pan oedd yn rhedeg cyngor Caerffili, yn dymuno cau'r holl ddarpariaeth chweched dosbarth cyfrwng Saesneg.

Owen John Thomas: I will tell you now. Those Welsh-medium schools were needed. The regulations that the Minister introduced, for the first time, insisted upon consultation with non-Welsh-medium schools about the future of Welsh-medium schools. That was completely new and that had not been used before.

We will not receive confirmation from ELWa, judging by its indifferent attitude towards the language, and, certainly, we will not receive confirmation from reading the papers that accompany these proposals, which make just two paltry references to the language. The regulatory appraisal clearly states that ELWa's new powers will primarily affect schools. This will not change a great deal in colleges and it will have some effect on schools; it will mainly affect schools. These powers could severely damage the sustainability of English-medium schools, but the effect of these new powers on denominational and Welsh-medium schools, with their large catchment areas, could prove fatal.

Mark Isherwood: Nid yw'r cynigion hyn yn ddim amgen na rhagor o ddictad oddi uchod gan Weinidog busneslyd sy'n mynd â phwerau oddi wrth AALLau ac yn cuddio y tu ôl i gwango anetholedig oherwydd, unwaith eto, nid yw'n barod i gymryd cyfrifoldeb gweinidogol. Onid yw hyn yn enghraifft glasurrol o brif swyddoges sy'n llwytho'r bwledi ac yn gadael i rywun arall danio'r dryll? Mae'r adroddiad honedig ragorol hwn

‘is to address the anomaly whereby ELWa has the planning and funding responsibility for all post-16 education and training (excluding HE), but has very limited powers with respect to the organisation of the delivery of post-16 education through school sixth forms.’

Clearly, this anomaly does exist, but this control-freak Minister has got the answer the wrong way round. Instead of telling, she should start listening to the growing call across Welsh schools and colleges for ELWa to be replaced by a local partnership funding to deliver cost-effectively and by local partnership planning according to local and regional need. This report is correct in stating that the rationalisation of sixth-form provision will impact on 16 to 19 learners in Wales, on schools, on FE institutions and work-based learning, on religious bodies providing education and on education professionals. Let us therefore cut out the middle man and let those bodies decide, in a working partnership with local education authorities, local businesses, learners and parents, and marry planning, funding and delivery at the chalkface rather than at the brass face.

Option A in this report complains that not making regulations would result in proposals to rationalise sixth-form provision in an area being dependent upon the willingness of local education authorities and school governing bodies to bring them forward. Surely that is the ideal situation. Does this not expose the looking-glass world in which this dictatorial and dogmatic Minister exists—ignoring the detail, disregarding the resources and rushing ahead with delegated initiatives before moving on remorselessly to the next ‘terribly good’ thing? The bottom line is that this initiative is not about adding value, but about cutting unit costs. It is not about analysis of educational need, but about ensuring parity of funding between school sixth forms and sixth-form colleges by reducing the money that sixth forms receive.

yn datgan mai pwrpas y rheoliadau hyn yw

ymdrin ag anghysondeb sy'n codi o'r ffaith mai gan ELWa y mae'r cyfrifoldeb dros gynllunio a chyllido'r holl addysg a hyfforddiant ôl-16 (heblaw addysg uwch), ond bod iddo bwerau cyfyngedig iawn mewn cysylltiad â threfnu'r ddarpariaeth o addysg ôl-16 drwy gyfleusterau chweched dosbarth mewn ysgolion.

Mae'n amlwg bod yr anghysondeb hwn yn bodoli, ond mae'r Gweinidog awdurdodus hwn wedi rhoi'r ateb o chwith. Yn hytrach na dweud, dylai ddechrau gwranddo ar yr alwad gynyddol mewn ysgolion a cholegau yng Nghymru am gael cyllido drwy bartneriaeth leol yn hytrach na drwy ELWa er mwyn gweithredu'n gost-effeithiol a chael cynllunio gan bartneriaeth leol i ddiwallu anghenion yr ardal a'r rhanbarth. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn gywir wrth ddweud y bydd y rhesymoli ar y ddarpariaeth chweched dosbarth yn effeithio ar ddysgwyr 16 i 19 oed yng Nghymru, ar ysgolion, ar sefydliadau addysg bellach a dysgu sy'n seiliedig ar waith, ar gyrff crefyddol sy'n cynnig addysg ac ar weithwyr addysg proffesiynol. Gan hynny, gadewch inni gael gwared â'r dyn yn y canol a gadael i'r gyrff hynny benderfynu, gan weithio mewn partneriaeth ag awdurdodau addysg lleol, busnesau lleol, dysgwyr a rhieni, a chyfuno cynllunio, cyllido a dysgu yn hytrach na gweithredu'n wynebgaled.

Mae Dewis A yn yr adroddiad hwn yn cwyno y byddai peidio â gwneud rheoliadau'n peri y byddai cynigion i resymoli'r ddarpariaeth chweched dosbarth mewn ardal yn dibynnu ar barodrwydd awdurdodau addysg lleol a chyrrff llywodraethu ysgol i'w cyflwyno. Siawns nad hynny yw'r sefyllfa ddelfrydol. Onid yw hyn yn datgelu'r byd hunanystyriol y mae'r Gweinidog awdurdodus a dogmatig hwn yn byw ynddo—anwybyddu'r manylion, diystyru'r adnoddau a rhuthro i roi mentrau dirprwyedig ar waith cyn mynd ymlaen at y peth 'ofnadwy o dda' nesaf? Y gwir amdani yw nad yw'r cam hwn yn ymwneud ag ychwanegu gwerth, ond â thorri ar gostau'r uned. Nid yw'n ymwneud â dadansoddi anghenion addysgol, ond â sicrhau cyllido cydradd rhwng cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth mewn ysgolion a cholegau chweched dosbarth drwy roi llai o arian i

gyfleusterau chweched dosbarth.

3.50 p.m.

Let us be honest: this is not about the expansion of sixth forms, but about a so-called rationalisation that places sixth forms under serious threat. It is self-evident that sixth forms have smaller numbers of pupils than further education colleges, and, therefore, economies of scale inevitably mean that the cost of educating a sixth-form pupil will always be more than the cost of educating a student in a further education college. My eldest child is in a sixth form, whereas the next eldest will attend a further education college. That is what is right for them as individuals. Choice and opportunity, not prescription and ideology, are the right of future generations. We must have different pathways, based on parity of esteem, which meet the needs of the lost children failed by our schools, and of the academic children who thrive in our schools. We must recognise—

Jenny Randerson: Do you agree that giving ELWa this power to act, supposedly strategically, to remove sixth forms if necessary could have a knock-on effect on the rest of local authorities' educational provision that goes well beyond the sixth form involved in any decision made by ELWa? It could, for example, undermine the remaining lower part of a school that has lost its sixth form.

Mark Isherwood: You are right. By sheer coincidence, I was about to make that very point. We must recognise that sixth forms are a vital part of whole-school communities, which will be cruelly dismembered by these proposals, and this concern is not limited to schools with sixth forms. Concern was expressed in a headteachers' meeting in Gwynedd that schools without sixth forms will also suffer as a consequence of schools with sixth forms losing out in the new post-16 funding formula.

Gadewch inni fod yn onest: nid yw hyn yn ymwneud ag ehangu cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth, ond â rhesymoli honedig sy'n fgythiad difrifol i'r cyfleusterau hynny. Mae'n amlwg ohono'i hun fod niferoedd llai o ddisgyblion mewn cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth nag mewn colegau addysg bellach, ac, felly, mae'n sicr y bydd darbodion maint yn peri y bydd cost addysgu disgybl mewn cyfleuster chweched dosbarth yn fwy bob amser na'r gost o addysgu myfyriwr mewn coleg addysg bellach. Mae fy mhlentyn hynaf mewn cyfleuster chweched dosbarth, tra bydd y nesaf yn mynd i goleg addysg bellach. Hynny sy'n iawn iddynt fel unigolion. Dewis a chyfle, nid rhagnodi ac ideoleg, yw hawl cenedlaethau'r dyfodol. Rhaid inni gael llwybrau gwahanol, yn seiliedig ar barch cydradd, sy'n diwallu anghenion y plant coll y mae ysgolion wedi gwneud cam â hwy, a'r plant academiaidd sy'n ffynnu yn ein hysgolion. Rhaid inni gydnabod—

Jenny Randerson: A ydych yn cytuno y byddai rhoi'r pŵer hwn i ELWa i weithredu'n strategol, fel y tybir, i ddiddymu cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth os oes angen, yn gallu cael effaith ganlyniadol ar weddill darpariaeth addysgol yr awdurdodau lleol a fyddai'n fwy pellgyrhaeddol o lawer na'r cyfleuster chweched dosbarth sy'n gysylltiedig ag unrhyw benderfyniad gan ELWa? Er enghraifft, gallai danseilio rhan is yr ysgol sy'n aros wedi iddi golli ei chyfleuster chweched dosbarth.

Mark Isherwood: Yr ydych yn iawn. Drwy gyd-ddigwyddiad llwyr, yr oeddwn ar fin gwneud yr union bwynt hwnnw. Rhaid inni gydnabod bod cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth yn rhan annatod o gymunedau ysgol cyfan, a gaiff eu datgymalu'n greulon drwy'r cynigion hyn, ac nid yw'r pryder hwn yn gyfyngedig i ysgolion sydd â chyfleuster chweched dosbarth. Mynegwyd pryder mewn cyfarfod o benaethiaid ysgol yng Ngwynedd y bydd ysgolion sydd heb gyfleuster chweched dosbarth hefyd yn dioddef o ganlyniad i'r golled a gaiff ysgolion sydd â chyfleuster chweched dosbarth o dan y fformiwla cyllido ôl-16 newydd.

ELWa's three-year corporate plan states that further education and sixth-form organisational funding is to be modernised in a new national planning and funding system. This does not herald modernisation, but further top-down bureaucracy and waste by a spend more, deliver less, Welsh Assembly Government and its quangos, which measure success by expenditure rather than outcomes.

The disgraceful reality is that learners and teachers throughout Wales are paying the price for a Minister whose spending black hole has created a funding crisis in our further education colleges, death by a thousand cuts in our schools, and, now, cuts in our higher education institutions. Enough is enough.

Leighton Andrews: To my mind, the provision of education in sixth forms is particularly important. There are five schools in my constituency, all with sixth forms. Three of them are based in Communities First wards and the other two serve catchment areas that derive from Communities First wards. I thank the headteachers of those schools, with whom I have been working over the last year to understand the effects of these proposals and others.

The guiding principle for me in considering any policies relating to post-16 education is that a kid in Maerdy, in my constituency, should have the same opportunities and life chances as a kid in Monmouth. I approach any proposals brought before us on that basis. I am pleased at the progress that sixth forms in my constituency have made in raising levels of attainment and in raising levels of retention in the number of people staying on in schools. I am also pleased at the commitment that they have to work in partnership with other education providers. I think that it is true that, in the Rhondda, fewer post-16 pupils go on to further education because more of them tend to stay on in the sixth form. Therefore, sixth forms are important to the provision of education to pupils in my constituency, and their work is also important for community regeneration.

Mae cynllun corfforaethol tair blynedd ELWa yn datgan bod y cyllido ar gyfer trefnu addysg bellach a chyfleusterau chweched dosbarth i gael ei foderneiddio drwy system cynllunio a chyllido cenedlaethol newydd. Nid arwydd o foderneiddio yw hyn, ond o fiwrocratiaeth ychwanegol oddi uchod ac o wastraffu gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'i chwangos, sy'n gwario mwy ac yn cyflawni llai, ac sy'n mesur llwyddiant yn ôl gwariant yn hytrach na chanlyniadau.

Y peth gwarthus yw bod dysgwyr ac athrawon ledled Cymru'n talu'r pris am Weinidog y mae ei gwario diddiwedd wedi creu argyfwng o ran cyllido yn ein colegau addysg bellach, diwedd araf a phoenus i'n hysgolion, ac, yn awr, toriadau yn ein sefydliadau addysg bellach. Digon yw digon.

Leighton Andrews: I'm meddwl i, mae cynnig addysg mewn cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth yn arbennig o bwysig. Mae pum ysgol yn fy etholaeth, a chyfleuster chweched dosbarth gan bob un. Mae tair ohonynt mewn wardiau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf ac mae'r ddwy arall yn gwasanaethu dalgylchoedd sy'n tynnu disgyblion o wardiau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Diolchaf i benaethiaid yr ysgolion hynny, y bûm yn gweithio gyda hwy dros y flwyddyn a aeth heibio i ddeall effeithiau'r cynigion hyn ac eraill.

Yr egwyddor sylfaenol y dalaf ati wrth ystyried unrhyw bolisïau sy'n ymwneud ag addysg ôl-16 yw y dylai plentyn ym Maerdy, yn fy etholaeth i, gael yr un cyfleoedd a chyfleoedd bywyd â phlentyn yn Nhrefynwy. Ymdriniaf ag unrhyw gynigion a ddygir ger ein bron ar y sail honno. Yr wyf yn fodlon ar y cynnydd a wnaeth cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth yn fy etholaeth i wrth hybu cyrhaeddiad a chynyddu'r nifer sy'n aros ymlaen yn yr ysgol. Yr wyf hefyd yn fodlon ar eu hymroddiad wrth weithio ar y cyd â darparwyr addysg eraill. Credaf ei bod yn wir, yn y Rhondda, fod llai o ddisgyblion ôl-16 yn mynd ymlaen i addysg bellach gan fod mwy ohonynt yn tueddu i aros ymlaen yn y cyfleuster chweched dosbarth. Gan hynny, mae'r cyfleusterau hynny'n bwysig o ran cynnig addysg i ddisgyblion yn fy etholaeth, ac mae eu gwaith yn bwysig hefyd ar gyfer

adfywio cymunedol.

What I have found most disappointing during this debate is the conflation of the issues of the school organisation proposals and the national funding and planning framework. The opposition has scaremongered up and down Wales, and I refer in particular to the Conservatives and Plaid Cymru. Although I disagree with Peter Black's analysis earlier, I understand his point on the nervousness that exists in some quarters about the timing of these operations.

Yr hyn a gefais yn fwyaf siomedig yn ystod y ddadl hon yw'r cyfuno ar faterion sy'n ymwneud â'r cynigion ar drefnu ysgolion a rhai sy'n ymwneud â'r fframwaith cyllido a chynllunio cenedlaethol. Mae'r gwrthbleidiau wedi bod yn codi bwganod ar hyd a lled Cymru, a chyfeiriaf yn benodol at y Ceidwadwyr a Phlaid Cymru. Er fy mod yn anghytuno â'r dadansoddiad a roddodd Peter Black yn gynharach, deallaf y pwynt a wnaeth ynghylch y nerfusrwydd a geir mewn rhai cylchoedd ynghylch amseriad y gweithrediadau hyn.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will you take an intervention?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnewch dderbyn ymyriad?

Leighton Andrews: I will always take an intervention from Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

Leighton Andrews: Yr wyf bob amser yn fodlon derbyn ymryiad gan Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Are you telling us that you are opposed to scaremongering in principle and that you would not, for a second, think it your duty to stand up in Plenary every week, scaremongering about a certain local authority?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A ydych yn dweud wrthym eich bod yn gwrthwynebu codi bwganod mewn egwyddor ac na thybiech, am eiliad, eich bod o dan ddyletswydd i sefyll ar eich traed yn y Cyfarfod Llawn bob wythnos, gan godi bwganod ynghylch awdurdod lleol penodol?

Leighton Andrews: I am glad that you raised the former Plaid Cymru leadership of Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council, because it brings me to say a good word about Education and Learning Wales. As you will appreciate, being the Assembly Member for the constituency where the pop factory is based, I have not always had a good word to say about ELWa. However, in this context, if it were not for ELWa in the last few months, sixth forms in Rhondda Cynon Taf would have lost £780,000 because of the mistakes made by the Plaid Cymru council in submitting figures for sixth formers to ELWa. ELWa discovered those mistakes, thankfully, and therefore rescued the funding.

Leighton Andrews: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi codi mater arweinyddiaeth flaenorol Plaid Cymru ar Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf, gan fod hynny'n rhoi cyfle imi ddweud gair da am Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru. Fel y deallwch, a minnau'n Aelod Cynulliad dros yr etholaeth lle y mae'r Ffatri Bop, ni fu gennyf air da i'w ddweud bob amser am ELWa. Fodd bynnag, yn y cyd-destun hwn, oni bai am ELWa yn y misoedd diwethaf, byddai cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth yn Rhondda Cynon Taf wedi colli £780,000 oherwydd camgymeriadau gan gyngor Plaid Cymru wrth gyflwyno ffigurau am ddisgyblion chweched dosbarth i ELWa. Darganfu ELWa y camgymeriadau hynny, diolch byth, ac mae felly'n adfer y cyllid.

I have been concerned about several elements of the national funding and planning system, which I raised with the Minister as long ago as last July. I am pleased to say that the Minister has responded to me on those

Bûm yn bryderus ynghylch sawl elfen yn y system cyllido a chynllunio genedlaethol, a godais gyda'r Gweinidog mor bell yn ôl â mis Gorffennaf diwethaf. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod y Gweinidog wedi ymateb i mi

matters. Unlike some opposition Members—

ar y materion hynny. Yn wahanol i rai o Aelodau'r wrthblaid—

David Davies: Will you give way?

David Davies: A wnewch ildio?

Leighton Andrews: I will in a moment; I am about to refer to you. Unlike some of the other Members who have spoken in this debate, I did not suddenly leap on this issue when ELWa came to talk to the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee in December, which was when some Members only started to learn about some of the issues. I was engaging with this issue as long ago as last July.

Leighton Andrews: Gwnaf mewn eiliad; yr wyf ar fin cyfeirio atoch chi. Yn wahanol i rai Aelodau eraill a siaradodd yn y ddadl hon, ni neidiais yn sydyn at y mater hwn pan ddaeth ELWa i siarad â'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ym mis Rhagfyr, sef yr adeg y daeth rhai Aelodau i wybod gyntaf am rai o'r materion sy'n codi. Bûm yn ymwneud â'r mater hwn mor bell yn ôl â mis Gorffennaf diwethaf.

David Davies: Will the new Labour councillors in Rhondda Cynon Taf be disciplining any of the officers who submitted the incorrect information about sixth formers to ELWa?

David Davies: A fydd y cynghorwyr Llafur newydd yn Rhondda Cynon Taf yn disgyblu unrhyw un o'r swyddogion a gyflwynodd wybodaeth anghywir am ddisgyblion chweched dosbarth i ELWa?

The Presiding Officer: Order. We are getting close to operational matters involving elected local government.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr ydym yn mynd yn agos at faterion gweithredol sy'n ymwneud â llywodraeth leol etholedig.

Leighton Andrews: Thank you, Presiding Officer; I was about to follow your lead before you ruled.

Leighton Andrews: Diolch i chi, Lywydd; yr oeddwn ar fin dilyn eich arweiniad cyn ichi roi'ch dyfarniad.

I was pleased to see the Minister respond to the issues that I raised last July in a debate in March. She said then that, when we come to the national funding and planning system, cushioning and dampening measures will be put into effect by ELWa. It is important to recall that the national funding and planning system will take account of factors such as deprivation and the need for Welsh-medium provision; those are important elements of the new funding system.

Yr oeddwn yn falch o weld y Gweinidog yn ymateb i'r materion a godais fis Gorffennaf diwethaf mewn dadl ym mis Mawrth. Dywedodd bryd hynny y bydd ELWa'n rhoi mesurau clustogi a lleddfu ar waith pan ddeuwn at y system cyllido a chynllunio genedlaethol. Mae'n bwysig cofio y bydd y system cyllido a chynllunio genedlaethol yn ystyried ffactorau fel amddifadedd a'r angen am ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg: mae'r rhain yn elfennau pwysig yn y system gyllido newydd.

These regulations are different. Quite a lot of scaremongering remains. The reality is that these regulations will implement proposals that have been under discussion since, as I understand it, the Learning and Skills Act 2000. Local authorities will be included in the proposals. I would urge people to read the guidance that underpins the regulations, which clearly notes the process that will be followed. It is clear, as the Minister said in the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee on 17 March, that sixth forms

Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn wahanol. Ceir cryn dipyn o godi bwganod o hyd. Y gwir yw y bydd y rheoliadau hyn yn rhoi cynigion ar waith sydd wedi'u trafod, yn ôl yr hyn yr wyf fi'n ei ddeall, ers pasio Deddf Dysgu a Medrau 2000. Caiff awdurdodau lleol eu cynnwys yn y cynigion. Anogaf bobl i ddarllen y canllawiau sy'n sail i'r rheoliadau hyn, sy'n nodi'n glir y broses a ddilynir. Mae'n amlwg, fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog yn y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ar 17 Mawrth, na ellid cau cyfleusterau

could not be closed simply because of cost factors.

Finally, the guidance, which is important, relates explicitly to the obligation on ELWa to consider whether any proposals would increase local participation rates, including in respect of retention. That brings me back to my first point. I want to see more people in my constituency staying on in education post-16. I will evaluate all proposals that come forward as to whether they give those opportunities to my constituents.

Eleanor Burnham: Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn diogelu atebolrwydd lleol ac yn cael gwared ar yr ansicrwydd sydd wedi bodoli o gwmpas gwaith ELWa. Ni ddylid rhoi'r rheoliadau hyn i gwango anetholedig sydd â hanes rheoli gwael ac y mae gan y sector addysg yn gyffredinol ddiffyg hyder ynddo. Hyd yn hyn, mae ELWa wedi canolbwyntio ar gwtogi cyllid yn unig, ac nid ar gefnogi a gwella ansawdd addysg. Nid yw'n angenrheidiol i ELWa gael mwy o rym, gan fod aildrefnu ysgolion eisoes yn digwydd, gyda'r cynghorau lleol, ysgolion ac ELWa yn cydweithio. Er lles ein pobl ifanc, sy'n haeddu addysg o'r safon uchaf, drwy gyfrwng y Saesneg a'r Gymraeg, dylem gadw'r mater fel ag y mae.

Dylem gadw'r drefn bresennol i sicrhau y parheir i wneud penderfyniadau yn lleol, yn hytrach na chael corff canolog sy'n mentro i mewn ac yn ymyrryd mewn ysgolion a cholegau, ac yna'n gadael, yn amhoblogaidd, gan adael rhaniadau ar ei ôl. Bydd hyn yn cwtogi dewis ein disgyblion a'n myfyrwyr ifanc yng nghefn gwlad a'r rhai sy'n dysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Mae pryder mawr eisoes ynglŷn â chwtogi a'r diffyg darpariaeth i astudio drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Gwêl llawer o ysgolion ELWa fel corff estron nad yw'n deall Cymru a materion Cymreig yn gyffredinol. Sut mae hyn yn gwella darpariaeth addysg i'n pobl ifanc?

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): It is important that I go back to what is spelt out on the face of the Learning and Skills Act, passed in 2000, which came to the Assembly at the

chweched dosbarth oherwydd ffactorau sy'n ymwneud â chost yn unig.

Yn olaf, mae'r canllawiau, sy'n rhai pwysig, yn ymwneud yn benodol â'r orfodaeth sydd ar ELWa i ystyried a fyddai unrhyw gynigion yn hybu cyfraddau cyfranogi'n lleol, gan gynnwys o ran cadw disgyblion. Daw hynny â mi'n ôl at y pwynt cyntaf a wneuthum. Yr wyf am weld mwy o bobl yn fy etholaeth yn aros ymlaen mewn addysg ôl-16. Gwerthusaf yr holl gynigion a ddaw gerbron yn ôl a fyddant yn cynnig y cyfleoedd hynny i'm hetholwyr.

Eleanor Burnham: It is crucial that we safeguard local accountability and dispel the uncertainty that has existed around ELWa's work. These powers should not be handed to an unelected quango that has a poor managerial record, and in which the education sector in general does not have confidence. To date, ELWa has only concentrated on cutting funding rather than on supporting and raising the standard of education. ELWa does not need additional powers, as schools are already being reorganised, with the co-operation of local councils, schools and ELWa. For the sake of our young people, who deserve education of the highest standard, in English and in Welsh, we should keep matters as they are.

We should retain the status quo to ensure that decisions continue to be made locally, rather than allowing a central body to intervene in the running of schools and colleges only to pull out when the damage is done, leaving divisions in its wake. This will reduce the choice available to our pupils and young students in rural areas and those who learn through the medium of Welsh. There is already great concern about cutbacks and the lack of provision to study through the medium of Welsh. Many schools see ELWa as a distant organisation that does not understand Wales and Welsh issues in general. How will this improve the provision of education for our young people?

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Mae'n bwysig imi fynd yn ôl at yr hyn a ddywedir yn y Ddeddf Dysgu a Medrau, a basiwyd yn 2000, a ddaeth gerbron y Cynulliad bryd hynny, ac a

time, and was supported by the Assembly. The proposals must improve education attainment—

4.00 p.m.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I have made an error. I was due to call the leader of the opposition to speak before you give your closing speech, Minister.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wyf yn falch o gael y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon gan ei bod yn un o'r dadleuon pwysicaf i'w chynnal yn y Cynulliad yn ystod y pum mlynedd ers ei sefydlu. Am y tro cyntaf ers tro yr ydym yn trafod pwnc y mae gennym gyfrifoldeb penodol amdano ac yr ydym yn trafod deddfwriaeth benodol. Nid yw hwn yn fater i ymgynghori yn ei gylch ac nid yw'n ymwneud â thrafod adroddiad na gwaith neb. Felly, caiff y penderfyniad a wnawn heddiw effaith uniongyrchol ar sut y darparwn addysg chweched dosbarth ar gyfer pobl ifanc Cymru.

Bu'n ddiddorol gwranddo ar sut y ceisiodd y Llywodraeth gyflwyno'r dadleuon o blaid y newidiadau, a bu'n ddiddorol clywed sut y mae Aelodau meinciau cefn y Blaid Lafur yn ceisio atgyfnerthu safbwynt y Gweinidog yn hytrach na'u bod yn ystyried heddiw fel cyfle i graffu'n effeithiol ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd.

Gwnaf sylwadau am yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog ynglŷn ag ymgynghori, sef na fydd cynnig i gau neu ad-drefnu cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth gan fod yn rhaid i ELWa ymgynghori ar y mater. Fodd bynnag, dywed cynrychiolwyr y sector wrthym nad ydynt yn hapus gyda sut y mae ELWa yn ymgynghori ar y fformiwla ar gyfer ariannu cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth, er enghraifft. Yr ydym wedi colli hyder yn y modd y mae ELWa yn ymgynghori. Sut y gall y Gweinidog ddweud felly y bydd yr ymgynghoriad ar gau neu ad-drefnu cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth yn wahanol i ymgynghoriad ELWa ar gyllido cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth? Mae'r sector addysg a phenaethiaid ysgolion uwchradd bellach wedi colli hyder yn llwyr yn y modd y mae ELWa'n gweithredu. Dyna yw'r broblem, a dyna pam mae cymaint o anffodlonrwydd y tu hwnt i'r Cynulliad

gefnogwyd gan y Cynulliad. Rhaid i'r cynigion fod yn fodd i hybu cyrhaeddiad mewn addysg—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gwneuthum gamgymeriad. Yr oeddwn i fod i alw arweinydd yr wrthblaid i siarad cyn ichi roi'ch araith i gloi, Weinidog.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I am glad to have the opportunity to contribute to this debate as it is one of the most important debates to be held in the Assembly during the five years since its inception. For the first time in a while we are discussing a subject for which we are specifically responsible and we are discussing a specific piece of legislation. This is not a matter that needs to be consulted upon and it does not involve discussing a report or somebody's work. Therefore, the decision that we make today will have a direct impact on how we provide sixth form education for the young people of Wales.

It has been interesting to hear how the Government has tried to present the arguments in favour of the changes, and how backbench Labour Party Members have attempted to strengthen the Minister's position rather than seeing today as an opportunity to effectively scrutinise what is happening.

I will comment on the Minister's comments about consultation, namely that a proposal to close or reorganise sixth forms will not be made because ELWa must consult on the issue. However, representatives from the sector tell us that they are not happy with the way in which ELWa is consulting on the sixth form funding formula, for example. We have lost confidence in the way in which ELWa consults. Therefore, how can the Minister say that the consultation on closing or reorganising sixth forms will be different to ELWa's consultation on sixth form funding? The FE sector and headteachers of secondary schools have now lost all confidence in the way in which ELWa operates. That is the problem, and that is why there is so much dissatisfaction outside the Assembly regarding giving ELWa the power to close or reorganise sixth forms.

ynglŷn â rhoi'r hawl i ELWa gau neu ad-drefnu cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth.

Leighton Andrews accused opposition parties of scaremongering. If he knew the language that people in the sector use when talking about ELWa, if we asked headteachers to come here to give their opposition to the plan and if we listed the further education principals who believe that ELWa is destroying their sector, Leighton would understand that the language that we have used today is moderate. ELWa has lost the confidence of the sector that Leighton now says supports ELWa's plans. That is the reality of the situation. How can we possibly agree to a plan to transfer responsibility for sixth forms to a body that has lost the confidence of the sector that it must respond to? That is the issue for Labour Members, such as Jeff Cuthbert, Leighton Andrews and Denise Idris Jones, who have given unquestioning support to the Minister's proposals. We have not had any scrutiny from Labour Members; we have had unquestioning support for ELWa.

Leighton Andrews: I do not recognise anything that I said in what you said that I said. However, the issue of scaremongering to which I referred does not apply to ELWa as a whole—as you may recall, I have been critical of ELWa in the Chamber in the past. I have an issue with the way in which your party, and the Conservative Party in particular, have deliberately conflated two issues, namely the organisational proposals put forward today and the national funding and planning system, as though they are one issue designed to close sixth forms.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Headteachers have told me that ELWa has not listened to their views on the future of sixth form funding and the new formula for its delivery of that and is not consulting with them. However, the Minister is now asking us to buy into another consultation. Frankly, no-one listens and no-one is prepared to accept this. If ELWa had acted responsibly over the years and said that it was prepared to listen to schools and to the experience of headteachers, this would be a different issue. However, ELWa has lost people's confidence. I say to Labour Members that this is why we are opposed to

Cyhuddodd Leighton Andrews y gwrthbleidiau o godi bwganod. Pe gwyddai'r geiriau y mae rhai yn y sector yn eu defnyddio wrth sôn am ELWa, pe gofynnem i bennaethiaid ysgol ddod yma i ddatgan eu gwrthwynebiad i'r cynllun a phe baem yn rhestru'r penaethiaid mewn addysg bellach sy'n credu bod ELWa yn dinistrio eu sector, byddai Leighton yn deall bod y geiriau a ddefnyddiasom heddiw'n gymedrol. Mae ELWa wedi colli ymddiriedaeth y sector y dywed Leighton yn awr ei fod yn cefnogi cynlluniau ELWa. Dyna'r gwir amdani. Sut y gallwn gytuno ar gynllun i drosglwyddo cyfrifoldeb dros gyfleusterau chweched dosbarth i gorff a gollodd ymddiriedaeth y sector y mae'n rhaid iddo ymateb iddo? Dyna'r mater i'w ystyried gan Aelodau Llafur, fel Jeff Cuthbert, Leighton Andrews a Denise Idris Jones, a roddodd gefnogaeth ddigwestiwn i gynigion y Gweinidog. Ni chawsom unrhyw graffu gan Aelodau Llafur; cawsom gefnogaeth ddigwestiwn i ELWa.

Leighton Andrews: Ni welaf ddim o'r hyn a ddywedais yn yr hyn y dywedasoch imi ei ddweud. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r mater o godi bwganod y cyfeiriais ato'n ymwneud ag ELWa yn ei gyfanrwydd—efallai y cofiwch imi fod yn feirniadol o ELWa yn y Siambr yn y gorffennol. Anghytunaf â'r modd y mae'ch plaid chi, a'r Blaid Geidwadol yn benodol, wedi cyfuno dau fater yn fwriadol, sef y cynigion ynghylch trefnu a gyflwynwyd heddiw a'r system cyllido a chynllunio genedlaethol, fel pe baent yn un peth wedi ei lunio i gau cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae penaethiaid ysgol wedi dweud wrthyf nad yw ELWa wedi gwrandao ar eu barn ar gyllido cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth yn y dyfodol a'r fformiwla newydd i gyflawni hynny ac nad yw'n ymgynghori â hwy. Er hynny, mae'r Gweinidog yn gofyn yn awr inni dderbyn ymgynghoriad arall. A dweud y gwir, nid oes neb yn gwrandao ac nid oes neb yn barod i dderbyn hyn. Pe byddai ELWa wedi gweithredu'n gyfrifol dros y blynyddoedd ac wedi dweud ei fod yn barod i wrando ar ysgolion ac ar brofiad penaethiaid ysgol, byddai'r mater hwn yn wahanol. Fodd

these proposals. We would not trust ELWa with responsibility for sixth forms, therefore these Orders must be opposed.

Y Llywydd: Ymddiheuraf i arweinydd yr wrthblaid ac i'r Gweinidog am fod yn rhy frwdfrydig wrth reoli'r amser. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog eto a dywedaf wrthi fod ganddi naw munud yn weddill.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): Thank you, Presiding Officer, for being given a second chance at the lectern.

I start by reminding Members that these proposals came through on the face of the Learning and Skills Act 2000. The Assembly signed up to the proposals at a time when it had Members outside the Labour Party who were confident of developing a strategic agenda appropriate to Wales, unlike the Members who want to retreat into individual party positions because they are no longer prepared to ensure the best educational outcomes.

I will reaffirm what the proposals will achieve. Any proposal must improve education attainment, participation and/or the range of provision available to 16 to 19-year-olds. Proposals can come on the back of an Estyn area inspection, which is an educationally led inspection to ensure the best form of educational delivery in a specific area. I have already given the guarantee that no proposal that comes forward on the basis of cost will be successful under this legislation. Some of us understand legislation, which involves reading the face of regulations in order to determine to what they respond. When Janet Ryder says that she no longer supports the approach, I assume that all of Plaid Cymru's bluster has been about the party itself—for whose education spokesperson I used to have respect—because I knew that, like me, it wanted to see education provision improved and a strategic approach taken to education. Janet, please explain your u-turn.

bynag, mae ELWa wedi colli ymddiriedaeth pobl. Dywedaf wrth Aelodau Llafur mai dyma pam y gwrthwynebwn y cynigion hyn. Ni fyddem yn ymddiried y cyfrifoldeb dros gyfleusterau chweched dosbarth i ELWa, felly rhaid gwrthwynebu'r Gorchmynion hyn.

The Presiding Officer: I apologise to the leader of the opposition and to the Minister for being overenthusiastic in time management. I call the Minister again and inform her that there are nine minutes remaining.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Diolch i chi, Lywydd, am gael ail gyfle wrth y ddarllenfa.

Dechreuaf drwy atgoffa Aelodau bod y cynigion hyn yn dilyn Deddf Dysgu a Medrau 2000. Cytunodd y Cynulliad ar y cynigion ar adeg pan oedd Aelodau y tu allan i'r Blaid Lafur a oedd yn ffyddiog y gellid datblygu agenda strategol sy'n addas i Gymru, yn wahanol i'r Aelodau sydd am guddio y tu ôl i safbwynt eu plaid gan nad ydynt bellach yn barod i sicrhau'r canlyniadau addysgol gorau.

Ailddatganaf yr hyn y bydd y cynigion yn ei gyflawni. Rhaid i unrhyw gynnig fod yn fodd i wella cyrhaeddiad, cyfranogiad ac/neu'r dewis o ddarpariaeth sydd ar gael mewn addysg i rai 16 i 19 blwydd oed. Gall cynigion ddilyn arolygiad ardal gan Estyn, sef arolygiad gan addysgwyr i sicrhau y caiff y math gorau o addysg ei ddarparu mewn ardal benodol. Yr wyf eisoes wedi gwarantu na fydd unrhyw gynnig a ddaw gerbron sy'n seiliedig ar gost yn llwyddo o dan y ddeddfwriaeth hon. Mae rhai ohonom yn deall deddfwriaeth, ac mae hynny'n golygu darllen rheoliadau i ganfod yr hyn y byddant yn ymateb iddo. Pan ddywed Janet Ryder nad yw bellach yn cefnogi'r dull gweithredu hwn, cymeraf fod holl frygowthan Plaid Cymru yn ymwneud â'r blaid ei hun—yr arferwn barchu ei llfarydd ar addysg—gan y gwyddwn ei bod, fel minnau, am weld gwella'r ddarpariaeth addysg a chael dull strategol o ymwneud ag addysg. Janet, a wnewch egluo pam y gwnaethoch newid eich safbwynt yn llwyr?

Janet Ryder: Minister, there has been no u-turn. As usual, you have had to resort to personal insults because you cannot answer the arguments. Plaid Cymru believes in a co-ordinated approach towards post-16 education but not in handing responsibility to a body that has proved itself incompetent.

Jane Davidson: I referred to your u-turn because you said in the debate on the ELWa action plan that:

‘Plaid Cymru supported the concept of one body to shape the provision of post-16 education, and it still does.’

There has been nothing since November—
[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister is not giving way a second time. [*Interruption.*] Order. There is no need for anyone, including me, to shout. We have perfectly adequate microphones. The Minister is not giving way.

4.10 p.m.

Jane Davidson: There has been nothing since you made this statement in November 2003 that would have caused you to lose confidence in ELWa. Since November 2003, we have seen that the Auditor General is prepared to sign off ELWa, and it now has a new management team. I had a meeting with the National Training Federation for Wales yesterday, during which it congratulated ELWa on the way in which it had undertaken its work on work-based tenders. We are confident that ELWa’s management team will deliver the post-16 education agenda. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: ‘Give way.’] I will give way again when I have responded to Members’ points.

Janet Ryder said that no-one knows what the model will look like. I will repeat what the First Minister said to Mike German: read the legislation. Read the guidance, because it tells you exactly what we are debating today. Sheila Drury and I jointly undertook a commitment to sixth forms in Wales. Similarly, we have a commitment to other

Janet Ryder: Weinidog, ni fu’r fath newid. Yn ôl eich arfer, yr ydych wedi gorfod troi at sarhau unigolion gan na allwch ateb y dadleuon. Mae Plaid Cymru yn credu mewn ymdrin ag addysg ôl-16 mewn modd cydlynol ond nid mewn trosglwyddo cyfrifoldeb i gorff a brofodd ei fod yn analluog.

Jane Davidson: Cyfeiriaais at y newid llwyr yn eich safbwynt gan ichi ddweud yn y ddadl ar gynllun gweithredu ELWa:

‘cefnogodd Plaid Cymru y cysyniad o un corff i lywio dyfodol addysg ôl-16, ac mae’n dal i wneud hynny.’

Ni fu dim ers mis Tachwedd—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw’r Gweinidog yn ildio’r ail dro. [*Torri ar draws.*] Trefn. Nid oes angen i neb weiddi, gan fy nghynnwys i. Mae gennym feicroffonau perffhaith ddigonol. Nid yw’r Gweinidog yn ildio.

Jane Davidson: Ni fu dim ers ichi wneud y datganiad hwnnw yn Nhachwedd 2003 a barai ichi golli ymddiriedaeth yn ELWa. Er Tachwedd 2003, gwelsom fod yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol yn barod i roi sêl bendith ar ELWa, ac mae tîm rheoli newydd ganddo’n awr. Cefais gyfarfod â Ffederasiwn Hyfforddiant Cenedlaethol Cymru ddoe, a longyfarchodd ELWa ar y modd y gwnaeth ei waith ar dendrau sy’n seiliedig ar waith. Yr ydym yn ffyddiog y bydd tîm rheoli ELWa yn cyflawni’r agenda ar gyfer addysg ôl-16. [AELODAU’R CYNULLIAD: ‘Ildiwch.’] Ildiaf eto wedi imi ymateb i’r pwyntiau a wnaeth Aelodau.

Dywedodd Janet Ryder na wŷr neb pa fath o batrwm a geir. Ailadroddaf yr hyn a ddywedodd y Prif Weinidog wrth Mike German: darllenwch y ddeddfwriaeth. Darllenwch y canllawiau, gan eu bod yn dweud wrthyech beth yn union yr ydym yn ei drafod heddiw. Gwnaeth Sheila Drury a mi ymrwymiad ar y cyd i gyfleusterau cheched

forms of post-16 education. Jeff talked about the need for proposals to improve education achievement and that is the basis for our discussion today. Peter intervened and said that ELWa would force its proposals. I assure you that ELWa will not force its proposals on anyone. Read the legislation because it clearly states that the proposals can only be brought forward on the basis of improving educational achievement, participation or the range of education or training opportunities available to those aged between 16 and 19.

David Davies alleged a closure agenda by this Assembly Government. I repeat: read what is on the face of the Act. Leighton Andrews accused the opposition of scaremongering, and I agree; they have deliberately chosen not to read what is on the face of the legislation. They have chosen to take one word, 'close', out of the legislation and not respond to others. David mentioned the length of the process, but I gave a commitment to the committee, when we met in March, that no proposal would go through before September 2006. I was requested to make that commitment by the committee and I responded appropriately. Once again, any proposals would have to be beneficial to the learner.

Peter, the last sixth form in Wales opened in September 2001. I would have thought that you would have known that because it was in Ysgol Gyfun Gŵyr in Swansea. These proposals are before us because, in considering issues of accountability, the only decisions that local authorities can make on sixth forms are those that relate to their own schools. They cannot make decisions on voluntary aided schools, foundation schools or schools on a local authority boundary in terms of pupils—

Jenny Randerson, David Davies and Peter Black *rose*—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I cannot allow three Members to stand up at the same time as the Minister. Is the Minister giving

dosbarth yng Nghymru. Yn yr un modd, gwnaethom ymrwymiad i fathau eraill o addysg ôl-16. Soniodd Jeff am yr angen am gynigion i wella cyflawniad mewn addysg a dyna'r sail i'n trafodaeth heddiw. Ymyrrodd Peter a dweud y gwnâi ELWa orfodi ei gynigion. Fe'ch sicrhaf na wnaiff ELWa orfodi ei gynigion ar neb. Darllenwch y ddeddfwriaeth gan ei bod yn datgan yn glir na ellir ond cyflwyno'r cynigion ar y sail y byddent yn gwella cyflawniad addysgol, cyfranogiad neu'r dewis o gyfleoedd sydd ar gael mewn addysg a hyfforddiant ar gyfer rhai rhwng 16 a 19 oed.

Honnodd David Davies fod agenda ar gyfer cau gan y Llywodraeth Cynulliad hon. Dywedaf eto: darllenwch yr hyn sydd yn y Ddeddf. Cyhuddodd Leighton Andrews y gwrthbleidiau o godi bwganod, ac yr wyf yn cytuno; maent wedi dewis yn fwrriadol i beidio â darllen yr hyn sydd yn y ddeddfwriaeth. Maent wedi dewis canolbwyntio ar un gair, 'cau', yn y ddeddfwriaeth a pheidio ag ymateb i eraill. Cyfeiriodd David at hyd y broses, ond rhoddais ymrwymiad i'r pwyllgor, pan gyfarfuom ym mis Mawrth, nad âi'r un cynnig drwodd cyn Medi 2006. Gofynnwyd imi wneud yr ymrwymiad hwnnw gan y pwyllgor ac ymatebais yn briodol. Unwaith eto, byddai'n rhaid i unrhyw gynigion fod yn llesol i'r dysgwyr.

Peter, agorodd y cyfleuster chweched dosbarth diwethaf yng Nghymru ym Medi 2001. Byddwn wedi tybio y gwyddech hynny gan mai yn Ysgol Gyfun Gŵyr yn Abertawe yr oedd hwnnw. Mae'r cynigion hyn ger ein bron oherwydd, wrth ystyried materion sy'n ymwneud ag atebolrwydd, yr unig benderfyniadau y gall awdurdodau lleol eu gwneud ar gyfleusterau chweched dosbarth yw'r rhai sy'n ymwneud â'u hysgolion eu hunain. Ni allant benderfynu ynghylch ysgolion gwirfoddol a gynorthwyir, ysgolion sefydledig neu ysgolion ar ffin awdurdod lleol yng nghyd-destun disgyblion—

Jenny Randerson, David Davies a Peter Black *a godasant*—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni allaf ganiatáu i dri Aelod sefyll ar yr un pryd â'r Gweinidog. A yw'r Gweinidog yn ildio?

way?

Jane Davidson: Not at the moment.

Local authorities cannot make proposals in relation to the FE sector. No powers are removed from local authorities in this legislation. They can continue to make decisions and proposals about their own schools, but if you want to improve opportunities for young people in Wales, we need to ensure that a body can make recommendations across the 16-to-19 sector, namely colleges, foundation schools, voluntary schools and local authority schools. Therefore, in no way does this legislation cut across local authority proposals. Furthermore, schools are often on local authority boundaries, attended by pupils from one, two or three local authority areas, and an area inspection may make proposals about expansion, change or reduction of provision in that area.

Peter Black: When I asked you to name a sixth form that had been opened, I was hoping that you would refer to an English-medium sixth form, as it is they that face the greatest threat from these proposals, which pose little threat to Welsh-medium provision or to FE colleges. Therefore, when was the last English-medium sixth form opened?

Jane Davidson: I am interested that you have now changed your original question, but I am happy to write to you with an answer to your second question.

On Welsh-medium provision, Owen John Thomas conveniently forgot that ELWa has funded a unique initiative in our Welsh-medium sixth forms in Wales by providing CYDAG members with video-conferencing to expand opportunities through the medium of Welsh—this agenda is about expanding opportunities. He also conveniently forgot to mention that ELWa has already given a commitment that it will be awaiting related issues around Welsh-medium education in proposals in the national planning and funding system. Mark, you said ‘let us be honest’, and I ask you, let us be honest. We are making proposals, on the face of the Act,

Jane Davidson: Nid ar hyn o bryd.

Ni all awdurdodau lleol wneud cynigion o ran y sector addysg bellach. Ni thynnir unrhyw bwerau oddi wrth awdurdodau lleol yn y ddeddfwriaeth hon. Gallant barhau i wneud penderfyniadau a chynigion ynghylch eu hysgolion eu hunain, ond os ydych am gynnig cyfleoedd gwell i bobl ifanc yng Nghymru, rhaid inni sicrhau y gall corff wneud argymhellion ar draws y sector 16 i 19 oed, sef colegau, ysgolion sefydledig, ysgolion gwirfoddol ac ysgolion awdurdodau lleol. Gan hynny, nid yw'r ddeddfwriaeth hon yn torri ar draws cynigion awdurdodau lleol mewn unrhyw fodd. At hynny, ceir nifer o ysgolion sydd ar ffiniau awdurdodau lleol, y daw disgyblion iddynt o un, dwy neu dair ardal awdurdod lleol, a gall arolygiad ardal wneud cynigion am ehangu, newid neu leihau'r ddarpariaeth yn yr ardal honno.

Peter Black: Pan ofynnais ichi enwi cyfleuster chweched dosbarth a oedd wedi'i agor, yr oeddwn yn gobeithio y cyfeirich at un cyfrwng Saesneg, gan mai hwy sy'n wynebu'r bygythiad mwyaf oddi wrth y cynigion hyn, nad ydynt yn cynnig fawr ddim o fygythiad i ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg neu golegau addysg bellach. Felly, pa bryd yr agorwyd y cyfleuster chweched dosbarth cyfrwng Saesneg diwethaf?

Jane Davidson: Fe'i caf yn ddiddorol eich bod bellach wedi newid eich cwestiwn gwreiddiol, ond byddaf yn falch o ysgrifennu atoch gan roi ateb i'ch ail gwestiwn.

Ynghylch darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg, anghofiodd Owen John Thomas yn gyfleus fod ELWa wedi cyllido menter unigryw yn ein cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth cyfrwng Cymraeg yng Nghymru drwy ddarparu offer cynadledda fideo i aelodau CYDAG i ehangu'r cyfleoedd a gynigir drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg—mae'r agenda hon yn ymwneud ag ehangu cyfleoedd. Anghofiodd sôn hefyd, yn gyfleus, fod ELWa eisoes wedi ymrwymo y gwnaiff ddisgwyl i ystyried materion cysylltiedig sy'n ymwneud ag addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg mewn cynigion yn y system cynllunio a chyllido genedlaethol. Mark, dywedasoeh 'gadewch inni fod yn

about the improvement of educational provision, and it is time that you acknowledged that. Jenny, I refer to your point about undermining 11 to 16-year-old provision. We have specifically stated in the guidance that account must be taken of issues around that provision with regard to any proposals.

Jenny Randerson: Minister, you will know, as someone who lives on the edge of Cardiff, of the impact of school sixth form closures on the 11 to 16-year-old age group in several schools in Cardiff. Let us be honest, Minister. We are talking about accountability and your behaviour has undermined our confidence in that. In relation to past problems in ELWa, you washed your hands of them and said that they were nothing to do with you. How are we to have any confidence in the future if ELWa makes a strategic mistake, that you will not wash your hands of it again?

Jane Davidson: I am disappointed that you resort to that approach when dealing with an issue that had your party's support. Rhodri Morgan was right when he talked of your party's support for this strategic agenda during questions today. You now want to retreat because you consider it politically expedient to do so, and you always look for opportunities to do that. You will notice, if you read the legislation—which I have had to say far too often to Members, who should read legislation prior to debates—that the decision lies with the Minister. It is a democratic decision. ELWa, as the strategic body, will make proposals and they will be fully consulted upon. The consultation is a legislative requirement, the guidance is statutory and the final decision will rest with the Minister, and that decision could always be challenged by judicial review in the same way as other organisation proposals.

In closing, I will make two short points. First, I say to Ieuan Wyn Jones, you go on about consultation, but you are a lawyer by profession and you know that when people

onest', a gofynnaf i chi, gadewch inni fod yn onest. Yr ydym yn gwneud cynigion, yn sgîl y Ddeddf, ynghylch gwella'r ddarpariaeth addysgol, ac mae'n bryd ichi gydnabod hynny. Jenny, cyfeiriaf at y pwynt a wnaethoch ynghylch tanseilio darpariaeth ar gyfer rhai 11 i 16 mlwydd oed. Yr ydym wedi datgan yn benodol yn y canllawiau fod rhaid ystyried materion sy'n gysylltiedig â hynny mewn unrhyw gynigion.

Jenny Randerson: Weinidog, gwyddoch, fel un sy'n byw ar gyrion Caerdydd, am effaith cau cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth ar y grŵp oedran 11 i 16 mlwydd oed mewn sawl ysgol yng Nghaerdydd. Gadewch inni fod yn onest, Weinidog. Yr ydym yn sôn am atebolrwydd ac mae'ch ymddygiad wedi tanseilio ein hyder yn hynny. Gyda golwg ar broblemau a fu yn y gorffennol yn ELWa, gwnaethoch olchi'ch dwylo ohonynt a dweud nad oedd a wnelont ddim â chi. Sut y gallwn fod yn sicr yn y dyfodol, os gwnaiff ELWa gamgymeriad strategol, na wnewch olchi'ch dwylo ohono eto?

Jane Davidson: Yr wyf yn siomedig eich bod yn cymryd yr agwedd honno wrth ymdrin â mater yr oedd eich plaid yn ei gefnogi. Yr oedd Rhodri Morgan yn iawn wrth sôn am gefnogaeth eich plaid i'r agenda strategol hon yn ystod cwestiynau heddiw. Yr ydych am gilio'n awr am eich bod o'r farn ei bod yn wleidyddol gyfleus gwneud hynny, ac yr ydych bob amser yn chwilio am gyfleoedd i wneud hynny. Byddwch yn sylwi, os darllenwch y ddeddfwriaeth—a bu'n rhaid imi ddweud hynny'n rhy aml o lawer wrth Aelodau, a ddylai ddarllen deddfwriaeth cyn dadleuon—mai'r Gweinidog sydd i benderfynu. Penderfyniad democrataidd ydyw. Bydd ELWa, fel y corff strategol, yn gwneud cynigion ac ymgynghorir yn llawn arnynt. Mae'r ymgynghoriad yn ofynnol yn ôl y ddeddfwriaeth, mae'r canllawiau'n rhai statudol ac eiddo'r Gweinidog fydd y penderfyniad terfynol, a gellid herio'r penderfyniad hwnnw ym mhob achos drwy adolygiad barnwrol yn yr un modd â chynigion eraill ynghylch trefnu.

Wrth gloi, gwnaf ddau bwynt byr. Yn gyntaf, dywedaf wrth Ieuan Wyn Jones, yr ydych yn dweud y drefn am ymgynghori, ond cyfreithiwr ydych yn ôl eich galwedigaeth a

are required to consult on legislation and to deliver against statutory guidance, that that would be the subject of a judicial review application if it were unsuccessful. We will ensure that these consultations are appropriate and proper. Secondly, on Leighton Andrews's point, he is absolutely right. Let us evaluate these proposals in the interest of all learners in Wales. We must ensure that we offer improved provision to all learners in Wales, and that is what these regulations are about.

gwyddoch, os yw'n ofynnol ymgynghori ar ddeddfwriaeth a dilyn canllawiau statudol, y byddai hynny'n agored i gais am adolygiad barnwrol pe byddai'n aflwyddiannus. Sicrhawn y bydd yr ymgynoriadau hyn yn rhai addas a phriodol. Yn ail, ynghylch y pwynt a wnaeth Leighton Andrews, mae yn llygad ei le. Gadewch inni werthuso'r cynigion hyn er budd yr holl ddysgwyr yng Nghymru. Rhaid inni sicrhau ein bod yn cynnig gwell darpariaeth i'r holl ddysgwyr yng Nghymru, a dyna ddiben y rheoliadau hyn.

*Cynnig (NDM2001): O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Motion (NDM2001): For 29, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2002): O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Motion (NDM2002): For 29, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Melding, 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:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick

Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Marek, John
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.20 p.m.
 The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.20 p.m.*

Llosgi Bwriadol ac Ymddygiad Gwrthgymdeithasol Arson and Anti-social Behaviour

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 3 and 4 in the name of Jonathan Morgan and amendment 2 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 3 a 4 yn enw Jonathan Morgan a gwelliant 2 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

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

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

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. notes the Assembly Government's development of an all-Wales arson strategy, as part of its commitment to tackling anti-social behaviour;

1. yn nodi datblygiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o strategaeth ar losgi bwriadol i Gymru gyfan, fel rhan o'i hymrwymiad i fynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol;

2. commends the work which has been undertaken to address the problems of arson;

2. yn cymeradwyo'r gwaith a wnaed i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau llosgi bwriadol;

3. welcomes the additional funding provided to tackle arson at an all-Wales and local level. (NDM2003)

3. yn croesawu'r cyllid ychwanegol a ddarperid i fynd i'r afael â llosgi bwriadol yn lleol ac ar draws Cymru. (NDM2003)

This is a serious debate, as we must all remember that arson kills. Our fire service is held in the highest regard by the people of Wales—we admire firefighters' dedication to the job and the risks that they take. I am therefore pleased to support amendment 3, in the name of Jonathan Morgan, which expresses our full support for the fire service. Part of our admiration for firefighters stems from our natural fear of fire, but a minority of people do not share this view—they scorn our values, and treat fire as a form of entertainment. These anti-social arsonists think nothing of lighting fires for sport, with no regard for the people or the property that they place in danger. Arson puts lives at risk, and can have a negative effect on the local environment. Too many of our communities are scarred and tarnished by burnt-out abandoned cars, and mountain fires.

Lynne Neagle: I welcome the Welsh Assembly Government's focus on this issue. You will be aware of grave concerns in Blaenavon in my constituency, where fires have raged on the hillside for weeks. As you said, fires can cause loss of life, and in Blaenavon the fires have come close to homes. I seek your assurance that you will give particular consideration to the situation in Blaenavon, with a view to ensuring that this does not happen again, and that we do all that we can to prevent this situation at a World Heritage Site in Wales.

Edwina Hart: You have raised this matter with me previously, and I will take it up with the local fire service. It is important to remember that these mountain fires can cause particular difficulties. We saw several last year across Wales, and I know that it is of particular concern to you and your constituents in Blaenavon.

On arson, we must not underestimate the scale of the task that we face. The fire service in Wales recorded over 30,000 deliberate and malicious fires and hoax calls during 2003-04; these included 48 schools fires, 463 dwelling fires and 4,800 car fires. It is calculated, using Home Office research, that this costs Wales £64 million. However, there is an argument that these costs are

Dadl ddifrif yw hon, gan fod rhaid inni oll gofio bod llosgi bwriadol yn lladd. Ceir y parch mwyaf tuag at ein gwasanaeth tân ymysg pobl Cymru—edmygwn ymroddiad y diffoddwyr tân i'w gwaith a'r ffaith eu bod yn mentro i beryglon. Gan hynny, yr wyf yn falch o gefnogi gwelliant 3, yn enw Jonathan Morgan, sy'n mynegi ein cefnogaeth lawn i'r gwasanaeth tân. Mae rhan o'n hedmygedd o ddiffoddwyr tân yn deillio o'n hofn naturiol o dân, ond ceir lleiafrif nad ydynt yn rhannu'r farn hon—dibrisiant ein gwerthoedd gan drafod tân fel math o adloniant. Nid yw'n ddim gan y llosgwyr gwrthgymdeithasol hyn gynnu tân o ran hwyl, heb ystyried y bobl a'r eiddo y maent yn eu rhoi mewn perygl. Mae llosgi bwriadol yn peryglu bywydau, a gall amharu ar yr amgylchedd lleol. Mae gormod o'n cymunedau wedi'u creithio a'u difwyno gan geir sydd wedi'u gadael a'u llosgi'n llwyr, a chan danau mynydd.

Lynne Neagle: Croesawaf y sylw y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n ei roi i'r mater hwn. Byddwch yn ymwybodol o bryderon dybryd ym Mlaenafon yn fy etholaeth i, lle y bu tanau'n llosgi ar ochr y bryn ers wythnosau. Fel y dywedaso, gall tanau beri colli bywyd, ac ym Mlaenafon mae'r tanau wedi dod yn agos at gartrefi. Ceisiaf sicrwydd gennych y rhowch ystyriaeth benodol i'r sefyllfa ym Mlaenafon, gyda golwg ar sicrhau na ddigwydd hyn eto, ac y gwnawn y cwbl a allwn i atal y sefyllfa hon rhag codi yn un o Safleoedd Treftadaeth y Byd yng Nghymru.

Edwina Hart: Yr ydych wedi codi'r mater hwn gyda mi o'r blaen, ac fe'i codaf gyda'r gwasanaeth tân lleol. Mae'n bwysig cofio y gall tanau mynydd o'r fath beri anawsterau penodol. Gwelsom nifer ohonynt y llynedd ledled Cymru, a gwn fod hyn yn peri pryder neilltuol i chi a'ch etholwyr ym Mlaenafon.

Ynghylch llosgi bwriadol, rhaid inni beidio â bychanu maint y dasg a wynebwn. Gwnaeth y gwasanaeth tân yng Nghymru gofnodi mwy na 30,000 o danau bwriadol a maleisus a galwadau ffug yn ystod 2003-04; yn eu plith yr oedd 48 o danau mewn ysgolion, 463 o danau mewn anheddau a 4,800 o achosion o roi ceir ar dân. Cyfrifwyd, gan ddefnyddio ymchwil y Swyddfa Gartref, fod hyn yn

underestimated. For instance, the average cost of a school fire is estimated at £47,500, yet we know from bitter experience that the rebuild cost for Rogerstone Primary School in Newport was £7 million; while Tylorstown Primary School in the Rhondda, and Hafod Primary School in Swansea, cost £2 million to rebuild.

Our draft fire and rescue service national framework for Wales has been issued for consultation and will be published shortly. It provides a basis for us to move forward to tackle arson on a co-ordinated national basis. It details our work to date through the community fire safety working group, which undertook an examination of the issues surrounding arson. Its conclusions were published in our report, 'Up in Flames', in February 2003, therefore amendment 1 is unnecessary. By accepting 'Up in Flames', we have a national strategy, but it will develop further when responsibility for the fire and rescue services is devolved to us. As Members are aware, the strategy looked at issues surrounding community safety partnerships, initiatives concerning young people, and initiatives to reduce the risk of attacks on schools. The report also proposed a number of short, medium and long-term targets to measure the success, or otherwise, of the arson strategy in reducing the incidence of arson in Wales.

As you all know, we are taking this work forward with Firebrake Wales. We have many initiatives, including a pilot programme of school sprinkler installations. We have also earmarked £1.25 million this year, from our community fire safety budget, to fund anti-arson projects. A sum of £250,000 of this funding has been earmarked to establish and fund an arson small grants programme, looking to fund small projects working within specific localities, with a maximum spend of £10,000. Twenty bids seeking £160,000 of grant were received in the first tranche of this programme. These are currently being assessed and the announcements are due shortly, while a

costio £64 miliwn i Gymru. Er hynny, dadleuir bod hynny'n amcangyfrif rhy isel o'r costau. Er enghraifft, amcangyfrifir mai cost tân mewn ysgol, ar gyfartaledd, yw £47,500, ac eto, gwyddom o brofiad chwerw mai'r gost o ailgodi Ysgol Gynradd y Tŷ Du yng Nghasnewydd oedd £7 miliwn; tra oedd y gwaith o ailgodi Ysgol Gynradd Pendyrus yn y Rhondda, ac Ysgol Gynradd yr Hafod yn Abertawe wedi costio £2 filiwn.

Mae ein fframwaith cenedlaethol drafft ar gyfer y gwasanaeth tân ac achub i Gymru wedi'i ddsbarthu ar gyfer ymgynghori ac fe'i cyhoeddir cyn hir. Mae'n cynnig sail inni symud ymlaen i ymdrin â llosgi bwriadol ar sail genedlaethol gydlynol. Mae'n rhestru'r gwaith a wnaethom hyd yma drwy'r gweithgor ar ddiogelwch tân cymunedol, a ymchwiliodd i'r materion sy'n gysylltiedig â llosgi bwriadol. Cyhoeddwyd ei gasgliadau yn ein hadroddiad, 'Up in Flames', yn Chwefror 2003, felly mae gwelliant 1 yn ddiangen. Drwy dderbyn 'Up in Flames', mae gennym strategaeth genedlaethol, ond bydd yn datblygu ymhellach pan gaiff y cyfrifoldeb dros y gwasanaethau tân ac achub ei ddatganoli i ni. Fel y gŵyr Aelodau, gwnaeth y strategaeth ymdrin â materion sy'n gysylltiedig â phartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol, mentrau sy'n ymwneud â phobl ifanc, a mentrau i leihau'r risg o ymosodiadau ar ysgolion. Cynigiodd yr adroddiad hefyd nifer o dargedau tymor byr, canolig a hir i fesur llwyddiant, neu ddiffyg llwyddiant, y strategaeth ar losgi bwriadol wrth ostwng nifer yr achosion o losgi bwriadol yng Nghymru.

Fel yr ydych i gyd yn gwybod, yr ydym yn hyrwyddo'r gwaith hwn gydag Atal Tân Cymru. Mae gennym sawl menter gan gynnwys rhaglen beilot i osod taenellwyr mewn ysgolion. Yr ydym hefyd wedi clustnodi £1.25 miliwn eleni, o'n cyllideb diogelwch tân cymunedol, i gyllido prosiectau i atal llosgi bwriadol. Mae swm o £250,000 o'r cyllid hwn wedi'i glustnodi ar gyfer sefydlu a chyllido rhaglen grantiau bach ar gyfer llosgi bwriadol, sydd â'r bwriad o gyllido prosiectau bach sy'n gweithio mewn ardaloedd penodol, gyda gwariant o £10,000 ar y mwyaf. Cafwyd 20 o geisiadau am werth £160,000 o grantiau yn rhan gyntaf y rhaglen hon. Asesir y rhain ar hyn o bryd ac

second tranche will be sought during September. I am happy to support amendment 4—it is an excellent scheme, one of the many examples of the fire service engaging with other partners to protect the communities that they serve.

Significantly, and most recently, I was pleased to announce at the Walesfire conference in Tenby on 28 May that we are offering funding of almost £500,000 a year for the next three years towards the establishment of pilot arson reduction teams in each of the three fire service areas of Wales. The teams are pro-active, multi-agency targeted resources comprising fire and police officers and used to actively drive down and eradicate arson in ‘hotspot’ areas, through prevention, education, detection and investigation. Working through the auspices of the multi-agency joint arson group, they will bring dedicated and specialist skills to bear in establishing relationships in the community, crime prevention, and fire investigation. The teams will take account of the service and police priorities and priority areas, but will be flexible enough to respond to the highest areas of need. The creation of these teams will complement and support the efforts of local community safety partnerships in reducing arson hotspot areas. This will be a key step in striking back at the arsonists and the community mayhem that they bring. Amendment 2 is, therefore, unnecessary. Also, I cannot compel bodies in matters that are not devolved to me. However, as you know, there is now a duty on the fire authorities, since the Police Reform Act 2002, to join community safety partnerships, and I hope that what I have outlined in terms of these teams will show the relevance of joint working.

I remain concerned at the risk that derelict and disused buildings present to firefighters and members of the public who access them. Evidence suggests that the main groups of people who resort to disused or derelict

mae'r cyhoeddiadau i'w gwneud cyn hir, a gwneir ceisiadau am yr ail ran yn ystod mis Medi. Yr wyf yn fodlon cefnogi gwelliant 4—mae'n gynllun rhagorol, ac yn un enghraifft o blith llawer o'r modd y mae'r gwasanaeth tân yn ymwneud â phartneriaid eraill i ddiogelu'r cymunedau a wasanaethant.

Yn bwysig, ac yn fwyaf diweddar, yr oeddwn yn falch o gyhoeddi yng nghynhadledd Walesfire yn Ninbych-y-pysgod ar 28 Mai ein bod yn cynnig bron £500,000 o gyllid y flwyddyn dros y tair blynedd nesaf tuag at sefydlu timau lleihau llosgi bwriadol rhagbrofol ym mhob un o'r tair ardal gwasanaeth tân yng Nghymru. Mae'r timau'n adnoddau rhagweithiol, amlasiantaethol pwrpasol sy'n cynnwys swyddogion tân a swyddogion yr heddlu ac fe'u defnyddir i leihau a dileu llosgi bwriadol yn yr ardaloedd lle y ceir y nifer mwyaf o achosion, drwy atal, addysg, darganfod ac ymchwilio. Drwy weithio o dan nawdd y grŵp amlasiantaethol ar y cyd ar losgi bwriadol, byddant yn defnyddio sgiliau pwrpasol ac arbenigol i greu cysylltiadau yn y gymuned, atal troseddu, ac ymchwilio i danau. Bydd y timau'n ystyried blaenoriaethau ac ardaloedd blaenoriaethol y gwasanaeth a'r heddlu, ond byddant yn ddigon hyblyg i allu ymateb i'r ardaloedd mwyaf anghenus. Drwy eu creu, bydd y timau hyn yn ategu ac yn hybu ymdrechion partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol lleol i leihau nifer yr achosion o losgi bwriadol yn yr ardaloedd lle y ceir y nifer mwyaf ohonynt. Bydd hyn yn gam hollbwysig i daro'n ôl yn erbyn y llosgwyr a'r anhrefn y maent yn ei hachosi mewn cymunedau. Gan hynny, mae gwelliant 2 yn ddiangen. Hefyd, ni allaf orfodi cyrff mewn materion sydd heb eu datganoli i mi. Fodd bynnag, fel y gwyddoch, mae'r awdurdodau tân o dan ddyletswydd yn awr, ers pasio Deddf Diwygio'r Heddlu 2002, i ymuno â phartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol, a gobeithiaf y bydd yr hyn a ddisgrifiais mewn cysylltiad â'r timau hyn yn dangos bod gweithio ar y cyd yn berthnasol.

Yr wyf yn bryderus o hyd ynghylch y perygl a geir oddi wrth adeiladau adfeiliedig a gwag i ddiffoddwyr tân a'r cyhoedd sy'n mynd iddynt. Mae tystiolaeth yn awgrymu mai'r prif grwpiau sy'n defnyddio adeiladau gwag

buildings include children playing, youths engaging in vandalism and the homeless seeking shelter, which is a serious issue. Avenues to tackle this include recommending 'closing down' protocols to be adopted when buildings are no longer in continuous use. This includes the removal and elimination of potential fire risks located within the building premises. Against this background, I have had informal discussions with the service to see what we can do about this problem in Wales. As a first step, and once we have a fully devolved fire and rescue service, I intend to ask our community fire safety committee, whose role has been consulted on within the national framework, to examine what can be done to make derelict and unused buildings in Wales safe from arsonists, which also includes looking at combustible materials that may be stored within them. This will deny potential arsonists the fuel for their activities. I think that this will be an important area of work when the fire service is devolved.

The causes of arson and other forms of anti-social behaviour are deep-rooted and can only be addressed successfully if public service providers work together. The fire service can make an important contribution, not just in reducing arson, but in tackling wider anti-social behaviour. The Police Reform Act 2002 places a duty on fire authorities to join community safety partnerships, working with others to identify crime and disorder problems in their area and help implement a local strategy. Firefighters can provide a positive role model for young people, which I hope people will develop further. Fire and rescue services already undertake a wide range of work with young people through a range of initiatives such as Crucial Crew! and young firefighters groups. We must recognise that such work not only contributes to the reduction of fire risk in communities, but also to the wider social agenda of encouraging good citizenship and building community cohesion. I therefore intend to encourage and support the further development of this work. The focus must be on service delivery at the local and all-Wales level and on how the service will contribute to our wider national objectives.

neu adfeiliedig yw plant sy'n chwarae, pobl ifanc sy'n fandaleiddio a rhai digartref sy'n ceisio lloches, ac mae hynny'n fater difrifol. Rhai o'r llwybrau y gellir eu dilyn i fynd i'r afael â hyn yw argymhell mabwysiadu protocolau 'cau i lawr' os nad yw adeiladau'n cael eu defnyddio'n barhaus. Mae hyn yn cynnwys tynnu a dileu risgiau tân dichonol a geir yn yr adeilad. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, cefais drafodaethau anffurfiol â'r gwasanaeth i weld beth y gallwn ei wneud ynghylch y broblem hon yng Nghymru. Fel cam cyntaf, ac unwaith y bydd gennym wasanaeth tân ac achub sydd wedi'i ddatganoli'n llawn, bwriadaf ofyn i'n pwyllgor diogelwch tân cymunedol, yr ymgynghorwyd ar ei rôl o fewn y fframwaith cenedlaethol, ystyried beth y gellir ei wneud i ddiogelu adeiladau adfeiliedig a gwag yng Nghymru rhag llosgwyr, ac mae hynny hefyd yn cynnwys ystyried defnyddiau llosgadwy a allai fod wedi'u storio ynddynt. Bydd hyn yn fodd i atal llosgwyr dichonol rhag cael tanwydd ar gyfer eu gweithgareddau. Credaf y bydd hynny'n faes gwaith pwysig pan ddatganolir y gwasanaeth tân.

Mae gwreiddiau dwfn i'r hyn sy'n achosi llosgi bwriadol a mathau eraill o ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a dim ond drwy waith ar y cyd gan ddarparwyr gwasanaethau cyhoeddus y gellir ymdrin â hynny'n llwyddiannus. Gall y gwasanaeth tân roi cyfraniad o bwys, nid yn unig wrth leihau llosgi bwriadol, ond drwy fynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol mwy cyffredinol. Mae Deddf Diwygio'r Heddlu 2002 yn rhoi awdurdodau tân o dan ddyletswydd i ymuno â phartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol, a gweithio gydag eraill i ganfod problemau sy'n ymwneud â throesdu ac anhrefn yn eu hardal a helpu i roi strategaeth leol ar waith. Gall diffoddwyr tân fod yn esiampl i bobl ifanc, a gobeithiaf y bydd hynny'n cael ei ddatblygu ymhellach. Mae gwasanaethau tân ac achub yn ymgymryd eisoes ag amrywiaeth mawr o waith gyda phobl ifanc drwy amryw o fentrau fel Crucial Crew! a grwpiau diffoddwyr tân ifanc. Rhaid inni gydnabod bod gwaith o'r fath yn cyfrannu at leihau'r perygl o dân mewn cymunedau, a hefyd at yr agenda gymdeithasol ehangach o hybu dinasyddiaeth dda a chydlynid cymdeithasol. Gan hynny, bwriadaf hybu a chefnogi datblygu pellach ar

y gwaith hwn. Rhaid rhoi'r sylw pennaf i'r gwaith o redeg y gwasanaeth yn lleol ac ar lefel Cymru gyfan ac i'r modd y bydd y gwasanaeth yn cyfrannu at gyflawni ein hamcanion cenedlaethol cyffredinol.

We have all seen, far too often, the blight of arson on our country. It affects all aspects of our lives. We must always remember that arson kills.

Yr ydym i gyd wedi gweld, yn llawer rhy aml, felltith llosgi bwriadol yn ein gwlad. Mae'n effeithio ar bob agwedd ar ein bywydau. Rhaid inni gofio bob amser fod llosgi bwriadol yn lladd.

William Graham: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jonathan Morgan. Amendment 1: delete point 1 and replace with:

William Graham: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Gwelliant 1: dileu pwynt 1 a rhoi yn ei le:

acknowledges the commitment to developing an all-Wales arson strategy.

yn cydnabod yr ymrwymiad i ddatblygu strategaeth ar losgi bwriadol ar gyfer Cymru gyfan.

I propose amendment 3. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Cynigiau welliant 3. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

recognises the bravery, professionalism and skill shown by members of our fire and rescue services.

yn cydnabod y dewrder, y proffesiynoldeb a'r medr a ddangosir gan aelodau ein gwasanaethau tân ac achub.

I propose amendment 4. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Cynigiau welliant 4. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

welcomes the engagement with the independent sector with the arson detector dog scheme.

yn croesawu'r ymwneud â'r sector annibynnol o ran y cynllun cŵn synhwyro tanau bwriadol.

We are all aware of the facts regarding arson. The overwhelming number of fires tackled by firemen are, sadly, nearly always caused by acts of arson, as the Minister has already outlined. In Gwent, for example, of 8,500 fires attended by fire crews in 2003, 7,500 were arson. In Brynmawr, 93 per cent of fires were arson, and in Newport and Torfaen, the figure was 89 per cent. This is an extraordinary outburst in our society. Gwent is now the United Kingdom's number one spot for fire starters, at a cost to Gwent taxpayers of £14 million in the last financial year. However, one fire statistic that should be welcomed is that the number of deaths through fire are actually falling. This is, in part, through the proper use of smoke detectors and partly due to people's increased awareness of the potential dangers of many household appliances. As a party, we greatly

Yr ydym oll yn gwybod y ffeithiau am losgi bwriadol. Mae mwyafrif helaeth y tanau y mae diffoddwyr tân yn ymdrin â hwy wedi'u hachosi gan losgi bwriadol ym mron bob achos, gwaetha'r modd, fel y mae'r Gweinidog wedi ei nodi eisoes. Yng Ngwent, er enghraifft, o'r 8,500 o danau y gwnaeth diffoddwyr ateb galwadau yn eu cylch yn 2003, yr oedd 7,500 ohonynt wedi'u cynnal yn fwriadol. Ym Mryn-mawr, yr oedd 93 y cant o'r tanau'n ganlyniad i losgi bwriadol, ac yng Nghasnewydd a Thor-faen, y ffigur oedd 89 y cant. Mae hyn yn ffrwydrad rhyfeddol yn ein cymdeithas. Gwent yw'r man gwaethaf yn y Deyrnas Unedig bellach o ran nifer y llosgwyr, ar gost o £14 miliwn i drethdalwyr Gwent yn y flwyddyn ariannol ddiwethaf. Fodd bynnag, un ystadegyn am danau y dylid ei groesawu yw bod nifer y marwolaethau oherwydd tân

support measures to introduce water sprinklers, particularly if there could be an amendment to building regulations.

yn disgyn. Mae hyn yn ganlyniad, yn rhannol, i'r defnydd priodol o synwryddion mwg ac, yn rhannol, oherwydd yr ymwybyddiaeth gynyddol a geir o beryglon dichonol llawer o offer yn y cartref. Fel plaid, yr ydym yn gadarn o blaid mesurau i gyflwyno taenellwyr dŵr, yn enwedig os gellid newid rheoliadau adeiladu.

4.30 p.m.

Combating arson begins in the home, at an early age, by making children aware of the dangers of fire. That is continued in our schools and must be pioneered within the wider community by our fire services. That was the case for many decades—before devolved government was on the United Kingdom political agenda.

Yn y cartref y mae dechrau gwrthwynebu llosgi bwriadol, a hynny mewn oedran cynnar, drwy beri i blant fod yn ymwybodol o beryglon tân. Parheir â hynny yn ein hysgolion a rhaid i'n gwasanaethau tân arloesi ar hynny yn y gymuned ehangach. Felly y bu ers degawdau lawer—cyn i lywodraeth ddatganoledig ymddangos ar agenda wleidyddol y Deyrnas Unedig.

I was privileged, recently, to attend a fire training demonstration in Dolgellau, put on by the North Wales Fire Service. I encourage Members to make use of their fire service in that respect. It is widely regarded as a good method of educating the public. After all, educating people about the dangers of fire has always begun, and will begin, in the home, and is continued in the school and then in the wider community. It is, and always will be, an all-Wales strategy in everything but name. We all have a part to play in this strategy by increasing awareness of arson and combating those who commit these criminal acts. This strategy belongs to all the people of Wales and not to an individual political party.

Cefais y fraint, yn ddiweddar, o fod mewn arddangosiad hyfforddi ynghylch tân yn Nolgellau, a drefnwyd gan Wasanaeth Tân Gogledd Cymru. Anogaf Aelodau i wneud defnydd o'u gwasanaeth tân mewn cysylltiad â hynny. Fe'i hystyrir gan lawer yn ddull da o addysgu'r cyhoedd. Wedi'r cwbl, yn y cartref y dechreuir addysgu pobl ynghylch peryglon tân, ac felly y bu erioed, a pharheir â hynny yn yr ysgol ac wedyn yn y gymuned ehangach. Strategaeth i Gymru gyfan ydyw, ac felly y bydd bob amser, ym mhopeth ond ei henw. Mae gan bawb ohonom ran i'w chwarae yn y strategaeth hon drwy hybu ymwybyddiaeth o losgi bwriadol ac atal y rhai sy'n cyflawni'r troseddau hyn. Mae'r strategaeth hon yn eiddo i holl bobl Cymru ac nid i un blaid wleidyddol.

The divisional commander of South Wales Fire and Rescue Service has outlined how arsonists have no regard for people's lives or property. The funeral of firefighter Richard Jenkins, which took place yesterday, clearly illustrates how little consideration arsonists give to the risk to people's lives. He died while attending a routine call as part of his job. I pay tribute to the bravery, professionalism and skill shown by the members of our fire and rescue services.

Mae is-gapten rhanbarthol Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub De Cymru wedi dangos nad oes gan losgwyr unrhyw barch tuag at fywydau pobl neu eiddo. Mae angladd y diffoddwr tân Richard Jenkins, a gynhaliwyd ddoe, yn dangos yn glir gyn lleied y mae llosgwyr yn ystyried y perygl i fywydau pobl. Bu farw wrth ateb galwad arferol fel rhan o'i waith. Talaf deyrnged i'r dewrder, y proffesiynoldeb a'r medr a amlygir gan aelodau ein gwasanaethau tân ac achub.

The Welsh Conservative group has continually called for a proper engagement with the independent sector. The arson dog

Mae grŵp Ceidwadwyr Cymru wedi galw'n barhaus am ymwneud priodol â'r sector annibynnol. Darparwyd y ci synhwyro tanau

has been provided through a partnership with Firebrake Wales, the South Wales Fire and Rescue Service and Hill House Hammond insurance services. This service is unique in the United Kingdom and illustrates the proper engagement with the independent sector that we believe should be incorporated into the Assembly's policy strategies. Since December 2003, the arson dog has been constantly used in the detection of accelerants and in helping to collect evidence to convict those who commit arson.

We also welcome Firebrake's initiatives to tackle arson attacks on school property, of which there have been recent examples in Newport. Rogerstone Primary School was completely destroyed, the children's work was lost and their education severely disrupted, and, at St Julian's School, a teacher required rescuing from the school roof. I am sure that we all note with concern the increasing incidence of arson attacks on schools and support all measures necessary to combat this crime.

We are also aware that many vulnerable people become trapped in their homes by the fear of becoming victims of crime or of being subjected to unruly behaviour if they go out into their neighbourhood. Some people are fearful in their homes, because of the crowds of young people who gather in their locality, the noise that they make and their numbers. We are also greatly concerned about the damage caused to property by acts of drunkenness and violence in our towns and city centres and support the measures necessary to address these problems.

However, we must take note of the effectiveness of some of these measures. How effective are the anti-social behaviour Orders? Are they simply good for public consumption but unrealistic to sustain over prolonged periods, and do they tie up wider police resources? They only become effective after five steps of enforcement, and, once enacted, sadly, over 80 per cent are not completed.

bwriadol drwy bartneriaeth ag Atal Tân Cymru, Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub De Cymru a gwasanaethau yswiriant Hill House Hammond. Mae'r gwasanaeth hwn yn unigryw yn y Deyrnas Unedig ac mae'n enghraifft o'r ymwneud priodol â'r sector preifat y credwn y dylid ei gynnwys yn strategaethau polisi'r Cynulliad. Er Rhagfyr 2003, mae'r ci synhwyro tanau bwriadol wedi'i ddefnyddio'n gyson i ddarganfod catalyddion ac i helpu i gasglu tystiolaeth i sicrhau euogfarn ar y rhai sy'n cyflawni llosgi bwriadol.

Yr ydym hefyd yn croesawu'r mentrau gan Atal Tân i fynd i'r afael â llosgi bwriadol mewn adeiladau ysgol, y cafwyd achosion ohono'n ddiweddar yng Nghasnewydd. Dinistriwyd Ysgol Gynradd y Tŷ Du yn llwyr, collwyd gwaith y plant ac amharwyd yn ddirifol ar eu haddysg, ac, yn Ysgol St Julian, bu'n rhaid achub athro a oedd ar do'r ysgol. Yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod i gyd yn sylwi'n bryderus ar y cynnydd yn nifer yr achosion o losgi bwriadol mewn ysgolion ac yn cefnogi'r holl fesurau sydd eu hangen i atal y trosedd hwn.

Yr ydym hefyd yn ymwybodol bod llawer o'r rhai sy'n agored i niwed yn cael eu dal yn eu cartrefi gan eu bod yn ofni dioddef o ganlyniad i droseddau neu ymddygiad afreolus os ânt allan i'w cymdogaeth. Mae rhai'n teimlo ofn yn eu cartrefi, oherwydd y torfeydd o bobl ifanc sy'n ymgynnull yn eu hardal, y sŵn y gallant ei wneud a'r niferoedd ohonynt. Pryderwn yn fawr hefyd ynghylch y difrod i eiddo drwy weithredoedd sy'n gysylltiedig â meddwdod a thrais yng nghanol ein trefi a'n dinasoedd a chefnogwn y camau y mae angen eu cymryd i ymdrin â'r problemau hyn.

Serch hynny, rhaid inni sylwi ar effeithiolrwydd rhai o'r camau hynny. Pa mor effeithiol y mae'r Gorchmynion ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol? Ai rhywbeth i foddhau'r cyhoedd yn unig ydynt na ellir eu cynnal dros gyfnodau hir, ac a ydynt yn rhwymo adnoddau cyffredinol yr heddlu? Nid ydynt ond yn dod i rym ar ôl cymryd pum cam gorfodi, ac, ar ôl eu rhoi ar waith, ni chwblheir dros 80 y cant ohonynt, gwaetha'r modd.

We note that one of the first children's curfews in Wales came into effect last weekend in Rhumney. It was imposed in a bid to stop anti-social behaviour spiralling out of control. It gives the police power to disperse groups of two or more, and unsupervised youngsters under 16 will have to adhere to a curfew between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., or risk being returned home by officers.

We recognise the need to overcome all types of anti-social behaviour, including graffiti, which can make even the tidiest urban space look squalid; abusive and intimidating language, which is too often directed at minorities; excessive noise, particularly late at night; fouling the street with litter; fly-tipping; abandoning vehicles; drunken behaviour in the streets and the mess that that creates; and dealing with drugs, with all the problems to society that arise from that.

Citizenship must become an integral part of our school curriculum. This subject must become the gateway to providing the opportunities for everyone to become respectful of their communities and responsibilities and of those who share their home. In this way, we can begin to eradicate the issues that chip away at our confidence and make many people vulnerable.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You must wind up.

William Graham: We must accept that the fear of becoming a victim of anti-social behaviour will only be reduced by ensuring a high rate of detection and prosecution.

Peter Black: I propose amendment 2 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

instructs the Welsh Assembly Government to develop closer working between the police and fire service in identifying arson and catching and prosecuting the perpetrators.

I welcome this debate. Fires started deliberately and malicious calls endanger the lives of firemen and others and cost the fire

Nodwn fod y cyrffiw cyntaf ar blant yng Nghymru wedi dod i rym y penwythnos diwethaf yn Rhymni. Fe'i gorfodwyd mewn ymgais i atal cynnydd afreolus mewn ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Mae'n rhoi pŵer i'r heddlu wasgaru grwpiau o ddau neu fwy, a bydd pobl ifanc o dan 16 oed sydd heb eu harolygu yn gorfod dal at gyrffiw rhwng 9 p.m. a 6 a.m., neu fentro cael eu danfon adref gan heddwision.

Cydnabyddwn yr angen i ddileu pob math o ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, gan gynnwys graffiti, a all beri i hyd yn oed y rhannau taclusaf o drefi ymddangos yn ddiolwg; iaith sarhaus a bygythiol, a anelir yn rhy aml at leiafrifoedd; sŵn gormodol, yn enwedig yn hwyr y nos; baeddu strydoedd ag ysbwriel; gadael gwastraff; gadael cerbydau; ymddygiad meddw yn y strydoedd a'r llastr y mae hynny'n ei greu; a delio â chyffuriau, a'r holl broblemau i gymdeithas sy'n deillio o hynny.

Rhaid i ddinasyddiaeth ddod yn rhan annatod o'n cwricwlwm ysgolion. Rhaid i'r pwnc hwn ddod yn gyfrwng i gynnig cyfleoedd i bawb ddod i barchu eu cymunedau a'u cyfrifoldebau a'r rhai sy'n rhannu eu cartref. Drwy hynny, gallwn ddechrau dileu'r pethau hynny sy'n erydu ein hyder ac yn peri i lawer o bobl fod yn agored i niwed.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Rhaid ichi orffen.

William Graham: Rhaid inni dderbyn mai'r unig fodd i leihau'r ofn o ddiodef gan ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yw sicrhau cyfradd uwch o ddarganfod ac erlyn.

Peter Black: Cynigiaf welliant 2 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cyfarwyddo Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i feithrin cydweithio agosach rhwng yr heddlu a'r gwasanaeth tân er mwyn dod o hyd i achosion o losgi bwriadol ac er mwyn dal ac erlyn y sawl sy'n cynnau'r tanau.

Croesawaf y ddadl hon. Mae tanau a gyneuir yn fwriadol a galwadau maleisus yn peryglu bywydau diffoddwyr tân ac eraill ac yn costio

service in Wales a considerable amount of money that could be better spent on fire safety or fire-safety resources. Therefore, it is useful to debate the Welsh Assembly Government's progress. All Members must acknowledge that that progress has been substantial and that much of the work that has been carried out has been widely acknowledged as leading the way across the UK. That is one instance of devolution letting the Welsh Assembly Government lead the way.

I was at Richard Jenkins's funeral yesterday. The risks faced daily by firemen and women were driven home to us all, as well as the bravery and professionalism that they display in the face of that danger, in tackling fires as well as in rescue work. Arson adds unnecessarily to their work, and is a great danger to them and to others, as well as destroying property. There are accidental and unavoidable fires, but arson is avoidable. It is not accidental: it is a malicious act and we must do everything that we can to stamp it out and to protect those who are threatened by it. The fact that firemen and women are being asked to risk their lives daily to put out fires started by arsonists is a disgrace, and it can and should be avoided at every cost.

The amount of work that has been done by the Assembly Government is well documented. 'Wired for Safety' and 'Up in Flames' have been in circulation for some time. In some instances, the work began under the partnership Government, and has been carried forward into the present Government. Some of the measures that the Government proposes must be taken forward. The installation of sprinklers in public buildings, particularly new ones, as well as in new social housing, must become commonplace. I have spoken in committee about a social housing scheme in Port Talbot where sprinklers have been introduced. There have been problems with water pressure there, and such issues must be addressed if we are to take this agenda forward. Sprinklers can save lives and they should be incorporated into buildings wherever possible.

swm sylweddol o arian i'r gwasanaeth tân yng Nghymru y byddai'n well ei wario ar ddiogelwch tân neu adnoddau diogelwch tân. Gan hynny, mae'n fuddiol cael dadl ar y cynnydd a wnaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Dylai'r holl Aelodau gydnabod y cynnydd mawr a fu a bod cydnabyddiaeth gyffredinol bod llawer o'r gwaith a wnaed yn arwain y ffordd drwy'r DU. Dyna un enghraifft o'r modd y mae datganoli wedi gadael i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru arwain y ffordd.

Bûm yn angladd Richard Jenkins ddoe. Daethom oll i sylweddoli'r peryglon y mae diffoddwyr tân yn eu hwynebu bob dydd, yn ogystal â'r dewrder a'r proffesiynoldeb a amlygant yn wyneb y perygl hwnnw, wrth ddiffodd tanau a hefyd mewn gwaith achub. Mae llosgi bwriadol yn ychwanegu'n ddiangen at eu gwaith, ac mae'n berygl mawr iddynt hwy ac eraill, ac mae hefyd yn dinistrio eiddo. Ceir tanau damweiniol na ellir eu hosgoi, ond gellir osgoi llosgi bwriadol. Nid yw'n ddamweiniol; mae'n weithred faleisus a rhaid inni wneud popeth a allwn i roi pen arno a diogelu'r rhai y mae'n eu bygwth. Peth gwarthus yw bod gofyn i ddiffoddwyr tân beryglu eu heinioes bob dydd i ddiffodd tanau a gyneuir gan losgwr, a dylid osgoi hynny ar bob cyfrif, ac mae modd gwneud hynny.

Mae cryn dystiolaeth i faint y gwaith a wnaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae 'Wired for Safety' ac 'Up in Flames' wedi'u cyhoeddi ers tro. Mewn sawl achos, dechreuodd y gwaith o dan y Llywodraeth bartneriaeth, ac mae'r Llywodraeth bresennol wedi'i barhau. Rhaid bwrw ymlaen â rhai o'r mesurau y mae'r Llywodraeth yn eu cynnig. Rhaid i'r arfer o osod taenellwyr mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus, yn enwedig rhai newydd, a hefyd mewn tai cymdeithasol newydd, ddod yn un gyffredin. Yr wyf wedi sôn yn y pwyllgor am gynllun tai cymdeithasol ym Mhort Talbot lle y cyflwynwyd taenellwyr. Cafwyd problemau o ran gwasgedd dŵr yn y fan honno, a rhaid ymdrin â materion o'r fath os ydym i hyrwyddo'r agenda hon. Gall taenellwyr achub bywydau a dylid eu cynnwys mewn adeiladau lle bynnag y bo modd.

We have had evidence from the fire service on the work that it has done with young people to try to drive home to them the dangers of fire and playing with fire. Wales's three fire services are to be commended on that work and on how they have taken forward those initiatives with young people. Smoke detectors are also a crucial and indispensable addition to any home—not just battery-powered ones, but hard-wired ones. There have been instances of people taking the batteries of smoke alarms out to power toys that have been given for Christmas, for example, which has resulted in fire deaths. Money has been provided by the Assembly Government for hard-wired smoke detectors. That funding will, hopefully, be increased in the future, but this initiative is to be welcomed and supported.

The Minister referred to community safety partnerships and the fact that fire authorities are now obliged to take part in them, which is an important step forward. Anti-social behaviour and arson concerns us all and, in the past, the fire authorities have not always had an input into the measures being taken to address that.

As part of her response, I hope that the Minister will be able to take on board some of the lessons from Richard Jenkins's tragic death, and from other fires. One fact that came out was that the police and the fire services do not have a common methodology to assess whether a fire is arson or not. That should be tackled as soon as possible, and is fairly easy to implement. That is the subject of our amendment 2, but the Minister can take it forward whether or not amendment 2 is supported. It is important that we get that methodology right, so that we can devote our resources to tackling arson wherever it occurs.

On the resources available to tackle arson, the police go forward on the basis that a squad tackles a specialist area, such as crime, drugs, and so on. We may also need to have an arson squad, and we need to work with the relevant authorities on that. Finally, we also need to review sentencing. People who start

Cawsom dystiolaeth gan y gwasanaeth tân am y gwaith a wnaeth gyda phobl ifanc i'w darbwylo o beryglon tân a chwarae â tân. Dylid canmol y tri gwasanaeth tân yng Nghymru ar y gwaith hwnnw a'r modd yr hyrwyddasant y mentrau hynny gyda phobl ifanc. Mae synwryddion mwg yn ychwanegiad hollbwysig ac anhepgor i unrhyw gartref hefyd—nid rhai sy'n gweithio ar fatri'n unig, ond rhai gwifredig hefyd. Cafwyd achosion lle'r oedd pobl wedi tynnu'r batri o synhwyrdd tân i redeg tegantau a roddwyd yn anrhegion Nadolig, er enghraifft, gan arwain at farwolaethau oherwydd tân. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi darparu arian ar gyfer synwryddion mwg gwifredig. Gobeithiaf y rhoddir mwy o gyllid at hynny yn y dyfodol, ond dylid croesawu a chefnogi'r fenter hon.

Cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog at bartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol a'r ffaith bod awdurdodau tân o dan orfodaeth bellach i gymryd rhan ynddynt, ac mae hynny'n gam pwysig ymlaen. Mae ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a llosgi bwriadol yn peri pryder i ni i gyd ac, yn y gorffennol, nid oedd yr awdurdodau tân wedi cyfrannu bob amser at y trafod ar y camau a gymerir i ymdrin â hynny.

Fel rhan o'i hymateb, gobeithiaf y gall y Gweinidog ystyried rhai o'r gwersi a ddysgwyd yn sgîl marwolaeth drist Richard Jenkins, ac yn sgîl tanau eraill. Un ffaith a ddaeth i'r amlwg oedd nad yw'r heddlu a'r gwasanaethau tân yn meddu ar fethodoleg gyffredin i asesu a yw tân yn un a gyneuwyd yn fwriadol ai peidio. Dylid ymdrin â hynny cyn gynted ag y bo modd, a bydd yn eithaf hawdd gwneud hynny. Dyna sydd dan sylw yng ngwelliant 2 o'n heiddo, ond gall y Gweinidog fynd ynghylch hynny pa un a dderbynnir gwelliant 2 ai peidio. Mae'n bwysig inni gael y fethodoleg gywir, fel y gallwn ddefnyddio ein hadnoddau i ymdrin â llosgi bwriadol ym mhle bynnag y'i ceir.

Ynghylch yr adnoddau sydd ar gael i ymdrin â llosgi bwriadol, mae'r heddlu'n gweithredu drwy neilltuo sgwad i fynd i'r afael â meysydd arbenigol, megis troseddu, cyffuriau, ac yn y blaen. Efallai y bydd yn rhaid inni gael sgwad ar gyfer llosgi bwriadol hefyd, a dylem weithio gyda'r awdurdodau

fires should be given the harshest possible punishment, and I hope that the Minister can make representations to the Home Office on that.

4.40 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have more speakers than can be fitted in in the allocated time, so not everyone will be able to speak. I appeal for succinct speeches.

Ann Jones: I declare an interest as an out-of-trade member of the Fire Brigades Union and a former fire service control operator with the Merseyside fire brigade and the then Clwyd Fire Service. I thank the Minister for her opening speech. She covered all the ways in which arson blights our communities, which shows that she is listening to what people tell us when we discuss how to establish stronger and safer communities. As I have said many times, combating arson requires a multi-agency approach. The Welsh Assembly Government, in partnership with other agencies, has made concrete progress on this issue, much of which Peter outlined. I am grateful to the Members who signed my statement of opinion advocating the promotion of a zero tolerance approach to preventable fire deaths. I welcome the UK Government's continued commitment to reducing the number of deliberate fires, which have fallen by 3 per cent across England and Wales.

There is no doubt that arson costs our communities dearly. It leads to loss of life, physical and emotional injury, fear of repeated attacks among those at risk, and a loss of business confidence and pride in our communities. It is difficult to calculate the financial cost of arson. There is a cost in the loss of work and school hours, a cost to the NHS in having to deal with fire-related injuries, and a cost to emergency services in having to deal with arson attacks. We must consider that issue. The fire service plays an important part in that regard. However, I cannot agree with integrated risk management plans that seek to reduce the attendance of fire brigades to premises where

perthnasol ar hynny. Yn olaf, rhaid inni adolygu'r dedfrydau hefyd. Dylai pobl sy'n cynnau tanau gael y gosb lymaf posibl, a gobeithiaf y gall y Gweinidog gyflwyno sylwadau i'r Swyddfa Gartref ynghylch hynny.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae gennyf fwy o siaradwyr nag y gellir eu cynnwys yn yr amser a neilltuwyd, felly ni fydd pawb yn cael siarad. Apeliaf am areithiau cryno.

Ann Jones: Datganaf fuddiant fel aelod allanol o Undeb y Brigadau Tân a chynweithredwr rheoli gwasanaeth tân gyda brigâd dân Glannau Mersi a Gwasanaeth Tân Clwyd ar ôl hynny. Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ei haraith agoriadol. Ymdriniodd â'r holl foddau y mae llosgi bwriadol yn andwyo ein cymunedau, sy'n dangos ei bod yn gwranddo ar yr hyn a ddywed pobl wrthym pan drafodwn sut mae sefydlu cymunedau cadarnach a mwy diogel. Fel y dywedais droeon, rhaid wrth ddull amlasiantaethol i atal llosgi bwriadol. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ar y cyd ag asiantaethau eraill, wedi gwneud cynnydd pendant ar y mater hwn, y disgrifiodd Peter lawer ohono. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Aelodau hynny a lofnododd fy natganiad o farn yn dadlau dros hyrwyddo dull gweithredu na fyddai'n goddef unrhyw farwolaethau oherwydd tân y gellid eu hosgoi. Croesawaf ymrwymiad parhaus Llywodraeth y DU i ostwng nifer y tanau a gyneuir yn fwriadol, sydd wedi gostwng o 3 y cant ledled Cymru a Lloegr.

Nid oes amheuaeth nad yw llosgi bwriadol yn costio'n ddrud i'n cymunedau. Mae'n arwain at golli bywyd, clwyfau corfforol ac emosïynol, ofn ail ymosodiadau ymysg y rhai sydd mewn perygl, a cholli hyder gan fusnes a balchder yn ein cymunedau. Anodd yw cyfrifo'r gost ariannol o losgi bwriadol. Mae cost o ran colli oriau gwaith ac ysgol, cost i'r GIG o orfod delio ag anafiadau sy'n gysylltiedig â than, a chost i wasanaethau brys o orfod delio â llosgi bwriadol. Rhaid inni ystyried y mater hwnnw. Mae'r gwasanaeth tân yn chwarae rhan bwysig yn hynny o beth. Er hynny, ni allaf gyd-fynd â'r cynlluniau rheoli risg integredig sy'n ceisio lleihau'r ymateb gan frigadau tân i alwadau i

an automatic fire alarm has been activated. I ask fire service managers across England and Wales to rethink that proposal for the sake of their communities.

We need to consider how communities view arson. If you discuss this issue, people rarely consider arson to be one of the three main causes of fires. They will always name other causes, and arson is not high on their list. 'Up in Flames' attempts to highlight the dangers of arson and to make people aware of what they can do to rid their communities of the problem. Like Peter and others, I welcome the introduction of sprinkler systems in schools. I have worked long and hard on that project. It will not be quick or cheap to deliver, but that is right, because it must be done properly. We need to go further, and where buildings are being modernised, we need to install sprinkler systems. I also welcome the amendment of building regulations to ensure that sprinklers are fitted in all new social housing. The registration of houses in multiple occupation will, hopefully, give us an opportunity to talk to landlords about fitting sprinklers in high-risk buildings. Much of the answer lies in persuading people that a small device like a sprinkler can make a huge difference to their lives and to their community.

William Graham: Will you join me in commending local authorities that make grants available to landlords to install sprinklers in houses in multiple occupation?

Ann Jones: Yes. That is the kind of best practice that we should be encouraging across Wales. I will talk to you about this issue later and try to get my local authority to introduce such a scheme.

I praise the work of the North Wales Fire Service, in conjunction with local authorities in north Wales and North Wales Police, and their stance on abandoned cars. Cars are now moved within 24 hours of the police being notified that they have been abandoned, which has led to a reduction in the risk of arson in areas where people feel vulnerable. This should be praised and we should keep on about this to local authorities such as that

adeiladau lle y cychwynwyd larwm tân awtomatig. Gofynnaf i reolwyr gwasanaethau tân ledled Cymru a Lloegr ailystyried y bwriad hwnnw er mwyn eu cymunedau.

Rhaid inni ystyried barn cymunedau ar losgi bwriadol. Os trafodwch y pwnc hwn, anaml y bydd pobl yn barnu mai llosgi bwriadol yw un o dri phrif achos tanau. Enwant achosion eraill bob amser, ac nid yw llosgi bwriadol yn uchel ar eu rhestr. Mae 'Up in Flames' yn ceisio tynnu sylw at beryglon llosgi bwriadol a rhoi gwybod i bobl am yr hyn y gallant ei wneud i ddileu'r broblem hon yn eu cymunedau. Fel Peter ac eraill, croesawaf gyflwyno systemau taenellwyr mewn ysgolion. Gweithiais yn hir ac yn galed ar y prosiect hwnnw. Ni fydd modd ei gyflawni'n rhad nac yn gyflym, ond hynny sy'n briodol, gan fod rhaid ei wneud yn iawn. Rhaid inni fynd ymhellach, a lle y mae adeiladau'n cael eu moderneiddio, rhaid inni osod systemau taenellu. Yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu'r newid i reoliadau adeiladu i sicrhau y gosodir taenellwyr yn yr holl dai cymdeithasol newydd. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd y gwaith o gofrestru tai amlfeddiannaeth yn rhoi cyfle inni siarad â landlordiaid ynghylch gosod taenellwyr mewn adeiladau lle mae risg mawr. Yr ateb, i raddau helaeth, yw darbwyllo pobl bod dyfais fach fel taenellwr yn gallu gwneud gwahaniaeth aruthrol i'w bywydau a'u cymuned.

William Graham: A wnewch ymuno â mi i ganmol awdurdodau lleol sy'n cynnig grantiau i landlordiaid i osod taenellwyr mewn tai amlfeddiannaeth?

Ann Jones: Gwnaf. Dylem hyrwyddo arferion da o'r fath ledled Cymru. Siaradaf â chi am y mater hwn yn ddiweddarach a cheisio cael gan fy awdurdod lleol gyflwyno cynllun o'r fath.

Canmolaf waith Gwasanaeth Tân Gogledd Cymru, ar y cyd ag awdurdodau lleol yn y Gogledd a Heddlu Gogledd Cymru, a'u safiad ar fater ceir a adawyd. Yn awr, caiff ceir eu symud o fewn 24 awr ar ôl hysbysu'r heddlu eu bod wedi'u gadael, ac mae hynny wedi lleihau'r perygl o losgi bwriadol mewn ardaloedd lle mae pobl yn teimlo eu bod yn agored i niwed. Dylid canmol hynny a dylem ddal i sôn am hyn wrth awdurdodau lleol fel

mentioned by William Graham, which provides grants. There is much work to be undertaken and, together, we can do it. I know that this Government will ensure that we eventually rid our communities of arson.

Leanne Wood: I also pay tribute to Richard Jenkins, who sadly died as a result of a fire recently.

I will concentrate on mountain fires because I live in the Rhondda, where arson on the mountainside has been a major problem in recent years. While I do not remember the days when coal caused the mountains to be permanently black, plenty of people in my community do, and seeing the mountains blackened by fire reminds them of what they call 'the bad old days'. The Rhondda and surrounding valleys have gone through a process of greening over the last few decades. Many people now describe the area as beautiful, and it is. I have been told that it would not have been described as beautiful 30 years ago. To look at a blackened mountain is devastating. However, it is nowhere near as devastating as it would be if a child were killed as a result of a mountain fire. It is only a matter of time before a child is killed or seriously injured as a result of being involved in starting a mountain fire.

There are many reasons why people commit arson: they range from the concealment of another crime such as car theft, to a connection with past sexual abuse. We need to understand why people commit arson in order to address their problems and prevent more fires. The majority of mountain fires started by young people are started out of mischief, boredom and a lack of anything better to do, so I do not think that these children are necessarily psychopaths. Fires are more likely to be started by boys aged between 10 and 13, and there is a strong correlation with truancy and social deprivation. We need to target these young boys with effective, validated arson prevention programmes, which must be fully funded. I am concerned that the implementation of the Bain modernisation proposals within the fire service will mean that firefighters have less time to attend

yr un y cyfeiriodd William Graham ato, sy'n cynnig grantiau. Mae llawer o waith i'w wneud a, chyda'n gilydd, gallwn ei gyflawni. Gwn y bydd y Llywodraeth hon yn sicrhau y byddwn yn dileu llosgi bwriadol yn ein cymunedau yn y pen draw.

Leanne Wood: Talaf finnau deyrnged i Richard Jenkins, a fu farw'n ddiweddar, gwaetha'r modd, o ganlyniad i dân.

Canolbwyntiaf ar danau mynydd gan fy mod yn byw yn y Rhondda, lle y bu llosgi bwriadol ar ochr y mynydd yn broblem fawr yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Er na chofiaf fi'r dyddiau pan oedd glo'n peri i'r mynyddoedd fod yn barhaol ddu, mae digon yn fy nghymuned sy'n cofio, ac mae gweld y mynyddoedd wedi'u duo gan dân yn eu hatgoffa o'r hyn a alwant 'yr hen ddyddiau drwg'. Mae'r Rhondda a'r cymoedd cyfagos wedi mynd drwy broses o lasu dros y degawdau diwethaf. Mae llawer bellach yn dweud bod yr ardal yn hardd, ac felly y mae. Dywedwyd wrthyf na chawsai ei galw'n hardd 30 mlynedd yn ôl. Mae gweld mynydd sydd wedi'i dduo yn beth ofnadwy. Fodd bynnag, mae ymhell o fod mor ofnadwy ag y byddai pe lleddid plentyn o ganlyniad i dân mynydd. Mae'n anochel y caiff plentyn ei ladd neu'i anafu'n ddifrifol rywbyrd o ganlyniad i fod â rhan mewn cynnau tân ar fynydd.

Mae sawl rheswm dros losgi bwriadol: maent yn amrywio o'r ymgais i gelu trosedd arall megis dwyn car, i gysylltiad â chamdriniaeth rywiol yn y gorffennol. Rhaid inni ddeall pam y mae pobl yn cyflawni llosgi bwriadol er mwyn ymdrin â'u problemau ac atal rhagor o danau. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o danau mynydd a gyneuir gan bobl ifanc yn cael eu cynnau o ran direidi, diflastod a diffyg rhywbeth gwell i'w wneud, felly ni chredaf fod plant o'r fath yn seicopathiaid o reidrwydd. Mae tanau'n fwy tebygol o gael eu cynnau gan fechgyn rhwng 10 a 13 oed, ac mae cydberthynas gref rhwng triwantiaeth ac amddifadedd cymdeithasol. Rhaid inni dargedu'r bechgyn ifanc hynny drwy raglenni effeithiol a phroffedig i atal llosgi bwriadol, y mae'n rhaid eu cyllido'n llawn. Yr wyf yn pryderu y bydd llai o amser gan ddiffoddwyr tân i fynd i ysgolion i gynnig yr addysg hollbwysig hon os bydd cynigion Bain ar

schools to provide this vital education. We need more of this education, not less. I seek assurances from the Minister that the modernisation proposals will not affect this vital work.

The provision of youth facilities is essential in the fight against arson. While many middle-class children may have a full schedule of after-school clubs and ballet lessons, young people in deprived communities have no such luxuries. If young people are bored, many of them will get up to mischief. We have to provide them with facilities that prevent boredom, while at the same time instilling a sense of pride and ownership in their communities, which will make arson and general vandalism abhorrent to them and their peers. This is the only way in which we can overcome this problem in the long run.

Irene James: I thank the Welsh Assembly Government for bringing forward this important issue for debate. Arson has a serious impact on many families and communities. This issue is of particular importance as we approach the school summer holidays, when, traditionally, the incidence of arson increases. My constituency, along with the rest of Gwent, is an arson hotspot. Recent figures show that a staggering 90 per cent of fires are started deliberately. In Gwent, 7,500 of the 8,500 fires attended last year by the South Wales Fire and Rescue Service were cases of arson. Arson puts lives at risk, and, when firefighters are dealing with this crime, they are not available to deal with accidental fires in homes, where, statistics show, most fire deaths occur. Arson also costs our communities a great deal financially and environmentally. In Gwent alone, arson costs a staggering £14 million a year.

4.50 p.m.

I commend the work of the South Wales Fire

gyfer moderneiddio'n cael eu rhoi ar waith yn y gwasanaeth tân. Mwy o'r addysg hon sydd eisiau, nid llai. Ceisiaf sicrwydd gan y Gweinidog na fydd y cynigion ar gyfer moderneiddio'n effeithio ar y gwaith hollbwysig hwn.

Mae darparu cyfleusterau ieuentid yn rhan annatod o'r frwydr yn erbyn llosgi bwriadol. Er y gallai llawer o blant dosbarth canol fod ag amserlen lawn o glybiau ar ôl ysgol a gwersi bale i lenwi eu hamser, nid yw pethau moethus o'r fath ar gael i bobl ifanc mewn cymunedau difreintiedig. Os yw pobl ifanc wedi diflasu, bydd llawer ohonynt yn gwneud drygau. Rhaid inni ddarparu cyfleusterau iddynt sy'n rhoi pen ar ddiflastod, gan ennyn ymdeimlad o falchder a pherchnogaeth yn eu cymunedau yr un pryd, a fydd yn peri i losgi bwriadol a fandaliaeth gyffredinol fod yn wrthun yn eu golwg hwy a'u cyfoedion. Dyna'r unig fodd y gallwn ddatrys y broblem hon yn y tymor hir.

Irene James: Diolchaf i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru am ddwyn y pwnc pwysig hwn gerbron ar gyfer dadl. Mae llosgi bwriadol yn amharu'n ddybryd ar lawer o deuluoedd a chymunedau. Mae'r mater hwn yn arbennig o bwysig a ninnau'n dynesu at wyliau haf yr ysgolion, pan fo'n arferol cael cynnydd yn nifer yr achosion o losgi bwriadol. Ceir llawer o achosion o losgi bwriadol yn fy etholaeth i, ac yng ngweddill Gwent. Mae ffigurau diweddar yn dangos bod 90 y cant o danau'n cael eu cynnu'n fwriadol, ac mae hynny'n syfrdanol. Yng Ngwent, yr oedd 7,500 o'r 8,500 o danau y gwnaeth Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub De Cymru ymateb iddynt y llynedd yn achosion o losgi bwriadol. Mae llosgi bwriadol yn peryglu bywyd, ac, os yw diffoddwyr tân yn delio â'r trosedd hwn, nid ydynt ar gael i ddelio â thanau damweiniol mewn cartrefi, lle y ceir y rhan fwyaf o farwolaethau o ganlyniad i dân, yn ôl yr ystadegau. Mae llosgi bwriadol yn costio llawer iawn i'n cymunedau hefyd o ran arian a'r amgylchedd. Yng Ngwent yn unig, mae llosgi bwriadol yn costio £14 miliwn y flwyddyn, sy'n swm syfrdanol.

Canmolaf waith Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub

and Rescue Service in addressing this issue in its work of educating children in schools, and the establishment of the arson reduction unit. Labour is working hard to develop a successful relationship between the Assembly Government and the three Welsh fire authorities in a joined-up bid to tackle arson and improve fire safety.

We have increased the community fire safety budget from £3 million in 2002 to £5 million, with £1.25 million announced by the Welsh Assembly Government for projects to tackle arson nationally and locally. The Minister's and Welsh Labour's commitment to tackling the issue of arson head-on is demonstrated by the agreement to establish an advisory panel to provide advice and expertise for the arson grants programme. I welcome the fact that this panel will include representatives from organisations with detailed knowledge of arson. I am pleased that arson reduction teams, announced by the Minister recently, will be working in arson hotspots such as my constituency in Gwent. Arson is a major problem, which continues to increase year on year. It will not fade away easily. I am confident that further positive action can be taken to tackle arson head-on. The devolution of the fire service will help, as it will allow us to increase collaboration between ourselves, local authorities, the fire service and other emergency services, targeting resources to address this escalating problem.

I conclude by thanking our firefighters and commending them on their hard work, dedication and heroism: they risk their lives to save others.

Brynle Williams: I also express my condolences to the Jenkins family.

I welcome the opportunity to speak in this important debate today. Arson must be the most dangerous aspect of anti-social behaviour. I choose to speak from a different angle to that taken by others today, and it needs serious consideration if we are to address anti-social behaviour. Some children realise that they will not be able to achieve

De Cymru wrth ymdrin â'r mater hwn drwy addysgu plant mewn ysgolion, a sefydlu'r uned lleihau llosgi bwriadol. Mae Llafur yn gweithio'n galed i feithrin perthynas lwyddiannus rhwng Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'r tri awdurdod tân yng Nghymru mewn ymgais gydgysylltiedig i fynd i'r afael â llosgi bwriadol a gwella diogelwch tân.

Yr ydym wedi cynyddu'r gyllideb diogelwch tân cymunedol o £3 miliwn yn 2002 i £5 miliwn, ac mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi cyhoeddi y rhoddir £1.25 miliwn tuag at brosiectau i fynd i'r afael â llosgi bwriadol yn genedlaethol ac yn lleol. Amlygir ymrwymiad y Gweinidog a Llafur Cymru i fynd i'r afael â mater llosgi bwriadol yn y cytundeb i sefydlu panel ymgynghorol i gynnig cyngor ac arbenigedd ynghylch y rhaglen grantiau ar gyfer llosgi bwriadol. Croesawaf y ffaith y bydd y panel hwn yn cynnwys cynrychiolwyr cyrff sydd â gwybodaeth fanwl am losgi bwriadol. Yr wyf yn falch y bydd timau lleihau llosgi bwriadol, a gyhoeddwyd gan y Gweinidog yn ddiweddar, yn gweithio mewn manau lle y ceir llawer o achosion o losgi bwriadol fel fy etholaeth yng Ngwent. Mae llosgi bwriadol yn broblem fawr, sy'n dal i gynyddu o'r naill flwyddyn i'r llall. Ni wnaiff ddiplannu'n rhwydd. Yr wyf yn ffyddiog y gellir cymryd rhagor o gamau pendant i fynd i'r afael â llosgi bwriadol. Bydd datganoli'r gwasanaeth tân o gymorth, gan y bydd hynny'n fodd inni gydweithio ymhellach ag awdurdodau lleol, y gwasanaeth tân a gwasanaethau brys eraill, gan dargedu adnoddau i ddatrys y broblem gynyddol hon.

Terfynaf drwy ddiolch i'n diffoddwyr tân a'u canmol am eu gwaith caled, eu hymroddiad a'u dewrder: maent yn peryglu eu bywydau i achub eraill.

Brynle Williams: Yr wyf finnau'n estyn fy nghydymdeimlad i deulu Jenkins.

Croesawaf y cyfle i siarad yn y ddadl bwysig hon heddiw. Llosgi bwriadol yw'r agwedd beryclaf ar ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, yn sicr. Dewisaf ymdrin ag agwedd wahanol i'r un a drafodwyd gan eraill heddiw, a rhaid ei hystyried o ddifrif os ydym i roi sylw i ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Mae rhai plant yn sylweddoli, a hwythau mor ifanc â

academic qualifications when they are as young as 12. The parents also realise that their children will not be academically bright. These children can feel that they have nothing to contribute to society and start to dodge school and get into patterns of anti-social behaviour.

These children should be given the opportunity to take vocational courses such as courses in plumbing and electrical work. Many children are made to sit exams that they feel they can never pass and many of them go off the rails and get involved in anti-social behaviour. Such behaviour begins with truancy and can lead to substance and alcohol abuse. In my constituency, a young man was expelled from three mainstream schools at the age of 15. Now he has been taken on by an employer. Academically, he was not bright, but he has the skills of his hands. He now attends technical college and that is a worthwhile venture. The Assembly needs to turn this situation around by providing courses in which children can excel and which make use of their natural skills and abilities. Many people in Welsh communities live in fear of certain individuals and groups. I am not saying that my suggestions are the answer to such problems, but if we give these children the opportunity to stimulate their interests and to succeed, then we might have a little less anti-social behaviour and arson.

Janice Gregory: Fire can have devastating consequences for families and their communities, both in terms of the social cost of fire and the economic cost of life. However, when arson comes into the equation, the situation is all the more serious and complex because far deeper implications than the physical issues of fire safety are involved. I welcome the Assembly Government's commitment to tackling this issue through the establishment of the community fire safety working group and the development of an arson strategy. The group's work will be vital to many people's lives, and it is important that we recognise that the group is charged with a difficult task. Recent media coverage has highlighted this issue in the public's consciousness. Enter the

12 oed, na fyddant yn gallu ennill cymwysterau academaidd. Mae'r rhieni hwythau'n sylweddoli na fydd eu plant yn disgleirio'n academaidd. Gall plant o'r fath deimlo nad oes ganddynt ddim i'w gyfrannu i gymdeithas a dechreuant chwarae triwant a dilyn patrymau ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol.

Dylid rhoi cyfle i'r plant hynny ddilyn cyrsiau galwedigaethol fel rhai ar gyfer gweithio fel plymer neu drydanwr. Gorfodir llawer o blant i sefyll arholiadau y teimlant na fyddant byth yn gallu llwyddo ynddynt ac mae llawer yn mynd ar gyfeiliorn ac yn dechrau ymddwyn yn wrthgymdeithasol. Mae ymddygiad o'r fath yn dechrau â thriwantiaeth a gall arwain at gamddefnyddio sylweddau ac alcohol. Yn fy etholaeth i, gwaharddwyd dyn ifanc o dair ysgol brif ffrwd yn 15 oed. Bellach mae wedi cael ei gyflogi. Nid oedd yn academaidd ddisglair, ond mae ganddo sgiliau ymarferol. Bellach mae'n mynd i goleg technegol ac mae hynny'n gam buddiol ymlaen. Rhaid i'r Cynulliad weddnewid y sefyllfa hon drwy ddarparu cyrsiau y gall plant ragori ynddynt, sy'n gwneud defnydd o'u sgiliau a'u galluoedd naturiol. Mae llawer mewn cymunedau yng Nghymru'n byw gan ofni rhai unigolion a grwpiau. Nid wyf yn honni bod fy awgrymiadau'n cynnig ateb i broblemau o'r fath, ond os rhown gyfle i'r plant hyn gael meithrin eu diddordebau a llwyddo, gallem gael llai o ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a llosgi bwriadol.

Janice Gregory: Gall tân beri canlyniadau dinistriol i deuluoedd a'u cymunedau, o ran ei gost gymdeithasol a'i gost economaidd o golli bywydau. Fodd bynnag, wrth ystyried llosgi bwriadol yn y cyd-destun hwn, mae'r sefyllfa'n mynd yn fwy difrifol a chymhleth byth gan fod goblygiadau llawer dyfnach na'r agweddau ffisegol ar ddiogelwch tân yn gysylltiedig â hynny. Croesawaf ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i ymdrin â'r mater hwn drwy sefydlu'r gweithgor ar ddiogelwch tân cymunedol a datblygu strategaeth ar losgi bwriadol. Bydd gwaith y gweithgor yn hollbwysig i fywydau llawer o bobl, ac mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod bod y dasg a ymddiriedwyd iddo'n un anodd. Mae'r sylw diweddar ar y cyfryngau wedi deffro'r cyhoedd i'r mater hwn. Rhodder y geiriau

words, 'arson' and 'Wales' into a BBC website search engine, and you will get 105 results from the last four to five years, and those are just the most newsworthy, tip-of-the-iceberg stories. They include house fires, school fires, car fires, fires in workplaces, mountain and forest fires, holiday home fires, petrol station fires, community building fires, a fire at a nineteenth-century barn at the Museum of Welsh Life and even a Chartist pavilion fire.

The fact that we have what one report refers to as a 'school arson season' is a tremendous cause for concern and a wake-up call that action is urgently needed. I endorse the emphasis on the physical measures that can be taken to minimise the impact of fire, some of which have been mentioned previously, and, in particular, I am pleased with the number of hardwired smoke detectors that have been fitted in social housing. I support the community fire safety working group's recommendation that the Assembly Government should adopt the widespread use of sprinkler systems in all new school buildings, and also examine the potential for fitting them in existing schools. I also welcome the work that is being done to speed up the removal and disposal of abandoned cars, particularly in woodland areas. That is a particular problem in Caerau in my constituency.

These physical measures are essential, but as I mentioned earlier, there are issues around arson that go beyond the physical. Those are more profound, social and psychological issues that will be much more difficult to tackle. Multi-agency working to identify arsonists and risk areas and identifying a suitable course of action to prevent offending and re-offending will be vital. I hope that Project Dragon, which identifies and maps incidents of crime disorder and anti-social behaviour, and which then identifies appropriate agencies to work with offenders, will be able to make a valuable contribution towards that. I also welcome the work that is being undertaken with children and young people, including the youth offending teams and the young firefighters initiative.

'llosgi bwriadol' a 'Cymru' yn y peiriant chwilio ar wefan y BBC a cheir 105 o ganlyniadau o'r pedair neu bum mlynedd diwethaf, a dim ond y storïau amlycaf a mwyaf trawiadol yw'r rhain. Maent yn cynnwys tanau mewn tai, tanau mewn ysgolion, tanau ceir, tanau mewn gweithleoedd, tanau ar fynyddoedd ac mewn coedwigoedd, tanau mewn tai haf, tanau mewn gorsafoedd petrol, tanau mewn adeiladau cymunedol, tân mewn ysgubor o'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg yn Amgueddfa Werin Cymru a hyd yn oed tân mewn pafiliwn o eiddo'r Siartwyr.

Mae'r ffaith bod gennym yr hyn a elwir mewn un adroddiad yn 'dymor llosgi ysgolion' yn destun pryder mawr ac yn dangos bod angen cymryd camau ar frys. Cymeradwyaf y pwyslais ar y mesurau ffisegol y gellir eu rhoi ar waith i leihau effaith tân, y cyfeiriwyd at rai ohonynt o'r blaen, ac, yn benodol, yr wyf yn fodlon ar nifer y synwryddion mwg gwifredig a osodwyd mewn tai cymdeithasol. Cefnogaf argymhelliad y gweithgor ar ddiogelwch tân cymunedol y dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fabwysiadu'r defnydd cyffredinol o systemau taenellwyr ym mhob adeilad ysgol newydd, ac y dylai hefyd ystyried y posibilrwydd o'u gosod yn yr ysgolion presennol. Yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu'r gwaith a wneir i symud a gwaredu ceir a adawyd yn gyflymach, yn enwedig mewn coetiroedd. Mae hynny'n broblem neilltuol yng Nghaerau yn fy etholaeth.

Mae'r mesurau ffisegol hyn yn hollbwysig, ond fel y nodais yn gynharach, mae materion sy'n ymwneud â llosgi bwriadol heblaw rhai ffisegol. Y rhain yw'r materion cymdeithasol a seicolegol mwy sylfaenol y bydd yn llawer mwy anodd ymdrin â hwy. Bydd yn rhaid wrth weithio amlasiantaethol i ganfod llosgwyr bwriadol ac ardaloedd lle y mae risg ac i ddynodi dull gweithredu addas i atal troseddau ac aildroseddau. Gobeithiaf y bydd Project Dragon, sy'n canfod ac yn mapio achosion o anhrefn droseddol ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, ac wedyn yn nodi'r asiantaethau perthnasol i weithio gyda throseddwyr, yn gallu gwneud cyfraniad gwerthfawr at hynny. Yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu'r gwaith gyda phlant a phobl ifanc, gan gynnwys y timau troseddau ieuenctid a

Educational initiatives and schemes to offer young people new and constructive opportunities are as essential as the physical and technological measures to prevent fire.

I conclude by endorsing the long-term recommendation contained in the 'Up in Flames' report, that work must be undertaken with young people, offenders and organisations working in the field to change attitudes in relation to arson and to foster a sense of pride in public resources.

Eleanor Burnham: I also pay tribute to Richard Jenkins, who was buried yesterday, and to all firefighters and emergency services throughout Wales. I am delighted to have the opportunity to say a few words in this important debate. I previously worked with disaffected and underachieving youth, many of whom had severe anti-social tendencies, and lacked tender loving care and the confidence to resist peer pressure. I am delighted that the report notes that schemes such as the young firefighters initiative, which is about education and youth training, has become popular and an integral strand of many fire stations' community fire safety strategies. It is essential to engage with young people in a meaningful way about fire and arson. In my previous work, I took many groups to local fire stations to take part in practical and theory sessions with committed firefighters. My students were affected by their experiences, which greatly raised their awareness and understanding of the unforeseen consequences of fire, particularly how deliberate fires affect so many other people and how quickly fires spread.

5.00 p.m.

Many members of our society serve as firefighters and many as volunteers, and we should support them in their brave work in every possible way. Youth initiatives run by the fire service, in conjunction with the police and community groups, can reduce arson by

menter y diffoddwyr tân ifanc. Mae mentrau a chynlluniau addysgol sy'n cynnig cyfleoedd newydd ac adeiladol i bobl ifanc yr un mor hanfodol â'r mesurau ffisegol a thechnolegol i atal tân.

Terfynaf drwy gymeradwyo'r argymhelliad tymor hir a geir yn yr adroddiad 'Up in Flames', i'r perwyl bod rhaid ymgymryd â gwaith gyda phobl ifanc, troseddwyr a chyrrff sy'n gweithio yn y maes hwn i newid agweddau mewn cysylltiad â llosgi bwriadol a meithrin ymdeimlad o falchder mewn adnoddau cyhoeddus.

Eleanor Burnham: Yr wyf finnau'n talu teyrnged i Richard Jenkins, a gladdwyd ddoe, ac i'r holl ddiffoddwyr tân a gwasanaethau brys ledled Cymru. Yr wyf wrth fy modd o gael cyfle i ddweud ychydig eiriau yn y ddadl bwysig hon. Bûm yn gweithio o'r blaen gyda phobl ifanc a oedd yn anfoddog ac yn tangyrnaedd, yr oedd gan lawer ohonynt dueddiadau gwrthgymdeithasol difrifol, na chawsant ofal tyner a chariadus ac nad oeddent yn ddigon hyderus i wrthsefyll pwysau gan eu cyfoedion. Yr wyf yn falch bod yr adroddiad yn nodi bod cynlluniau fel menter y diffoddwyr tân ifanc, sy'n ymwneud ag addysg a hyfforddiant ieuenctid, wedi dod yn rhan boblogaidd ac annatod o'r strategaethau diogelwch tân cymunedol mewn sawl gorsaf dân. Mae'n hollbwysig ymwneud â phobl ifanc mewn modd ystyrllon ynghylch tân a llosgi bwriadol. Yn fy ngwaith blaenorol, euthum â sawl grŵp i orsafoedd tân lleol i gymryd rhan mewn sesiynau ymarferol a damcaniaethol gyda diffoddwyr tân ymroddedig. Cafodd eu profiadau argraff ar fy myfyrwyr, a bu hynny'n fodd i hybu eu hymwybyddiaeth a'u dealltwriaeth o ganlyniadau annisgwyl tân, yn enwedig o'r modd y mae tanau a gyneuwyd yn fwriadol yn effeithio ar gynifer o bobl eraill a pha mor gyflym y mae tanau'n ymledu.

Mae llawer o aelodau o'n cymdeithas yn gwasanaethu fel diffoddwyr tân, llawer ohonynt fel gwirfoddolwyr, a dylem eu cefnogi yn eu gwaith dewr ym mhob modd posibl. Mae mentrau ieuenctid sy'n cael eu rhedeg gan y gwasanaeth tân, ar y cyd â'r

showing that it is not idle hitting-out at targets that evoke unpopular memories—setting fire to a despised former school, for example. It causes physical devastation and endangers life. The Liberal Democrats believe that youth provision is essential to prevent young people from hanging around on street corners, which often leads to those who are disgruntled mucking around with fire and so on.

The response to any anti-social behaviour should be quick and effective. We need better enforcement of the many existing powers to tackle anti-social behaviour, be that arson or other loutish behaviour.

Christine Chapman: I welcome this debate and the fact that the Welsh Assembly Government is working with the three Welsh fire authorities to tackle arson and fire safety. I will concentrate my remarks on the need to understand why arson takes place, and particularly to understand arson that is perpetrated by young disengaged people. However, it is not only young people who are responsible for arson—I want to emphasise that.

There are examples of arson in schools, but this begs the question as to why some young people feel the need to vandalise school property. There is correlation between young people's low confidence and self-esteem, and their disengagement from education and training. Members have talked about bad experiences at school, which is an important element that we must not forget, and poorer communities are probably more at risk because of deprivation.

Similarly, on vehicle fires, I know that there has been a 250 per cent increase in the number of deliberate vehicle fires in the last 10 years. I am concerned about the incidence of joyriding, which often leads to setting the vehicle on fire. I am not convinced that we really try to understand why some young people, particularly boys, get such a buzz

heddlu a grwpiau cymunedol, yn gallu lleihau nifer yr achosion o losgi bwriadol drwy ddangos nad ergyd ddifeddwl yn erbyn targedau sy'n deffro atgofion annymunol ydyw—llosgi hen ysgol ffieiddiedig, er enghraifft. Mae'n achosi dinistr ffisegol ac mae'n peryglu bywyd. Mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn credu bod darpariaeth ieuencid yn hollbwysig i atal pobl ifanc rhag sefyllian ar gorneli strydoedd, gan fod hynny'n aml yn peri i rai anfoddog ymhel â tân ac yn y blaen.

Dylai'r ymateb i unrhyw ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol fod yn gyflym ac yn effeithiol. Rhaid cael gwell gorfodi ar lawer o'r pwerau presennol i ymdrin ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, boed hwnnw'n llosgi bwriadol neu'n ymddygiad llabystaidd o fath arall.

Christine Chapman: Croesawaf y ddadl hon a'r ffaith bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n gweithio gyda'r tri awdurdod tân yng Nghymru i ymdrin â llosgi bwriadol a diogelwch tân. Canolbwytiaf yn fy sylwadau ar yr angen i ddeall pam y mae llosgi bwriadol yn digwydd, ac i ddeall, yn benodol, losgi bwriadol sy'n cael ei gyflawni gan bobl ifanc sydd wedi ymddieithrio. Serch hynny, nid pobl ifanc yn unig sy'n gyfrifol am losgi bwriadol—yr wyf am bwysleisio hynny.

Mae enghreifftiau o losgi bwriadol mewn ysgolion, ond mae hynny'n peri i rywun ofyn pam y mae rhai pobl ifanc yn teimlo'r angen i fandaleiddio eiddo ysgol. Mae cydberthynas rhwng diffyg hyder a hunan-barch ymysg pobl ifanc, a'u hymddieithrio oddi wrth addysg a hyfforddiant. Mae Aelodau wedi sôn am brofiadau gwael yn yr ysgol, ac mae honno'n agwedd bwysig na ddylem ei hanghofio, ac mae'n debyg bod cymunedau tlotach mewn mwy o berygl oherwydd amddifadedd.

Yn yr un modd, yn achos llosgi cerbydau, gwn fod cynnydd o 250 y cant wedi bod yn nifer y cerbydau a losgwyd yn fwriadol yn y 10 mlynedd diwethaf. Pryderaf ynghylch nifer yr achosion o ddwyn ceir a'u gyrru, sy'n aml yn arwain at losgi'r cerbyd hwnnw. Nid wyf yn sicr ein bod yn ceisio deall o ddifrif pam y mae rhai pobl ifanc, a bechgyn

from joyriding. We need to grapple with that issue because it puts their lives at risk. We need to consider early preventative measures, to help to raise young people's self-esteem, and if we can get that right, society will be much safer as a result.

Val Lloyd: I have read about cases of arson in the local paper and constituents affected by arson have come to my surgeries, but only when I looked at the range of factual evidence did the scale of our arson problem, and the damage that it causes, hit me. It impacts on people's lives and can be pretty horrendous. At its worst, it leads to the loss of life, but it also causes significant financial damage.

Arson is detrimental to deprived communities, which, statistically, are the most affected, although they are not the only communities affected. Between April 2003 and March 2004, 84.5 per cent of all fires reported in the Swansea bay area were deliberately started. I am pleased therefore that, through the new anti-social behaviour legislation, more robust measures are now in place to tackle offenders, as well as other initiatives to deter likely offenders. The cost of arson to society has now reached over £1.3 billion a year, and in Swansea alone it is over £8 million. These figures are shocking enough, but the loss of life is even worse.

The young firefighters scheme has been an enormously successful initiative. I place on record my congratulations to those members of the fire and rescue service based at Morrision fire station, who have freely given of their time and made such a difference to the young people who participated. Groups of young people from localities with a high rate of arson undergo a structured course of instruction related to fire safety. It has been so successful that they also encouraged their friends to take the course. Yesterday, a mother of a participant told me about the difference that the course has made to her

yn enwedig, yn cael cymaint o wefr o ddwyn ceir. Rhaid inni geisio deall y mater hwnnw gan ei fod yn peryglu eu bywydau. Rhaid inni ystyried mesurau ataliol cynnar, i helpu i feithrin hunan-barch mewn pobl ifanc, ac os gallwn lwyddo yn hynny o beth, bydd cymdeithas yn ddiogelach o lawer o ganlyniad.

Val Lloyd: Yr wyf wedi darllen am achosion o losgi bwriadol yn y papur lleol ac mae etholwyr y mae llosgi bwriadol wedi effeithio arnynt wedi dod i'm cymorthfeydd, ond dim ond ar ôl gweld yr amrywiaeth o dystiolaeth ffeithiol y sylweddolais faint y broblem sydd gennym o ran llosgi bwriadol, a'r difrod a wna. Mae'n effeithio ar fywydau pobl a gall fod yn eithaf ofnadwy. Ar ei waethaf, mae'n arwain at golli bywyd, ond mae hefyd yn peri cryn golled ariannol.

Mae llosgi bwriadol yn gwneud drwg i gymunedau difreintiedig, sef y rhai yr effeithir fwyaf arnynt, yn ôl yr ystadegau, er nad hwy yw'r unig gymunedau a effeithir. Rhwng Ebrill 2003 a Mawrth 2004, yr oedd 84.5 y cant o'r holl danau y cafwyd adroddiadau amdanynt yn ardal bae Abertawe wedi eu cynnu'n fwriadol. Gan hynny, yr wyf yn falch bod mesurau mwy cadarn ar waith yn awr, drwy'r ddeddfwriaeth newydd ar ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, i ddelio â throseddwy'r, yn ogystal â mentrau eraill i atal troseddwy'r tebygol. Erbyn hyn, mae llosgi bwriadol yn costio mwy nag £1.3 biliwn y flwyddyn i'r gymdeithas, ac mae'n costio mwy nag £8 miliwn yn Abertawe yn unig. Mae'r ffigurau hynny'n ddigon brawychus, ond mae'r golled einioes yn waeth byth.

Bu cynllun y diffoddwyr tân ifanc yn fenter dra llwyddiannus. Rhoddaf ar gof a chadw fy llongyfarchion i'r aelodau hynny o'r gwasanaeth tân ac achub yng ngorsaf dân Treforys, sydd wedi rhoi'n hael o'u hamser ac wedi gwneud cymaint o wahaniaeth i'r bobl ifanc a gymerodd ran. Mae grwpiau o bobl ifanc o ardaloedd lle y ceir llawer o losgi bwriadol yn dilyn cwrs hyfforddi trefnedig mewn cysylltiad â diogelwch tân. Bu mor llwyddiannus fel y gwnaethant annog eu ffrindiau i ddilyn y cwrs hefyd. Ddoe, yr oedd mam un o'r rhai a gymerodd ran yn dweud wrthyf am y gwahaniaeth a wnaeth y

arsonist son, and of her pride, and his, in the passing out parade.

Vehicle arson, for which Swansea unfortunately gained a terrible reputation, has been slashed by 32 per cent in recent years, as a result of the excellent vehicle arson reduction initiative, which is supported by multi-agency working. The good results from this alone have led to a considerable financial saving. Those financial savings are, of course, tangible. Harder to quantify, however, and arguably even more important, are the personal, emotional and physical costs. Further action in Swansea is supported by the Safer Swansea partnership—a multi-agency group of which we have heard much. It, too, has achieved much in the fight against arson—incredibly so when you look at auto-crime in the city. The group has been so successful in reducing vehicle arson that it has received national recognition as a model of good practice.

I have deliberately used examples of initiatives in my area, as these are excellent instances of how partnership working between a range of agencies is tackling the problem and, I am sure, will continue to do so.

Lorraine Barrett: As others have said, abandoned cars are an obvious target for arson attacks. During 2003, some 3,000 vehicles were reported to Cardiff County Council as being abandoned, of which 979 were removed. That is in stark contrast to 1997, when 638 vehicles were reported, of which only 36 were removed. In fact, I believe that Cardiff has the highest incidence of deliberate vehicle fires in south Wales. On average, it costs the fire service some £4,000 to deal with each car fire. With an average of 19 car fires a week in the Cardiff area alone, you can soon appreciate the size of the bill.

Cardiff council, at least under its previous leadership, developed a number of important measures to help tackle this problem. Unwanted cars are now removed quite

cwrs i'w llogwr o fab, ac mor falch y bu hi, ac yntau, o fod yn yr orymdaith ymadael.

Mae llogsi cerbydau, y cafodd Abertawe enw drwg iawn o'i herwydd, gwaetha'r modd, wedi'i dorri o 32 y cant yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf, o ganlyniad i'r fenter ragorol i leihau'r llogsi bwriadol ar gerbydau, a gynhelir drwy waith amlasiantaethol. Mae'r canlyniadau da o hynny'n unig wedi arwain at gryn arbedion ariannol. Mae'r arbedion hynny'n fesuradwy, wrth gwrs. Fodd bynnag, anos, a phwysicach byth, gellid dadlau, yw mesur y costau personol, emosiynol a chorfforol. Hyrwyddir camau pellach yn Abertawe drwy bartneriaeth Abertawe Ddiogelach—grŵp amlasiantaethol y clywsom lawer amdano. Mae hithau wedi cyflawni llawer yn y frwydr yn erbyn llogsi bwriadol—i raddau anhygoel o ystyried maint y troseddu mewn cysylltiad â moduron yn y ddinas. Mor llwyddiannus y bu'r grŵp wrth leihau'r llogsi ar gerbydau fel y cafodd gydnabyddiaeth genedlaethol fel esiampl i'w dilyn o ran arferion da.

Yr wyf wedi cyfeirio o fwriad at enghreifftiau o fentrau yn fy ardal, gan eu bod yn esiamplau rhagorol o'r modd y mae gweithio ar y cyd gan amryw o asiantaethau'n mynd i'r afael â'r broblem ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yn parhau i wneud hynny.

Lorraine Barrett: Fel y dywedodd eraill, mae ceir a adawyd yn darged amlwg i rai sy'n llogsi'n fwriadol. Yn ystod 2003, hysbyswyd Cyngor Sir Caerdydd am oddeutu 3,000 o gerbydau a oedd wedi'u gadael, a symudwyd 979 ohonynt. Mae hynny'n dra gwahanol i 1997, pan roddwyd gwybod am 638 o gerbydau, na symudwyd ond 36 ohonynt. Mewn gwirionedd, credaf mai yng Nghaerdydd y ceir yr achosion amlaf o losgi cerbydau'n fwriadol yn y De. Ar gyfartaledd, mae'n costio tua £4,000 i'r gwasanaeth tân ddelio â phob car a losgir. Gan fod 19 o geir yn cael eu llogsi bob wythnos ar gyfartaledd yn ardal Caerdydd yn unig, hawdd y gellir sylweddoli maint y bil.

Yr oedd cyngor Caerdydd, o dan ei arweinwyr blaenorol, wedi datblygu sawl mesur pwysig i helpu i ymdrin â'r broblem hon. Yn awr, mae ceir a adawyd yn cael eu

quickly, free of charge, by the council and are disposed of correctly. Therefore, the costs associated with those abandoned cars being set on fire are, as a consequence, cut. Council officers also have additional powers to obtain a police waiver for the vehicle to be removed as soon as possible whereas, previously, it would take seven days' notice before the council could remove an abandoned vehicle. Minister, you mentioned abandoned cars in your opening remarks; I hope that you can consider successful schemes such as those in Cardiff and Swansea, which Val just mentioned, as the Assembly's arson strategy develops.

I commend the work of Rumney Community Development Association, whose members, led by chairman Jeff Cuff, have compiled a report on anti-social behaviour in the Rumney area of Cardiff for this year. While there was more general damage than arson, one act of arson on a house and four cars caused £10,000 worth of damage to the individuals affected. In one street alone, a survey conducted by the association on acts of vandalism over the past year—in fact, it was not even a whole year—showed a cost of over £52,000 to householders. Acts of arson and anti-social behaviour have huge costs, and not just financially, but, as others have mentioned, in terms of lives lost and injuries, many of which are awful. We must deal effectively with this scourge in our communities, and this can only be done by the Assembly working with Members of Parliament, the police, the fire service, local authorities and our community and voluntary groups. I am grateful to have had the opportunity to contribute to this debate.

Brian Gibbons: I appreciate that time is pressing, so I will not repeat much of what has been said other than to emphasise the point that many of the problems that we wish to address are well away from front-line fire services and more aligned with the social exclusion policies that the Assembly is pursuing. Also, it is worth highlighting the importance of targeting those communities

symud yn eithaf buan, yn rhad ac am ddim, gan y cyngor a'u gwaredu yn y modd priodol. Drwy hynny, cwtogir ar y costau sy'n gysylltiedig â llosgi ceir a adawyd. Mae gan swyddogion y cyngor bwerau ychwanegol hefyd i gael caniatâd gan yr heddlu i symud y cerbyd cyn gynted ag y bo modd, tra oedd yn rhaid i'r cyngor roi saith niwrnod o rybudd, o'r blaen, cyn y câi symud cerbyd a adawyd. Weinidog, cyfeiriasoch at geir a adawyd yn eich sylwadau agoriadol; gobeithiaf y gallwch ystyried cynlluniau llwyddiannus fel y rhai yng Nghaerdydd ac Abertawe, y mae Val newydd sôn amdanynt, wrth i strategaeth y Cynulliad ar losgi bwriadol gael ei datblygu.

Cymeradwyaf waith Cymdeithas Datblygu Cymunedol Tredelerch, y mae ei haelodau, o dan gadeiryddiaeth Jeff Cuff, wedi llunio adroddiad ar ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn ardal Tredelerch yng Nghaerdydd ar gyfer eleni. Er y bu difrod mwy cyffredinol na llosgi bwriadol, gwnaeth un achos o losgi bwriadol ar dŷ a phedwar car beri gwerth £10,000 o golled i'r rhai a oedd yn gysylltiedig. Mewn un stryd yn unig, canfuwyd drwy arolwg a gynhaliwyd gan y gymdeithas o achosion o fandaliaeth dros y flwyddyn a aeth heibio—nid oedd yn flwyddyn gyfan hyd yn oed—fod hynny wedi costio mwy na £52,000 i'r deiliaid tai. Mae llosgi bwriadol ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn dwyn costau aruthrol yn eu sgîl, ac nid rhai ariannol yn unig, ond, fel y dywedodd eraill, rai ar ffurf y bywydau a gollir ac anafiadau, y mae rhai ohonynt yn erchyll. Rhaid inni ddelio'n effeithiol â'r felltith hon ar ein cymunedau, ac ni ellir ond gwneud hynny drwy weithio ar y cyd gan y Cynulliad ag Aelodau Seneddol, yr heddlu, y gwasanaeth tân, awdurdodau lleol a'n grwpiau cymunedol a gwirfoddol. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar o fod wedi cael cyfle i gyfrannu i'r ddadl hon.

Brian Gibbons: Sylweddolaf fod amser yn brin, felly nid ailadroddaf lawer o'r hyn a ddywedwyd heblaw am bwysleisio bod llawer o'r problemau y dymunwn ymdrin â hwy yn bell iawn oddi wrth wasanaethau tân rheng flaen ac yn fwy agos i'r polisïau ar allgáu cymdeithasol y mae'r Cynulliad yn eu dilyn. Hefyd, mae'n werth tynnu sylw at y ffaith ei bod yn bwysig targedu'r grwpiau

which are at particular risk and making a special effort in our policies to reach out to them. A number have been mentioned, including the elderly disabled, people in houses of multiple occupation and so on. We need, therefore, to target those groups with special effort to deal with their particular risk.

5.10 p.m.

There was a speech or presentation in the last Assembly by, I think, the chief of North Wales Fire Service. Two points that he made at that presentation struck a chord with me. First, he pointed out that, almost invariably, deaths in fires were related to alcohol or drug abuse and that, in addressing the wider drug and alcohol problems that we face in Wales, the risk of fire is often underestimated. That is probably worth highlighting, not least because it is included in the Minister's portfolio. Equally, he pointed out that the lack of response to alarms, people removing batteries, and so forth, were big problems, and how important it is to hard-wire those facilities. If people are incapacitated because of drugs and alcohol, they will not respond to fire risks, even if they have a battery in the alarm.

I will mention a couple of issues that have not been touched upon but are important in the context of a debate on arson and anti-social behaviour. Leanne Wood's point about the problems that many Valleys communities face in relation to mountain fires is important. I do not know whether she would agree with me that what is particularly disturbing—and I am sure that her analysis of why it takes place is almost invariably true—is that the arrival of the fire engine often prompts a mini street carnival. Children jump onto the fire engine, which is dangerous, and they often jump into the cab, trying to put the siren on and so on. Therefore, instead of these events being a source of great concern and risk to the community, they become almost a social event. We need to be proactive on that to ensure that, instead of such events being an opportunity for fun and games, we use them to educate children in relation to the harm that they cause and the risk that they pose to other people.

hynny sydd mewn perygl neilltuol a gwneud ymdrech arbennig yn ein polisiau i estyn atynt. Cyfeiriwyd at nifer ohonynt, gan gynnwys rhai oedrannus anabl, rhai sy'n byw mewn tai amlfeddiannaeth ac yn y blaen. Gan hynny, rhaid inni dargedu'r grwpiau hynny gan ymdrechu'n arbennig i ddelio â'r perygl penodol sy'n berthnasol iddynt.

Cafwyd araith neu gyflwyniad yn y Cynulliad diwethaf gan bennaeth Gwasanaeth Tân Gogledd Cymru, os cofiaf yn iawn. Yr oedd dau bwynt a wnaeth yn y cyflwyniad hwnnw wedi taro tant yn fy achos i. Yn gyntaf, nododd fod y rhan helaethaf o farwolaethau mewn tanau'n gysylltiedig â chamddefnyddio alcohol neu gyffuriau ac y bychanir y perygl o dân yn aml wrth ymdrin â'r problemau cyffredinol o ran cyffuriau ac alcohol a wynebwn yng Nghymru. Mae'n debyg ei bod yn werth tynnu sylw at hynny, a hynny'n anad dim am ei fod yn rhan o bortffolio'r Gweinidog. Yn yr un modd, cyfeiriodd at y ffaith bod y diffyg ymateb i larymau, pobl yn tynnu batris o larymau ac ati, yn broblem fawr, a'i bod yn bwysig cael offer gwifredig. Os yw rhywun wedi'i analluogi gan gyffuriau ac alcohol, ni wnaiff ymateb i beryglon tân, hyd yn oed os oes batri yn y larwm.

Soniaf am rai materion na chyfeiriwyd atynt ond sy'n bwysig yng nghyd-destun dadl ar losgi bwriadol ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Mae'r pwynt a wnaeth Leanne Wood am y problemau y mae llawer o gymunedau yn y Cymoedd yn eu hwynebu mewn cysylltiad â thanau mynydd yn bwysig. Ni wn a gytuna â mi pan ddywedaf mai'r hyn sy'n peri gofid penodol—ac yr wyf yn siŵr bod ei dadansoddiad o'r rhesymau dros hynny'n gywir ym mron bob achos—yw bod dyfodiad yr injan dân yn aml yn peri parti bach yn y stryd. Mae plant yn neidio ar ben yr injan dân, sy'n beth peryglus, ac yn aml maent yn ceisio neidio i'r cab, gan geisio cychwyn y seiren ac yn y blaen. Felly, yn hytrach na bod y digwyddiadau hynny'n destun pryder ac yn achos perygl i'r gymuned, maent bron â bod yn ddigwyddiad cymdeithasol. Rhaid inni gymryd camau rhagweithiol ar hynny a sicrhau ein bod yn defnyddio digwyddiad o'r fath i addysgu plant am y niwed a barant a'r perygl a

achosant i bobl eraill, yn hytrach na'i fod yn gyfle i gael hwyl ac i chwarae.

At the other end of the scale—and this beggars belief—on their arrival, fire service personnel can be subjected to physical attack by an anti-social element. There are reports of malicious calls being made purely to provide these totally irresponsible individuals with the opportunity to engage in this type of anti-social activity. This is clearly a case where no compassion should be given, and the full rigour of the law must be applied to people who engage in this behaviour. It is simply not good enough to say that it is high jinks or people just having a good time, or that they have problems that may lead to such behaviour.

On responding to fire, I have received reports of instances where access to equipment such as fire hydrants has been an issue. It is generally recognised that we are probably over-supplied with fire hydrants in Wales and that possibly as few as 5 to 10 per cent of hydrants are used regularly. However, fire services turning up to a fire and being unable to access a fire hydrant when they need it is a particularly serious problem. I have not been able to establish how extensive this problem is in practice, and I would be interested if we could find that out. These hydrants are frequently unavailable because of anti-social behaviour. Irresponsible contractors use the hydrants for their own commercial purposes and do not return them to the state in which they found them, and cowboy contractors working for utilities do a botched or second-class job on the public highways and tar or concrete over the places where hydrants should be. Therefore, attacking anti-social behaviour does not only mean dealing with the people who have been mentioned, but also with some of our so-called responsible companies and operators.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae marwolaeth ddisyfyd a thrist yr ymladdwr tân Richard Jenkins yn dangos yn glir inni oblygiadau tanau o bob math a'r peryglon y mae ymladdwyr tân yn eu hwynebu yn feunyddiol. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod pob Aelod yn cydymdeimlo â theulu'r diweddar Richard Jenkins. Wrth gofio'r hyn a ddigwyddodd

Yn yr eithaf arall—ac mae hyn yn anghredadwy bron—gellir cael ymosodiadau corfforol ar staff y gwasanaeth tân gan rai gwrthgymdeithasol. Cafwyd adroddiadau am alwadau maleisus, nas gwnaed ond i roi'r cyfle i'r bobl lwyr anghyfrifol hyn gael ymwneud â'r math hwn o ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Mae'n amlwg bod hynny'n achos lle na ddylid dangos unrhyw dosturi, a rhaid gweithredu'r gyfraith i'r eithaf yn achos rhai sy'n ymddwyn fel hyn. Nid yw'n dderbyniol dweud mai rhialtwch neu hwyl yw hyn, neu fod ganddynt broblemau a allai arwain at ymddygiad o'r fath.

Ynghylch ymateb i alwadau am dân, ceffais adroddiadau am achosion lle y bu'n anodd mynd at offer fel hydrantau. Derbynnir yn gyffredinol fod gennym ormod o hydrantau yng Nghymru, yn ôl pob tebyg, ac mai cyn lleied â 5 i 10 y cant ohonynt a ddefnyddir yn rheolaidd, o bosibl. Er hynny, ceir problem arbennig o ddifrifol pan yw gwasanaethau tân yn dod i ddiffodd tân ac yn methu â mynd at hydrant y mae arnynt angen ei ddefnyddio. Nid wyf wedi gallu canfod pa mor gyffredin yw'r broblem hon, a byddai o ddiddordeb imi gael gwybod. Nid yw'r hydrantau hyn ar gael yn aml oherwydd ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Ceir contractwyr anghyfrifol sy'n defnyddio'r hydrantau i'w dibenion masnachol eu hunain heb eu hadfer i'w cyflwr gwreiddiol, a chontractwyr anfedrus sy'n gweithio i gwmnïau gwasanaethau sy'n gwneud gwaith carbwl neu eilradd ar y priffyrdd ac yn gosod tar neu goncrid ar ben y man y dylai hydrant fod. Felly, mae ymdrin ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn golygu mwy na delio â'r rhai a grybwyllwyd, gan fod rhaid delio hefyd â rhai o'n cwmnïau a gweithredwyr honedig gyfrifol.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: The untimely and sad death of firefighter Richard Jenkins clearly demonstrates the consequences of all kinds and the dangers that firefighters face daily. I am sure that all Members extend their sympathies to the family of the late Richard Jenkins. In light of what happened to him, it is important that we pay tribute to the

iddo, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn talu teyrnged uchel i'r gwaith eithriadol o bwysig a wneir gan y frigâd dân yn gyffredinol i geisio addysgu pobl am beryglon tân.

Yr oedd yn fater o dristwch i mi, pan oedd ymgais i newid amodau gwaith gweithwyr tân yn ddiweddar, mai cymharol ychydig o sylw a roddwyd i'r gwaith rhyngweithiol a wneir gan y frigâd dân â chymunedau lleol ac, yn enwedig, â phobl ifanc, i'w haddysgu ynglŷn â goblygiadau tanau, a pheryglon creu tanau anghyfreithlon.

Mae'n rhaid inni ystyried y cymhellion—beth sydd yn gyrru'r bobl hyn i gynnu tanau? Nid ymgais i geisio eu hesgusodi o gyfrifoldeb yw hyn—mae'n rhaid gosod y cyfrifoldeb arnynt—ond mae'n rhaid inni geisio deall y cymhellion er mwyn sicrhau bod yr enghreifftiau hyn o danau anghyfreithlon yn digwydd yn llai aml. Mae problem o ran cynhwysiant cymdeithasol. Os oes pobl yn ein cymunedau sy'n teimlo nad yw'r gymdeithas yn gosod unrhyw werth ar eu bywydau, yna, o reidrwydd, bydd y bobl hynny'n teimlo nad oes dim o werth mewn cymdeithas ac y gellir gwneud yr hyn a fyddant ag unrhyw elfen o'r gymdeithas, boed yn eiddo neu hyd yn oed yn fywydau pobl. Felly, mae'n rhaid inni weithio'n eithriadol o galed i sicrhau bod polisiau cynhwysiant cymdeithasol yn cael eu gweithredu yn ein cymunedau a bod pobl yn teimlo bod pob unigolyn yn werthfawr i'w gymuned a'i gymdeithas.

Bu llawer o sôn am gost y tanau anghyfreithlon hyn. Ers Ebrill 2003, bu tanau mewn 250 o dai yn ne Cymru, sy'n golygu cost o £38 miliwn i'r trethdalwyr. Nid oes modd, felly, i osgoi difrifoldeb y sefyllfa. Rai blynyddoedd yn ôl rhoddwyd neuadd breswyl yn Aberystwyth ar dân; arweiniodd hynny at gost o £6 miliwn. Fodd bynnag, yn ogystal â hynny, yr oedd problemau dybryd wedi eu hachosi i'r dref a cholodd myfyrwyr eiddo pwysig a gwaith academiaidd pwysig. Er na fu neb farw yn y tân hwnnw, yn ffodus, yr oedd ei oblygiadau yn eithriadol i lawer o bobl.

Soniwyd am daenellwyr dŵr. Mae'r rhain yn eithriadol o bwysig mewn unrhyw sefyllfa lle

extremely important work done by the fire brigade in general to try to educate people about the dangers of fire.

I was saddened by the fact that, when there was an attempt to change firefighters' working conditions recently, relatively little attention was given to the proactive work done by the fire brigade with local communities and, particularly, with young people, to educate them about the consequences of arson, and the danger of lighting illegal fires.

We must consider the motives—what drives these people to light fires? This is not an attempt to try to excuse them of responsibility—we must place the responsibility on them—but we must try to understand the motives to ensure that these acts of arson happen less frequently. There is a problem of social inclusion. If there are people in our communities who feel that society places no value on their lives, those people will, inevitably, feel that there is nothing of value in society and that they can do as they please with any element of society, be it people's property or even their lives. Therefore, we must work extremely hard to ensure that the policies of social inclusion are implemented in our communities and that people feel that every individual is valued by his or her community and society.

There has been much mention of the cost of these illegal fires. Since April 2003, there have been fires in 250 houses in south Wales, at a cost of £38 million to the taxpayers. We cannot avoid, therefore, the seriousness of the situation. Some years ago, a hall of residence in Aberystwyth was set alight; that led to a cost of £6 million. This also caused serious problems for the town, and students lost important property and important academic work. Fortunately, no-one was killed in that fire, but its consequences were serious for many individuals.

Sprinklers have been mentioned. These are extremely important in any situation where

mae llawer o bobl yn byw mewn un adeilad, ac mae'n bwysig eu bod ar gael a'u bod yn hawdd eu defnyddio.

Yn olaf, ar broblem ceir sy'n cael eu gadael, yn aml ar ochr y ffordd, mae sawl Aelod wedi dweud bod y sefyllfa wedi gwella. Fodd bynnag, mae'r sefyllfa yn parhau i achosi pryder.

The last issue of the *Local Government First* periodical states that:

'New figures reveal that the number of abandoned vehicles littering the roads of England and Wales has soared by almost a third in just three years...Research by the Local Government Association shows a 28 per cent rise in illegally dumped cars since 2000.'

I have tabled a written question on this issue to Carwyn Jones, as it is his responsibility, as has Ann Jones on two occasions. It seems that the reply that I received in November 2003—that the Welsh Assembly Government does not have the powers to enforce the 24-hour removal of cars—is the same as the written answer given to Ann Jones in May 2004, where Carwyn Jones states that:

'The Assembly Government does not currently have powers to reduce the notice periods for the removal of abandoned cars...The changes could not be made in Wales, as police powers under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 were not devolved and it was considered that to have the police and local authorities operating different removal periods would lead to confusion.'

The situation therefore remains unchanged, and I ask the Minister to discuss this matter with her colleague, Carwyn Jones, to ensure that we have the powers as soon as possible to enforce that 24-hour removal.

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): There has been consensus in this debate across the parties on our concerns about arson, particularly in relation to anti-social

many people live in one building, and it is important that they are available and that they are easy to use.

Finally, on the problem of abandoned cars, often at the roadside, several Members have said that the situation has improved. However, the situation remains a cause for concern.

Yn rhifyn diwethaf y cylchgrawn *Local Government First* dywedir bod:

ffigurau newydd yn dangos bod nifer y cerbydau wedi'u gadael sy'n blith draphlith ar ffyrdd Cymru a Lloegr wedi saethu i fyny o ymron i un rhan o dair mewn tair blynedd yn unig...Dengys ymchwil gan y Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol fod nifer y ceir a adawyd yn anghyfreithlon wedi codi o 28 y cant er 2000.

Yr wyf wedi cyflwyno cwestiwn ysgrifenedig ar y mater hwn i Carwyn Jones, gan mai ei gyfrifoldeb ef ydyw, fel y gwnaeth Ann Jones ar ddaau achlysur. Ymddengys fod yr ateb a gefais ym mis Tachwedd 2003—sef nad yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n meddu ar bwerau i orfodi symud ceir o fewn 24 awr—yr un fath â'r ateb ysgrifenedig a roddwyd i Ann Jones ym mis Mai 2004, lle y dywed Carwyn Jones:

'Nid oes pwerau gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ar hyn o bryd i leihau'r cyfnodau rhybudd i gael gwared â cheir sydd wedi'u gadael...Nid oedd modd gwneud y newidiadau hyn yng Nghymru, gan nad oedd y pwerau heddlu o dan Ddeddf Rheoli Traffig y Ffyrdd 1984 wedi cael eu datganoli a thybiwyd y byddai caniatáu i'r heddlu a'r awdurdodau lleol weithredu ar sail cyfnodau gwaredu gwahanol yn achosi dryswch.'

Nid yw'r sefyllfa wedi newid, felly, a gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog drafod y mater hwn gyda'i chyd-Weinidog, Carwyn Jones, i sicrhau y cawn bwerau cyn gynted ag y bo modd i orfodi eu symud o fewn 24 awr.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Bu consensws yn y ddadl hon rhwng y pleidiau ynghylch ein pryderon am losgi bwriadol, a hynny mewn cysylltiad ag

behaviour.

ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn benodol.

5.20 p.m.

Some key elements have come across from all speakers, such as the importance of education and engaging young people so that some of these issues do not arise. That is a key issue. We must compliment the work being done by young firefighters and Crucial Crew, run by the Rhondda Cynon Taf community safety partnership; it is an excellent initiative. We must also consider what happens to vulnerable people, and we have talked about houses in multiple occupation and people with substance misuse problems. When we deliver in full on the reports that we have undertaken when the responsibility for fire issues is devolved, we need to bring all these various issues together so that we can have a coherent policy strand across all Assembly portfolios and have all budget lines contributing in some way to dealing with what is a big issue for us in Wales.

William highlighted the concerns of many regarding anti-social behaviour. He also indicated the importance of engagement with the independent sector. I am happy to continue to pursue that.

Peter commented on many issues regarding the housing agenda. I will take forward the sentiment of amendment 2 if it is not carried today.

Ann talked about zero tolerance in terms of fire deaths, and I was pleased to be associated with the FBU in the fire conference in Tenby and with its campaign. Like Ann, I have received many representations on decisions that are being taken regarding fire brigades not automatically responding to fire alarms in certain situations. I am worried about people who might be drunk or high on drugs entering buildings and starting a fire. If the fire service does not respond to such fires, someone will die. Those are real issues that we must consider. As Ann said, there is a great deal of good practice in terms of fire safety, which we must collate and pass on as the responsibility for the fire service is devolved.

Mae rhai elfennau allweddol wedi'u cyfleu gan yr holl siaradwyr, fel pwysigrwydd addysg a chynnwys pobl ifanc fel na fydd rhai o'r materion hyn yn codi. Mae hynny'n fater allweddol. Rhaid inni ganmol gwaith y diffoddwyr tân ifanc a Crucial Crew, sy'n cael ei redeg gan bartneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf; mae'n fenter ragorol. Rhaid inni hefyd ystyried yr hyn a ddigwydd i rai sy'n agored i niwed, ac yr ydym wedi sôn am dai amlfeddiannaeth a rhai sydd â phroblemau o ran camddefnyddio sylweddau. Pan roddwn ar waith y cwbl a geir yn y ddau adroddiad a luniasom ar ôl datganoli'r cyfrifoldeb dros faterion tân, bydd yn rhaid inni ystyried yr holl faterion hyn gyda'i gilydd fel y gallwn gael elfen bolisi gydlynol drwy holl bortffolios y Cynulliad ac fel y bydd yr holl linellau cyllideb yn cyfrannu mewn rhyw fodd at ddelio â'r hyn sy'n bwnc o bwys i ni yng Nghymru.

Tynnodd William sylw at y pryderon sydd gan lawer ynghylch ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Nododd hefyd ei bod yn bwysig ymwneud â'r sector annibynnol. Byddaf yn falch o barhau i wneud hynny.

Gwnaeth Peter sylwadau am sawl mater sy'n ymwneud â'r agenda ar dai. Ystyriaf y farn a fynegir yng ngwelliant 2 os na chaiff ei dderbyn heddiw.

Soniodd Ann am beidio â goddef unrhyw farwolaethau oherwydd tân, ac yr oeddwn yn falch o fod yn gysylltiedig ag Undeb y Brigadau Tân yn y gynhadledd ar dân yn Ninbych-y-pysgod a chyda'i ymgyrch. Yn yr un modd ag Ann, mae llawer wedi cysylltu â mi ynglŷn â phenderfyniadau a wneir ynghylch brigadau tân yn peidio ag ymateb yn awtomatig i larymau tân o dan rai amgylchiadau. Pryderaf ynghylch rhai a allai fod yn feddw neu o dan ddylanwad cyffuriau a âi i mewn i adeilad a chynnau tân. Os na wnaiff y gwasanaeth tân ymateb i danau o'r fath, bydd rhywun yn sicr o farw. Materion pwysig yw'r rhain y mae'n rhaid inni eu hystyried. Fel y dywedodd Ann, ceir llawer iawn o arferion da o ran diogelwch tân, a rhaid inni eu casglu a'u trosglwyddo pan

ddatganolir y cyfrifoldeb dros y gwasanaeth tân.

Leanne mentioned mountain fires, which is an extremely serious issue. Sometimes people innocently start a fire and do not realise what will happen—children start fires by playing with matches, for example. I do not think that fires are always started maliciously, but that is an education issue. Leanne said that the Valleys are now beautiful; I always found steel and coal quite beautiful as they provided tens of thousands of jobs. This issue was liked with truancy and what is happening with young people, which is interesting. Brynle also mentioned that, and it was quite sad to hear that people are writing off 12-year-olds if they do not conform with the academic norm. It is important that we engage people within the education system, whatever skills they have, so that they are a proper part of society.

Cyfeiriodd Leanne at danau mynydd, sy'n fater difrifol dros ben. Weithiau bydd rhai'n cynnau tân heb feddwl ac nid ydynt yn sylweddoli beth a ddigwydd—mae plant yn cynnau tanau drwy chwarae â matsis, er enghraifft. Ni chredaf fod tanau'n cael eu cynnau'n faleisus ym mhob achos, ond mater sy'n ymwneud ag addysg yw hwnnw. Dywedodd Leanne fod y Cymoedd yn brydferth yn awr; yr wyf bob amser wedi meddwl bod dur a glo'n eithaf prydfferth gan eu bod wedi darparu degau o filoedd o swyddi. Cysylltwyd y mater hwn â thriwantiaeth a'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn achos pobl ifanc, ac mae hynny'n ddi-ddorol. Cyfeiriodd Brynle at hynny hefyd, ac yr oedd yn drist iawn clywed bod pobl yn cyfrif rhai 12 mlwydd oed yn fethiant os nad ydynt yn cydymffurfio â'r norm academaidd. Mae'n bwysig inni gynnwys pobl yn y system addysg, pa bynnag sgiliau sydd ganddynt, fel y bydd ganddynt ran iawn mewn cymdeithas.

Janice mentioned the fact that there is an arson season. That is true, and it will be starting during school holidays in some areas. It is important that young people understand the issue. Many excellent points were made, particularly on the issue of abandoned cars. I will certainly consider Rhodri Glyn's point on how the situation regarding abandoned cars has been dealt with across Wales. Brian Gibbons is also right that anti-social behaviour is not only about arson attacks; it is also about people preventing the fire service from being able to respond to fires. I am increasingly concerned about what happens to the emergency services when they respond to fires in Wales and the behaviour towards them. This particularly applies to the fire service. However, if you are unlucky enough to have to go to an accident and emergency unit in the evening, you will see the abuse that personnel there have to suffer, as Jane Hutt will know.

Cyfeiriodd Janice at y ffaith bod tymor llosgi bwriadol. Mae hynny'n wir, a bydd yn dechrau yn ystod y gwyliau ysgol mewn rhai ardaloedd. Mae'n bwysig i bobl ifanc ddeall y mater hwn. Gwnaeth sawl pwynt rhagorol, yn enwedig ar fater ceir a adawyd. Byddaf yn sicr o ystyried y pwynt a wnaeth Rhodri Glyn ar y modd y deliwyd â'r sefyllfa mewn perthynas â cheir a adawyd ledled Cymru. Mae Brian Gibbons yn iawn hefyd wrth ddweud bod ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn ymwneud â mwy na llosgi bwriadol; mae hefyd yn ymwneud â rhai sy'n atal y gwasanaeth tân rhag ymateb i alwadau ynghylch tanau. Yr wyf yn fwyfwy pryderus ynghylch yr hyn a ddigwydd i'r gwasanaethau brys wrth iddynt ddelio â thanau yng Nghymru a'r ymddygiad tuag atynt. Mae hynny'n arbennig o berthnasol i'r gwasanaeth tân. Fodd bynnag, os ydych yn ddigon anffodus i orfod mynd i uned ddamweiniau ac achosion brys yn yr hwyr, gwelwch y trais y mae staff yno'n gorfod ei ddi-ddoddef, fel y gwyr Jane Hutt.

Carl Sargeant: Do you agree that, although prevention is important, arson is an illness? People who start fires are irresponsible. As an ex-firefighter, I know that firefighters put

Carl Sargeant: A ydych yn cytuno, er bod atal yn bwysig, mai salwch yw llosgi bwriadol? Mae'r rhai sy'n cynnau tanau yn ymddwyn yn anghyfrifol. A minnau'n gyn-

their lives at risk every time they enter a building that is on fire. People who are found guilty of arson or anti-social behaviour should be dealt with strongly and they must pay something back to society for the damage that they have caused and for the danger that they have created.

Edwina Hart: I think that everyone appreciates your concerns on that. Arson should be dealt with appropriately. I will look at the content of the debate and take forward the various points made as we deliver the policy. I will be delighted to hold another debate to update the issue in 12 months' time.

We talk about arson in the context of anti-social behaviour. Arson is not anti-social behaviour; it is criminal activity. We are not talking about people taking action innocently. Some fires are deliberate and the appropriate penalties should be maintained by the law.

ddiffoddwr tân, gwn fod diffoddwyr tân yn mentro eu bywyd bob tro yr ânt i adeilad sydd ar dân. Dylid delio'n llym â'r rhai a geir yn euog o losgi bwriadol neu ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a rhaid iddynt dalu rhywbeth yn ôl i gymdeithas am y difrod y maent wedi'i achosi ac am y perygl a greasant.

Edwina Hart: Credaf fod pawb yn deall eich pryderon ynghylch hynny. Dylid delio'n briodol â llosgi bwriadol. Darllenaf y ddadl ac ymdriniaf â'r gwahanol bwyntiau wrth inni roi'r polisi ar waith. Byddaf yn falch iawn o gynnal dadl arall ymhen 12 mis i ymdrin â'r datblygiadau.

Trafodwn losgi bwriadol yng nghyd-destun ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Nid ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yw llosgi bwriadol; gweithgarwch troseddol ydyw. Nid ydym yn sôn am rai sy'n gweithredu'n ddifeddwl. Caiff rhai tanau eu cynnau'n fwrriadol a dylai'r gyfraith bennu'r cosbau priodol.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 1: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
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-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine

Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 2: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
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-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 3: 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
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael

Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 4: For 48, 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
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene

Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 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
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

Motion NDM2003 as amended:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. notes the Assembly Government's development of an all-Wales arson strategy, as part of its commitment to tackling anti-social behaviour;

2. commends the work which has been undertaken to address the problems of arson;

3. welcomes the additional funding provided to tackle arson at an all-Wales and local level;

4. recognises the bravery, professionalism and skill shown by members of our fire and rescue services; and

5. welcomes the engagement with the independent sector with the arson detector dog scheme.

Cynnig NDM2003 wedi'i ddiwygio:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn nodi datblygiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o strategaeth ar losgi bwriadol i Gymru gyfan, fel rhan o'i hymrwymiad i fynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol;

2. yn cymeradwyo'r gwaith a wnaed i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau llosgi bwriadol;

3. yn croesawu'r cyllid ychwanegol a ddarperid i fynd i'r afael â llosgi bwriadol yn lleol ac ar draws Cymru;

4. yn cydnabod y dewrder, y proffesiynoldeb a'r medr a ddangosir gan aelodau ein gwasanaethau tân ac achub; a

5. yn croesawu'r ymwneud â'r sector annibynnol o ran y cynllun cŵn synhwyro tanau bwriadol.

*Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
 Amended motion: 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
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, 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
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
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
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.
Amended motion carried.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close. **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.27 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.27 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-Kneafsey, 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, Peter (Llafur – Labour)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
 Marek, John (Annibynnol – Independent)
 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)