Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings
01/05/2013

Cynnwys Contents

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau
Questions to the Minister for Education and Skills

Cynnig i Ddiwygio Rheolau Sefydlog Rhif 26 a 26A mewn perthynas â'r Cyfnod Ailystyried
Motion to amend Standing Order Nos. 26 and 26A in relation to the Reconsideration Stage

Cynnig i Ddiwygio Rheolau Sefydlog Rhif 21 a 27 mewn perthynas â Chyflwyno Adroddiadau ar Offerynnau Statudol
Motion to amend Standing Order Nos. 21 and 27 in relation to Reporting on Statutory Instruments

Cynnig i Ddiwygio Rheolau Sefydlog Rhif 29 a 30 ar Gydsyniad mewn perthynas â Biliau Senedd y DU
Motion to amend Standing Order Nos. 29 and 30 on Consent in Relation to UK Parliament Bills

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig: Ymddygiad Cleifion yn GIG Cymru
Welsh Conservatives Debate: Patient Behaviour in the Welsh NHS

Dadl Plaid Cymru: Atebolrwydd Democrataidd yn GIG Cymru
Plaid Cymru Debate: Democratic Accountability in the Welsh NHS

Dadl Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru: Safonau Ysgolion
Welsh Liberal Democrats Debate: School Standards

Cyfnod Pleidleisio
Voting Time

Dadl Fer: Adeiladu Rhwydwaith Ffyrdd Gwledig ar gyfer yr Unfed Ganrif ar Hugain: Yr Achos dros Wneud Gwaith Deuoli ar yr A40 yn Sir Benfro
Short Debate: Building a Twenty-first Century Rural Road Network: The Case for Dualling the A40 in Pembrokeshire

Cwestiynau i Weinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth
Questions to the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport

Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 1.30 p.m. gyda'r Llywydd (Rosemary Butler) yn y Gadair.

The Assembly met at 1.30 p.m. with the Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) in the Chair.

13:30

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer

Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

The National Assembly for Wales is now in session.

Mae Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn awr yn y sesiwn.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau

Questions to the Minister for Education and Skills

Addysg Cyfrwng Cymraeg

Welsh Medium Education

14:09

Alun Ffred Jones

Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

1. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am niferoedd y disgyblion sy'n parhau ag addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ar ôl derbyn addysg gynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg? OAQ(4)0254(ESK)

1. Will the Minister make a statement on the number of pupils who continue with Welsh medium education after receiving Welsh medium education in primary school? OAQ(4)0254(ESK)

14:09

Leighton Andrews

Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau / The Minister for Education and Skills

Aseswyd 5,787 o ddigyblion blwyddyn 9 yn y Gymraeg yn 2012. Pan oedd y garfan hon ym mlwyddyn 6, yn 2009, roedd 6,663 o ddigyblion wedi eu hasesu yn y Gymraeg, sy'n ostyngiad o 12.6% rhwng blynyddoedd 6 a 9.

In 2012, 5,787 pupils were assessed in Welsh in year 9. When this cohort was in year 6, in 2009, 6,663 pupils were assessed in Welsh, which is a decrease of 12.6% between years 6 and 9.

Alun Ffred Jones [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Mae'n debyg mai'r cwestiwn cyntaf i chi fyddai: a ydych yn hapus gyda'r cwymp hwnnw yn y niferoedd? A oes gennych unrhyw gynllun neu strategaeth i geisio ymateb i'r cwymp a sicrhau bod gan ddisgyblion Gymraeg o safon digon da i fwrw ymlaen gyda'u haddysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg?

It seems that the first question to you would be: are you content with that decrease in the numbers? Do you have any plans or strategies to try to respond to that decline, ensuring that pupils' Welsh is of a high enough standard for them to continue their education through the medium of Welsh?

14:10

Leighton Andrews [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

In fact, the decrease between the numbers assessed in Welsh in year 6 and year 9 has become less in recent years and is now the lowest since 2002, which is the earliest year for which we have data. Therefore, we are seeing things moving in the right direction. As the Member will be aware, local authorities will have to draw up their Welsh in education strategic plans on a statutory basis in future, which will enable the Welsh Government to challenge those plans if we think that they are deficient.

Yn wir, mae'r gostyngiad rhwng y niferoedd a aseswyd yn y Gymraeg ym mlwyddyn 6 a blwyddyn 9 wedi lleihau yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf ac mae bellach ar ei lefel isaf ers 2002, sef y flwyddyn gynharaf y mae gennym ddata ar ei chyfer. Felly, gwelwn fod pethau'n symud i'r cyfeiriad cywir. Fel y gŵyr yr Aelod, bydd yn rhaid i awdurdodau lleol lunio eu cynlluniau strategol Cymraeg mewn addysg mewn modd statudol yn y dyfodol, a fydd yn galluogi Llywodraeth Cymru i herio'r cynlluniau hynny os credwn eu bod yn ddiffygiol.

14:10

Nick Ramsay [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Minister, I am sure that you are aware that I have been contacted by a number of constituents who are concerned about the lack of secondary Welsh-medium education in the Gwent area. Currently, Ysgol Gyfun Gwynllyw is the only secondary school in that area offering Welsh-medium secondary education and parents are often frustrated that, if their children study Welsh locally at a primary level, there is either not a place or they have a place but it involves a lot of travelling for them outside their area. I appreciate that this is a difficult problem to get around, but what advice and guidance can you give local authorities to provide that secondary Welsh-medium education where, as Alun Ffred Jones has said, it is wanted?

Weinidog, fel y gwyddoch mae'n siŵr gennyf, mae nifer o'm hetholwyr wedi cysylltu â mi ynghylch diffyg addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg uwchradd yn ardal Gwent. Ar hyn o bryd, Ysgol Gyfun Gwynllyw yw'r unig ysgol uwchradd yn yr ardal sy'n cynnig addysg uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg ac mae rhieni'n aml yn teimlo'n rhwystredig, os yw eu plant yn astudio'r Gymraeg yn lleol ar lefel gynradd, nad oes lle iddynt neu os oes lle, bod yn rhaid iddynt deithio'n bell y tu allan i'w hardal. Sylweddolaf fod hon yn broblem anodd i'w datrys, ond pa gyngor ac arweiniad y gallwch eu rhoi i awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg uwchradd lle, fel y dywedodd Alun Ffred Jones, mae galw amdani?

14:11

Leighton Andrews [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

I have visited Ysgol Gyfun Gwynllyw on a number of occasions, and I am well aware of the increasing demand that there seems to be in Gwent for secondary provision through the medium of Welsh. As I said in response to the Member for Arfon, local authorities, in their Welsh in education strategic plans, will have to declare what they are planning to do in terms of provision. As a result of the Act that we passed earlier this year, local authorities will also have to assess effectively parental demand for Welsh-medium education, which will enable us to assess whether they are taking a proper look at that demand and will enable us to challenge them on the plans that they are putting forward.

Rwyf wedi ymweld ag Ysgol Gyfun Gwynllyw ar sawl achlysur, ac rwy'n ymwybodol iawn o'r galw cynyddol yng Ngwent am ddarpariaeth uwchradd drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Fel y dywedais mewn ymateb i'r Aelod dros Arfon, bydd yn rhaid i awdurdodau lleol, fel rhan o'u cynlluniau strategol Cymraeg mewn addysg, ddatgan beth maent yn bwriadu ei wneud o ran darpariaeth. O ganlyniad i'r Ddeddf a basiwyd gennym yn gynharach eleni, bydd yn rhaid i awdurdodau lleol hefyd asesu'r galw gan rieni am addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg mewn modd effeithiol, a fydd yn ein galluogi i asesu a ydynt yn ystyried y galw hwnnw'n briodol ac yn ein galluogi i herio'r cynlluniau a gyflwynir ganddynt.

14:12

Peter Black [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Minister, you will know that pupils in Welsh-medium schools do numeracy and literacy tests in English, Welsh and mathematics. However, in English-medium schools, pupils are just tested in English and mathematics. Is there any particular reason why, given that pupils in English-medium schools have to do Welsh to GCSE level, they are not being tested in Welsh as well?

Weinidog, fe wyddoch fod disgyblion mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg yn sefyll profion rhifedd a llythrennedd yn Saesneg, Cymraeg a mathemateg. Fodd bynnag, mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg, dim ond mewn Saesneg a mathemateg y caiff disgyblion eu profi. A oes unrhyw reswm penodol, gan gofio bod yn rhaid i ddisgyblion mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg astudio Cymraeg hyd at lefel TGAU, pam nad ydynt hefyd yn cael eu profi yn y Gymraeg?

14:12 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

We are looking for a different level of knowledge when we come to assess these things. We are essentially looking at core literacy skills, and we would not expect pupils learning Welsh as a second language to have equivalent levels of literacy as those who are genuinely bilingual from an early age. It is important that we understand those differences.

Rydym yn chwilio am lefel wahanol o wybodaeth wrth asesu'r pethau hyn. Yn ei hanfod, rydym yn chwilio am sgiliau llythrennedd craidd, ac ni fyddem yn disgwyl i ddisgyblion sy'n dysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith feddu ar lefelau llythrennedd sy'n cyfateb i lefelau'r rheini sy'n wirioneddol ddwyieithog o oedran cynnar. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn deall y gwahaniaethau hynny.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Awdurdodau Addysg Lleol

Local Education Authorities

14:13 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

2. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am nifer yr awdurdodau addysg lleol yn Nwyrain De Cymru sy'n destun mesurau arbennig? OAQ(4)0255(ESK)

2. Will the Minister make a statement concerning the number of local education authorities within South Wales East who are in special measures? OAQ(4)0255(ESK)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:13 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

The number of authorities in special measures within the south-Wales east consortium is unacceptable.

Mae nifer yr awdurdodau sy'n destun mesurau arbennig o fewn consortiwm y de-ddwyrain yn annerbyniol.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:13 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am grateful for the Minister's answer. He will know that four out of the six local authorities are in special measures. Will he undertake to give a report to the Assembly, at a time of his choosing, regarding how those authorities are beginning to comply with the standards that he has, quite correctly, set?

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am ateb y Gweinidog. Bydd yn ymwybodol bod pedwar o'r chwe awdurdod lleol yn destun mesurau arbennig. A wnaiff gytuno i roi adroddiad i'r Cynulliad, ar adeg sy'n gyfleus iddo, ynghylch sut mae'r awdurdodau hynny yn dechrau cydymffurfio â'r safonau a bennwyd ganddo, a hynny'n gywir ddigon?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:13 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Yes, I am happy to do that. Obviously, I have already updated the Assembly on the measures that we have taken as a Government to address these issues, and I expect to provide further updates soon on some of the authorities in question.

Ydw, rwy'n barod i wneud hynny. Yn amlwg, rwyf eisoes wedi rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cynulliad am y camau a gymerwyd gennym fel Llywodraeth i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn, a byddaf yn rhoi rhagor o wybodaeth am rai o'r awdurdodau dan sylw yn fuan.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:13 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

I call on the Plaid Cymru spokesperson, Simon Thomas.

Galwaf ar lefarydd Plaid Cymru, Simon Thomas.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:13 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Weinidog, yr wythnos diwethaf, clywsom gan Ymddiriedolaeth Addysg CfBT, sy'n rhedeg y rhaglen gefnogaeth genedlaethol, ei bod yn disgwyl y byddai 10% o'r gefnogaeth i godi safonau yn dod o'r rhaglen honno ac y byddai 90% yn dod o'r consortia rhanbarthol. A ydych yn cytuno gyda'r rhaniad hwn rhwng cyfrifoldebau rhanbarthol a chenedlaethol? Os ydych yn cytuno—neu'n anghytuno—beth ydych yn disgwyl i'r consortia ei wneud i godi safonau, yn benodol yn y de-ddwyrain, a sut y byddech yn disgwyl gweld cynnydd yn y de-ddwyrain?

Minister, last week, we heard from the CfBT Education Trust, which runs the national support programme, that it expected 10% of the support to increase standards to come from that programme and that 90% would come from the regional consortia. Do you agree with that separation between the regional and national responsibilities? If you agree—or disagree—what do you expect the consortia to be doing to increase standards, particularly in south-east Wales, and how would you expect to see progress in south-east Wales?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:14 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We have funded the consortia to develop school improvement services on a regional basis. As part of their core responsibilty, they should be undertaking this work. The Member will be aware of the pupil deprivation grant, which is also supporting a series of initiatives in respect of literacy and numeracy, as is the school effectiveness grant. Therefore, the funding is in place. The national support programme is additional support that is targeted particularly at the literacy and numeracy framework. That will also provide focused support for those schools that need it. However, this is not a question for only those authorities in the south-east that are in special measures; this is also a question for the whole of Wales, and I think that the support is in place for the consortia.

Rydym wedi ariannu'r consortia er mwyn datblygu gwasanaethau gwella ysgolion yn rhanbarthol. Fel rhan o'u cyfrifoldeb craidd, dylent fod yn gwneud y gwaith hwn. Bydd yr Aelod yn ymwybodol o'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion, sydd hefyd yn cefnogi cyfres o fentrau mewn perthynas â llythrennedd a rhifedd, yn ogystal â'r grant effeithiolrwydd ysgolion. Felly, mae'r cyllid ar gael. Mae'r rhaglen gymorth genedlaethol yn cynnig cymorth ychwanegol wedi'i dargedu'n benodol at y fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd. Bydd hynny hefyd yn rhoi cymorth penodol i'r ysgolion hynny sydd ei angen. Fodd bynnag, nid mater i'r awdurdodau hynny yn y de-ddwyrain sy'n destun mesurau arbennig yn unig yw hyn; mae'n fater i Gymru gyfan hefyd, a chredaf fod y cymorth ar gael ar gyfer y consortia.

14:15 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Diolch, Weinidog, ac rwyf yn cytuno â llawer o hynny. Dywedodd yr Athro David Reynolds yn yr un gynhadledd yr wythnos diwethaf nad adnoddau oedd y brif broblem yn y fan hon, ond codi lefel proffesiynoldeb y gweithlu. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, gan mai dim ond 4% o athrawon o'r ardal dan sylw a aeth i'r gynhadledd ar godi safonau, darllen a rhifedd, sef y gynhadledd fframwaith yng Nghas-gwent, a oedd yn dweud bod athrawon yn deall y fframwaith rhifedd a llythrennedd newydd, pa sicrwydd allwch chi ei roi, Weinidog, na fydd y fframwaith diweddaraf yn methu fel yr un cynt?

Thank you, Minister, and I agree with much of that. Professor David Reynolds said in the same conference last week that resources were not the main problem here, but increasing the level of professionalism of the workforce. In that context, as only 4% of teachers in the area in question who attended the conference on raising standards in literacy and numeracy, that is, the framework conference in Chepstow, who said that teachers understood the new numeracy and literacy framework, what assurances can you give, Minister, that the latest framework will not fail like the previous one?

14:15 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The previous skills framework was not set out on a statutory basis, unlike the literacy and numeracy framework that we have published over the last 12 months and consulted upon widely. Significant materials and resources are available on the Learning Wales website that can be adapted for use in schools, and I know that teachers are looking at those.

Nid oedd i'r fframwaith sgiliau blaenorol sail statudol, yn wahanol i'r fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd a gyhoeddwyd gennym dros y 12 mis diwethaf, ac a fu'n destun ymgynghori eang. Mae deunyddiau ac adnoddau sylweddol ar gael ar wefan Dysgu Cymru y gellir eu haddasu i'w defnyddio mewn ysgolion, a gwn fod athrawon yn defnyddio'r rheini.

Addysg Uwch

Higher Education

14:16 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

3. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ei gynlluniau ar gyfer addysg uwch yng Ngogledd Cymru? OAQ(4)0261(ESK)

3. Will the Minister provide an update on his plans for higher education in North Wales? OAQ(4)0261(ESK)

14:16 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The review of higher education in north-east Wales will report in June and I will make a statement later in the summer.

Cyflwynir adroddiad ar yr adolygiad o addysg uwch yn y gogledd-ddwyrain ym mis Mehefin a byddaf yn gwneud datganiad yn ddiweddarach yn yr haf.

14:16 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, I am sure that you appreciate the value of research in STEM subjects that is carried out in universities in north Wales, and the importance of supporting the commercial application of that research. What recent discussions have you have had with the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport over the sale of Bangor Technium CAST, given that the Welsh Government retains ownership? What priority is the Welsh Government putting on value for money, given that the total cost of the project was £17.8 million?

Weinidog, rwy'n siŵr eich bod yn gwerthfawrogi gwerth ymchwil ym maes pynciau STEM a wneir mewn prifysgolion yn y gogledd, a phwysigrwydd cefnogi'r broses o gymwyso'r ymchwil honno yn fasnachol. Pa drafodaethau rydych wedi'u cael yn ddiweddar gyda Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth ynghylch gwerthu CAST Technium ym Mangor, o gofio bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn berchen ar y ganolfan o hyd? I ba raddau y mae sicrhau gwerth am arian yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru, o gofio mai cyfanswm cost y prosiect oedd £17.8 miliwn?

14:17 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have had conversations with the Minister for the economy in the past on this matter, and there have been discussions between officials in our departments. If she wants to raise those issues, the responsibility for that area rests with that Minister.

Rwyf wedi trafod y mater hwn â Gweinidog yr economi yn y gorffennol, a chafwyd trafodaethau rhwng swyddogion yn ein hadrannau. Os yw'n awyddus i godi'r materion hynny, cyfrifoldeb y Gweinidog hwnnw yw'r maes hwnnw.

14:17 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae hyfforddi ym maes nyrsio a therapi galwedigaethol wedi bod allan i dendr yn ddiweddar. Bydd hyfforddi nyrsio yn digwydd ym Mhrifysgol Bangor a hyfforddi therapi galwedigaethol ym Mhrifysgol Glyndŵr. Mae gofyn i'r ddau gwrs fod yn ddwyieithog, ond nid oes traddodiad gan Brifysgol Glyndŵr o ddysgu dwyieithog o gwbl. Sut y gallwch ein sicrhau y bydd y ddarpariaeth honno yn safonol ac effeithiol?

Training in the field of nursing and occupational therapy has been out to tender recently. Nursing training will take place at Bangor University and occupational therapy training at Glyndŵr University. There is a need for both courses to be bilingual, but Glyndŵr University does not have any tradition of bilingual teaching at all. How can you assure us that that provision will be of a certain quality and that it will be effective?

14:18 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It is important that we see collaboration between higher education institutions, not least in north Wales, in the provision of services. I will go back and look at the situation that the Member has outlined. We have repeatedly made the case for institutions to collaborate and to develop that support. This might be a particularly good example of where collaboration would be appropriate.

Mae'n bwysig bod sefydliadau addysg uwch yn cydweithio wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau, yn enwedig yn y gogledd. Byddaf yn ystyried y sefyllfa a amlinellwyd gan yr Aelod. Rydym wedi dadlau dro ar ôl tro fod angen i sefydliadau gydweithio a datblygu'r gefnogaeth honno. Gallai hyn fod yn enghraifft arbennig o dda o achos lle byddai cydweithio'n briodol.

14:18 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, earlier this week we heard the sad news that the Wrexham science festival is to be cancelled for this year. I am sure that you will recognise that these types of engagement events are really important in encouraging young people to enjoy science and to take it forward at a higher level. What assistance can the Welsh Government offer to Glyndŵr University and its partners to ensure that future science festivals can take place?

Weinidog, clywsom yn gynharach yr wythnos hon y newyddion trist bod gŵyl wyddoniaeth Wrecsam wedi'i chanslo eleni. Rwy'n siŵr y byddwch yn cydnabod bod digwyddiadau ymgysylltu o'r fath yn bwysig iawn o ran annog pobl ifanc i fwynhau gwyddoniaeth a'i hastudio ar lefel uwch. Pa gymorth y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei gynnig i Brifysgol Glyndŵr a'i phartneriaid i sicrhau y gellir cynnal gwyliau gwyddoniaeth yn y dyfodol?

14:18 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We have made significant provision available in respect of the support for science, including to Techniquest in north Wales as well as in south Wales. I think that she should be directing her question to the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport.

Rydym wedi gwneud darpariaeth sylweddol er mwyn cefnogi gwyddoniaeth, gan gynnwys cymorth i Techniquest yn y gogledd yn ogystal ag yn y de. Credaf y dylai gyfeirio ei chwestiwn at Weinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth.

Disgyblion ag Anghenion Arbennig

Pupils with Special Needs

14:19 **Llyr Huws Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

4. Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau cymorth i ddisgyblion ag anghenion arbennig o ran cael addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg? OAQ(4)0259(ESK)

4. What plans does the Welsh Government have to ensure support for pupils with special needs in getting Welsh medium education? OAQ(4)0259(ESK)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:19 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Mae dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i ddiwallu anghenion disgyblion sydd angen addysg ddwyieithog. Mae'n ofynnol iddynt nodi'u cynigion ar gyfer dysgwyr ag anghenion arbennig yn eu cynlluniau strategol addysg Gymraeg. Bydd hyn yn dod yn statudol o dan Ddeddf Safonau a Threfniadaeth Ysgolion (Cymru) 2013.

Local authorities have a duty to meet the needs of pupils requiring bilingual education. They are required to set out their proposals for learners with special needs within their Welsh in education strategic plans. This will become a statutory requirement under the School Standards and Organisation Act (Wales) 2013.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:19 **Llyr Huws Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

Diolch i chi am yr ateb hwnnw, ac rwy'n gwerthfawrogi hynny. Yn anffodus, y realiti ar lawr gwlad yw bod diffyg cynnydd difrifol yn y maes hwn, sydd wedi peri rhwystredigaeth sylweddol i ddisgyblion, rhieni a nifer o bobl eraill. Felly, a wnewch chi ysgrifennu at yr awdurdodau lleol yn tanlinellu eich disgwyliadau fel Llywodraeth er mwyn sicrhau bod mwy o gynnydd, oherwydd mae gormod o lusgo traed wedi bod?

Thank you for that response, and I do appreciate that. Unfortunately, the reality on the ground is that there is a serious lack of progress in this area, which has caused significant frustration to pupils, parents and many others. Therefore, will you write to the local authorities highlighting your expectations as a Government in order to ensure that more progress is made, because there has been too much dragging of feet?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:20 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Rwy'n hapus i wneud hynny.

I am happy to do so.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:20 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, there is a significant variation in budgeted gross expenditure on special educational needs provision per pupil across Wales in our 22 local authorities. What action is the Welsh Government taking to ensure that provision for Welsh-language and Welsh-medium SEN is adequate, particularly in those areas where less Welsh is spoken?

Weinidog, mae amrywiad sylweddol o ran gwariant gros wedi'i gyllidebu ar ddarpariaeth anghenion addysgol arbennig fesul disgybl ledled Cymru yn ein 22 awdurdod lleol. Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer AAA Cymraeg a chyfrwng Cymraeg yn ddigonol, yn enwedig yn yr ardaloedd hynny lle caiff llai o Gymraeg ei siarad?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:20 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

This is a challenge in certain areas in Wales, and it is a challenge that the Member opposite has raised on occasion. If the Member has any particular examples in mind, I suggest that he writes to me and I will look into those situations.

Mae hyn yn her mewn rhai ardaloedd yng Nghymru, ac yn her y mae'r Aelod gyferbyn wedi ei chodi o bryd i'w gilydd. Os oes gan yr Aelod unrhyw enghreifftiau penodol, awgrymaf y dylai ysgrifennu ataf a byddaf yn ymchwilio i'r sefyllfaoedd hynny.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:21 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Weinidog, ategaf sylwadau Llyr Huws Gruffydd. Hefyd, wrth i ni symud o ddatganiadau anghenion ychwanegol i system o gynlluniau datblygu personol, a fydd yn angenrheidiol i'r cynlluniau hynny adlewyrchu cefndir ieithyddol y teulu ac anghenion ieithyddol y plentyn wrth i'r awdurdod addysg ddarparu ar gyfer y plentyn hwnnw?

Minister, I endorse the comments of Llyr Huws Gruffydd. Also, as we move from additional needs statements to a system of personal development plans, will it be essential for those plans to reflect the linguistic background of the family and the linguistic needs of the child as the LEA makes provision for that child?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:21 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Yes, these are personal development plans that we are talking about, so we would expect them to cover every aspect of the individual's situation.

Bydd, cynlluniau datblygu personol yw'r hyn sydd dan sylw, felly byddem yn disgwyl iddynt ymdrin â phob agwedd ar sefyllfa'r unigolyn.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:21 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

There has been movement towards the provision of additional learning needs provision through consortia. Some of those plans in north Wales will also look at cross-border provision and there is some concern locally that provision in the Welsh language, which, as you have acknowledged, is weak in some instances, could be strengthened through regional provision, but proper account is not being taken of those linguistic needs.

Gwelwyd tuedd tuag at gynnig darpariaeth anghenion dysgu ychwanegol drwy gonsortia. Bydd rhai o'r cynlluniau hynny yn y gogledd hefyd yn ystyried y ddarpariaeth drawsffiniol ac mae peth pryder yn lleol y gellid atgyfnerthu darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg, sydd, fel yr ydych wedi'i gydnabod, yn wan mewn mannau, drwy ddarpariaeth ranbarthol, ond nid yw'r anghenion ieithyddol hynny yn cael ystyriaeth briodol.

14:22 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

There is a general issue, first, about the proper location for more complex services for students with additional learning needs that would need to be organised on a regional basis rather than a local authority basis, sometimes on a national basis and sometimes, because of the particular nature of the individual situation, support may be required from more than a single country. However, I agree with him that where there are specific linguistic needs, we need to see what we can do to accommodate those within Wales.

Cyfyd mater cyffredinol, yn gyntaf, o ran lleoliad priodol gwasanaethau mwy cymhleth ar gyfer myfyrwyr ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol y byddai angen eu trefnu'n rhanbarthol yn hytrach nag ar sail awdurdod lleol, weithiau'n genedlaethol ac weithiau, oherwydd natur benodol y sefyllfa unigol, gallai fod angen cymorth gan fwy nag un wlad. Fodd bynnag, cytunaf ag ef, lle mae anghenion ieithyddol penodol, fod angen inni ystyried beth y gallwn ei wneud i ddiwallu'r anghenion hynny yng Nghymru.

Y Ganolfan Astudiaeth Gwyddoniaeth a Thechnoleg

The Centre for Science and Technology Studies

14:22 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

5. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am brifysgolion Cymru o ran Safleoedd Leiden 2013 y Ganolfan Astudiaethau Gwyddoniaeth a Thechnoleg (CWTS)? OAQ(4)0258(ESK)

5. Will the Minister make a statement on the Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS) Leiden Ranking 2013 of Welsh universities? OAQ(4)0258(ESK)

14:23 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am pleased that Cardiff University has largely maintained its place in these rankings.

Rwy'n falch bod Prifysgol Caerdydd wedi cynnal ei safle yn y rhestr hon i raddau helaeth.

14:23 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This system, as you know, measures advanced indicators of scientific impact, collaboration and the number of citations that any research attracts. Even though, as you said, Cardiff maintained its ranking, not one Welsh university was in the top 100, despite universities from similar-sized countries being able to achieve that ranking. What steps is your Government taking to make Wales a destination for science and innovation?

Mae'r system hon, fel y gwyddoch, yn mesur uwch-ddangosyddion effaith wyddonol, cydweithio a nifer y cyfeiriadau a wneir at unrhyw ymchwil. Er bod Caerdydd, fel y dywedasoch, wedi cynnal ei safle, nid oedd yr un o brifysgolion Cymru ymhlith y 100 uchaf, er i brifysgolion o wledydd tebyg eu maint lwyddo i gyrraedd y safle hwnnw. Pa gamau y mae eich Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod Cymru yn gartref i wyddoniaeth ac arloesedd?

14:23 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We have invested significantly through the Sêr Cymru scheme, which is a £50 million initiative between my department and the department of the Minister for the economy, with support from HEFCW, to ensure that we can recruit top scientific names into Welsh higher education institutions, who can build strong research teams around them. That was a significant initiative that arose from the proposals of the Chief Scientific Adviser for Wales. May I, at this point, Llywydd, paid tribute to the work done by Professor John Harries as the chief scientific adviser, given his recent retirement?

Rydym wedi buddsoddi'n sylweddol drwy gynllun Sêr Cymru, sef menter gwerth £50 miliwn rhwng fy adran i ac adran Gweinidog yr economi, gyda chymorth gan CCAUC, er mwyn sicrhau y gallwn recriwtio enwau blaenllaw ym maes gwyddoniaeth i sefydliadau addysg uwch yng Nghymru, a all feithrin timau ymchwil cryf o'u hamgylch. Roedd hynny'n fenter bwysig a ddeilliodd o gynigion Prif Gynghorydd Gwyddonol Cymru. Hoffwn, yn awr, Lywydd, dalu teyrnged i'r gwaith a wnaed gan yr Athro John Harries fel y prif gynghorydd gwyddonol, o ystyried ei ymddeoliad yn ddiweddar.

14:24 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, one thing that the latest Leiden ranking demonstrates is that universities in relatively small European countries, such as the Netherlands, are still able to compete with the best in the world. You are right that Cardiff is two hundred and forty sixth, and it is the only Welsh university that appears in the 500 listed. Can you confirm what steps you will be taking to encourage greater collaboration between Welsh and Dutch universities during this Assembly? In addition to the wealth of engineering expertise in dealing with flooding risk, for example, there is significant potential for collaboration on fisheries, life sciences and other priority areas in your 'Science for Wales' strategy. I should declare an interest because I am the product of a Welsh-Dutch union. [Laughter.]

Weinidog, un peth y mae rhestr ddiweddaraf Leiden yn ei ddangos yw bod prifysgolion mewn gwledydd cymharol fach yn Ewrop, fel yr Iseldiroedd, yn dal i allu cystadlu â goreuon y byd. Mae'n wir dweud bod Caerdydd wedi'i rhestru yn safle 246, a hon yw'r unig brifysgol yng Nghymru sy'n ymddangos ymhlith y 500 a restrwyd. A allwch gadarnhau pa gamau y byddwch yn eu cymryd i annog mwy o gydweithio rhwng prifysgolion yng Nghymru a'r Iseldiroedd yn ystod y Cynulliad hwn? Yn ogystal â'r cyfoeth o arbenigedd ym maes peirianneg, er enghraifft, i ymdrin â pherygl llifogydd, mae cryn botensial i gydweithio ym maes pysgodfeydd, gwyddorau bywyd a meysydd eraill â blaenoriaeth yn eich strategaeth 'Gwyddoniaeth i Gymru'. Dylwn ddatgan buddiant a minnau'n ffrwyth undeb rhwng Cymru a'r Iseldiroedd. [Chwerthin.]

14:25 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I think that the onus on this really does reside on the individual vice-chancellors of the different higher education institutions in Wales. I am pleased that the vice-chancellor of Cardiff has been the chair of Universities UK's international committee and has very good links across the world in that role. I would hope that we would see, over future years, greater links between Wales and other nations in the field of research.

Credaf mai mater i is-gangellorion y sefydliadau addysg uwch gwahanol yng Nghymru yw hyn. Rwy'n falch bod is-ganghellor Caerdydd wedi bod yn gadeirydd ar bwyllgor rhyngwladol Prifysgolion y DU a bod ganddo gysylltiadau da iawn ledled y byd yn rhinwedd y swydd honno. Hoffwn weld mwy o gysylltiadau rhwng Cymru a gwledydd eraill ym maes ymchwil dros y blynyddoedd i ddod.

Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg

Welsh in Education Strategic Plan

14:25 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

6. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am asesiad ei adran o Gynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg Powys ar gyfer 2013-2014? OAQ(4)0264(ESK)

6. Will the Minister provide an update on his department's assessment of Powys' Welsh in Education Strategic Plan for 2013-2014? OAQ(4)0264(ESK)

14:25 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Powys local authority submitted its Welsh in education strategic plan in December 2012. Written feedback was provided to the authority in March 2013. Welsh Government officials will shortly arrange a meeting with officials from Powys local authority to discuss this feedback.

Cyflwynodd awdurdod lleol Powys ei gynllun strategol Cymraeg mewn addysg ym mis Rhagfyr 2012. Rhoddwyd adborth ysgrifenedig i'r Awdurdod ym mis Mawrth 2013. Bydd swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru yn trefnu cyfarfod â swyddogion o awdurdod lleol Powys yn fuan er mwyn trafod yr adborth hwn.

14:26 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for your answer, Minister. You will be aware that there are real local concerns in Carno that Powys County Council's proposal to close its school goes fundamentally against the authority's strategic plan, particularly as projected pupil numbers are positive. I understand that, within the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013, there are powers that will allow you to approve or reject individual local authorities' WESPs if they do not demonstrate how these local targets to expand Welsh-medium education can be achieved. Until that Act is enacted, what mechanisms do you have at your disposal now to challenge a WESP if you think that it is not delivering against the wider Welsh Government's strategic aims?

Diolch am eich ateb, Weinidog. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod pryderon lleol gwirioneddol yng Ngharno fod cynnig Cyngor Sir Powys i gau ei hysgol yn mynd yn gwbl groes i gynllun strategol yr awdurdod, yn enwedig gan fod nifer y disgyblion a ragwelir yn gadarnhaol. Deallaf fod Bil Safonau a Threfniadaeth Ysgolion (Cymru) 2013 yn rhoi pwerau i'ch galluogi i gymeradwyo neu wrthod Cynlluniau Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg awdurdodau lleol unigol os nad ydynt yn dangos sut y gellir cyflawni'r targedau lleol hyn i ehangu addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Hyd nes y deddfir Ddeddf honno, pa systemau sydd gennych ar waith i herio Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg os credwch nad yw'n cyflawni amcanion strategol ehangach Llywodraeth Cymru?

14:26 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

My officials can always provide feedback on the WESPs, and that is what we have done in the case of Powys. I never comment on any proposals regarding school organisation that may come to me for determination.

Gall fy swyddogion bob amser roi adborth ar y Cynlluniau Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg, ac rydym wedi gwneud hynny ym Mhowys. Nid wyf byth yn gwneud sylwadau ar unrhyw gynigion sy'n ymwneud â threfniadaeth ysgol a all ddod ger fy mron i'w penderfynu.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:27 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Mae pethau da yn digwydd o ran addysg Gymraeg ym Mhowys. Rwy'n edrych ymlaen at weld yr ysgol newydd, Ysgol Gymraeg Dyffryn y Glowyr, wythnos nesaf. Ond, yng ngogledd y sir, fel sydd wedi ei amlinellu, mae pryder nad oes cynllunio digonol ar gyfer addysg uwchradd yn y Gymraeg, ac wrth gwrs rydych newydd glywed am y pryderon o ran Carno. Pa fath o arweinyddiaeth mae'ch swyddogion yn gallu ei rhoi i swyddogion Cyngor Sir Powys i wneud yn siŵr bod yr hyn maen nhw'n ei wneud yn lleol yn cwrdd â'ch amcanion a'ch gofynion chi yn genedlaethol?

There are some good things happening in terms of Welsh-medium education in Powys. I look forward to seeing the new school, Ysgol Gymraeg Dyffryn y Glowyr, next week. However, in the north of the county, as has been highlighted, there is concern that there is inadequate planning for secondary Welsh-medium education, and, of course, you have just heard about the concerns in Carno. What kind of lead can your officials give to Powys County Council officials to ensure that what they do locally actually meets your objectives and requirements at a national level?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:27 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

As I have already explained, my officials have already given feedback on Powys's Welsh in education strategic plan, and meetings will be forthcoming.

Fel yr wyf eisoes wedi esbonio, mae fy swyddogion eisoes wedi rhoi adborth ar gynllun strategol Cymraeg mewn addysg Powys, a chaiff cyfarfodydd eu cynnal maes o law.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:27 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

The plan identifies that there is a postcode lottery for pupils in Powys progressing from key stage 3 to key stage 4 through the medium of Welsh, and that there are particular weaknesses in the mid and south Powys region. I declare an interest because my children are educated in that region. The plans are to create category 2B schools in Brecon High School and Builth Wells High School, but there is no formal evaluation of progress towards that goal until 2015. Are you satisfied that Powys County Council is being ambitious enough in ensuring that our children in mid and south Powys are able to pursue their education through the medium of Welsh to the age of 16, building on the great developments that we have had at primary school level?

Mae'r cynllun yn nodi bod disgyblion ym Mhowys yn wynebu loteri cod post wrth symud ymlaen o gyfnod allweddol 3 i gyfnod allweddol 4 drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, a bod gwendidau penodol yn rhanbarth canol a de Powys. Rwy'n datgan buddiant gan fod fy mhlant yn cael eu haddysgu yn y rhanbarth hwnnw. Y bwriad yw creu ysgolion categori 2B yn Ysgol Uwchradd Aberhonddu ac Ysgol Uwchradd Llanfair-ym-Muallt, ond ni fydd unrhyw werthusiad ffurfiol o gynnydd tuag at y nod hwnnw tan 2015. A ydych yn fodlon bod Cyngor Sir Powys wedi bod yn ddigon uchelgeisiol i sicrhau bod ein plant yng nghanol a de Powys yn gallu astudio drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg hyd at 16 oed, gan ategu'r datblygiadau mawr a welwyd mewn ysgolion cynradd?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:28 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

The plan that it has provided provides a basis for dialogue between the Welsh Government and Powys County Council on its plans for Welsh-medium education. Since my officials will discuss this in more detail with the local authority, I invite Members who have any views on this to write to me, and those comments can be taken into account in those discussions.

Mae'r cynllun a ddarparwyd yn rhoi'r sail i ddeialog rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a Chyngor Sir Powys ynghylch ei gynlluniau ar gyfer addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Gan y bydd fy swyddogion yn trafod hyn yn fanylach gyda'r awdurdod lleol, estynaf wahoddiad i Aelodau a chanddynt unrhyw farn ar y mater ysgrifennu ataf, a gellir ystyried y sylwadau hynny yn ystod y trafodaethau hynny.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Amrywiaeth mewn Addysgu

Diversity in Teaching

14:29 **Ann Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

7. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn annog mwy o amrywiaeth yn y proffesiwn addysgu? OAQ(4)0252(ESK)

7. Will the Minister make a statement on how the Welsh Government is encouraging more diversity in the teaching profession? OAQ(4)0252(ESK)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:29 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We value diversity in the school workforce. We have run campaigns to encourage under-represented groups into teaching, for example, more men into primary teaching, and the graduate teacher programme, which supports more mature candidates through on-the-job training, and Teach First is now recruiting in Wales.

Rydym yn gwerthfawrogi amrywiaeth yng ngweithlu'r ysgol. Rydym wedi cynnal ymgyrchoedd i annog grwpiau heb gynrychiolaeth ddigonol i fynd i addysgu, er enghraifft, mwy o ddynion i fynd yn athrawon cynradd, ac mae'r rhaglen athrawon graddedig, sy'n cefnogi ymgeiswyr mwy aeddfed drwy hyfforddiant yn y gwaith, a Teach First bellach yn recriwtio yng Nghymru.

14:29 **Ann Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you very much for that, Minister. I am sure that you will agree that some of the teaching profession is not representative of the society and the communities in which they teach. It is known that your formative years as a child go on to set your life in future years. Often, those years lead to prejudices and you form some opinions. What can the Welsh Government do to ensure that people who have different sexualities and different races, creeds or colours are role models for young children going through the education system, and how can we ensure that that is balanced, so that, hopefully, young people who grow up in such a balanced teaching profession will not have the prejudices that we see day to day?

Diolch yn fawr iawn am hynny, Weinidog. Rwy'n siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno nad yw rhan o'r proffesiwn addysgu yn cynrychioli'r gymdeithas a'r cymunedau y maent yn eu haddysgu. Gwyddys bod eich blynyddoedd ffurfiannol fel plentyn yn llywio eich bywyd yn y dyfodol. Yn aml, mae'r blynyddoedd hynny'n arwain at ragfarnau ac rydych yn ffurfio barn. Beth y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei wneud i sicrhau bod pobl â rhywioldeb gwahanol a hil, cred neu liw gwahanol yn fodelau rôl ar gyfer plant ifanc yn y system addysg, a sut y gallwn sicrhau bod hynny'n gytbwys, fel bod pobl ifanc, gobeithio, yn cael eu magu mewn proffesiwn addysgu cytbwys heb y rhagfarnau a welwn o ddydd i ddydd?

14:30 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

As my colleague will be aware, under equality legislation, individuals do not have to disclose personal details about their background unless they wish to do so, making it difficult to determine how representative the current teaching workforce is either on entry to initial teacher training, or through the General Teaching Council for Wales register. However, higher education courses of initial teacher training require training teachers to demonstrate and evidence that they understand the diverse learning and emotional needs of learners, and endeavour to provide the best possible education for them to maximise their potential, whatever their individual aspirations. We could probably do more ourselves through the way in which we advertise teaching as a career, and try to demonstrate, through role models within the profession already, the diversity of the workforce. That may be something that we should do more of.

Fel y gŵyr fy nghyd-Aelod, o dan ddeddfwriaeth cydraddoldeb, nid oes rhaid i unigolion ddatgelu manylion personol am eu cefndir oni bai eu bod yn dymuno gwneud hynny, sy'n ei gwneud hi'n anodd penderfynu pa mor gynrychioliadol yw'r gweithlu addysgu presennol naill ai ar adeg dechrau hyfforddiant cychwynnol i athrawon, neu drwy gofrestr Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae cyrsiau hyfforddiant cychwynnol i athrawon addysg uwch yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i athrawon dan hyfforddiant ddangos a thystio eu bod yn deall anghenion dysgu ac emosiynol amrywiol dysgwyr, ac yn ceisio darparu'r addysg orau bosibl iddynt er mwyn cyflawni eu llawn botensial, beth bynnag fo'u dyheadau unigol. Mae'n debyg y gallem wneud mwy ein hunain o ran y ffordd rydym yn hysbysebu addysgu fel gyrfa, a cheisio dangos, drwy fodelau rôl sydd eisoes wedi'u nodi o fewn y proffesiwn, amrywiaeth y gweithlu. Efallai bod hynny'n rhywbeth y dylem wneud mwy ohono.

14:31 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I may have missed some of your previous answer, Minister, because your back was to me—not through any fault of yours, but I could not quite hear it. However, I, too, would like to emphasise that the opportunity to learn and use the Welsh language should be open to everyone in Wales regardless of their cultural or ethnic background. I was not certain whether you said in your answer that you did not have figures for the numbers of teachers in Welsh-medium education who are currently from a minority ethnic background, but, if you do not have those numbers, how are you going to be able to monitor any progress in this regard?

Efallai fy mod wedi colli peth o'ch ateb blaenorol, Weinidog, am eich bod sefyll â'ch cefn imi—nid drwy unrhyw fai arnoch chi eich hun, ond ni allwn glywed pob gair. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn innau, hefyd, bwysleisio y dylai pawb yng Nghymru gael y cyfle i ddysgu a defnyddio'r Gymraeg, beth bynnag fo'u cefndir diwylliannol neu ethnig. Nid wyf yn siŵr a wnaethoch ddweud yn eich ateb nad oedd gennych ffigurau ar gyfer nifer yr athrawon mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg sy'n perthyn i gefndir ethnig lleiafrifol ar hyn o bryd, ond, os nad oes gennych y ffigurau hynny, sut y gallwch fonitro unrhyw gynnydd yn hyn o beth?

14:32 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I suggest the Member looks at the Record tomorrow to see what I actually said. However, it certainly seems to me that there are issues here that we need to look at in more detail.

Awgrymaf y dylai'r Aelod ddarllen y Cofnod yfory i weld yr hyn a ddywedais mewn gwirionedd. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys imi yn sicr fod materion y mae angen inni eu hystyried yn fanylach.

14:32 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you, Minister. If Members cannot hear, if they put their earphones in, they will amplify the sound.

Diolch, Weinidog. Os na all Aelodau glywed, os byddant yn gwisgo eu clustffonau, byddant yn chwyddo'r sain.

14:32 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Correct me, if I am wrong, Minister—I am sure you will—but the education system surely has to comply with the Equality Act 2010 in implementing non-discriminatory appointments, policies and procedures. What evidence do you have that schools, colleges and universities in Wales are not complying with that Equality Act 2010 by making it clear that they welcome applications from all sections of society, inducing those with protected characteristics?

Onid yw'n wir dweud, Weinidog—a byddwch yn fy nghywiro os wyf wedi camsynied rwy'n siŵr—bod angen i'r system addysg gydymffurfio â Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 oran gweithredu penodiadau, polisïau a gweithdrefnau anwahaniaethol? Pa dystiolaeth sydd gennych nad yw ysgolion, colegau a phrifysgolion yng Nghymru yn cydymffurfio â Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 drwy ei gwneud yn glir eu bod yn croesawu ceisiadau o bob rhan o gymdeithas, gan gymell y rheini â nodweddion gwarchodedig?

14:32 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have no evidence that they are not complying; if I had evidence, I would act.

Nid oes gennyf unrhyw dystiolaeth nad ydynt yn cydymffurfio; pe bai gennyf dystiolaeth, byddwn yn gweithredu.

14:33 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

One particular diversity issue that is raised with me by constituents from time to time is the relative under-representation of males in the teaching profession, particularly at primary level. Recent figures suggest that only 16% of Wales's current primary school teachers—around 13,500—are males. What importance would you accord to there being a good representation of males within the teaching profession across Wales, and what initiatives are you prepared to undertake to promote their entry into the profession?

Un mater penodol o ran amrywiaeth a godwyd gan fy etholwyr o bryd i'w gilydd yw'r diffyg cynrychiolaeth ddigonol gymharol mewn perthynas â dynion yn y proffesiwn addysgu, yn enwedig ar lefel gynradd. Awgryma ffigurau diweddar mai dim ond 16% o athrawon ysgol gynradd yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd—tua 13,500—sy'n ddynion. Pa mor bwysig yw sicrhau bod dynion yn cael eu cynrychioli'n dda o fewn y proffesiwn addysgu ledled Cymru, yn eich barn chi, a pha fentrau yr ydych yn barod i ymgymryd â hwy i'w hannog i ymuno â'r proffesiwn?

14:33 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

In my answer to the Member for the Vale of Clwyd, I referred to the fact that we have run campaigns to encourage under-represented groups into teaching, for example, more men into primary teaching.

Yn fy ateb i'r Aelod dros Ddyffryn Clwyd, cyfeiriais at y ffaith ein bod wedi cynnal ymgyrchoedd i annog grwpiau heb gynrychiolaeth ddigonol i fynd i addysgu, er enghraifft, mwy o ddynion i fynd yn athrawon cynradd.

Plant ag Angehnion Addysgol Arbennig

Children with Special Education Needs

14:33 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

8. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gamau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru i gynorthwyo plant ag anghenion addysgol arbennig? OAQ(4)0260(ESK)

8. Will the Minister make a statement on Welsh Government action to support children with special educational needs? OAQ(4)0260(ESK)

14:34 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Fis Mehefin diwethaf, lansiais ddogfen ymgynghori yn nodi'r cynigion i ddiwygio'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol ar gyfer anghenion addysgol arbennig. Rwy'n gobeithio cyhoeddi'r ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad cyn toriad yr haf. Yna, byddwn yn datblygu cynigion manylach, ar ôl i ni ymgynghori ymhellach a thrafod â'r rhanddeiliaid.

I launched a consultation document last June setting out proposals to reform the legislative framework for special educational needs. I hope to publish the consultation response document before the summer recess. We will then develop more detailed proposals, following further stakeholder engagement and consultation.

14:34 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Diolch am hynny, Weinidog. Yr wythnos diwethaf, gwnaethoch ddatganiad ar ymgysylltu a datblygiad ieuenctid, yn cynnwys ymateb i anghenion dysgu ychwanegol. Mae etholwyr wedi dod ataf gyda chwestiynau ynghylch argaeledd, hygyrchedd, ac addasrwydd darpariaeth ar gyfer plant ag anghenion addysgol arbennig yn yr ysgol gynradd, yr ysgol uwchradd, ac yn y coleg. Bu i'ch datganiad amlinellu'r angen i greu cynlluniau ar y cyd lleol, fel y gall cydweithrediad gan randdeiliaid sicrhau dyfodol llwyddiannus. Gan ein bod yn awr wedi sefydlu consortia rhanbarthol, a bod Gyrfaoedd Cymru yn is-gorff i'r Llywodraeth, a allech gadarnhau y bydd y cynllun cyflawni ym mis Medi yn ystyried cydweithrediad pellach ymysg y rhain, yn enwedig o ran darpariaeth i blant a phobl ifanc sydd ag anghenion addysgol arbennig?

Thank you for that, Minister. Last week, you made a statement on youth engagement and progression, including a response to additional learning needs. Constituents have approached me with questions about the availability, accessibility and appropriateness of provision for children with special educational needs in primary school, secondary school, and in college. Your statement set out the need to create joint plans locally, so that collaboration by stakeholders can ensure a successful outcome. Given that we have now established regional consortia, and that Careers Wales is a sub-division of Government, can you confirm that the achievement scheme in September will consider further collaboration among these, particularly in terms of provision to children and young people with special educational needs?

14:35 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Well, of course. There is a responsibility already on Careers Wales in terms of one-to-one assessments with young people with additional learning needs. So, I think that, within the policies that we currently practice, that is happening. Three years ago, I also established a group to look at post-16 education for young people with additional learning needs, and we have been acting on the recommendations of that group since then. I think that the development of the personal development plans that we have outlined as part of the previous consultation, which we will take into legislation in due course, will also provide added focus for this.

Wrth gwrs. Mae Gyrfa Cymru eisoes yn gyfrifol am gynnal asesiadau un-i-un â phobl ifanc ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol. Felly, yn unol â'r polisïau sydd eisoes ar waith, credaf fod hynny'n digwydd. Dair blynedd yn ôl, sefydlais hefyd grŵp i ystyried addysg ôl-16 i bobl ifanc ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol, ac rydym wedi bod yn gweithredu argymhellion y grŵp hwnnw ers hynny. Credaf fod y gwaith o ddatblygu'r cynlluniau datblygu personol a amlinellwyd fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad blaenorol, a gyflwynir mewn deddfwriaeth maes o law, hefyd yn rhoi ffocws ychwanegol i hyn.

14:36 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I call on the opposition spokesperson, Angela Burns.

Galwaf ar lefarydd yr wrthblaid, Angela Burns.

14:36 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Thank you very much, Presiding Officer. I think that the individual development plans for every pupil are an excellent way forward, but the shocking statistic, Minister, is that 20% of children will, at some point during their education, be classified as having additional learning needs. Do you think that the definition that we tend to use these days has become too broad? How can we target the appropriate type of education to the relevant child, particularly with a view to the fact that many children are physically or mentally impaired to such an extent that their additional learning need will not improve sufficiently to enable them to go back into the mainstream in the short term? Therefore, it is about the difference between an additional learning need that is behaviour driven, say, rather than one existing from birth.

Diolch yn fawr iawn, Lywydd. Credaf fod cynlluniau datblygu unigol ar gyfer pob disgybl yn ffordd ragorol ymlaen, ond un o'r ystadegau brawychus, Weinidog, yw y bydd 20% o blant, ar ryw adeg yn ystod eu haddysg, yn cael eu dosbarthu'n blant ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol. A ydych yn credu bod y diffiniad yr ydym yn tueddu i'w ddefnyddio erbyn hyn yn rhy eang? Sut y gallwn dargedu'r math priodol o addysg at y plentyn perthnasol, yn enwedig o gofio'r ffaith bod gan lawer o blant nam corfforol neu feddyliol i'r fath raddau fel na fydd eu hanghenion dysgu ychwanegol yn gwella digon i'w galluogi i ddychwelyd i'r brif ffrwd yn y byrdymor? Felly, mae'n ymwneud â'r gwahaniaeth rhwng anghenion dysgu ychwanegol sy'n seiliedig ar ymddygiad, dyweder, yn hytrach nag anghenion sy'n bodoli ers genedigaeth.

14:37 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I think the focus that we have put on the individual development plans is the right one. That is the priority. That enables us to ensure that the assessment in the future will be fit for that individual's specific purpose. I am not sure that I would necessarily want to revisit the whole issue of the definition of additional learning needs. What I would rather focus on is ensuring that we have in place systems that can support individuals who have those needs.

Credaf ein bod wedi canolbwyntio'n gywir ar y cynlluniau datblygu unigol. Dyna'r flaenoriaeth. Mae hynny'n ein galluogi i sicrhau y bydd yr asesiad yn y dyfodol yn addas at ddiben penodol yr unigolyn hwnnw. Nid wyf yn siŵr a fyddwn o reidrwydd am ailystyried y diffiniad o anghenion dysgu ychwanegol yn gyfan gwbl. Byddai'n well gennyf ganolbwyntio ar sicrhau bod gennym systemau ar waith a all gefnogi unigolion â'r anghenion hynny.

14:37 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that, Minister, because one of the concerns coming out of the regional consortia—and because of financial pressures—is that we are having to bring together the provision of additional learning needs teaching. If we are talking about a child who already has fairly severe mental health issues or physical issues, to then ask them to drive to, or be driven to, a school an hour or an hour and a half away in order to receive their education is a very tough ask for someone who is already disabled, and has basically got the cards stacked against them. So, how can we bring some of that learning much more close to the child in their own environment?

Diolch am hynny, Weinidog, oherwydd un o'r pryderon sy'n deillio o'r consortia rhanbarthol—ac oherwydd pwysau ariannol—yw ein bod yn gorfod cyfuno'r ddarpariaeth addysgu ar gyfer anghenion dysgu ychwanegol. Yn achos plentyn sydd eisoes â phroblemau iechyd meddwl neu gorfforol eithaf difrifol, mae'n beth mawr gofyn iddo yrru, neu gael ei yrru, i ysgol awr neu awr a hanner i ffwrdd er mwyn cael ei addysg, o gofio ei fod eisoes yn anabl, ac mewn gwirionedd yn wynebu sefyllfa digon anodd. Felly, sut y gallwn ddod â rhywfaint o'r dysgu hwnnw yn llawer agosach at y plentyn yn ei amgylchedd ei hun?

14:38 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It will depend on the specific need of the individual child. There will be some conditions that will not be able to be supported in a local school. We have to be honest about that at the outset, and recognise that there may be a need to provide out-of-county provision, and, in a limited number of cases, out-of-country provision. We have always done that. What I would hope that the ability to plan regionally would give us is a better use of the resources that we have available and more focus.

Bydd yn dibynnu ar anghenion penodol y plentyn unigol. Bydd rhai cyflyrau na fydd modd eu cefnogi mewn ysgol leol. Rhaid inni fod yn onest am hynny o'r cychwyn, a chydnabod y gall fod angen cynnig darpariaeth y tu allan i'r sir, ac, mewn nifer fach o achosion, ddarpariaeth y tu allan i'r wlad. Rydym bob amser wedi gwneud hynny. Yr hyn y byddwn yn gobeithio y byddai'r gallu i gynllunio'n rhanbarthol yn ei wneud yw ein galluogi i wneud defnydd gwell o'r adnoddau sydd ar gael a sicrhau mwy o ffocws.

14:38 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, could you explain what guidelines or laws regarding children with special educational needs local authorities need to take into account when they propose to close a school, or the transitional elements? The local authority is proposing to close Cwrt Sart Comprehensive School in Britton Ferry, in my area, and to create a superschool in Port Talbot. Given the special educational needs, how will that be dealt with down the line, because it will be more difficult for those pupils to move than it perhaps will be for other pupils in that area?

Weinidog, a allech egluro pa ganllawiau neu gyfreithiau mewn perthynas â phlant ag anghenion addysgol arbennig y mae angen i awdurdodau lleol eu hystyried wrth gynnig cau ysgol, neu'r elfennau pontio? Mae'r awdurdod lleol yn bwriadu cau Ysgol Gyfun Cwrt Sart yn Llansawel, yn fy ardal i, a chreu ysgol fawr ym Mhort Talbot. O ystyried yr anghenion addysgol arbennig, sut yr ymdrinnir â hynny maes o law, oherwydd bydd yn fwy anodd i'r disgyblion hynny symud nag y bydd o bosibl i ddisgyblion eraill yn yr ardal honno?

14:39 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

These issues are addressed in the school organisation code. Obviously, I will not comment on specific proposals that may come to me for determination.

Ymdrinnir â hynny fel rhan o'r cod ar drefniadaeth ysgolion. Yn amlwg, ni wnaf sylwadau ar gynigion penodol a all ddod ger fy mron i'w penderfynu.

Ysgolion Uwchradd Ffederal

Federated Secondary Schools

14:39 **Vaughan Gething** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

9. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am greu ysgolion uwchradd ffederal i helpu i godi safonau addysgol? OAQ(4)0262(ESK)

9. Will the Minister make a statement on creating federated secondary schools to help raise educational standards? OAQ(4)0262(ESK)

14:39 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Federation can benefit schools, as it gives them the opportunity to improve performance by sharing resources and best practice. Regulations in place since 2010 allow governing bodies to federate. Regulations will shortly be made to give local authorities the power to federate schools.

Gall ffedereiddio fod o fudd i ysgolion, gan ei fod yn rhoi cyfle iddynt wella perfformiad drwy rannu adnoddau ac arfer gorau. Mae rheoliadau sydd ar waith ers 2010 yn caniatáu i gyrff llywodraethu ffedereiddio. Byddwn yn gwneud rheoliadau cyn hir i roi'r pŵer i awdurdodau lleol ffedereiddio ysgolion.

14:39 **Vaughan Gething** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you, Minister. There are proposals for a potential federation that would affect one of the high schools in my constituency and a school in another Cardiff constituency. I am interested in whether you envisage the arrangements for federation helping to expand choice and raise standards in both schools within a federation to ensure that both school communities benefit from the federation arrangements. Also, can we expect to see more of these during this Assembly?

Diolch, Weinidog. Mae cynigion posibl ar gyfer ffedereiddio a fyddai'n effeithio ar un o'r ysgolion uwchradd yn fy etholaeth ac ysgol yn un o etholaethau eraill Caerdydd. Hoffwn wybod a ydych yn rhagweld y bydd y trefniadau ffedereiddio yn helpu i gynnig mwy o ddewis a chodi safonau yn y ddwy ysgol er mwyn sicrhau bod y ddwy gymuned ysgol yn elwa ar y trefniadau ffedereiddio. Hefyd, a allwn ddisgwyl gweld mwy o hyn yn digwydd yn ystod y Cynulliad hwn?

14:40 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We are bringing forward the regulations and we would expect local authorities to take account of those regulations. From conversations with a number of local authorities, it is clear to me that they are looking very actively at that. We know that there is the ability, when you have a federation, to promote the spread of best practice—we have seen that under way. I have seen already in the Cardiff area the work that has gone on between Glyn Derw and Michaelston, and I think that that has been very significant in driving up standards just in the last 18 months.

Rydym yn cyflwyno'r rheoliadau a byddem yn disgwyl i awdurdodau lleol ystyried y rheoliadau hynny. Drwy sgwrsio â nifer o awdurdodau lleol, mae'n amlwg imi eu bod yn ystyried hynny o ddifrif. Gwyddom fod ffedereiddio yn helpu i ledaenu arfer gorau—rydym wedi gweld hynny'n digwydd. Rwyf eisoes wedi gweld y gwaith a wnaed yn ardal Caerdydd rhwng Glyn Derw a Llanfihangel, a chredaf fod hynny wedi bod yn arwyddocaol iawn o ran codi safonau yn ystod y 18 mis diwethaf yn unig.

14:41 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, do you accept, though, that, where schools are federated, there is a possibility that, yes, good practice can be extended, but also that bad practice can have an influence on good schools and potentially drag them down? What measures will you take to ensure that that does not happen when a federation is proposed?

Weinidog, a ydych yn derbyn, fodd bynnag, lle caiff ysgolion eu ffedereiddio, ei bod yn bosibl y gellir ymestyn arfer da, ond hefyd y gall arfer gwael ddylanwadu ar ysgolion da ac o bosibl eu gwneud yn wannach? Pa gamau y byddwch yn eu cymryd i sicrhau nad yw hynny'n digwydd pan gynigir ffedereiddio?

14:41 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Well, I think that that is unlikely, and I think that any local authority that set out in that manner would be rather foolish.

Credaf fod hynny'n annhebygol, a chredaf y byddai unrhyw awdurdod lleol a fyddai'n gweithredu yn y modd hwnnw braidd yn ffôl.

14:41 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, rydych wedi cyfeirio at y potensial i rannu arfer da a sicrhau bod ysgolion yn cael budd o ffederaleiddio, ond a ydych yn derbyn bod perygl y bydd yn cael ei wneud ar batrwm anghyson o sir i sir? A oes rhywbeth y gallwch chi ei wneud fel Gweinidog i sicrhau bod y ffederaleiddio hwn yn digwydd mewn ffordd sy'n gyson drwy Gymru?

Minister, you have referred to the potential to share good practice and ensure that schools benefit from federation, but do you accept that there is a risk that it could be done in an inconsistent pattern from county to county? Is there anything that you as a Minister can do to ensure that this federation occurs in a consistent way throughout Wales?

14:41 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Member will be aware that we have 22 different local authorities responsible for education, and they do not always do things in a consistent way, one from another. Clearly, we will provide guidance to support the regulations that we are introducing, and we would expect local authorities to follow that guidance.

Bydd yr Aelod yn ymwybodol bod gennym 22 awdurdod lleol gwahanol sy'n gyfrifol am addysg, ac nid ydynt bob amser yn gwneud pethau mewn ffordd gyson. Yn amlwg, byddwn yn darparu canllawiau i ategu'r rheoliadau a gyflwynir gennym, a byddem yn disgwyl i awdurdodau lleol ddilyn y canllawiau hynny.

14:42 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, plans have been agreed by Powys County Council's cabinet this week that will affect high schools in Newtown and Presteigne. The council is quoted as saying that its plans are in response to a letter from you, suggesting that John Beddoes School in Presteigne should close. Could you confirm that that is the nature of your correspondence with Powys County Council?

Weinidog, cytunwyd ar gynlluniau gan gabinet Cyngor Sir Powys yr wythnos hon a fydd yn effeithio ar ysgolion uwchradd yn y Drenewydd a Llanandras. Dywedodd y cyngor fod ei gynlluniau yn ymateb i lythyr gennych chi, yn awgrymu y dylai Ysgol John Beddoes yn Llanandras gau. A allech gadarnhau mai dyna yw natur eich gohebiaeth â Chyngor Sir Powys?

14:42 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

I have certainly written to Powys County Council expressing my concern about the performance of John Beddoes School. I have made it clear in the past that, where a school is failing and I regard the situation as irredeemable, I will close it.

Rwy'n sicr wedi ysgrifennu at Gyngor Sir Powys yn mynegi fy mhryder ynghylch perfformiad Ysgol John Beddoes. Rwyf wedi nodi'n glir yn y gorffennol, pan fydd ysgol yn methu ac fy mod o'r farn na ellir adfer y sefyllfa, y byddaf yn ei chau.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yr Iaith Cymraeg

The Welsh Language

14:42 **Llyr Huws Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

10. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei ymdrechion i hyrwyddo'r iaith Gymraeg fel iaith gymunedol? OAQ(4)0266(ESK)

10. Will the Minister make a statement on his efforts to promote the Welsh language as a community language? OAQ(4)0266(ESK)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:43 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Un o themâu allweddol strategaeth y Gymraeg Llywodraeth Cymru, 'Iaith fyw: iaith byw', yw cryfhau safle'r Gymraeg yn y gymuned. Rwyf wedi sefydlu grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen i edrych ar y pwnc hwn yn fanylach, ac edrychaf ymlaen at dderbyn ei adroddiad yn yr hydref.

One of the key themes of the Welsh Government's Welsh language strategy, 'A living language: a language for living', is strengthening the position of the language in the community. I have established a task and finish group to look at this issue in greater detail and look forward to receiving its report in the autumn.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:43 **Llyr Huws Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

Diolch i chi am eich ateb. Un o'r ffactorau sy'n effeithio'n gryf ar sefyllfa'r Gymraeg yng nghyd-destun y gymuned yw'r system gynllunio. Rydych yn ymwybodol bod nifer ohonom wedi codi'r rhwystredigaethau ynglŷn â'r arafwch o ran diwygio nodyn cyngor technegol 20. Felly, pa drafodaethau a ydych wedi eu cael â'r Gweinidog cynllunio ynglŷn â dod â'r TAN diwygiedig gerbron? A ydych yn rhannu rhwystredigaeth nifer o bobl ein bod ni wedi cymryd dwy flynedd i wneud hyn?

Thank you for that response. One of the factors that has a real influence on the situation of the Welsh language in the community is the planning system. You will be aware that many of us have raised the frustrations about the slowness of the revision of technical advice note 20. Therefore, what discussions have you had with the Minister for planning about bringing the revised TAN before us? Do you share the frustration of many that we have taken two years to do this?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:43 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Rwyf wedi cwrdd â'r Gweinidog cynllunio newydd, ac rydym wedi trafod y pwnc. Mae hwn yn fater i'r Gweinidog hwnnw.

I have met the new Minister for planning, and we have discussed the issue. This is a matter for that Minister.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:44 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Weinidog, rydych yn ymwybodol, rwy'n siŵr, o'r cyfarfod diweddar yn Nhŷ Tawe yn Abertawe lle y trafodwyd ffyrdd o adeiladu ar y fenter Cymraeg yn Gyntaf—menter sy'n annog cwsmeriaid sy'n siarad Cymraeg i ddefnyddio'r iaith wrth siopa. A ydych wedi rhoi unrhyw ystyriaeth bellach i syniad y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig am farc siartr i ddangos cefnogaeth i fusnesau lleol, gan gynnwys siopau, wrth gwrs, sy'n helpu gweithwyr a chwsmeriaid i deimlo'n hyderus yn defnyddio'u Cymraeg, beth bynnag y bo ei safon?

Minister, you are aware, I am sure, of the recent meeting in Tŷ Tawe in Swansea where ways of building on the Cymraeg yn Gyntaf initiative were discussed—it is a initiative that encourages customers who speak Welsh to use the language when shopping. Have you given any further consideration to the Welsh Conservatives' idea of a charter mark to show support for local business, including shops, of course, which help the workforce and customers to feel confident in using their Welsh, whatever its standard?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:44 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Cwrddais â'r CBI ddydd Llun i drafod sut y gall busnes hyrwyddo defnydd y Gymraeg yn y gymuned. Gobeithio y bydd y sector preifat yn ymateb yn y dyfodol agos i'n helpu i weld sefyllfa lle mae mwy o bobl yn defnyddio eu hiaith yn y gymuned.

I met the CBI on Monday to discuss how business can promote the use of Welsh in the community. I hope that the private sector will respond in the near future to help us to get to a position where more people use their language in the community.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:45 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mewn cyfarfod diweddar o'r grŵp trawsbleidiol ar yr iaith Gymraeg lle roeddwn yn gadeirydd, codwyd yr angen am swyddi yng nghymunedau Cymraeg er mwyn cadw siaradwyr Cymraeg ifanc yno. Gwnaethpwyd y pwynt hwnnw'n glir yng nghanlyniadau'r cyfrifiad hefyd. Croesawaf adolygiad sir Gâr ac edrychaf ymlaen at y camau nesaf o adrodd yn ôl a mynd â'r gwaith hwn yn ei flaen.

In a recent meeting of the cross-party group on the Welsh language where I was the chair, the need for jobs in Welsh-speaking communities in order to retain young Welsh speakers in those communities was raised. That point was also made clearly through the census results. I welcome the review carried out in Carmarthenshire and I look forward to the next steps of reporting back and taking this work forward.

Mae fframwaith gwerthuso strategaeth iaith y Llywodraeth yn pwysleisio bod yr heriau sy'n wynebu'r iaith yn dod o sawl man. Felly, cydweithrediad sy'n allweddol i fynd i'r afael yn wirioneddol â'r problemau. Yn sgîl hyn, pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi eu cael gyda Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth a'r grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ar y Gymraeg a datblygiad economaidd, a beth yw'r lefelau cydweithio rhyngoch?

The evaluation framework of the Welsh language strategy emphasises that the challenges facing the language come from many different areas. Therefore, collaboration is crucial to really get to grips with the problems. In the light of this, what discussions have you had with the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport and the task and finish group on the Welsh language and economic development, and what is the level of collaboration between you?

14:46 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Hoffwn ddechrau gan ddiolch i'r Aelod dros Lanelli a hefyd yr Aelod dros Ddwyrain Caerfyrddin a Dinefwr. Rydym wedi trafod sut y gallem sefydlu grŵp i edrych ar y sefyllfa yn sir Gâr. Rwy'n disgwyl y byddaf yn dweud mwy ar y pwnc yn y dyfodol agos. Mae'r Aelod yn deall bod Gweinidog yr economi wedi sefydlu grŵp i daclo pwnc yr iaith a'r economi, ac rwy'n disgwyl gweld mwy ganddo yn y dyfodol.

I would like to start by thanking the Member for Llanelli and also the Member for Carmarthen East and Dinefwr. We have discussed how we could establish a group to look at the situation in Carmarthenshire. I expect that I will be saying more on this issue in the near future. The Member understands that the Minister for the economy has established a group to tackle the subject of the Welsh language and the economy, and I expect to see more from it in the future.

Setliad Cyllido Addysg ôl-16

Post-16 Education Funding Settlement

14:47 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

11. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ba ddarpariaethau sydd wedi'u gwneud yn y setliad cyllido addysg ôl-16 ar gyfer unrhyw gostau adnoddau ychwanegol y bydd ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg yn mynd iddynt? OAQ(4)0263(ESK)

11. Will the Minister state what provisions have been made within the post 16 education funding settlement for any additional resource costs incurred by Welsh medium schools? OAQ(4)0263(ESK)

14:47 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

As a Government, we recognise the additional costs of post-16 Welsh-medium delivery by applying an uplift for identified additional costs within the national planning and funding system.

Fel Llywodraeth, cydnabyddwn gostau ychwanegol darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg ôl-16 drwy gymhwyso codiad ar gyfer costau ychwanegol a nodwyd o fewn y system cynllunio ac ariannu genedlaethol.

14:47 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Minister for that answer, and for what the Government has done with post-16 education. Would he advise local education authorities to show the same understanding of the additional cost of 11-16 Welsh-medium education as is shown for post-16 Welsh-medium education? For example, Welsh-medium schools seem to receive the same amount of grant for administering national numeracy and literacy tests as English-medium schools, but as Peter Black indicated earlier, they have to do it for three subjects as opposed to two.

Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am yr ateb hwnnw, ac am yr hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'i wneud mewn perthynas ag addysg ôl-16. A fyddai'n cynghori awdurdodau addysg lleol i ddangos yr un ddealltwriaeth o gost ychwanegol addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg 11-16 oed ag a ddangosir ar gyfer addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ôl-16? Er enghraifft, ymddengys fod ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg yn cael yr un faint o grant am weinyddu profion llythrennedd a rhifedd cenedlaethol ag ysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg, ond fel y nododd Peter Black yn gynharach, rhaid iddynt wneud hynny ar gyfer tri phwnc yn hytrach na dau.

14:47 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am happy to look at any particular issues that my colleague the Member for Swansea East wants to draw to my attention. We recognise that there are additional costs to providing education through the medium of Welsh across the whole spectrum of learning, and clearly every local authority, in submitting their Welsh education strategic plans, will have to demonstrate that they are providing appropriate resources in planning for Welsh-medium education.

Rwy'n barod i ystyried unrhyw faterion penodol y mae fy nghyd-Aelod, sef yr Aelod dros Ddwyrain Abertawe, am dynnu fy sylw atynt. Cydnabyddwn fod costau ychwanegol yn gysylltiedig â darparu addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ar draws y sbectrwm dysgu cyfan, ac yn amlwg bydd yn rhaid i bob awdurdod lleol, wrth gyflwyno ei gynllun strategol Cymraeg mewn addysg, ddangos ei fod yn darparu adnoddau priodol wrth gynllunio ar gyfer addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:48 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Yn ystod eich datganiad diwethaf ar addysg ôl-16 yn ôl ym mis Chwefror, dywedoch na fyddai gweithredu'r system newydd yn digwydd dros nos, ond byddai'n gynyddol. A allwch chi ddweud wrthym ba newidiadau sydd eisoes wedi digwydd ers ichi wneud y datganiad yn gynharach eleni?

During your last statement on post-16 education back in February, you said that implementing the new system would not happen overnight, but that it would be incremental. Can you tell us what changes have already taken place since you made the statement earlier this year?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:48 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Rwy'n disgwyl gwneud datganiad yn y dyfodol agos.

I expect to make a statement in the near future.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Sector Preifat a'r Iaith Gymraeg

The Private Sector and the Welsh Language

14:48 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

12. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am rôl y sector preifat wrth hyrwyddo'r iaith Gymraeg? OAQ(4)0251(ESK)

12. Will the Minister make a statement on the role of the private sector in the promotion of the Welsh language? OAQ(4)0251(ESK)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:49 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Mae'n amlwg fod gan y sector preifat, sy'n darparu amryw o nwyddau a gwasanaethau i'r cyhoedd yng Nghymru, ran bwysig i'w chwarae o ran hybu'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg. Cefais gyfarfod â Chydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain i drafod hyn ddydd Llun.

The private sector, which provides a range of goods and services to the public in Wales, clearly has an important role to play in promoting the use of the Welsh language. I met the Confederation of British Industry to discuss this on Monday.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:49 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

A ydych yn cytuno â fi ei bod yn annerbyniol bod yn Amazon yn gwrthod gwerthu llyfrau electronig trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ar Kindle? Os ydych yn cytuno bod hynny'n annerbyniol, a wnewch chi fel Gweinidog sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros y Gymraeg ysgrifennu at Amazon a gofyn iddo werthu llyfrau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg?

Do you agree with me that it is unacceptable that Amazon refuses to sell electronic books through the medium of Welsh on Kindle? If you agree that that is unacceptable, will you as the Minister with responsibility for the Welsh language write to Amazon and ask it to sell Welsh-medium books?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:49 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Rwy'n cytuno â'r Aelod, ac mae swyddogion fy adran wedi cysylltu ag Amazon yn ddiweddar ar y pwnc. Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu hefyd at Sky i godi'r posibilrwydd o gael 'commentary' drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ar gyfer gemau pêl-droed.

I agree with the Member, and officials in my department have contacted Amazon recently on this issue. I have also written to Sky to raise the possibility of having Welsh-medium commentary for football matches.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:50 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Mae'r ymgynghorydd twristiaeth John Wake wedi cadarnhau fod yr iaith Gymraeg yn helpu i wahaniaethu rhwng Cymru a gwledydd eraill y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae'n bwynt gwerthu unigryw ar gyfer gweithredwyr twristiaeth sy'n gweithio'n bennaf yn y sector preifat. A fyddwch yn cynnig tystiolaeth i'r grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ar y Gymraeg a datblygu economaidd i bwysleisio hynny?

The tourism consultant John Wake has confirmed that the Welsh language helps to make a distinction between Wales and the other nations of the United Kingdom. It is a unique selling point for tourism operators working primarily in the private sector. Will you be offering evidence to the task and finish group on the Welsh language and economic development to emphasise this point?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:50 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am very happy to pass on further evidence to that group.

Rwy'n barod iawn i drosglwyddo rhagor o dystiolaeth i'r grwp hwnnw.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Strategaeth Addysg Cyfrwng Cymraeg

Welsh-Medium Education Strategy

14:50 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

13. Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i gyflawni amcanion y Strategaeth Addysg Cyfrwng Cymraeg? OAQ(4)0265(ESK)

13. What is the Welsh Government doing to achieve the objectives of the Welsh Medium Education Strategy? OAQ(4)0265(ESK)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:51 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Byddaf yn cyhoeddi'r trydydd adroddiad blynyddol ar gynnydd yn erbyn yr amcanion a'r targedau ym mis Mehefin.

I will be publishing the third annual report on progress against the objectives and targets in June.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:51 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Fel y gwyddoch, rydym yn croesawu'r fframwaith statudol newydd rydych wedi'i osod yn ei le. Fodd bynnag, wedi dweud hynny, rydym yn delio â gwaddol y gorffennol mewn rhai mannau yng Nghymru. Er enghraifft, fel sydd wedi'i grybwyll eisoes ynghylch Ysgol Gyfun Gwynllyw, nid yw myfyrwyr blwyddyn 3 eleni yn siŵr lle fyddant yn gallu mynd pan ddaw i ddewis ysgol uwchradd. Mae patrwm tebyg mewn llefydd eraill yng Nghymru. A ydych o'r farn mai'r consortia rhanbarthol fydd yn gallu arwain ar y mater hwn ar gyfer diwallu'r angen nawr, neu a ydych o'r farn mai'r Llywodraeth genedlaethol ddylai wneud hynny, neu a ydych yn dal yn fodlon i adael hynny yn nwylo'r 22 awdurdod addysg lleol, sydd yn ormod o awdurdodau yn eich barn chi?

As you know, we welcome the new statutory framework that you have put in place. However, having said that, in parts of Wales we are dealing with a legacy of the past. For example, as has already been mentioned in relation to Ysgol Gyfun Gwynllyw, students in year 3 this year do not know where they will be able to go when it comes to choosing a secondary school. There is a similar pattern elsewhere in Wales. Do you believe that it is the regional consortia that can lead on this issue in order to meet the need now, or do you think that the national Government should do this, or are you still content to leave it in the hands of the 22 local education authorities, which are too many in your opinion?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:51 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

The difficulty we have, as the Member will appreciate, is that the planning and building of new schools takes time. It is not an issue that can be resolved overnight. The responsibility for the organisation of school places remains with local authorities. I will be publishing the results of the Hill review in due course and that will have things to say about the respective roles of local authorities and consortia.

Yr anhawster sydd gennym, fel y bydd yr Aelod yn ei werthfawrogi, yw bod y gwaith o gynllunio ac adeiladu ysgolion newydd yn cymryd amser. Nid yw'n fater y gellir ei ddatrys dros nos. Awdurdodau lleol sy'n gyfrifol am drefnu lleoedd mewn ysgolion o hyd. Byddaf yn cyhoeddi canlyniadau adolygiad Hill maes o law a fydd yn ymdrin â rolau priodol awdurdodau lleol a chonsortia.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Addysg Feithrin

Nursery Education

14:52 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

14. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei amcanion strategol mewn perthynas ag addysg feithrin? OAQ(4)0256(ESK)

14. Will the Minister make a statement on his strategic objectives in relation to nursery education? OAQ(4)0256(ESK)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:52 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

All children in Wales are entitled to a free part-time foundation phase place following their third birthday. I want to make sure that we meet our commitment to provide all our children with the best possible start in life. We are looking at ways to increase further flexibility and take-up of the foundation phase.

Mae gan bob plentyn yng Nghymru yr hawl i gael lle cyfnod sylfaen rhan amser am ddim ar ôl ei ben-blwydd yn dair oed. Rwyf am sicrhau ein bod yn cyflawni ein hymrwymiad i roi'r cychwyn gorau posibl mewn bywyd i'n plant. Rydym yn chwilio am ffyrdd o gynyddu hyblygrwydd y cyfnod sylfaen a nifer y bobl sy'n manteisio arno.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:52 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I appreciate your commitment, Minister. I learnt from StatsWales that 86% of three and four-year-olds are now getting their nursery education, but that still leaves 10,000 three and four-year-olds who are not. In addition to that, I note that in Wales the entitlement is only 10 hours, compared with 15 hours in England. Although places like Cardiff go beyond that and provide 12.5 hours, there is still a danger that our children are not getting the full benefits of nursery education, which follows them through into the rest of their education career. Can you tell us whether the childcare sufficiency audits have told you anything about where the biggest holes are and how we can fill them?

Gwerthfawrogaf eich ymrwymiad, Weinidog. Cefais wybod gan StatsCymru fod 86% o blant tair a phedair oed bellach yn cael addysg feithrin, ond mae hynny'n dal i olygu bod 10,000 o blant tair a phedair oed nad ydynt yn gwneud hynny. Nodaf hefyd mai dim ond 10 awr yw'r hawl yng Nghymru, o gymharu â 15 awr yn Lloegr. Er bod mannau fel Caerdydd yn mynd tu hwnt i hynny ac yn darparu 12.5 awr, mae perygl o hyd nad yw ein plant yn cael manteision llawn addysg feithrin, sy'n eu dilyn drwy weddill eu gyrfa addysg. A allwch ddweud wrthym a yw'r archwiliadau o ddigonolrwydd gofal plant wedi nodi ymhle mae'r bylchau mwyaf a sut y gallwn fynd i'r afael â hwy?

14:53 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Those are issues on which I am having conversations at the present time with the Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty. There are issues that we need to look at in respect of early years education. We will be doing that together.

Rwyf wrthi'n trafod y materion hynny gyda'r Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi. Mae materion y mae angen inni eu hystyried mewn perthynas ag addysg y blynyddoedd cynnar. Byddwn yn gwneud hynny gyda'n gilydd.

Addysg Uwchradd yn Islwyn

Secondary Education in Islwyn

14:53 **Gwyn R. Price** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

15. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddarparu addysg uwchradd yn Islwyn? OAQ(4)0253(ESK)

15. Will the Minister make a statement on the provision of secondary education in Islwyn? OAQ(4)0253(ESK)

14:54 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Caerphilly local authority's strategic outline programme of investment in its schools was approved in December 2011. The authority will be required to consult with all stakeholders regarding any review of secondary education provision in the county where there is reorganisation of schools.

Cymeradwywyd rhaglen amlinellol strategol awdurdod lleol Caerffili ar gyfer buddsoddi yn ei ysgolion ym mis Rhagfyr 2011. Bydd yn ofynnol i'r awdurdod ymgynghori â'r holl randdeiliaid ynghylch unrhyw adolygiad o ddarpariaeth addysg uwchradd yn y sir lle caiff ysgolion eu had-drefnu.

14:54 **Gwyn R. Price** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer. Minister, will you join me in welcoming the news that the children and staff of Cwmcarn High School will soon be back learning and working in a safe environment after the removal of the asbestos at the school?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw. Weinidog, a wnewch chi ymuno â mi i groesawu'r newyddion y bydd plant a staff Ysgol Uwchradd Cwmcarn yn ôl yn dysgu ac yn gweithio mewn amgylchedd diogel yn fuan ar ôl cael gwared ar yr asbestos yn yr ysgol?

14:54 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The safety of pupils is paramount and Caerphilly local authority is working with Cwmcarn's governing body to ensure that pupils are able to return to the vacated building in due course. It should be noted that, in the interim, the local authority has put in place arrangements to ensure that the pupils continue to learn in a safe environment while the school is closed.

Mae diogelwch disgyblion yn hollbwysig ac mae awdurdod lleol Caerffili yn gweithio gyda chorff llywodraethu Cwmcarn i sicrhau y gall disgyblion ddychwelyd i'r adeilad wag maes o law. Dylid nodi bod yr awdurdod lleol, yn y cyfamser, wedi rhoi trefniadau ar waith i sicrhau bod y disgyblion yn parhau i ddysgu mewn amgylchedd diogel tra bod yr ysgol ar gau.

14:55

Cynnig i Ddiwygio Rheolau Sefydlog Rhif 26 a 26A mewn perthynas â'r Cyfnod Ailystyried

Motion to amend Standing Order Nos. 26 and 26A in relation to the Reconsideration Stage

Y

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

I call on a member of the Business Committee to move the motion.

Galwaf ar aelod o'r Pwyllgor Busnes i gyflwyno'r cynnig.

Cynnig NDM5226 Rosemary Butler

Cynnig NDM5226 Rosemary Butler

Cynnig bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 33.2:

To propose that the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order 33.2:

1. Yn ystyried Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes 'Diwygiadau arfaethedig i Reolau Sefydlog 26 a 26A: Y Cyfnod Ailystyried' a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Ebrill 2013; a

1. Considers the Report of the Business Committee 'Proposed amendments to Standing Orders 26 and 26A: Reconsideration Stage' laid in the Table Office on 24 April 2013; and

2. Yn cymeradwyo'r cynnig i adolygu Rheolau Sefydlog 26 a 26A, fel y nodir yn Atodiad B i Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes.

2. Approves the proposal to revise Standing Orders 26 and 26A, as set out in Annex B of the Report of the Business Committee.

14:55

Aled Roberts Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

I move the motion.

14:55

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections, therefore the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36.

Y cynnig yw y dylid derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly, derbynnir y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion agreed.

14:55

Cynnig i Ddiwygio Rheolau Sefydlog Rhif 21 a 27 mewn perthynas â Chyflwyno Adroddiadau ar Offerynnau Statudol

Motion to amend Standing Order Nos. 21 and 27 in relation to Reporting on Statutory Instruments

Y

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

I call on a member of the Business Committee to move the motion.

Galwaf ar aelod o'r Pwyllgor Busnes i gyflwyno'r cynnig.

Cynnig NDM5227 Rosemary Butler

Cynnig NDM5227 Rosemary Butler

Cynnig bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 33.2:

To propose that the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order 33.2:

1. Yn ystyried Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes 'Diwygiadau arfaethedig i Reolau Sefydlog 21 a 27: Cyflwyno Adroddiadau ar Offerynnau Statudol' a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Ebrill 2013; a

1. Considers the Report of the Business Committee 'Proposed amendments to Standing Orders 21 and 27: Reporting on Statutory Instruments' laid in the Table Office on 24 April 2013; and

2. Yn cymeradwyo'r cynnig i adolygu Rheolau Sefydlog 21 a 27, fel y nodir yn Atodiad B i Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes.

2. Approves the proposal to revise Standing Orders 21 and 27, as set out in Annex B of the Report of the Business Committee.

14:55 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

I move the motion.

14:55 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections, therefore the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36.

Y cynnig yw y dylid derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly, derbynnir y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion agreed.

14:55

Cynnig i Ddiwygio Rheolau Sefydlog Rhif 29 a 30 ar Gydsyniad mewn perthynas â Biliau Senedd y DU

Motion to amend Standing Order Nos. 29 and 30 on Consent in Relation to UK Parliament Bills

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

I call on a member of the Business Committee to move the motion.

Galwaf ar aelod o'r Pwyllgor Busnes i gyflwyno'r cynnig.

Cynnig NDM5225 Rosemary Butler

Cynnig NDM5225 Rosemary Butler

Cynnig bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 33.2:

To propose that the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order 33.2:

1. Yn ystyried Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes 'Diwygiadau arfaethedig i Reolau Sefydlog 29 a 30: Cydsyniad mewn Perthynas â Biliau Senedd y DU' a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Ebrill 2013; a

1. Considers the Report of the Business Committee 'Proposed amendments to Standing Orders 29 and 30: Consent in Relation to UK Parliament Bills' laid in the Table Office on 24 April 2013; and

2. Yn cymeradwyo'r cynnig i adolygu Rheolau Sefydlog 29 a 30, fel y nodir yn Atodiad B i Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes.

2. Approves the proposal to revise Standing Orders 29 and 30, as set out in Annex B of the Report of the Business Committee.

14:55 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

I move the motion.

14:55 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections, therefore the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36.

Y cynnig yw y dylid derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad, felly, derbynnir y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion agreed.

Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (David Melding) i'r Gadair am 2.56 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer (David Melding) took the Chair at 2.56 p.m.

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig: Ymddygiad Cleifion yn GIG Cymru

Welsh Conservatives Debate: Patient Behaviour in the Welsh NHS

Detholwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliant 1 yn enw Aled Roberts.

The following amendments have been selected: amendment 1 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Cynnig NDM5216 William Graham

Motion NDM5216 William Graham

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. Yn nodi bod y rhan fwyaf o bobl sy'n defnyddio gwasanaethau’r GIG yn gwneud hynny'n gyfrifol.

2. Yn gresynu at effaith andwyol ymddygiad anghyfrifol ymhlith cleifion gan leiafrif o bobl sy'n defnyddio GIG Cymru.

3. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i weithredu i annog cleifion i beidio ag ymddwyn yn anghyfrifol a hyrwyddo mwy o gyfrifoldeb ymhlith y rhai sy'n defnyddio’r GIG.

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Notes that most people who use Welsh NHS services do so responsibly.

2. Regrets the adverse impact of irresponsible patient behaviour by a minority of people who use the Welsh NHS.

3. Calls upon the Welsh Government to take action to discourage irresponsible patient behaviour and promote greater responsibility amongst those who use the NHS.

14:56

Darren Millar Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

The purpose of our debate today is not just to have a discussion here at the National Assembly but to trigger a national debate on the behaviour of patients in the Welsh NHS, and the need to take action to discourage irresponsible patient behaviour and promote greater responsibility among those who use our national health service. We will be accepting and supporting amendment 1, which has been tabled in the name of Aled Roberts.

Nid dim ond cael trafodaeth yma yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yw diben ein dadl heddiw ond ysgogi trafodaeth genedlaethol am ymddygiad cleifion yn y GIG yng Nghymru, a’r angen i weithredu i annog cleifion i beidio ag ymddwyn yn anghyfrifol a hyrwyddo mwy o gyfrifoldeb ymhlith y rhai sy’n defnyddio ein gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Byddwn yn derbyn ac yn cefnogi gwelliant 1, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Aled Roberts.

Just to set out the context, there is a huge problem in Wales and in other parts of the United Kingdom in terms of patients treating the NHS disrespectfully. As many as one in 10 hospital appointments are missed. In 2011-12, in the Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board area alone, people did not turn up to almost 60,000 hospital appointments, costing that particular health board over £7.5 million per year. In fact, Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board has estimated that between 2007 and 2012, some £38.6 million was spent on missed hospital appointments in its area alone—up to £150 per individual appointment missed.

Er mwyn gosod y cyd-destun, mae problem enfawr yng Nghymru ac mewn rhannau eraill o’r Deyrnas Unedig o ran cleifion yn dangos diffyg parch tuag at y GIG. Caiff cynifer ag un o bob 10 o apwyntiadau ysbyty eu methu. Yn 2011-12, yn ardal Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr yn unig, nid aeth pobl i bron i 60,000 o apwyntiadau ysbyty, gan gostio dros £7.5 miliwn y flwyddyn i’r bwrdd iechyd penodol hwnnw. Yn wir, mae Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr wedi amcangyfrif, rhwng 2007 a 2012, bod tua £38.6 miliwn wedi’i wario ar apwyntiadau ysbyty a fethwyd dim ond yn yr ardal honno—hyd at £150 fesul apwyntiad unigol a fethwyd.

A freedom of information request that we tabled to all health boards in Wales received responses from four boards, with sufficient detail to demonstrate that in 2011-12, at least £14 million was wasted because of missed appointments at our hospitals. The total between 2007 and 2013—this is just from four health boards—was at least £68 million. On average, around 350,000 appointments are missed in our hospitals each year. Cwm Taf Local Health Board has indicated that it has seen a 144% increase in its missed appointments between 2008-09 and 2011-12. When we have one in eight of the population of Wales on a hospital waiting list, and when you consider that those people are denied access to the appointments that they need because somebody has booked an appointment and does not turn up, you realise that we need to deal with this issue.

Yn dilyn cais rhyddid gwybodaeth a gyflwynwyd gennym i bob bwrdd iechyd yng Nghymru, cafwyd ymateb gan bedwar bwrdd, gyda digon o fanylion i ddangos, yn 2011-12, bod o leiaf £14 miliwn wedi cael ei wastraffu o ganlyniad i apwyntiadau a fethwyd yn ein hysbytai. Roedd y cyfanswm rhwng 2007 a 2013—a hynny dim ond ar gyfer pedwar bwrdd iechyd—yn £68 miliwn o leiaf. Ar gyfartaledd, caiff tua 350,000 o apwyntiadau eu methu yn ein hysbytai bob blwyddyn. Nododd Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Cwm Taf gynnydd o 144% yn yr apwyntiadau a fethwyd yn ei ardal rhwng 2008-09 a 2011-12. O ystyried bod un o bob wyth o boblogaeth Cymru ar restr aros ar gyfer ysbyty, ac o ystyried nad yw’r bobl hynny yn cael yr apwyntiadau sydd eu hangen arnynt am fod rhywun wedi trefnu apwyntiad ac yn methu’r apwyntiad hwnnw, mae’n amlwg bod angen inni ymdrin â’r mater hwn.

General practitioners are also suffering from missed appointments. Some work that was undertaken by an independent charity called the Developing Patient Partnership suggests that in excess of half a million GP appointments are missed in Wales every single year. At a cost of £32 per appointment, which is the estimated cost put forward by the King's Fund, this equates to a cost of £16 million per year.

Mae meddygon teulu hefyd yn dioddef o ganlyniad i apwyntiadau a gaiff eu methu. Mae gwaith a wnaed gan elusen annibynnol o'r enw'r Developing Patient Partnership yn awgrymu y caiff dros hanner miliwn o apwyntiadau meddyg teulu eu methu yng Nghymru bob un flwyddyn. Ar gost o £32 fesul apwyntiad, sef y gost amcangyfrifedig a gyflwynwyd gan Gronfa King's, mae hyn gyfwerth â chost o £16 miliwn bob blwyddyn.

These missed appointments are not, unfortunately, being monitored by the Welsh Government. The 'did not attend' figures in hospitals are monitored, but GP appointments are not. It is clear to me that we need to take much more concerted action to address this problem. There is some good practice out there. Up in north Wales, Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board has introduced a text messaging reminder system for those people who give the board their mobile telephone number. In parts of England, you can now undertake your consultations by Skype to make them more convenient.

Yn anffodus, nid yw'r apwyntiadau hyn a gaiff eu methu yn cael eu monitro gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Caiff y ffigurau 'ni fynychodd' mewn ysbytai eu monitro, ond nid apwyntiadau meddygon teulu. Mae'n amlwg i mi fod angen inni weithredu mewn ffordd lawer mwy pendant i ymdrin â'r broblem hon. Mae arfer da allan yn y maes. Yn y gogledd, mae Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr wedi cyflwyno system atgoffa gan ddefnyddio negeseuon testun i'r bobl hynny sy'n rhoi rhif eu ffôn symudol i'r bwrdd. Mewn rhannau o Loegr, gallwch bellach gael ymgynghoriad gan ddefnyddio Skype i'w gwneud yn fwy cyfleus.

However, by far the biggest deterrent, it seems, for patients missing appointments is charges for missed appointments. We all probably know somebody who has had to pay a small charge, if not us ourselves, because of failure to turn up to a dentist appointment. It is time for us in the Chamber today to consider whether the introduction of charges for missed appointments in our NHS might help to address some of these problems.

Fodd bynnag, y ffordd orau o bell ffordd, yn ôl pob tebyg, i atal cleifion rhag methu apwyntiadau yw codi tâl am apwyntiadau a gaiff eu methu. Mae'n siŵr bod pob un ohonom yn ymwybodol o rywun, os nad ni ein hunain, sydd wedi gorfod talu tâl bach am fethu apwyntiad deintydd. Mae'n bryd inni heddiw yn y Siambr ystyried p'un a allai cyflwyno taliadau am apwyntiadau a gaiff eu methu yn ein GIG helpu i ymdrin â rhai o'r problemau hyn.

Many people will have seen posters on the walls of their GP surgeries identifying the number of appointments that have been missed that day or month. Those, as well as charging, can have an impact on reducing missed appointments—by up to 31% according to studies undertaken in Bedfordshire. Simple measures, such as requiring a patient to write down the details of their appointment when it is given, reduce missed appointments by 18%. Indeed, just asking a patient to repeat the details of their appointment can reduce non-attendance by 3.5%. These are remarkable figures.

Bydd llawer o bobl wedi gweld posteri ar waliau eu meddygfeydd yn nodi nifer yr apwyntiadau a fethwyd y diwrnod hwnnw neu'r mis hwnnw. Gall y rheini, yn ogystal â chodi tâl, helpu i leihau nifer yr apwyntiadau a gaiff eu methu—hyd at 31% yn ôl astudiaethau a gynhaliwyd yn Swydd Bedford. Mae camau syml, fel ei gwneud yn ofynnol i glaf nodi manylion ei apwyntiad adeg trefnu'r apwyntiad hwnnw, yn lleihau nifer yr apwyntiadau a gaiff eu methu 18%. Yn wir, gall gofyn yn syml i glaf ailadrodd manylion ei apwyntiad leihau achosion o fethu apwyntiadau 3.5%. Mae'r ffigurau hyn yn rhyfeddol.

However, it is not only missed hospital appointments that we need to address. There is also the issue of inappropriate attendances at accident and emergency departments. In 2011-12, there were almost 1 million attendances at A&E departments across Wales. It is estimated that around 40% of these—almost 400,000—did not require the services of an accident and emergency department. According to the King's Fund, the cost of somebody attending an A&E department is around £111. If you add that up, that is £43 million a year that is potentially being lost as a result of inappropriate attendances at A&E departments. All of this puts pressure on those departments. Only a few weeks ago, the College of Emergency Medicine in Wales said that our emergency departments were at the point of meltdown, partly as a result of a lack of beds and partly as a result of staff, but if four in 10 people are turning up inappropriately, no doubt it is also due to this difficulty.

Fodd bynnag, nid dim ond apwyntiadau ysbyty a gaiff eu methu y mae angen inni ymdrin â hwy. Mae problem hefyd o ran pobl sy'n mynd i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn ddiangen. Yn 2011-12, aeth bron i 1 filiwn o bobl i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys ledled Cymru. Amcangyfrifir nad oedd angen gwasanaethau adran damweiniau ac achosion brys ar tua 40% ohonynt—bron i 400,000. Yn ôl Cronfa King's, pan fydd unigolyn yn mynd i adran damweiniau ac achosion brys, mae'n costio tua £111. Mae hynny'n golygu o bosibl bod cyfanswm o £43 miliwn y flwyddyn yn cael ei golli o ganlyniad i bobl yn mynd i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn ddiangen. Mae hyn oll yn rhoi pwysau ar yr adrannau hynny. Dim ond ychydig wythnosau yn ôl, dywedodd y Coleg Meddygaeth Frys yng Nghymru bod ein hadrannau achosion brys yn wynebu trychineb llwyr, yn rhannol o ganlyniad i ddiffyg gwelyau ac yn rhannol o ganlyniad i staff, ond os yw pedwar o bob 10 o bobl yn mynd atynt yn ddiangen, mae'n siŵr bod yr anhawster hwn hefyd yn cyfrannu at hynny.

15:02 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank Darren Millar for giving way. Does he put in that category the number of people who attend A&E with alcohol-related conditions, and does he agree with the view of the Deputy Prime Minister, who is in Government with the party that he supports, that such people should be fined for attending A&E?

Diolch i Darren Millar am ildio. A yw'n cynnwys nifer y bobl sy'n mynd i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys â chyflyrau sy'n gysylltiedig ag alcohol yn y categori hwnnw, ac a yw'n cytuno â barn y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog, sy'n aelod o'r Llywodraeth y mae ei blaid yn ei chefnogi, y dylid codi dirwy ar bobl o'r fath am fynd i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys?

15:02 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It is important that people who have alcohol-related problems have access to appropriate treatment services. If there are people who behave irresponsibly, who have been drinking and turn up inappropriately at an A&E department, we need to have a debate about how we tackle that. Fundamentally, we do not have the alcohol rehabilitation services or the other substance misuse rehabilitation services that we need in Wales, and we must address that problem urgently.

Mae'n bwysig y gall pobl â phroblemau sy'n gysylltiedig ag alcohol gael gafael ar wasanaethau trin priodol. Os oes pobl sy'n ymddwyn yn anghyfrifol, sydd wedi bod yn yfed ac yn mynd yn amhriodol i adran damweiniau ac achosion brys, mae angen inni drafod sut i fynd i'r afael â hynny. Yn y bôn, nid yw'r gwasanaethau adsefydlu alcohol na'r gwasanaethau adsefydlu eraill ar gyfer camddefnyddio sylweddau sydd eu hangen arnom yng Nghymru ar gael, a rhaid inni ymdrin â'r broblem honno ar fyrder.

It has also been suggested by some ambulance services that as many as nine out of 10 calls to the 999 service for an ambulance are inappropriate and do not need an emergency response for a life-threatening condition. To be fair to the Welsh Government, it is trying to take some action to address this problem through its Choose Well campaign. It has not been a great success thus far, because we are still seeing increasing numbers at our A&E departments. More worryingly is that people's choices are being restricted in Wales at the moment: there has been a move to close many minor injuries units; we know that it is difficult for people to get access to a GP at times; and we know that out-of-hours services are sometimes not delivering the quality of service that one would hope for and that, in turn, causes people to turn up at A&E departments.

Awgrymwyd hefyd gan rai gwasanaethau ambiwlans fod cynifer â naw allan o bob 10 o alwadau am ambiwlans i'r gwasanaeth 999 yn amhriodol ac nad oes angen ymateb brys arnynt ar gyfer cyflwr sy'n bygwth bywyd. I fod yn deg i Lywodraeth Cymru, mae'n ceisio cymryd camau i ymdrin â'r broblem hon drwy ei ymgyrch Dewis Doeth. Ni fu'n llwyddiant mawr hyd yn hyn, gan ein bod yn dal i weld cynnydd yn nifer y bobl sy'n mynd i'n hadrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Yn waeth na hynny, mae dewisiadau pobl yn cael eu cyfyngu yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd: aed ati i gau llawer o unedau mân anafiadau; gwyddom ei bod yn anodd i bobl gael gafael ar feddyg teulu ar adegau; a gwyddom weithiau nad yw gwasanaethau y tu allan i oriau yn darparu'r ansawdd gwasanaeth dymunol a bod hynny, yn ei dro, yn golygu bod pobl yn mynd i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys.

Another area where patients need to behave more responsibly–a small minority of patients, but they have a significant impact, nevertheless—is in the area of medicines. I am pleased that the Liberal Democrats tabled their amendment today, because there is no doubt in my mind that there is a lot of money to be saved here. Community Pharmacy Wales has estimated that the savings could be as much as £50 million per annum, and not the £21.6 million that is in the Liberal Democrats' amendment. We have to ask ourselves whether the universal free-prescriptions policy might be helping to contribute to irresponsible behaviour when it comes to medication. Some people turn up simply to get a subscription for paracetamol, cough syrup, Bonjela or athlete's foot powder—all of which are prescribed on the Welsh NHS—which they could get over the counter relatively inexpensively. When you consider that millionaires in Wales get free prescriptions while access to some modern medicines is being denied to some patients, we have to recognise that there is a danger that that might be fuelling the problem and we need to tease out whether it actually is.

Maes arall lle mae angen i gleifion ymddwyn yn fwy cyfrifol—lleiafrif bach o gleifion, ond sy'n cael effaith sylweddol, serch hynny—yw ym maes meddyginiaethau. Rwy'n falch bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi cyflwyno eu gwelliant heddiw, oherwydd nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth gennyf y gellir gwneud arbedion sylweddol yn y maes. Mae Fferylliaeth Gymunedol Cymru wedi amcangyfrif y gallai'r arbedion fod cymaint â £50 miliwn y flwyddyn, yn hytrach na'r £21.6 miliwn a nodir yng ngwelliant y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Rhaid inni ofyn i'n hunain a yw'r polisi o bresgripsiynau am ddim i bawb o bosibl yn helpu i gyfrannu at ymddygiad anghyfrifol mewn perthynas â meddyginiaeth. Daw rhai unigolion dim ond i gael presgripsiwn am baracetamol, surop peswch, Bonjela neu bowdr troed athletwr—y mae pob un ohonynt ar gael ar bresgripsiwn ar y GIG yng Nghymru—y gallent eu cael yn gymharol rhad dros y cownter. O ystyried bod miliwnwyr yng Nghymru yn cael presgripsiynau am ddim ond bod rhai meddyginiaethau modern yn cael eu gwadu i rai cleifion, rhaid inni gydnabod bod perygl y gallai hynny fod yn gwaethygu'r broblem ac mae angen inni ganfod p'un a yw'n gwneud hynny ai peidio.

We need more effective prescribing, better management of repeat prescriptions in particular and we need to ensure that people are safely discarding those medicines they are not using.

Mae angen trefniadau mwy effeithiol arnom o ran rhoi presgripsiynau, rheolaeth well dros bresgripsiynau amlroddadwy yn arbennig ac mae angen inni sicrhau bod pobl yn cael gwared ar y meddyginiaethau hynny nad ydynt yn eu defnyddio mewn modd diogel.

I will bring my remarks to a close by saying that this is about opening a national debate, and not just in this Chamber. We know that missed appointments are a very real and costly problem for the Welsh NHS. We know that when people do not turn up for their appointments, that causes delays for other patients. We know that people who ask the NHS to buy medicines for them, when they do not really need them, cost the NHS many millions of pounds a year, and every single penny that is wasted in those areas means that it is money that cannot be spent on improving patient care elsewhere. Therefore, we need to ensure that there is a package of measures, and that is why we have brought this debate forward today. I hope that the Minister will accept this offer: we are prepared to work with you, Minister, to come up with some solutions to these problems. We recognise that some efforts have been made already, but there is much more work to be done, and we give a commitment to work with you and the other parties to address this in the future.

Dof â'm sylwadau i ben drwy ddweud bod a wnelo hyn â chychwyn dadl genedlaethol, ac nid dim ond yn y Siambr hon. Gwyddom fod apwyntiadau a gaiff eu methu yn broblem wirioneddol a chostus iawn i'r GIG yng Nghymru. Gwyddom pan na fydd pobl yn mynd i'w hapwyntiadau, bod hynny'n achosi oedi i gleifion eraill. Gwyddom fod pobl sy'n gofyn i'r GIG brynu meddyginiaethau iddynt, pan nad oes wir eu hangen arnynt, yn costio miliynau o bunnoedd i'r GIG bob blwyddyn, a bod pob un geiniog a gaiff ei gwastraffu yn y meysydd hynny yn golygu bod hynny'n arian na ellir ei wario ar wella gofal i gleifion mewn meysydd eraill. Felly, mae angen inni sicrhau bod pecyn o fesurau, a dyna pam y gwnaethom gyflwyno'r ddadl hon heddiw. Gobeithio y gwnaiff y Gweinidog dderbyn y cynnig hwn: rydym yn barod i weithio gyda chi, Weinidog, i ddod o hyd i atebion i'r problemau hyn. Rydym yn cydnabod yr ymdrechion a wnaed eisoes, ond mae llawer mwy o waith i'w wneud, ac rydym yn ymrwymedig i weithio gyda chi a'r pleidiau eraill i ymdrin â hyn yn y dyfodol.

15:06

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have selected the amendment to the motion and I call on Kirsty Williams to move amendment 1, tabled in the name of Aled Roberts.

Rwyf wedi dethol y gwelliant i'r cynnig a galwaf ar Kirsty Williams i gynnig gwelliant 1, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Aled Roberts.

Gwelliant 1—Aled Roberts

Amendment 1— Aled Roberts

Cynnwys pwynt 3 newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new point 3 and renumber accordingly:

Yn gresynu y gwastraffwyd gwerth amcangyfrif o £21.6 miliwn o feddyginiaethau ledled Cymru yn 2011/12 ac yn croesawu'r ymgyrch ddiweddar a lansiwyd gan fyrddau iechyd lleol Cymru i leihau gwastraffu diangen ar feddyginiaethau.

Regrets that in 2011/12 an estimated £21.6million worth of medicines were wasted across Wales and welcomes the recent campaign launched by Welsh local health boards to reduce unnecessary medicine waste.

15:06

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 1 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn enw Aled Roberts.

We believe that this is one area where we can make a difference. Non-usage of medicines and stockpiling it in cupboards is a waste of precious NHS resource. It also causes problems for patients if they are non-compliant with the medication that has been prescribed to them by the doctor. Also, it presents environmental issues, as one has to consider how you can safely dispose of these medicines. We take this opportunity to welcome the new local health board focus on this. I hope that the Minister will be able to outline schemes that could be developed in association with community pharmacy, as pharmacists in our communities have a big role to play in ensuring that people use only the prescriptions that are absolutely necessary for them, that people know how to take their medicines correctly and why it is important to take those medicines, and in reassuring them that if they do not need all of the items on the prescription in a particular month, it does not mean that they will never get them again.

Credwn fod hwn yn un maes lle y gallwn wneud gwahaniaeth. Mae meddyginiaethau na chânt eu defnyddio ac a gaiff eu pentyrru mewn cypyrddau yn wastraff o adnoddau gwerthfawr y GIG. Mae methu â chydymffurfio â'r feddyginiaeth a roddwyd iddynt ar bresgripsiwn gan feddyg hefyd yn achosi problemau i gleifion. Hefyd, mae'n esgor ar broblemau amgylcheddol, gan fod yn rhaid ystyried sut y gallwch gael gwared ar y meddyginiaethau hyn mewn modd diogel. Achubwn ar y cyfle hwn i groesawu'r ffocws newydd ar fyrddau iechyd lleol yn hyn o beth. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn gallu amlinellu cynlluniau y gellid eu datblygu mewn cydweithrediad â fferylliaeth gymunedol, gan fod gan fferyllwyr yn ein cymunedau ran bwysig i'w chwarae wrth sicrhau mai dim ond y presgripsiynau sy'n gwbl angenrheidiol iddynt y bydd pobl yn eu defnyddio, bod pobl yn gwybod sut i gymryd eu meddyginiaethau yn gywir a pham ei bod yn bwysig cymryd y meddyginiaethau hynny, ac wrth roi sicrwydd iddynt os na fydd angen yr holl eitemau ar y presgripsiwn mewn rhyw fis penodol, nad yw hynny'n golygu na fyddant yn eu cael byth eto.

Turning to the contribution that Darren has just made in the debate today, nobody in their right mind would condone irresponsible use of the NHS and its resources. However, the fact that some people do—and I accept that they do—is not, perhaps, as simple as Darren has made out here this afternoon. Perhaps the reasons for their attendance at an A&E department, or their non-attendance at a medical appointment, are complex and not straightforward and are not the actions of a malicious person who has nothing better to do with their time. Hospital appointments and do-not-attend rates at GP surgeries and in our district general hospitals are problematic and need to be addressed. Darren is well versed in how many appointments are missed, but less well versed, it seems to me from what he said, about why those appointments are missed. We have to understand why they are missed if we are to come up with a reasonable response to them. Darren says that the most effective way of tackling this is to charge people, but he did not go on in his speech to outline any evidence that suggests that it is the most effective way to deal with the issue.

Gan droi at y cyfraniad y mae Darren newydd ei wneud yn y ddadl heddiw, ni fyddai neb yn ei iawn bwyll yn cydoddef defnydd anghyfrifol o'r GIG a'i adnoddau. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r ffaith bod rhai pobl yn gwneud hynny—a derbyniaf eu bod yn gwneud hynny—efallai mor syml ag yr awgrymodd Darren y prynhawn yma. Efallai bod y rhesymau dros fynd i adran damweiniau ac achosion brys, neu dros fethu apwyntiad meddygol, yn gymhleth ac nad oes rheswm syml drostynt ac nad gweithredoedd gan berson maleisus heb ddim byd gwell i'w wneud â'i amser mohonynt. Mae apwyntiadau ysbyty a chyfraddau methu apwyntiad mewn meddygfeydd ac yn ein hysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth yn broblematig ac mae angen ymdrin â hwy. Mae Darren yn gwybod yn iawn faint o apwyntiadau a gaiff eu methu, ond nid yw'n gwybod cystal, ymddengys, yn ôl yr hyn a ddywedodd, pam y caiff yr apwyntiadau hynny eu methu. Rhaid inni ddeall pam y cânt eu methu er mwyn darparu ymateb rhesymol iddynt. Dywed Darren mai'r ffordd fwyaf effeithiol o fynd i'r afael â hyn yw codi tâl ar bobl, ond nid aeth ati yn ei araith i gyflwyno unrhyw dystiolaeth sy'n awgrymu mai dyma'r ffordd fwyaf effeithiol o ymdrin â'r mater.

15:08

Darren Millar Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Research by the King's Fund and the British Dental Association showed clearly that the introduction of charges for missed appointments had a dramatic impact on the ability of people to turn up. While I accept the point that you make about the need to understand that sometimes don-not-attend rates are quite high for all sorts of different reasons, will you accept that when someone does not have a reasonable excuse for not attending an appointment, there ought to be some way to penalise them?

Dangosodd gwaith ymchwil gan Gronfa King's a Chymdeithas Ddeintyddol Prydain yn glir fod cyflwyno taliadau am golli apwyntiadau wedi cael effaith ddramatig ar allu pobl i fynychu. Er fy mod yn derbyn eich pwynt am yr angen i ddeall weithiau bod cyfraddau dim mynychu yn gymharol uchel am bob math o wahanol resymau, a dderbyniwch pan nad oes gan rywun esgus rhesymol dros beidio â dod i apwyntiad, y dylid bod rhyw ffordd o'i gosbi?

15:09 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I looked carefully at the King's Fund research, and it goes on to say that the most effective way of taking down DNA rates is to have better communication with patients. That is the finding of that research; it is not fining people. Who is to decide whether somebody has a legitimate excuse? Is Darren Millar going to decide whether somebody's excuse is legitimate or not? I recently met a patient who missed his hospital appointment because the Welsh ambulance service did not send the ambulance in time to take him to his appointment. Is that legitimate?Who is going to find out whether the excuse is legitimate? Who is going to decide whether the excuse is legitimate? How much is that going to cost in additional NHS bureaucracy to achieve that?

Edrychais yn ofalus ar waith ymchwil Cronfa King's, ac mae'n mynd ymlaen i ddweud mai'r ffordd fwyaf effeithiol o leihau cyfraddau dim mynychu yw cyfathrebu'n well â chleifion. Dyna ganfyddiad y gwaith ymchwil hwnnw; nid codi dirwy ar bobl. Pwy fydd yn penderfynu a oes gan rywun esgus dilys? A yw Darren Millar yn mynd i benderfynu a yw esgus rhywun yn ddilys ai peidio? Yn ddiweddar, cyfarfûm â chlaf a fethodd ei apwyntiad ysbyty am nad anfonodd gwasanaeth ambiwlans Cymru ambiwlans mewn pryd i'w gludo i'w apwyntiad. A yw hynny'n ddilys? Pwy fydd yn canfod a yw'r esgus yn ddilys? Pwy fydd yn penderfynu p'un a yw'r esgus yn ddilys? Faint y bydd hynny'n ei gostio o ran biwrocratiaeth ychwanegol i'r GIG er mwyn cyflawni hynny?

I will move on to discuss attendance at accident and emergency departments. Darren was right to talk about changes to our system, which I think will make it more difficult for people to avoid going to accident and emergency departments. I am not about to lecture any mother who is worried about the health of her child and cannot get an appointment with an out-of-hours doctor. I would not criticise her for turning up at an A&E department. Many people know it is the only sure-fire way to be seen by a medical professional when they are worried about themselves and their families. Instead of charging people for turning up inappropriately, perhaps we could have better triaging services at our A&E departments, have GPs in those departments to triage appropriately, and have better and more accessible out-of-hours services.

Symudaf ymlaen i drafod ymweliadau ag adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Roedd Darren yn llygad ei le wrth sôn am newidiadau i'n system, a fydd, yn fy marn i, yn ei gwneud hi'n anos i bobl osgoi mynd i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Nid wyf yn bwriadu ceryddu unrhyw fam sy'n poeni am iechyd ei phlentyn ac yn methu â chael apwyntiad gyda meddyg y tu allan i oriau. Ni fyddwn yn ei beirniadu am fynd i adran damweiniau ac achosion brys. Mae llawer o bobl yn gwybod mai dyna'r unig ffordd bendant o gael gweld gweithiwr meddygol proffesiynol pan fyddant yn poeni amdanynt hwy eu hunain a'u teuluoedd. Yn lle codi tâl ar bobl sy'n dod yn ddiangen, efallai y gallem ddarparu gwasanaethau brysbennu gwell yn ein hadrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, rhoi meddygon teulu yn yr adrannau hynny i frysbennu'n briodol, a darparu gwasanaethau y tu allan i oriau gwell sy'n fwy hygyrch.

We discovered—but this was not mentioned by Darren in his speech this afternoon—that the Tory plans go a lot further than this. I listened with great interest as I drove down this morning, Darren, to your performance on Radio Wales. Let us be clear what the Tories are proposing here: they are proposing that people pay for NHS services if they engage in risky behaviour. Once again, who decides what constitutes risky behaviour? My daughter is about to go on a school education course that involves pony trekking, mountaineering and fell walking; if she falls over, will we be charged for taking her to an A&E department? This is the thin end of the wedge and breaks the principle about it being free at the point of delivery. However, I note that Darren is not suggesting that we charge people for eating too many pies or drinking too much alcohol and the way in which that can impact upon people's behaviour. Therefore, you can eat as much as you want to and smoke as much as you want to and you will not be charged for it, but, for goodness' sake, do not trip when you are out jogging or hurt yourself when you are out doing some kind of activity to try to keep fit, because they will charge you. It is quite clear what the Tories' intention is here.

Gwnaethom ddarganfod—ond ni soniodd Darren am hyn yn ei araith y prynhawn yma—bod cynlluniau'r Torïaid yn mynd yn llawer pellach na hyn. Gwrandewais yn astud wrth imi yrru i lawr y bore yma, Darren, ar eich perfformiad ar Radio Wales. Gadewch inni fod yn glir o ran yr hyn y mae'r Torïaid yn ei gynnig: maent yn cynnig bod pobl yn talu am wasanaethau'r GIG os ydynt yn ymddwyn mewn ffordd beryglus. Unwaith eto, pwy fydd yn penderfynu beth sy'n cyfateb i ymddygiad peryglus? Mae fy merch ar fin mynd ar gwrs addysg gyda'r ysgol sy'n cynnwys merlota, mynydda a cherdded dros y bryniau; os bydd yn syrthio, a godir tâl arnom am fynd â hi i adran damweiniau ac achosion brys? Blaen y gyllell yw hyn ac mae'n mynd yn groes i'r egwyddor o fod am ddim adeg darparu. Fodd bynnag, nodaf nad yw Darren yn awgrymu y dylem godi tâl ar bobl am fwyta gormod o basteiod neu yfed gormod o alcohol a'r ffordd y gall hynny effeithio ar ymddygiad pobl. Felly, gallwch fwyta cymaint ag yr hoffwch a smygu cymaint ag yr hoffwch ac ni chodir tâl arnoch, ond, er mwyn popeth, peidiwch â baglu pan fyddwch allan yn loncian na brifo eich hun pan fyddwch wrthi'n gwneud rhyw fath o ymarfer corff er mwyn ceisio cadw'n heini, oherwydd codir tâl arnoch. Mae bwriad y Torïaid yn gwbl amlwg.

15:12 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid / The Leader of the Opposition

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

That was one of the most bizarre speeches I have heard in this institution. It really was bizarre, and I am sure that I will sit in a health question and answer sessions with the leader of the Liberal Democrats and she will decry people not turning up for appointments, she will decry waste in the health service and will say that we need to do something about it, but will offer nothing in return but tea and biscuits.

Dyna oedd un o'r areithiau rhyfeddaf a glywais erioed yn y sefydliad hwn. Roedd wir yn rhyfedd, ac rwy'n siŵr y byddaf yn eistedd mewn sesiwn holi ac ateb ar iechyd gydag arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ac y bydd yn dilorni pobl am fethu apwyntiadau, bydd yn gresynu at wastraff yn y gwasanaeth iechyd ac yn dweud bod angen inni weithredu, ond ni fydd yn cynnig unrhyw beth yn gyfnewid, dim ond te a bisgedi.

One of the key things to remember is the sentence in the constitution of the NHS that states that the NHS should make the most effective, fair and sustainable use of its finite resources. That sentence is to be found at the beginning of the constitution. It is a fact that the NHS that we have today can do so much more than the NHS that was devised in the 1940s, yet much of that which technology and science has delivered for mankind is not available on our NHS because we cannot afford it. Many Members in the Chamber will have spoken to many patients with Parkinson's, for example, and will be aware that deep-brain stimulation is not regularly available in Wales. Many patients come to us as Assembly Members because they are denied access to certain medication. An event was held here yesterday by the MS Society, at which the leader of the Liberal Democrats decried the fact that certain drugs are not available because the resources are not there. Is it not incumbent upon politicians, but particularly the Executive—that is, the Government—to make sure that the resources that go into our national health service are used in an appropriate manner and meet the needs that we have in the twenty-first century?

Un o'r pethau allweddol i'w gofio yw'r frawddeg yng nghyfansoddiad y GIG sy'n datgan y dylai'r GIG wneud y defnydd mwyaf effeithiol, teg a chynaliadwy o'i adnoddau cyfyngedig. Mae'r frawddeg honno ar ddechrau'r cyfansoddiad. Mae'n wir y gall y GIG sydd ohoni heddiw wneud cymaint yn fwy na'r GIG a sefydlwyd yn y 1940au, ond nid yw'r rhan fwyaf o'r buddiannau y mae technoleg a gwyddoniaeth wedi'u cynnig i ddynol ryw ar gael ar ein GIG oherwydd na allwn ei fforddio. Bydd sawl Aelod yn y Siambr wedi siarad â llawer o gleifion â chlefyd Parkinson, er enghraifft, a byddant yn ymwybodol nad yw triniaeth ysgogi yn nwfn yr ymennydd ar gael fel mater o drefn yng Nghymru. Daw llawer o gleifion atom fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad am fod meddyginiaeth benodol wedi'i gwrthod iddynt. Cynhaliwyd digwyddiad yma ddoe gan y Gymdeithas MS, lle y gresynodd arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol at y ffaith nad yw rhai cyffuriau ar gael oherwydd nad yw'r adnoddau ar gael. Onid yw'n ddyletswydd ar wleidyddion, ond yn enwedig y Weithrediaeth—hynny yw, y Llywodraeth—i wneud yn siŵr y caiff yr adnoddau a fuddsoddir yn ein gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol eu defnyddio mewn modd priodol a'u bod yn diwallu anghenion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain?

This debate asks the Assembly to focus on that need and that requirement. We have a new Minister in place, and I hope that he will take the opportunity today, in responding to the debate, to outline his priorities. Many of us have attended community pharmacy events where the sheer waste within the prescriptions budget has been graphically outlined to us. I well remember the model that was set up in the third Assembly on the steps of the Senedd by Community Pharmacy Wales in response to the £50 million per year that it, not political groups or political researchers, identified as being wasted within the system. In a Welsh context, £50 million is a serious sum of money. Are we really going to turn our heads away from trying to find the solutions and alerting patients and clinicians to the obligations that we all have to our national health service? While it is critical that the health service remains free at the point of delivery, it is vital to address the waste that seeps out of any big organisation, keeping it to a bare minimum. As my colleague Darren Millar touched upon, every £1 wasted in the system denies a patient the ability to benefit from cutting-edge technology that could cure that individual or give them and their family a far greater life expectancy in their closing years.

Mae'r ddadl hon yn gofyn i'r Cynulliad ganolbwyntio ar yr angen hwnnw a'r gofyniad hwnnw. Mae Gweinidog newydd yn y swydd, a gobeithio y gwnaiff achub ar y cyfle heddiw, wrth ymateb i'r ddadl, i amlinellu ei flaenoriaethau. Mae sawl un ohonom wedi mynd i ddigwyddiadau fferylliaeth gymunedol lle yr amlinellwyd y gwastraff llwyr o fewn y gyllideb presgripsiynau inni yn amlwg. Rwy'n cofio'n glir y model a sefydlwyd yn y trydydd Cynulliad ar risiau'r Senedd gan Fferylliaeth Gymunedol Cymru mewn ymateb i'r £50 miliwn y flwyddyn y nodwyd ganddi, nid gan grwpiau gwleidyddol nac ymchwilwyr gwleidyddol, fel y swm a oedd yn cael ei wastraffu yn y system. Yng nghyd-destun Cymru, mae £50 miliwn yn swm difrifol o arian. A ydym o ddifrif yn mynd i osgoi ceisio dod o hyd i'r atebion a hysbysu cleifion a chlinigwyr am y rhwymedigaethau sydd gan bob un ohonom i'n gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol? Er ei bod yn hollbwysig bod y gwasanaeth iechyd yn parhau am ddim i'w ddefnyddio, mae'n hanfodol ymdrin â'r gwastraff sy'n dod o unrhyw sefydliad mawr, gan sicrhau ei fod cyn lleied â phosibl. Fel y soniodd fy nghyd-Aelod Darren Millar, mae pob £1 a gaiff ei gwastraffu yn y system yn atal claf rhag gallu manteisio ar dechnoleg arloesol a allai wella'r unigolyn hwnnw neu roi disgwyliad oes llawer hirach iddo a'i deulu yn ystod ei flynyddoedd olaf.

It is also vital that we adapt to new medicines and procedures, such as the use of telemedicine—a vital tool to address the non-attendance of patients at many district general hospitals and, dare I say it, many surgeries. Not everyone has access to reliable transport, for example, or can get to a hospital at a given time. There are natural obstacles, which we must accept. However, if we have identified the problem, we must try to find a solution to it, rather than just say, 'No, the status quo must remain—isn't this terrible; we can't look at it because our beloved NHS is on the same model as the one used when it was formed in the 1940s'. We will be robbing the NHS of a future unless we tackle this problem.

Mae hefyd yn hanfodol ein bod yn addasu i feddyginiaethau a thriniaethau newydd, megis y defnydd o delefeddygaeth—adnodd hanfodol i ymdrin â chleifion na allant fynychu llawer o ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth ac, os caf feiddio dweud hynny, llawer o feddygfeydd. Nid oes gan bawb drafnidiaeth ddibynadwy, er enghraifft, neu ni allant gyrraedd yr ysbyty ar gyfer amser penodedig. Mae rhwystrau naturiol, y mae'n rhaid inni eu derbyn. Fodd bynnag, os ydym wedi nodi'r broblem, rhaid inni geisio dod o hyd i ateb iddi, yn hytrach na dweud yn syml, 'Na, rhaid i'r sefyllfa barhau fel ag y mae—onid yw'n ofnadwy; ni allwn ystyried y peth gan fod ein GIG annwyl yn dilyn yr un model â'r un a ddefnyddiwyd adeg ei sefydlu yn y 1940au'. Byddwn yn gwadu dyfodol i'r GIG onid ymdriniwn â'r broblem hon.

In the last couple of weeks, I have travelled around Wales and spoken to many people in the health service. From Ysbyty Glan Clwyd to the Royal Glamorgan Hospital today, I have spoken to clinicians across Wales who have identified the need for politicians to face up to the challenge and to offer them the tools to address the 'blatant abuse'—those are their words—that they see going on every day in surgeries and drop-in centres, which so troubles them.

Yn yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf, teithiais ledled Cymru a siaradais â llawer o bobl yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. O Ysbyty Glan Clwyd i Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg heddiw, siaradais â chlinigwyr ledled Cymru sydd wedi nodi'r angen i wleidyddion wynebu'r her a chynnig yr adnoddau iddynt ymdrin â'r achosion o 'gamddefnydd amlwg'—dyna eu geiriau hwy—y maent yn eu gweld bob dydd mewn meddygfeydd a chanolfannau galw heibio, sy'n peri gofid mawr iddynt.

We can get emotive about this and do nothing, or we can face up to the challenge. By starting this debate today, the Welsh Conservatives have shown again that we are ahead of the curve. I look forward to hearing what the Minister has to say— [Interruption.] The opposition benches can decry it and choose to keep the status quo, but your rhetoric over the last couple of years has led only to decline. Face up to it: we have to change. That is why I call for support for the motion this afternoon.

Gallwn fynd yn emosiynol am hyn a gwneud dim, neu gallwn wynebu'r her. Drwy gychwyn y ddadl hon heddiw, mae Ceidwadwyr Cymru wedi dangos unwaith eto ein bod ar flaen y gad. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed yr hyn sydd gan y Gweinidog i'w ddweud—[Torri ar draws.] Gall meinciau'r wrthblaid ei ddifrïo a dewis parhau â'r sefyllfa fel ag y mae, ond dim ond dirywiad a welwyd yn sgîl eich rhethreg yn ystod yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf. Y gwir amdani yw bod yn rhaid inni newid. Dyna pam y gofynnaf ichi gefnogi'r cynnig y prynhawn yma.

15:17

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I do not know if I am ahead of the curve, but some of the behaviour this afternoon is driving me round the bend. Can we be calmer when we are discussing these important issues?

Ni wn a wyf ar flaen y gad, ond mae rhai o'r enghreifftiau o ymddygiad y prynhawn yma yn fy ngyrru'n benwan. A allwn geisio cadw ein pennau wrth drafod y materion pwysig hyn?

15:17

Elin Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Nid yn aml mae cymaint o drafodaeth ar goridor Plaid Cymru wrth ystyried cynnig gan y Toriaid a'r hyn a welwyd pan gyflwynwyd y cynnig hwn yr wythnos diwethaf. Nid oeddem yn gallu cytuno ar y coridor beth yn union roedd yn ei feddwl. Roedd rhai ohonom—fi, er enghraifft—yn ei ddarllen fel bod 'ymddygiad anghyfrifol' gan gleifion yn golygu ymddygiad bygythiol ac ymosodol tuag at staff yr NHS. Roedd eraill ohonom yn credu bod 'ymddygiad anghyfrifol' yn golygu'r penderfyniad gan rai i beidio troi lan ar gyfer apwyntiadau. Mae'n debyg, yn ôl y cyflwyniad gan Darren Millar heddiw, mai dyna oedd ganddo mewn golwg wrth ddrafftio'r cynnig. Fodd bynnag, gofynnaf am ychydig mwy o eglurder yn y drafftio y tro nesaf, gan y byddai hynny wedi bod o help i ni ar goridor Plaid Cymru wrth benderfynu a oeddem yn bwriadu cynnig gwelliannau. Penderfynwyd peidio â chynnig gwelliannau gan nad oeddem yn deall beth oedd y cynnig yn ei feddwl. Ni fyddwn yn cefnogi'r cynnig gan ei fod mor benagored, ac oherwydd na wnaeth y cyflwyniad heddiw gan Darren Millar fy argyhoeddi bod y cynnig yn haeddu cefnogaeth.

It is not often that we have as much discussion on the Plaid Cymru corridor when considering a Tory motion as we had last week when this motion was tabled. We could not agree on the corridor what exactly it meant. Some of us—me, for example—read it as meaning that 'irresponsible patient behaviour' was threatening and hostile behaviour towards NHS staff. Others read it as meaning that 'irresponsible patient behaviour' was the decision taken by some not to turn up for NHS appointments. It seems, from Darren Millar's introduction today, that that is what he had in mind in drafting the motion. However, I ask for a little bit more clarity in the drafting next time, as that would have helped us on the Plaid Cymru corridor to decide whether or not we would table amendments. We decided not to table amendments because we did not understand what the motion meant. We will not be supporting the motion, because it is so open-ended, and Darren Millar's introduction today has not persuaded me that the motion deserves support.

Beth yw'r 'ymddygiad anghyfrifol' sy'n cael ei ddisgrifio yn y cynnig, a phwy sy'n penderfynu beth sy'n ymddygiad anghyfrifol? Ar ei fwyaf syml, mae'n golygu unigolyn nad yw'n troi lan am apwyntiad NHS. Byddem yn fodlon derbyn bod hynny yn anghyfrifol. Fodd bynnag, i gyffesu o flaen y genedl, collais apwyntiad clinig NHS y llynedd o ganlyniad i gamgymeriad o ran nodi'r wythnos anghywir. Teimlais yn euog tu hwnt, ac rwy'n derbyn bod fy ymddygiad yn anghyfrifol, ond ni fyddai cosb ariannol wedi datrys hynny. Yr hyn a fyddai wedi helpu yn yr achos hwnnw fyddai cyfathrebu gwell gan yr NHS drwy ei system apwyntiadau gyda fi, fel claf. Os wyf yn gwneud apwyntiad gyda'r deintydd, rwy'n cael neges destun ac e-bost ganddo wythnos ymlaen llaw a 24 awr ymlaen llaw i'm hatgoffa. Rwy'n cael neges debyg hefyd oddi wrth y lle torri gwallt. Ar adegau, mae'n rhaid dweud bod systemau'r NHS yn perthyn yn fwy i'r ganrif ddiwethaf na'r ganrif hon. Rwy'n cytuno bod angen cyfathrebu gwell a systemau gwell er mwyn cryfhau faint o wybodaeth sydd ar gael i gleifion ac i atgoffa cleifion o'r angen i droi lan ar gyfer apwyntiadau. Llynedd, byddai hynny wedi f'atgoffa i droi lan i'm hapwyntiad. Rwy'n dal i deimlo'n euog, wrth gyffesu fy mai o'ch blaen chi'r prynhawn yma.

What is the 'irresponsible patient behaviour' described in the motion, and who decides what constitutes irresponsible behaviour? At its simplest, it is an individual who does not turn up for an NHS appointment. We would be willing to accept that that is irresponsible. However, I will confess before the nation that, last year, I missed an NHS clinic appointment as a result of an error—I noted it down for the wrong week. I felt extremely guilty, and I accept that my behaviour was irresponsible, but a financial penalty would not have resolved that. What would have helped in that case was better communication between the NHS appointments system and me, as the patient. If I make a dental appointment, I receive reminder texts and e-mails from the dentist a week beforehand and 24 hours beforehand. I receive similar messages from the hairdressers as well. At times, it must be said that NHS systems belong more to the last century than to this century, and I believe that we need better systems and better communication in order to strengthen the amount of information available to patients to remind them to turn up for appointments. Last year, that would have reminded me to turn up for my appointment. I still feel guilty in confessing that to you this afternoon.

Beth arall mae'r Torïaid yn ei ystyried yn anghyfrifol? Maent yn ystyried bod unigolyn sy'n troi lan mewn adran damwain ac argyfwng neu'n galw ambiwlans pan nad oes cyflwr sy'n peryglu eu bywyd arnynt yn anghyfrifol. Pwy sydd yn gallu rhoi diagnosis perfaith iddynt eu hunain? Os oes gan rywun boen yn ei frest, a yw hynny yn ddiffyg traul neu'n drawiad ar y galon? Nid yr unigolyn sydd yn gyfrifol am benderfynu hynny yn y pen draw. Y doctoriaid a ddylai fod yn penderfynu hynny. Mae'n gwbl aneglur beth mae'r Torïaid yn ei olygu heddiw ynglŷn â phwy sy'n camddefnyddio'r NHS a phwy sy'n ei ddefnyddio yn anghyfrifol. Beth am y bobl sy'n gwneud gormod o chwaraeon ac sy'n gorfod cael pengliniau newydd, neu'r bobl sy'n yfed, bwyta neu ysmygu gormod? A yw'r rheini yn anghyfrifol?

What else do the Tories consider to be irresponsible? They consider individuals who turn up at A&E or who call an ambulance when they are not suffering from a life-threatening condition to be irresponsible. Who can carry out a perfect self-diagnosis? If you have chest pains, is it indigestion or is it a heart attack? It is, ultimately, not the individual's place to decide that. It is the doctors who should decide. It is completely unclear what the Tories mean today with regard to who is abusing the NHS or who is being irresponsible in using the NHS. What about the people who do too much sport and need new knees, or those who drink, eat or smoke too much? Are they irresponsible?

15:21

Darren Millar [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Thank you for giving way. I want to refer, first, briefly to ambulances—

Diolch am ildio. Hoffwn gyfeirio'n gryno, yn gyntaf, at ambiwlansys—

15:22

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Make an intervention, please, and be very brief.

A fyddech cystal â gwneud ymyriad, a bod yn gryno iawn.

15:22

Darren Millar [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

It is quite right that if people are not sure, they should get an ambulance to respond, but if they have cut their finger or been bitten by a hamster—which are some of the examples on the Choose Well website—that is concerning. In terms of lifestyle choices—

Mae'n hollol iawn os na fydd pobl yn siŵr, y dylent gael ambiwlans i ymateb, ond os ydynt wedi torri eu bys neu fod bochdew wedi eu cnoi—sef rhai o'r enghreifftiau ar wefan Dewis Doeth—mae hynny'n peri pryder. O ran dewisiadau ffordd o fyw—

15:22

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Order. That is enough.

Trefn. Dyna ddigon.

15:22 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I mi, mae'r NHS am ddim ar y pwynt lle mae'r unigolyn yn credu bod angen yr NHS arno. Nid lle'r wladwriaeth na gwleidyddion yw penderfynu pwy sy'n ymddwyn mewn ffordd rhy anghyfrifol i gael ei drin gan yr NHS. Gadewch i'r doctoriaid benderfynu pwy ddylai gael ei drin ac ym mha ffordd, a gadewch i'r gwleidyddion, ar y pwynt hwn, fod yn dawel.

For me, the NHS is free at the point of delivery for what individuals feel that they need. It is not the role of the state or politicians to decide who is behaving too irresponsibly to be treated by the NHS. Let the doctors decide who should be treated and, on this point, let the politicians be quiet.

15:22 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I know that it is a pretty broad motion and many statistics have been brought forward, but I was not expecting hamsters to be thrown in at that point. Many speakers have already mentioned the gamut of statistics that relate to this motion, which are really concerning, but you only have to be out there, visiting an A&E department anywhere in Wales, to see that they are, by and large, either completely at capacity, near capacity or, in most cases, over capacity. To be fair to the Welsh Government, it is on the right track in terms of the principle of trying to get the focus away from hospitals and saying that people should be using hospitals—I do not like to use this phrase—as a last resort, but you know what I am saying. If we can get more people, first, to realise that they do not need to attend hospital, but beyond that, to attend local walk-in centres, that would go some way to mitigate the strains on the NHS.

Gwn ei fod yn gynnig eithaf eang a bod llawer o ystadegau wedi'u cyflwyno, ond nid oeddwn yn disgwyl i fochdewion fod yn rhan o'r drafodaeth. Mae sawl siaradwr eisoes wedi sôn am yr amrywiaeth o ystadegau sy'n ymwneud â'r cynnig hwn, sy'n peri pryder gwirioneddol, ond drwy ymweld ag adran damweiniau ac achosion brys unrhyw le yng Nghymru, fe welwch eu bod, i raddau helaeth, naill ai'n gweithredu hyd eithaf eu capasiti, yn agos at eu capasiti, neu, yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion, yn gweithredu dros eu capasiti. I fod yn deg i Lywodraeth Cymru, mae ar y trywydd iawn o ran yr egwyddor o geisio symud y ffocws oddi ar ysbytai a dweud y dylai pobl fod yn defnyddio ysbytai—nid wyf yn hoffi defnyddio'r ymadrodd hwn—fel y dewis olaf, ond rydych yn deall yr hyn rwy'n ei ddweud. Os gallwn gael mwy o bobl, yn gyntaf, i sylweddoli nad oes angen iddynt fynd i'r ysbyty, ond y tu hwnt i hynny, i fynd i ganolfannau cerdded-i-mewn lleol, byddai hynny o fudd mawr wrth liniaru'r pwysau ar y GIG.

It is of concern, however, that we know that half the A&E consultants in Wales have signed a joint letter to the Minister for health warning about meltdown. What a strong term 'meltdown' is; that demonstrates how bad things have got, or at least how bad they perceive that things have got. The alarm bells should be ringing loud and clear in the Minister's offices on the fifth floor. The College of Emergency Medicine has spoken of the problems with the ambulance service, and we all know about them and ambulance response times in different parts of Wales, but too often those response times are being caused because ambulances are crippled. They are gridlocked outside emergency departments because there is another problem further down the line inside those hospitals, with appropriate places not being found for patients. Therefore, a lot of this goes back to capacity in those emergency departments.

Fodd bynnag, mae'n bryder ein bod yn gwybod bod hanner y meddygon ymgynghorol damweiniau ac achosion brys yng Nghymru wedi llofnodi llythyr ar y cyd at y Gweinidog Iechyd yn ei rybuddio am drychineb. Mae'r term 'trychineb' yn un cryf iawn ac yn dangos difrifoldeb y sefyllfa, neu o leiaf y difrifoldeb yn eu barn hwy. Dylai'r clychau larwm fod i'w clywed yn amlwg yn swyddfeydd y Gweinidog ar y pumed llawr. Mae'r Coleg Meddygaeth Frys wedi sôn am y problemau gyda'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans, ac mae pob un ohonom yn ymwybodol ohonynt ac amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys mewn gwahanol rannu o Gymru, ond yn rhy aml, caiff yr amseroedd ymateb hynny eu hachosi gan y ffaith bod ambiwlansys yn sefyll yn eu hunfan. Maent mewn tagfa y tu allan i adrannau achosion brys am fod problem arall rywle y tu mewn i'r ysbytai hynny, lle nad oes lleoedd priodol ar gael i gleifion. Felly, mae a wnelo llawer o'r broblem â chapasiti yn yr adrannau achosion brys hynny.

Professor Ceri Phillips, a Swansea University health economist, has spoken about the knock-on effect of patients occupying hospital beds who—simply put—should not be there. We have already heard about the Welsh Government's Choose Well campaign, and I think that Darren Millar paid some tribute to the idea of having that type of campaign, which aims to help people to decide whether they need medical attention. Of course, that is a difficult balancing act. You do not want people rushing to hospitals and rushing for treatment if they do not need it, but they need to know that the health service is there to support them if they really do need it.

Mae'r Athro Ceri Phillips, economegydd iechyd o Brifysgol Abertawe, wedi sôn am sgil-effaith cleifion mewn gwelyau ysbytai na ddylent—yn syml—fod yno. Clywsom eisoes am ymgyrch Dewis Doeth Llywodraeth Cymru, a chredaf fod Darren Millar wedi talu teyrnged i'r syniad o roi'r math hwnnw o ymgyrch ar waith, sy'n anelu at helpu pobl i benderfynu pa un a oes angen sylw meddygol arnynt. Wrth gwrs, mae hynny'n benderfyniad anodd. Nid ydym am i bobl ruthro i'r ysbyty a rhuthro i gael triniaeth os nad oes ei hangen arnynt, ond mae angen iddynt wybod bod y gwasanaeth iechyd yno i'w helpu os bydd wir angen help arnynt.

So, the Choose Well campaign is a good idea, in principle, but like so many things that the Welsh Government is doing in this area, it is good in principle but, in some ways, the jury is still out on whether it is actually working.

Felly, mae'r ymgyrch Dewis Doeth yn syniad da, mewn egwyddor, ond fel cymaint o bethau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud yn y maes hwn, mae'n dda mewn egwyddor, ond, i raddau, nid oes tystiolaeth o ran p'un a yw'n gweithio mewn gwirionedd.

15:25

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Under your proposals, if someone chose wrongly, what would happen to that person? What would be the effect of frightening frail and elderly people, stopping them from going to their A&E department just in case they were then told by the Tories that they should not be there? What are the consequences of that?

O dan eich cynigion, pe byddai rhywun yn gwneud dewis anghywir, beth fyddai'n digwydd i'r person hwnnw? Beth fyddai effaith codi ofn ar bobl fregus ac oedrannus, gan eu hatal rhag mynd i'w hadran damweiniau ac achosion brys rhag ofn y byddai'r Torïaid wedyn yn dweud wrthynt na ddylent fod yno? Beth yw goblygiadau hynny?

15:26

Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

It is like asking, 'When did you stop beating your wife?', is it not? We have not put forward those proposals, Kirsty. You are one of the best debaters in this Chamber, and you always make really interesting and valid points, but in this debate, you seem to be going completely off on one. You are certainly not responding to the motion that we put forward. Older people do not need to be worried, and you do not need to be worried about our proposals either.

Onid yw fel gofyn 'Pryd y gwnaethoch roi'r gorau i guro eich gwraig?' Nid ydym wedi cyflwyno'r cynigion hynny, Kirsty. Rydych yn un o'r dadleuwyr gorau yn y Siambr hon, ac rydych bob amser yn gwneud pwyntiau dilys a diddorol iawn, ond yn y ddadl hon, ymddengys eich bod wedi'i cholli hi'n llwyr. Yn sicr, nid ydych yn ymateb i'r cynnig a gyflwynwyd gennym. Nid oes angen i bobl hŷn bryderu, ac nid oes angen i chi bryderu am ein cynigion ychwaith.

There are innovative proposals, such as the idea of the app, which I think was launched in mid 2012. Unfortunately, by the end of 2012, there had only been up to 2,000 downloads of that app. Again, it was a good idea in principle, but it will not work if people do not know that it is there and are not using it.

Mae cynigion arloesol, megis y syniad am ap, a lansiwyd yng nghanol 2012, credaf. Yn anffodus, erbyn diwedd 2012, dim ond hyd at 2,000 o bobl a oedd wedi lawrlwytho'r ap hwnnw. Unwaith eto, roedd yn syniad da mewn egwyddor, ond ni fydd yn llwyddo oni fydd pobl yn gwybod ei fod ar gael ac yn ei ddefnyddio.

As the Welsh Government is probably fed up of hearing, we are concerned about the real term cuts to the health budget in Wales. However, we accept that you can put all of the money that you want into the NHS, but unless there is a behaviour change and recognition that the NHS cannot do everything, we will not solve this problem. Reorganisation is part of the answer. Unfortunately, the Welsh Government does not have the best record of reorganising the health service or getting its message across, if it thinks that it is doing what is right, to people out there. In south-east Wales, it has worked to a better extent. Gwent Clinical Futures, which I, Lynne Neagle, William Graham and Mohammad Asghar often talk about, has been widely accepted. It involves separating intensive care and critical care from other aspects of hospital service. That is being developed. It has not been so successful in other parts of Wales, so I think that the Minister for health needs to look at where good practice is working and really try to roll it out a bit better than has happened in the past.

Fel y mae Llywodraeth Cymru fwy na thebyg wedi cael llond bol o glywed, rydym yn pryderu am y toriadau termau real i'r gyllideb iechyd yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, derbyniwn y gallwch fuddsoddi cymaint o arian ag y dymunwch yn y GIG, ond oni cheir newid mewn ymddygiad a chydnabyddiaeth na all y GIG wneud popeth, ni chaiff y broblem hon ei datrys. Mae ad-drefnu yn rhan o'r ateb. Yn anffodus, nid oes gan Lywodraeth Cymru hanes da iawn o ad-drefnu'r gwasanaeth iechyd na chyfleu ei neges, os cred ei bod yn gwneud y peth cywir, i bobl ar lawr gwlad. Yn y de-ddwyrain, mae wedi gweithio'n well. Derbyniwyd Dyfodol Clinigol Gwent, yr wyf i, Lynne Neagle, William Graham a Mohammad Asghar yn aml yn sôn amdano, yn gyffredinol. Mae'n golygu gwahanu gofal dwys a gofal critigol o'r agweddau eraill ar wasanaethau ysbytai. Mae'r broses wrthi'n cael ei datblygu. Ni fu mor llwyddiannus mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru, felly credaf fod angen i'r Gweinidog iechyd ystyried ble mae arfer da yn gweithio a mynd ati o ddifrif i'w gyflwyno'n well nag a wnaed yn y gorffennol.

15:28 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It has been an interesting debate so far but, of course, we have only spoken about one type of irresponsible patient behaviour. For me, there is actually a far more important aspect of irresponsible patient behaviour that we have been dealing with but of which we still need to be aware: the way in which a certain minority of patients treat the staff within our NHS. I would like to see some more focus in this debate. Rather than look at internment camps for old ladies and children who miss an appointment or whatever, I would like to look at how we protect the staff who work within the health service. It has been a growing area, and I think that we should pay some more attention to it.

Bu'n ddadl ddiddorol hyd yn hyn, ond, wrth gwrs, dim ond un math o ymddygiad anghyfrifol gan gleifion rydym wedi'i drafod. I mi, mae agwedd bwysicach o lawer ar ymddygiad anghyfrifol gan gleifion rydym wedi bod yn ymdrin â hi ond y mae angen inni barhau i fod yn ymwybodol ohoni: y ffordd y mae lleiafrif penodol o gleifion yn trin aelodau o staff o fewn ein GIG. Hoffwn weld mwy o sylw i hyn yn y ddadl hon. Yn hytrach nag ystyried gwersylloedd caethiwed i hen wragedd a phlant sy'n methu apwyntiad neu beth bynnag, hoffwn ystyried sut rydym yn diogelu'r staff sy'n gweithio yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Bu'n broblem gynyddol, a chredaf y dylem roi mwy o sylw iddi.

In 2010-11, within Wales there were 7,689 assaults on NHS staff. In 2011-12, there were 8,434 assaults on NHS staff. Of all violent assaults, around 8% occur in accident and emergency departments—some of the departments under the greatest pressure. Although some of the statistics indicate that the situation is getting worse, we have a situation where, in past years, there was very little reporting of assaults on staff. There was not the confidence that anything would happen if reports were made, so there was massive under-reporting. Action is now being taken to deal with some of these incidents, but there is far greater reporting by staff because there is this belief that some action is being taken. In the 30 months to December 2012, when the Welsh Government launched its Christmas no tolerance campaign, there were 387 successful prosecutions, some of which resulted in custodial sentences, and 564 anti-social behaviour orders were issued. In 2010-11, there were 126 successful prosecutions and 143 other penalties imposed in the form of ASBOs on patients and visitors to hospitals. There were fixed penalties in 2011-12 and 179 successful prosecutions, with 139 internal sanctions, such as patient undertakings and patient exclusions—a penalty that is being increasingly used effectively within our hospitals. How bad was the situation in the past? The figures for 2008 showed that there were eight successful prosecutions. So, in an environment where there are probably well over 10,000 violent incidents, there were only eight prosecutions. The situation has begun to massively turn around, but there are still major issues.

Yn 2010-11, yng Nghymru cafwyd 7,689 o ymosodiadau ar staff y GIG. Yn 2011-12, cafwyd 8,434 o ymosodiadau ar staff y GIG. O blith yr holl ymosodiadau treisgar, mae tua 8% yn digwydd mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys—rhai o'r adrannau sy'n wynebu'r pwysau mwyaf. Er bod rhai o'r ystadegau yn dangos bod y sefyllfa'n gwaethygu, y gwir amdani yw, yn y gorffennol, na chofnodwyd llawer o ymosodiadau ar staff. Nid oedd hyder y byddai unrhyw beth yn digwydd pe rhoddwyd gwybod, felly roedd y ffigurau a gofnodwyd yn llawer is. Bellach mae camau ar waith i ymdrin â rhai o'r digwyddiadau hyn, ond mae llawer mwy o staff yn rhoi gwybod am ddigwyddiadau o'r fath gan eu bod yn credu y caiff camau eu cymryd. Yn ystod y 30 mis hyd at fis Rhagfyr 2012, pan lansiodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei hymgyrch dim goddefgarwch adeg y Nadolig, erlynwyd 387 o achosion yn llwyddiannus, gyda rhai ohonynt yn arwain at ddedfryd o garchar, a chyhoeddwyd 564 o orchmynion ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Yn 2010-11, erlynwyd 126 o achosion yn llwyddiannus a rhoddwyd 143 o gosbau eraill ar ffurf gorchmynion ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol ar gleifion ac ymwelwyr ag ysbytai. Cyflwynwyd cosbau penodedig yn 2011-12 ac erlynwyd 179 o achosion yn llwyddiannus, gyda 139 o sancsiynau mewnol, fel ymgymeriadau cleifion a gwaharddiadau cleifion—cosb sy'n cael ei defnyddio'n gynyddol effeithiol o fewn ein hysbytai. Pa mor ddifrifol oedd y sefyllfa yn y gorffennol? Dangosodd ffigurau 2008 yr erlynwyd wyth o achosion yn llwyddiannus. Felly, mewn amgylchedd lle ceir fwy na thebyg ymhell dros 10,000 o ddigwyddiadau treisgar, dim ond wyth o achosion a erlynwyd. Mae'r sefyllfa wedi dechrau newid yn sylweddol, ond mae problemau difrifol o hyd.

My own local health board of Cwm Taf has been particularly active and successful in pursuing a zero tolerance campaign against anti-social behaviour and violent assaults within hospitals. As part of the implementation of a zero tolerance policy this year, posters have been placed prominently in accident and emergency departments and minor injury units in all hospitals in Merthyr and Rhondda Cynon Taf. As an example, some of the incidents of violence resulting in successful prosecution include a patient sentenced to 32 weeks of imprisonment for assault, criminal damage and racially aggravated behaviour for shouting vile, racist abuse at an accident and emergency consultant. Another sprayed deodorant into the face of a healthcare assistant and another kicked and punched an accident and emergency nurse in a viscous assault. Often, but not always, the attacks are linked with alcohol abuse.

Bu fy mwrdd iechyd lleol i, sef Cwm Taf, yn arbennig o weithgar a llwyddiannus wrth roi ymgyrch dim goddefgarwch ar waith yn erbyn ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol ac ymosodiadau treisgar mewn ysbytai. Fel rhan o'r broses o roi polisi dim goddefgarwch ar waith eleni, gosodwyd posteri mewn lleoedd amlwg mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys ac unedau mân anafiadau ymhob ysbyty ym Merthyr a Rhondda Cynon Taf, ac erlynwyd rhai o'r digwyddiadau treisgar yn llwyddiannus gan gynnwys claf a gafodd ddedfryd o 32 wythnos o garchar am ymosodiad, difrod troseddol ac ymddygiad hiliol am weiddi sylwadau sarhaus hiliol, ffiaidd at feddyg brys ymgynghorol. Chwistrellodd claf arall ddiaroglydd yn wyneb cynorthwyydd gofal iechyd a gwnaeth claf arall gicio a dyrnu nyrs damweiniau ac achosion brys mewn ymosodiad milain. Yn aml, ond dim bob amser, mae'r ymosodiadau yn gysylltiedig â chamddefnyddio alcohol.

Between April 2012 and March 2013, Cwm Taf Local Health Board made 79 referrals to community safety partnerships; 102 markers had been placed on patient records to warn staff of potential abuse or violence; 28 code of conduct letters were sent to patients or visitors who had behaved unacceptably towards staff; 18 patients or visitors were prosecuted in court for violent behaviour resulting in prison sentences, fines, community sentences or ASBOs; and nine people were cautioned or issued with a penalty notice for inappropriate behaviour.

Rhwng mis Ebrill 2012 a mis Mawrth 2013, gwnaeth Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Cwm Taf 79 o atgyfeiriadau i bartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol; gosodwyd 102 o farcwyr ar gofnodion cleifion i rybuddio staff o achos posibl o gam-drin neu drais; anfonwyd 28 o lythyrau cod ymddygiad at gleifion neu ymwelwyr a oedd wedi ymddwyn yn annerbyniol tuag at staff; erlynwyd 18 o gleifion neu ymwelwyr yn y llys ar gyfer ymddygiad treisgar gan arwain at ddedfrydau o garchar, dirwyon, dedfrydau cymunedol neu orchmynion ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol; a chafodd naw o bobl rybudd neu hysbysiad cosb am ymddygiad amhriodol.

Deputy Presiding Officer, on this particular day, May Day International Workers' Day, we should perhaps be focusing a little more on the people who dedicate so much of their lives to working within the NHS. Nobody should ever have to go into work with the fear or risk that they will be assaulted, violently attacked, racially abused or potentially injured. If there is any lesson for us to learn from this debate, it is one of respect for working people, respect for our public services and what those public sector workers do, and to condemn and prosecute those who undermine these principles.

Ddirprwy Lywydd, ar y diwrnod arbennig hwn, Diwrnod Gweithwyr Rhyngwladol Calan Mai, efallai y dylem fod yn canolbwyntio ychydig mwy ar y bobl sy'n ymroi cymaint o'u bywydau i weithio yn y GIG. Ni ddylai neb byth orfod mynd i'r gwaith gyda'r ofn neu'r risg y bydd rhywun yn ymosod arnynt, yn ymddwyn yn dreisgar tuag atynt, yn eu cam-drin yn hiliol neu y cânt eu hanafu. Os oes unrhyw wers inni ei dysgu o'r ddadl hon, yna parch tuag at bobl sy'n gweithio, parch tuag at ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a'r hyn y mae'r gweithwyr sector cyhoeddus hynny yn ei wneud yw'r wers honno, a dylid condemnio ac erlyn y rheini sy'n tanseilio'r egwyddorion hyn.

15:33

Mohammad Asghar Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

The national health service provides a comprehensive range of health services, the majority of which are free at the point of use for United Kingdom residents. These services are provided as a right, but as with all rights, they come with responsibilities. This debate today highlights the need for patients using NHS services to act responsibly. This is important at any time, but in these times of spending cuts in Wales and pressure on budgets, it is vital.

Mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yn darparu amrywiaeth gynhwysfawr o wasanaethau iechyd, y mae'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt am ddim i breswylwyr y Deyrnas Unedig eu defnyddio. Darperir y gwasanaethau hyn fel hawl, ond fel gyda phob hawl, mae cyfrifoldebau ynghlwm. Mae'r ddadl hon heddiw yn tynnu sylw at yr angen i gleifion sy'n defnyddio gwasanaethau'r GIG ymddwyn yn gyfrifol. Mae hyn yn bwysig ar unrhyw adeg, ond yn y cyfnod hwn o doriadau gwariant yng Nghymru a phwysau ar gyllidebau, mae'n hanfodol.

I will confine my remarks this afternoon to two aspects of waste in the NHS—prescriptions and unused medicine. Since the Welsh Government introduced its policy of free prescriptions, the number of prescription items dispensed in the community has increased. Last year, this amounted to nearly 75 million items at a cost of nearly £560 million. Many of these items are simply wasted. That is £0.5 billion, Deputy Presiding Officer.

Cyfyngaf fy sylwadau y prynhawn yma i ddwy agwedd ar wastraff yn y GIG—presgripsiynau a meddyginiaethau nas defnyddir. Ers i Lywodraeth Cymru gyflwyno ei pholisi presgripsiynau am ddim, mae nifer yr eitemau a roddir ar bresgripsiwn yn y gymuned wedi cynyddu. Y llynedd, daeth i gyfanswm o bron i 75 miliwn o eitemau ar gost o bron i £560 miliwn. Caiff llawer o'r eitemau hyn eu gwastraffu. Mae hynny'n £0.5 biliwn, Ddirprwy Lywydd.

Dr Graham Shortland is a medical director for Cardiff and the Vale University Local Health Board and he estimates that of more than 9 million items dispensed by his health board last year, the total wasted amounted to nearly £3 million. Welsh Government policy means that those who can afford to make a small contribution to their treatment benefit from free prescriptions, while cancer patients are denied life-extending drugs in Wales. The introduction of a £5 prescription charge for the better off would tackle the problem. It would provide much-needed funds for the NHS, and, at the same time, it would encourage individuals to purchase cheaper items from their local pharmacy or supermarket.

Mae Dr Graham Shortland yn gyfarwyddwr meddygol i Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro ac mae'n amcangyfrif o blith mwy na 9 miliwn o eitemau a baratowyd gan ei fwrdd iechyd y llynedd, fod cyfanswm gwastraff o bron i £3 miliwn. Mae polisi Llywodraeth Cymru yn golygu bod presgripsiynau am ddim yn cael eu rhoi i'r rheini a all fforddio gwneud cyfraniad bach tuag at eu triniaeth, ond bod cyffuriau i ymestyn bywyd yn cael eu gwadu i gleifion â chanser yng Nghymru. Byddai cyflwyno tâl o £5 am bresgripsiynau i'r rhai gwell eu byd yn mynd i'r afael â'r broblem. Byddai'n darparu arian y mae ei angen yn ddirfawr ar y GIG, ac, ar yr un pryd, byddai'n annog unigolion i brynu eitemau rhatach o'u fferyllfa neu eu harchfarchnad leol.

A while ago, I was contacted by a constituent whose wife had been ill, and had been prescribed tablets for her conditions. She made a full recovery, and my constituent was left with a considerable supply of unused tablets. He tried to return them, but was told that he could not do so, and they were thrown in the bin by the chemist in front of that person. What a shame, and what a waste.

Beth amser yn ôl, daeth etholwr ataf yr oedd ei wraig wedi bod yn sâl, ac wedi cael tabledi ar bresgripsiwn ar gyfer ei chyflyrau. Gwellodd yn llwyr, ac roedd gan fy etholwr gyflenwad sylweddol o dabledi heb eu defnyddio. Ceisiodd eu dychwelyd, ond dywedwyd wrtho na allai wneud hynny, a thaflodd y fferyllydd y tabledi i'r bin yng ngŵydd y person hwnnw. Dyna drueni, a dyna wastraff.

Unused medicine is costing the NHS in Wales millions of pounds. In my own area, wasted medicine costs Aneurin Bevan Local Health Board £4 million a year. In January, Aneurin Bevan health board joined with three other health boards to launch a major medicine waste campaign. This campaign encourages patients to only order what they need. I very much welcome this initiative. However, we need the Welsh Government to adopt a consistent and uniform approach to wasted medicine, one that applies to the whole of Wales. We need a scheme that allows patients to return unused and unwanted medicines to wherever they were issued—

Mae meddyginiaeth nas defnyddir yn costio miliynau o bunnoedd i'r GIG yng Nghymru. Yn fy ardal fy hun, mae meddyginiaethau gwastraff yn costio £4 miliwn y flwyddyn i Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Aneurin Bevan. Ym mis Ionawr, ymunodd bwrdd iechyd Aneurin Bevan â thri bwrdd iechyd arall i lansio ymgyrch fawr ar wastraffu meddyginiaeth. Mae'r ymgyrch hon yn annog cleifion ond i archebu yr hyn sydd ei angen arnynt. Croesawaf y fenter hon yn fawr. Fodd bynnag, mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru fabwysiadu dull gweithredu cyson ac unffurf mewn perthynas â meddyginiaethau a gaiff eu gwastraffu, sy'n berthnasol i Gymru gyfan. Mae angen cynllun arnom sy'n caniatáu i gleifion ddychwelyd meddyginiaethau nas defnyddiwyd ac nad oes eu hangen i ble bynnag y cawsant eu rhoi iddynt —

15:36

Mick Antoniw Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Are you suggesting, therefore, that, if a patient brings back unused medicines, they should be capable of being reallocated to other patients?

A ydych yn awgrymu, felly, os bydd claf yn dychwelyd meddyginiaethau nas defnyddiwyd, y dylid gallu eu hailddyrannu i gleifion eraill?

15:36

Mohammad Asghar Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Just listen to this now; I will read it again. We need a scheme that allows patients to return unused and unwanted medicines to wherever they were issued, so that they can be checked and reissued, thereby reducing cost and waste in the NHS. That is your answer. This would free more funds for front-line health services.

Gwrandewch ar hyn yn awr; fe'i darllenaf eto. Mae angen cynllun arnom sy'n caniatáu i gleifion ddychwelyd meddyginiaethau nas defnyddiwyd ac nad oes eu hangen i ble bynnag y cawsant eu rhoi iddynt, fel y gellir eu dilysu a'u hailddyrannu, gan felly leihau cost a gwastraff yn y GIG. Dyna eich ateb. Byddai hyn yn rhyddhau llawer mwy o arian ar gyfer gwasanaethau iechyd rheng flaen.

I know what Kirsty said, and what other Members have said. You can see how much the Labour Party cares about patients—only three or four Labour Members are present in the Chamber. That shows the Labour Party's interest in NHS patients. The NHS in Wales is experiencing huge demand for its services. It is putting those services under strain and pressure. The public must recognise that the NHS can only deliver if patients themselves act responsibly.

Rwy'n ymwybodol o'r hyn a ddywedodd Kirsty, a'r hyn y mae Aelodau eraill wedi ei ddweud. Gallwch weld faint y mae'r Blaid Lafur yn ei boeni am gleifion—dim ond tri neu bedwar Aelod Llafur sy'n bresennol yn y Siambr. Mae hynny'n dangos diddordeb y Blaid Lafur yng nghleifion y GIG. Mae'r GIG yng Nghymru yn profi galw aruthrol am ei wasanaethau. Mae'n rhoi'r gwasanaethau hynny o dan straen a phwysau. Rhaid i'r cyhoedd gydnabod mai dim ond os bydd y cleifion eu hunain yn ymddwyn yn gyfrifol y gall y GIG ddarparu gwasanaethau.

I urge the Minister to listen to this debate, and to take the necessary action to promote greater patient responsibility in Wales. Thank you.

Erfyniaf ar y Gweinidog i wrando ar y ddadl hon, ac i gymryd y camau sydd eu hangen i hyrwyddo mwy o gyfrifoldeb ymhlith cleifion yng Nghymru. Diolch.

15:37

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Minister for Health and Social Services, Mark Drakeford, to reply to the debate.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Mark Drakeford, i ymateb i'r ddadl.

15:38 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd. I thank the proposers for bringing forward this debate. I do not agree with everything that they have said, but the discussion is one that is worth having.

Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Diolch i'r cynigwyr am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon. Ni chytunaf â phopeth y maent wedi'i ddweud, ond mae'r drafodaeth yn un sy'n werth ei chael.

At its root, the NHS is founded on a great moral bargain. We pool our resources on the basis of our ability to contribute, and we share them out on the basis of need. However, as in any bargain, it relies on those who are party to it abiding by its rules. Where the NHS is concerned, that bargain is one that has huge commitment from the vast majority of people in Wales. Indeed, I do not recognise the picture of blatant abuse that some Members have tried to portray. Today's debate is focused on the small number of people who do not respect that bargain.

Mae'r GIG wedi'i wreiddio ar fargen foesol fawr. Rydym yn cyfuno ein hadnoddau ar sail ein gallu i gyfrannu, ac yn eu rhannu ar sail angen. Fodd bynnag, fel gydag unrhyw fargen, mae'n dibynnu ar b'un a fydd y rheini sy'n rhan ohoni yn cadw at ei rheolau. O ran y GIG, mae mwyafrif helaeth y bobl yng Nghymru yn ymrwymedig iawn i'r fargen honno. Yn wir, nid wyf yn cydnabod y darlun o gamddefnydd digywilydd y mae rhai Aelodau wedi ceisio ei bortreadu. Mae dadl heddiw yn canolbwyntio ar y nifer fach o bobl nad ydynt yn parchu'r fargen honno.

Darren Millar began by focusing on people who fail to keep appointments. There is no doubt that missed appointments are a matter of real concern in hard-pressed services, and there are effective, practical ways that he and Elin Jones identified to bear down on them. Is fining people one of them? That option is superficially attractive to some, but it quickly comes apart as a practical proposition. I will not go through the arguments that Kirsty Williams effectively put against that idea.

Dechreuodd Darren Millar drwy ganolbwyntio ar bobl sy'n methu â chadw apwyntiadau. Nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth bod apwyntiadau a gaiff eu methu yn peri pryder gwirioneddol o fewn gwasanaethau sydd o dan bwysau, ac mae ffyrdd effeithiol ac ymarferol a nodwyd ganddo a chan Elin Jones o fynd i'r afael â hynny. A yw codi dirwy ar bobl yn un ohonynt? Mae'r opsiwn hwnnw yn ddeniadol ar yr wyneb i rai, ond nid yw'n ymarferol bosibl. Nid ailadroddaf y dadleuon a gyflwynwyd yn effeithiol gan Kirsty Williams yn erbyn y syniad hwnnw.

However, I will mention this one argument. Fining is not a matter that simply has an effect on the individual who is on the receiving end of it. Imagine for a moment a person who is highly infectious from a serious disease, and whose health difficulties pose a problem to others. If they decide to avoid seeking treatment because they have an outstanding fine to pay, the danger is not simply to themselves, but to everyone else as well.

Fodd bynnag, soniaf am yr un ddadl hon. Nid dim ond yr unigolyn y codir y ddirwy arno y mae'r broses o godi dirwy yn effeithio arno. Dychmygwch am eiliad berson sy'n heintus iawn o ganlyniad i afiechyd difrifol, ac y mae ei anawsterau iechyd yn peri problem i eraill. Os bydd yn penderfynu osgoi mynd am driniaeth am fod dirwy yn ddyledus ganddo, yn ogystal â'r perygl iddo'i hun, mae perygl i bawb arall hefyd.

The objections to fining are not simply practical. Would they work? That great public philosopher, Michael Sandel, addressed the issue in his recent Reith lectures. He used the example of a nursery in Israel, where workers who were fed up with parents who failed to pick up their children on time at the end of the day, initiated a fining system to crack down on the problem. What was the result? Rather than fewer children being picked up late, more and more were in that position. A free service had become a fee service. Parents who had previously done everything that they could to arrive on time now preferred to arrive late and pay the fine. The moral persuasion that had previously shaped their behaviour had been replaced by a commercial transaction. The nursery went back to its former system.

Nid dim ond gwrthwynebiadau ymarferol sydd i godi dirwyon. A fyddent yn gweithio? Ymdriniodd yr athronydd cyhoeddus clodwiw, Michael Sandel, â'r mater yn ei ddarlithoedd Reith diweddar. Defnyddiodd yr enghraifft o feithrinfa yn Israel, lle rhoddodd gweithwyr a oedd wedi cael llond bol ar rieni yn methu â chasglu eu plant ar amser ar ddiwedd y dydd system codi dirwy ar waith er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r broblem. Beth oedd y canlyniad? Yn hytrach na llai o blant yn cael eu casglu'n hwyr, roedd mwy a mwy yn gwneud hynny. Daeth gwasanaeth am ddim yn wasanaeth talu ffioedd. Roedd bellach yn well gan rieni a arferai wneud popeth o fewn eu gallu i gyrraedd yn brydlon gyrraedd yn hwyr a thalu'r ddirwy. Disodlwyd y darbwylliad moesol a lywiodd eu hymddygiad cyn hynny gan drafodyn masnachol. Dychwelodd y feithrinfa at yr hen system.

Before discussing some further ideas raised by the movers of the motion, could I quickly address the points raised in the amendment from the Liberal Democrats? Pharmacy waste is an important matter. I am grateful for the recognition that the Member provides to actions already in hand to address this, particularly those with community pharmacy. The Government will support the amendment.

Cyn trafod rhai syniadau pellach a godwyd gan y rhai a gyflwynodd y cynnig, a gaf yn gyflym ymdrin â'r pwyntiau a godwyd yng ngwelliant y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol? Mae gwastraff fferyllol yn fater pwysig. Rwy'n ddiolchgar bod yr Aelod yn cydnabod y camau gweithredu sydd eisoes yn mynd rhagddynt i ymdrin â hyn, yn arbennig y rheini ar y cyd â fferylliaeth gymunedol. Bydd y Llywodraeth yn cefnogi'r gwelliant.

Let me turn to a different set of issues that have emerged in the debate. There is no doubt that the health service continues to pick up the consequences of problems that are, in some cases and to some extent, self-inflicted. The cost of excess alcohol to the NHS in Wales amounts to more than £70 million annually. A very large percentage of people who attend A&E departments—up to 40% in some studies—are there because of an alcohol-related injury or accident. Yet, if the A&E staff fail to treat any one of those people within the four-hour limit, it is the NHS that ends up in the dock, not the person themselves. My view of this is clear enough: the Government has a responsibility to create the conditions in which individuals are able to take good care of their own health, be that as a result of alcohol problems, drug problems, obesity or any of the other shaping factors that we know are there. However, when individuals fail to take actions that are available to them, then today's debate at least asks whether the NHS can be expected, simply and unquestioningly, to ride to the rescue on those people's own terms. At its worst, when this involves violence against staff, as Mick Antoniw set out, let me be clear that we will act to protect those whose own safety is being put at risk. In 2008-09, there were only eight prosecutions in the whole of that year. As Mick has said, in the last 12 months, there have been more than 100 successful prosecutions, including custodial sentences as well as a range of other sanctions.

Gadewch imi droi at gyfres wahanol o faterion a ddaeth i'r amlwg yn ystod y ddadl. Nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth bod y gwasanaeth iechyd yn parhau i orfod ymdrin â chanlyniadau problemau sydd, mewn rhai achosion ac i ryw raddau, wedi'u hachosi gan yr unigolyn. Mae achosion sy'n gysylltiedig ag yfed gormod o alcohol yn costio mwy na £70 miliwn i'r GIG yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn. Mae canran uchel iawn o'r bobl a ddaw i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys—hyd at 40% mewn rhai astudiaethau—yno oherwydd anaf neu ddamwain sy'n gysylltiedig ag alcohol. Eto i gyd, os bydd staff yr adran yn methu â thrin unrhyw un o'r bobl hynny o fewn y terfyn o bedair awr, nhw a gaiff eu barnu, nid y person ei hun. Mae fy marn ar hyn yn ddigon clir: mae cyfrifoldeb ar y Llywodraeth i greu'r amodau lle y gall unigolion ofalu am eu hiechyd eu hunain, boed hynny o ganlyniad i broblemau alcohol, problemau cyffuriau, gordewdra neu unrhyw rai o'r ffactorau llywio eraill y gwyddom amdanynt. Fodd bynnag, pan fydd unigolion yn methu â chymryd camau sydd ar gael iddynt, yna mae dadl heddiw o leiaf yn gofyn pa un a ellir disgwyl i'r GIG, yn syml ac yn ddi-gwestiwn, ddod i'r adwy ar delerau'r bobl hynny. Ar ei waethaf, pan fo hyn yn cynnwys trais yn erbyn staff, fel y nododd Mick Antoniw, gadewch imi fod yn glir y byddwn yn gweithredu i ddiogelu'r rheini y mae risg i'w diogelwch. Yn 2008-09, dim ond wyth achos a erlynwyd yn ystod y flwyddyn gyfan honno. Fel y dywedodd Mick, yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf, erlynwyd dros 100 o achosion yn llwyddiannus, gan gynnwys dedfrydau o garchar yn ogystal ag amrywiaeth o gosbau eraill.

In a very different part of the spectrum, Cardiff and the Vale LHB considered a paper recently that discussed the treatment to be offered to people with obesity. The key argument of that paper was a clinical one. The Cardiff and Vale scheme was not about punishing people who smoke or who are overweight; it was about making sure that elective treatments are carried out when a patient is able to benefit from them. We know that smokers recover less well from surgical wounds; we know that obesity brings real issues in relation to, for example, anaesthesia; and joint procedures are less effective where weight is a problem. The Cardiff scheme offers patients a free and effective way to put themselves in a position where treatment can succeed. I think that there is a case for being clearer, in the spirit of today's motion, that when someone fails to take advantage of the help on hand, they cannot expect that treatment will simply go ahead regardless. That does not mean, of course, that the NHS will turn its back on someone—only that the bargain to which I referred at the outset will have to be recast.

Mewn rhan wahanol iawn o'r sbectrwm, ystyriodd BILl Caerdydd a'r Fro bapur yn ddiweddar a oedd yn trafod y driniaeth i'w chynnig i bobl â gordewdra. Dadl glinigol oedd dadl allweddol y papur hwnnw. Nid cosbi pobl sy'n smygu neu sydd dros eu pwysau oedd nod cynllun Caerdydd a'r Fro; ei nod oedd sicrhau y caiff triniaethau dewisol eu cynnal pan fydd claf yn gallu cael budd ohonynt. Gwyddom nad yw smygwyr yn gwella cystal o glwyfau llawfeddygol; gwyddom fod problemau go iawn yn gysylltiedig â gordewdra, er enghraifft, o ran anaesthesia; ac mae triniaethau ar y cyd yn llai effeithiol pan fo pwysau yn broblem. Mae cynllun Caerdydd yn cynnig ffordd effeithiol ac am ddim i gleifion sicrhau eu bod mewn sefyllfa lle y gall triniaeth lwyddo. Credaf fod achos dros fod yn gliriach, yn ysbryd cynnig heddiw, pan fydd rhywun yn methu â manteisio ar y cymorth a gynigir iddynt, na allant ddisgwyl cael y driniaeth honno beth bynnag. Wrth gwrs, nid yw hynny'n golygu y bydd y GIG yn troi ei gefn ar rywun—dim ond y bydd yn rhaid ail-lunio'r fargen y cyfeiriais ati ar y dechrau.

For those of us on this side of the Chamber, these arguments are important because of where we start from as far as the health service is concerned. Here is the NHS, for all its imperfections, today as it ever has been, the last resort of the welfare state: when the housing office is closed, when the DWP has reduced or removed your benefits, when your social services department has retreated behind a telephone helpline, it is the NHS that is still open 24 hours every day. It is the one place left where you can be sure that someone will at least hear your story, and do what they can to bind up your wounds, be they physical or emotional. So, when the Government says that we will support today's motion—and we will—we will do so not only with a set of practical question marks that we will need to attach to working out how a new paradigm of rights and responsibilities would be applied in the NHS, but with a set of ethical parameters, too.

I'r rhai ohonom ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr, mae'r dadleuon hyn yn bwysig o ystyried ein man cychwyn o ran y gwasanaeth iechyd. Dyma'r GIG, er gwaethaf ei holl ddiffygion, heddiw fel ag y bu erioed, goroeswr olaf y wladwriaeth les: pan fo'r swyddfa dai wedi cau, pan fo DWP wedi lleihau neu ddiddymu eich budd-daliadau, pan fo'ch adran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol wedi cilio y tu ôl i linell gymorth dros y ffôn, mae'r GIG ar agor o hyd, 24 awr y dydd. Dyna'r un lle sy'n weddill lle y gallwch fod yn siŵr y bydd rhywun o leiaf yn clywed eich stori, ac yn gwneud yr hyn a allant i rwymo eich clwyfau, boed yn gorfforol neu'n emosiynol. Felly, pan fydd y Llywodraeth yn datgan y byddwn yn cefnogi cynnig heddiw—ac fe wnawn hynny—gwnawn hynny nid yn unig gyda chyfres o farciau cwestiwn ymarferol y bydd angen inni eu hystyried wrth weithio allan sut y câi cynllun newydd o hawliau a chyfrifoldebau ei gymhwyso yn y GIG, ond gyda chyfres o baramedrau moesegol hefyd.

On 2 January 1998, Miguel Valdez, a private security guard at the Florida bank, shot a customer for double parking in the bank's car park. In the terms of the motion, he defended himself on the grounds that he had taken action to discourage irresponsible behaviour. Now, nothing that we have heard from the Conservative party this afternoon suggests that they are yet advocating such an approach, but it is a warning about the care that needs to be taken when embarking on the debate that today's motion will have helped to stimulate, and which is, on that basis, to be welcomed.

Ar 2 Ionawr, 1998, saethodd Miguel Valdez, swyddog diogelwch preifat yn y Florida Bank, gwsmer am barcio'n ddwbl ym maes parcio'r banc. O ran y cynnig, sail ei amddiffyniad oedd ei fod wedi gweithredu er mwyn annog pobl i beidio ag ymddwyn yn anghyfrifol. Yn awr, nid oes unrhyw beth a glywsom gan y blaid Geidwadol y prynhawn yma yn awgrymu ei bod o blaid ymagwedd o'r fath eto, ond dyma rybudd bod angen gochel wrth gynnal y ddadl y bydd cynnig heddiw wedi helpu i'w hysgogi, ac a gaiff, ar y sail honno, ei chroesawu.

15:46

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

I call on William Graham to reply to the debate.

Galwaf ar William Graham i ymateb i'r ddadl.

15:46

William Graham [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer. I will start by emphasising that there are no proposals whatsoever for charging. Where this idea came from I cannot imagine.

Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Dechreuaf drwy bwysleisio nad oes unrhyw gynigion o gwbl ar gyfer codi tâl. O ble y daeth y syniad hwn, ni wn.

15:46

Ann Jones [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

It came from Darren Millar. [Laughter.]

Daeth gan Darren Millar. [Chwerthin.]

15:46

William Graham [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

I would say that it was not proposed by my colleague today, and it is not part of our policy.

Hoffwn ddweud na chafodd ei gynnig gan fy nghyd-Aelod heddiw, ac nad yw'n rhan o'n polisi.

15:46

Kirsty Williams [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

I will help the Member out by quoting what was said:

Rhoddaf help llaw i'r Aelod gan ddyfynnu'r hyn a ddywedwyd:

'I think if people put themselves in areas of high risk through their own choice then there ought to be a discussion about whether it's appropriate for the NHS to pick up the bill'.

Credaf os bydd pobl yn rhoi eu hunain mewn sefyllfaoedd risg uchel drwy eu dewis eu hunain, yna dylid cael trafodaeth o ran pa un a yw'n briodol i'r GIG dalu'r costau.

15:46

William Graham [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

I am most grateful for that clarification. [Interruption.] 'Have a discussion' means having a discussion, not necessarily coming to a conclusion—[Interruption.]

Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn am yr eglurhad hwnnw. [Torri ar draws.] Mae 'cael trafodaeth' yn golygu cael trafodaeth, nid o reidrwydd dod i gasgliad—[Torri ar draws.]

15:47 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Order, order. The Conservatives are now heckling their own spokesperson. [Laughter.] I find that to be very curious behaviour. I urge you to listen to the eloquence of William Graham calmly and quietly.

Trefn, trefn. Mae'r Ceidwadwyr bellach yn heclo eu llefarydd eu hunain. [Chwerthin.] Mae hynny, i mi, yn ymddygiad rhyfedd iawn. Erfyniaf arnoch i wrando ar huodledd William Graham yn bwyllog ac yn dawel.

15:47 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am most grateful, Deputy Presiding Officer, for that direction.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn, Ddirprwy Lywydd, am y cyfarwyddyd hwnnw.

One of the other curious parts of this debate was Elin's contribution. I think that we could perhaps consider providing an explanatory memorandum to this, if she finds the simple words of this motion hard to understand. Clearly, we are upset that you forgot your amendment, but that is not really a matter for us.

Un o rannau eraill rhyfedd y ddadl hon oedd cyfraniad Elin. Credaf y gallem efallai ystyried darparu memorandwm esboniadol yn hyn o beth, os yw'n ei chael hi'n anodd deall geiriau syml y cynnig hwn. Yn amlwg, mae'n ddrwg gennym eich bod wedi anghofio eich gwelliant, ond nid mater i ni yw hynny.

Mick Antoniw made an extremely important point, and we note it with great appreciation. I would pay particular tribute to Jane Hutt, if I may. When she was the Minister for health, she did particularly good work in reminding the police to take action in exactly those situations that you mentioned. Time and again, the Royal Gwent in Newport sees drunken people who, having been refused a taxi, think, 'Where are we going to go for a warm on a cold evening? We'll go to the Royal Gwent Hospital' and then are outraged when they are thrown out. That is the sort of thing that we think is wholly irresponsible, and is an absolute travesty of trying to use the national health service. Free at the point of delivery it may be, but not for people of that kind.

Gwnaeth Mick Antoniw bwynt eithriadol o bwysig, ac rydym yn ei werthfawrogi'n fawr. Hoffwn dalu teyrnged arbennig i Jane Hutt, os caf. Pan oedd yn Weinidog iechyd, gwnaeth waith arbennig o dda wrth atgoffa'r heddlu i weithredu yn yr union sefyllfaoedd hynny y gwnaethoch gyfeirio atynt. Dro ar ôl tro, mae pobl feddw y gwrthodwyd tacsi iddynt yn dod i Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent yng Nghasnewydd, gan feddwl 'Ble y cawn fynd i gynhesu ar noson oer? Awn i Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent' ac yn cael eu cythruddo pan gânt eu taflu allan. Dyma'r math o beth sy'n gwbl anghyfrifol, yn ein barn ni, ac mae'n gamddefnydd llwyr o'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Ydy, mae am ddim i'w ddefnyddio, ond nid i bobl o'r fath.

We accept—[Interruption.] No, Kirsty. Do not tell me that you are trying to defend threatening and abusive behaviour against national health staff. That is remarkable, even from you. [Assembly Members: 'Oh.'] However, we accept your very interesting and reasonable proposals in your amendment on medicines, which, as the Minister has clearly outlined, and my colleague Mohammad Asghar has outlined, is a major source of unnecessary expenditure. It was interesting to hear the Minister refer to this as a bargain. Clearly, it is, and it requires responsible behaviour from those who use the national health service. It is, as the Minister rightly pointed out, and as we have said in our remarks this afternoon, a small number who have a disproportionate effect on the service that we all hope to enjoy and very much think is one of the great things of British life.

Derbyniwn—[Torri ar draws.] Na, Kirsty. Peidiwch â dweud wrthyf eich bod yn ceisio amddiffyn ymddygiad bygythiol ac ymosodol yn erbyn staff iechyd gwladol. Mae hynny'n rhyfeddol, hyd yn oed gennych chi. [Aelodau'r Cynulliad: 'O'.] Fodd bynnag, derbyniwn eich cynigion rhesymol a diddorol iawn yn eich gwelliant ar feddyginiaethau, sydd, fel yr amlinellodd y Gweinidog yn glir, ac fel yr amlinellodd fy nghyd-Aelod Mohammad Asghar, yn ffynhonnell bwysig o wariant diangen. Roedd yn ddiddorol clywed y Gweinidog yn cyfeirio at hyn fel bargen. Yn amlwg, bargen ydyw, ac mae'n gofyn am ymddygiad cyfrifol gan y rhai sy'n defnyddio'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog yn hollol iawn, ac fel y dywedasom yn ein sylwadau y prynhawn yma, nifer fach o unigolion sy'n cael effaith anghymesur ar y gwasanaeth y mae pob un ohonom yn gobeithio ei fwynhau ac yn credu o ddifrif ei fod yn un o fuddiannau pennaf bywyd ym Mhrydain.

Just to finish, if I may, I would remind those who are concerned about unnecessary 999 calls of the following from Choose Well:

I orffen, os caf, hoffwn atgoffa'r rheini sy'n pryderu am alwadau 999 diangen o'r enghreifftiau canlynol o Dewis Doeth:

'After being treated in A&E, a man decided to call 999 and arrange for an emergency ambulance to act as a taxi service home. A caller dialled 999 because they had an infected toenail. A man called 999 for an ambulance saying he had a toothache. Ambulance control received a 999 call from an individual who had bitten a plastic bag and was concerned he had bits of plastic in his teeth.'

Ar ôl cael ei drin mewn adran damweiniau ac achosion brys, penderfynodd dyn ffonio 999 a threfnu ambiwlans brys fel gwasanaeth tacsi adref. Deialodd unigolyn 999 am fod ganddo ewin troed heintus. Ffoniodd dyn 999 am ambiwlans gan ddweud fod ganddo'r ddannoedd. Cafodd ystafell reoli ambiwlans alwad 999 gan unigolyn a oedd wedi cnoi bag plastig ac a oedd yn poeni fod darnau o blastig yn ei ddannedd.

Small wonder, therefore, that there are so many calls to the ambulance service that are, frankly, unnecessary. A woman demanded to be taken to hospital after she was scratched by a cat. Well, there might be something in that, but we all know that these sorts of calls are unnecessary: 450,000 people leave accident and emergency without being admitted to hospital, after having been treated well in the triage system.

Does ryfedd felly bod cymaint o alwadau i'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans sydd, a siarad yn blwmp ac yn blaen, yn ddiangen. Mynnodd gwraig gael ei chludo i'r ysbyty ar ôl i gath ei chripio. Wel, efallai ei bod wedi'i hanafu, ond gŵyr pob un ohonom fod y mathau hyn o alwadau yn ddiangen: mae 450,000 o bobl yn gadael adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys heb gael eu derbyn i'r ysbyty, ar ôl cael eu trin yn llwyddiannus fel rhan o'r system brysbennu.

This debate today was to try to focus on those people who, frankly, need a great deal of education. I would include in that, sadly, those general practitioners who oversubscribe time and again, and whose unfortunate contract—in my opinion, at least—does not allow them to treat just those people who were identified today, particularly young mothers who want reassurance about their children. Instead, those mothers have to go to accident and emergency and queue for four hours, when it could probably be dealt with in the surgery in a matter of minutes.

Nod y ddadl hon heddiw oedd ceisio canolbwyntio ar y bobl hynny y mae angen, a siarad yn blwmp ac yn blaen, addysg sylweddol arnynt. Yn anffodus, byddwn yn cynnwys yn y categori hwnnw y meddygon teulu hynny sy'n derbyn gormod o gleifion dro ar ôl tro, ac nad yw eu contract anffodus—yn fy marn i, o leiaf—yn caniatáu iddynt drin y bobl hynny a nodwyd heddiw, yn arbennig mamau ifanc sydd am gael tawelwch meddwl mewn perthynas â'u plant. Yn lle hynny, rhaid i'r mamau hynny fynd i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys ac aros am bedair awr, pan y gellid bod fwy na thebyg wedi ymdrin â'r achos mewn munudau yn y feddygfa.

I ask for your support for our motion today.

Gofynnaf ichi gefnogi ein cynnig heddiw.

15:51

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Does any Member object? I see that there objections, and so I defer voting under this item until voting time.

Cynigir y dylid cytuno ar y cynnig heb welliannau. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiadau, ac felly gohiriaf y pleidleisio o dan yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

Dadl Plaid Cymru: Atebolrwydd Democrataidd yn GIG Cymru

Plaid Cymru Debate: Democratic Accountability in the Welsh NHS

Detholwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliannau 1, 2, 5 a 6 yn enw William Graham, gwelliant 3 yn enw Lesley Griffiths a gwelliant 4 yn enw Aled Roberts. Os derbynnir gwelliant 2, caiff gwelliant 3 ei ddad-dethol.

The following amendments have been selected: amendments 1, 2, 5 and 6 in the name of William Graham, amendment 3 in the name of Lesley Griffiths and amendment 4 in the name of Aled Roberts. If amendment 2 is agreed, amendment 3 will be deselected.

Cynnig NDM5224 Jocelyn Davies

Motion NDM5224 Jocelyn Davies

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i roi'r cylch gwaith i'r Comisiwn ar Lywodraethu Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus o fynd i'r afael â'r diffyg atebolrwydd democrataidd presennol yn y GIG drwy ystyried:

Calls on the Welsh government to remit the Commission on Public Service Governance to address the current lack of democratic accountability within the NHS by considering:

a) etholiadau uniongyrchol i Fyrddau Iechyd Lleol;

a) direct elections to Local Health Boards;

b) goruchwylio democrataidd o drefniadau cydweithio a chyllideb gyfun rhwng Byrddau Iechyd ac awdurdodau lleol;

b) democratic oversight of joint working and pooled budget arrangements between Health Boards and local authorities;

c) ethol defnyddwyr gwasanaethau i Gynghorau Iechyd Cymuned; a

c) the election of service users to Community Health Councils; and

d) atebolrwydd ariannol Byrddau Iechyd Lleol yn uniongyrchol i Bwyllgor Cyllid y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

d) the financial accountability of Local Health Boards directly to the National Assembly's Finance Committee.

15:51 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

I hope that Members here will consider that it is timely to bring forward this particular motion on the democratisation of the NHS given two particular Welsh Government initiatives that provide the vehicle for this issue to be meaningfully debated. I want this opportunity for strengthening democratic accountability and improving the integration of services to be embraced by the Welsh Government. I hope therefore that this motion can provide the impetus for these issues to be taken forward in two ways.

Gobeithiaf y bydd Aelodau yma yn ystyried ei bod yn amserol i ddwyn ymlaen y cynnig arbennig hwn ar ddemocrateiddio'r GIG o gofio dwy fenter benodol gan Lywodraeth Cymru sy'n rhoi cyfle inni drafod y mater hwn yn ystyrlon. Rwyf am i'r cyfle hwn i gryfhau atebolrwydd democrataidd ac integreiddio gwasanaethau yn well gael ei groesawu gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Rwy'n gobeithio, felly, y bydd y cynnig hwn yn rhoi hwb i gamau i symud y materion hyn ymlaen mewn dwy ffordd.

First, there is the First Minister's commission on public service governance. In my opinion, it is essential that one of the largest public service sectors is not excluded from that discussion. It is also useful that Paul Williams, as the ex-chief executive of the NHS, is the commission's chair. Secondly, the passage of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill also enables a debate on the future structure and joint working of NHS and social service departments. The Bill as drafted provides powers for Welsh Ministers to make regulations to require the integration of services and budgets between more than one social service department or between a local authority and a local health board. However, this is an example of powers without policy, in my view. The powers currently in the Bill could enable ad hoc joint working in some areas or between some partners—a patchy approach, which characterises too much of Welsh public service. What the Bill should do is reflect in legislation a clear policy direction on the future structures of service delivery in health and social care, and ensure effective integration of services in every part of Wales.

Yn gyntaf, mae comisiwn y Prif Weinidog ar lywodraethu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Yn fy marn i, mae'n hanfodol nad yw un o'r sectorau gwasanaeth cyhoeddus mwyaf yn cael ei eithrio o'r drafodaeth honno. Mae hefyd yn ddefnyddiol mai Paul Williams, fel cyn brif weithredwr y GIG, yw cadeirydd y comisiwn. Yn ail, mae hynt Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Lles (Cymru) hefyd yn galluogi trafodaeth ar strwythur y GIG ac adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn y dyfodol a threfniadau gweithio ar y cyd. Mae'r Bil fel y'i drafftiwyd yn rhoi pwerau i Weinidogion Cymru wneud rheoliadau i'w gwneud yn ofynnol i integreiddio gwasanaethau a chyllidebau rhwng mwy nag un adran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol neu rhwng awdurdod lleol a bwrdd iechyd lleol. Fodd bynnag, mae hon yn enghraifft o bwerau heb bolisi, yn fy marn i. Gallai'r pwerau ar hyn o bryd yn y Bil alluogi cydweithio ad hoc mewn rhai ardaloedd neu rhwng rhai partneriaid—dull anghyson o weithredu, sy'n nodweddiadol o ormod o wasanaeth cyhoeddus Cymru. Yr hyn y dylai'r Bil ei wneud yw adlewyrchu mewn deddfwriaeth gyfeiriad polisi clir ar y strwythurau darparu gwasanaethau ym maes iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn y dyfodol, a sicrhau y caiff gwasanaethau eu hintegreiddio'n effeithiol ym mhob rhan o Gymru.

Why is there a need for joint working and pooling of budgets between local health boards and social service departments? You only have to look back at the Minister's statement on unscheduled care last week. In that statement, the Minister clearly outlined the problems caused by the lack of integration and of pooled budgets between the NHS and social services, and the impact on patients stuck in hospital beds while the two organisations discuss where to place them, and who should fund their post-hospital care. All of us, as Assembly Members, will know of countless cases where there are lengthy discussions between local health boards and local authorities on who is responsible for an individual's care. The individual and his or her family are often left in the middle of what can at times feel like inter-organisational turf war. Whether a person needs homecare, residential care, or NHS nursing care should be a matter that is decided on the basis of an assessment of the individual's need, not on the basis of organisational convenience. The traditional boundaries between NHS care and social care need to be swept away. They are no longer relevant to the kind of fluid, integrated care needed by our increasingly elderly population.

Pam mae angen i fyrddau iechyd lleol ac adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol gydweithio a chyfuno cyllidebau? Does ond rhaid ichi edrych yn ôl ar ddatganiad y Gweinidog ar ofal heb ei drefnu yr wythnos diwethaf. Yn y datganiad hwnnw, amlinellodd y Gweinidog yn glir y problemau a achosir gan y diffyg integreiddio a chyllidebau ar y cyd rhwng y GIG a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, a'r effaith ar gleifion sy'n gaeth i welyau ysbyty tra bod y ddau sefydliad yn trafod ble i'w gosod, a phwy ddylai ariannu eu gofal ôl-ysbyty. Mae pob un ohonom, fel Aelodau Cynulliad, yn gwybod am achosion di-ri lle mae trafodaethau hir rhwng byrddau iechyd lleol ac awdurdodau lleol ar bwy sy'n gyfrifol am ofal unigolyn. Mae'r unigolyn a'i deulu yn aml yn cael eu dal yng nghanol yr hyn sy'n gallu, ar adegau, deimlo fel rhyfel cartref rhyng-sefydliadol. Dylai'r penderfyniad ynghylch p'un a oes angen gofal cartref, gofal preswyl, neu ofal nyrsio'r GIG ar unigolyn gael ei wneud ar sail asesiad o angen yr unigolyn, nid ar sail hwylustod sefydliadol. Mae angen ysgubo ymaith y ffiniau traddodiadol rhwng gofal y GIG a gofal cymdeithasol. Nid ydynt yn berthnasol mwyach i'r math o ofal di-dor, integredig sydd ei angen ar ein poblogaeth sy'n fwyfwy oedrannus.

There are impressive results from cutting out this organisational turf war by merging health and social care budgets. We hear over and over in health debates of the Torbay experience. It is often quoted in Wales, but has yet to be properly replicated here. After 10 years of integration and pooling of budgets in Torbay, there have been dramatically positive outcomes. The King's Fund analysis reported that the daily average number of occupied hospital beds fell from 750 in 1998 to 502 in 2009. Emergency bed day use for people aged 75 and over fell by 24% between 2003 and 2008. All of this happened with a reported saving of £250,000 in the first year of operation.

Mae rhoi'r gorau i'r rhyfel cartref sefydliadol hwn drwy gyfuno cyllidebau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn arwain at ganlyniadau trawiadol. Rydym yn clywed drosodd a throsodd mewn dadleuon iechyd am brofiad Torbay. Cyfeirir ato yn aml yng Nghymru, ond nid yw wedi ei ailadrodd yn iawn yma eto. Ar ôl 10 mlynedd o integreiddio a chyfuno cyllidebau yn Torbay, cafwyd canlyniadau hynod o bositif. Nododd dadansoddiad Cronfa'r Brenin fod y nifer gyfartalog ddyddiol o welyau ysbyty llawn wedi gostwng o 750 yn 1998 i 502 yn 2009. Bu gostyngiad o 24% yn y defnydd o welyau argyfwng yn ystod y dydd ar gyfer pobl 75 oed a throsodd rhwng 2003 a 2008. Nodwyd bod hyn i gyd wedi digwydd gan arbed £250,000 yn y flwyddyn gyntaf o weithredu.

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill provides powers for Ministers to pool budgets, but it is my view that the Welsh Government could be braver and use this legislation to finally fully integrate health and social services in Wales. In our recent health committee scrutiny on this legislation, local government was asking for clearer direction from the Welsh Government on integration, but the Welsh Government, to date, is sitting on the fence, wanting the powers but without a clear policy intention.

Mae Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Lles (Cymru) yn rhoi pwerau i Weinidogion gyfuno cyllidebau, ond credaf y gallai Llywodraeth Cymru fod yn fwy dewr a defnyddio'r ddeddfwriaeth hon i integreiddio iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn llawn yng Nghymru o'r diwedd. Yn ein gwaith craffu diweddar ar y ddeddfwriaeth hon ar gyfer y pwyllgor iechyd, roedd llywodraeth leol yn gofyn am gyfarwyddyd cliriach gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar integreiddio, ond mae Llywodraeth Cymru, hyd yn hyn, yn eistedd ar y ffens, gan ddymuno cael y pwerau ond heb fwriad polisi clir.

It is timely, therefore, in my opinion, to ask the commission on public service governance to consider this issue. I was pleased yesterday that the First Minister confirmed a willingness to do so. Scotland is looking at a stand-alone piece of legislation to integrate health and social care. The Welsh Government could also consider revisiting the current social services Bill and removing the ad hoc regulation-making powers to introduce stand-alone legislation to fully integrate these two services in a coherent and considered way.

Mae'n amserol, felly, yn fy marn i, i ofyn i'r comisiwn ar lywodraethu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ystyried y mater hwn. Rwy'n falch i'r Prif Weinidog gadarnhau parodrwydd i wneud hynny ddoe. Mae'r Alban yn edrych ar ddarn annibynnol o ddeddfwriaeth i integreiddio iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Gallai Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd ystyried edrych eto ar y Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol presennol a chael gwared ar y pwerau ad hoc i wneud rheoliadau i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth annibynnol i integreiddio'r ddau wasanaeth hyn yn llawn mewn modd cydlynol a gofalus.

Of course, in considering the integration of the NHS and adult social care, the commission will instantly face the question of the democratic oversight of any newly formed joint arrangement. If, for example, adult social care responsibilities were transferred to local health boards, where would the democratic overview of the new arrangements be?

Wrth gwrs, wrth ystyried integreiddio'r GIG a gofal cymdeithasol i oedolion, bydd rhaid i'r comisiwn ddelio'n syth â'r cwestiwn o oruchwyliaeth ddemocrataidd unrhyw drefniant ar y cyd newydd. Er enghraifft, pe byddai cyfrifoldebau gofal cymdeithasol i oedolion yn cael eu trosglwyddo i fyrddau iechyd lleol, pwy fyddai'n gyfrifol am ddarparu trosolwg democratig o'r trefniadau newydd?

Currently, local health boards have one councillor per board, appointed by the Welsh Minister, alongside all the other board appointees. We should consider strengthening the democratic legitimacy of health boards, especially if they become local health and social boards. We could consider direct elections at the same time as local government elections or a model more akin to a fire authority or a national park authority, where already elected councillors are elected by their councils onto the board.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae gan fyrddau iechyd lleol un cynghorydd i bob bwrdd, a benodwyd gan y Gweinidog, ochr yn ochr â phawb arall a benodir i'r byrddau hynny. Dylem ystyried cryfhau cyfreithlondeb democrataidd y byrddau iechyd, yn enwedig os byddant yn dod yn fyrddau iechyd a chymdeithasol lleol. Gallem ystyried cynnal etholiadau uniongyrchol ar yr un pryd ag etholiadau llywodraeth leol neu fodel tebycach i awdurdod tân neu awdurdod parc cenedlaethol, lle mae cynghorwyr sydd eisoes wedi'u hethol yn cael eu hethol gan eu cynghorau i ymuno â'r bwrdd.

In Scotland, direct elections have already been set up in two pilot areas. There were direct elections to NHS Dumfries and Galloway and NHS Fife health boards in June 2010. The Health Boards (Membership and Elections) (Scotland) Act 2009, which set up those pilot areas, also set out on a statutory basis that there must be at least one councillor member per local authority on each health board and that elected members would form the majority of board members. That contrasts starkly with the Welsh situation currently, where there is only one councillor member on a health board.

Yn yr Alban, mae etholiadau uniongyrchol eisoes wedi eu rhoi ar waith mewn dwy ardal beilot. Cynhaliwyd etholiadau uniongyrchol ar gyfer byrddau iechyd y GIG Dumfries a Galloway a Fife ym mis Mehefin 2010. Roedd Deddf Byrddau Iechyd (Aelodaeth ac Etholiadau) (Yr Alban) 2009, a sefydlodd yr ardaloedd peilot hyn, hefyd wedi nodi, ar sail statudol, bod yn rhaid cael o leiaf un cynghorydd o bob awdurdod lleol ar bob bwrdd iechyd ac y byddai'r rhan fwyaf o aelodau'r byrddau yn aelodau etholedig. Mae hynny'n gwbl groes i'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd, lle mai dim ond un o aelodau byrddau iechyd sy'n gynghorydd.

Yn ogystal â democrateiddio'r byrddau iechyd, mae cwestiwn hefyd yn codi am atebolrwydd democrataidd y cynghorau iechyd cymuned. Mae aelodau cynghorau iechyd hefyd yn cael eu hapwyntio gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae gwendidau'r gyfundrefn hon wedi cael eu hamlygu yn y gorllewin yn ddiweddar, yn fy marn i. Mae'r cyngor iechyd a'r bwrdd iechyd, y ddau wedi'u hapwyntio gan y Gweinidog, yn anghytuno ar gynlluniau Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda, gyda hyd yn oed bygythiadau o gamau cyfreithiol yn erbyn aelodau o'r cyngor iechyd gan un o gontractwyr y bwrdd iechyd, sef Opinion Research Services.

In addition to the democratisation of the health boards, a question also arises in relation to the democratic accountability of community health councils. Members of the health councils are also appointed by the Welsh Government. The weaknesses of this system have been highlighted in west Wales recently, in my opinion. The health council and the health board, both appointed by the Minister, disagree on Hywel Dda Local Health Board's proposals, with threats of legal action, even, against members of the health council by one of the health board contractors, namely Opinion Research Services.

Mae angen annibyniaeth barn ar y cynghorau iechyd a'r hawl i gael barn wahanol i'r bwrdd iechyd. Byddai mandad democrataidd etholiadol yn fodd i sicrhau hynny. Gellir edrych ar ethol aelodau o'r cyngor iechyd drwy fodel gwahanol—model o etholiadau o ddefnyddwyr y gwasanaeth iechyd yn lleol. Efallai y gallai'r etholiadau lleol hyd yn oed ddigwydd mewn meddygfeydd dros gyfnod o amser, ar fodel tebyg i etholiadau i gwmnïau cydweithredol neu gymdeithasau adeiladu.

We need independence of opinion on the health councils and the right to have a different opinion to the health board. A democratic, electoral mandate would be a means of ensuring that. We could look at electing members of the health council via a different model—a model of elections of users of the health service locally. Perhaps the local elections could even be held in GP surgeries over a period of time, in a model similar to elections to co-operative companies or building societies.

Gorffennaf drwy gyfeirio at atebolrwydd ariannol y byrddau iechyd. Mae dros £5 biliwn o gyllideb y Llywodraeth yn mynd i'r byrddau iechyd mewn un 'budget line' blynyddol ac mae eu hanallu fel byrddau iechyd i gadw o fewn eu cyllideb yn hysbys i ni gyd erbyn hyn. Barn Plaid Cymru yw bod eisiau cryfhau ac agor i fyny'r sgrwtini ariannol o'r byrddau iechyd. Mae Pwyllgor Cyllid y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn gyfrwng i wneud hynny ac mae hynny'n gynwysedig yn ein cynnig y prynhawn yma.

I will conclude by referring to the financial accountability of health boards. Over £5 billion of the Government's budget goes to the health boards in one annual budget line and their inability to keep within their budget is well known to us all by now. Plaid Cymru's view is that we need to strengthen and open up financial scrutiny of the health boards. The Finance Committee of the National Assembly is a means to do that and that is included in our motion this afternoon.

Mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru, felly, y cyfle yn awr i integreiddio gwasanaethau gofal ac iechyd i greu gwasanaeth sy'n rhoi blaenoriaeth i ofynion y claf ac nid gofynion y gwahanol sefydliadau. Hefyd, mae ganddi'r cyfle i gyflwyno atebolrwydd democrataidd uniongyrchol i'r gwasanaethau iechyd a chymdeithasol. Gobeithio y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cymryd y cyfleoedd hyn heddiw.

The Welsh Government, therefore, has an opportunity to integrate care and health services to create a service that prioritises the needs of the patient, not the needs of the various organisations. Also, it has an opportunity to introduce direct democratic accountability into health and social services. I hope that the Welsh Government will take these opportunities today.

16:00

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwyf wedi dethol y chwe gwelliant i'r cynnig. Os derbynnir gwelliant 2, caiff gwelliant 3 ei ddad-ddethol. Galwaf ar Darren Millar i gynnig gwelliannau 1, 2, 5 a 6 a gyflwynwyd yn enw William Graham.

I have selected the six amendments to the motion. If amendment 2 is agreed, amendment 3 will be deselected. I call on Darren Millar to move amendments 1, 2, 5 and 6 tabled in the name of William Graham.

Gwelliant 1—William Graham

Amendment 1—William Graham

Dileu 'roi'r cylch gwaith i'r Comisiwn ar Lywodraethu Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus o fynd i'r afael â'r diffyg atebolrwydd democrataidd presennol yn y GIG drwy ystyried:' a rhoi yn ei le 'gynnwys yng nghylch gorchwyl y Comisiwn ar Lywodraethu Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus y diffyg atebolrwydd democrataidd presennol yn y GIG ac a fyddai modd mynd i'r afael â hyn drwy:'

Delete 'remit the Commission on Public Service Governance to address the current lack of democratic accountability within the NHS by considering:' and replace with 'include within the terms of reference of the Commission on Public Service Governance the current lack of democratic accountability within the NHS and whether this could be addressed through:'

Gwelliant 2—William Graham

Amendment 2—William Graham

Dileu is-bwynt d) a rhoi yn ei le:

Delete sub-point d) and replace with:

'rôl y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ac awdurdodau lleol yn nhrefniadau atebolrwydd ariannol GIG Cymru.'

'the role of the National Assembly and local authorities in the financial accountability arrangements for the Welsh NHS.'

Gwelliant 5—William Graham

Amendment 5—William Graham

Ychwanegu is-bwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new sub-point at end of motion:

gofyniad ar fyrddau iechyd lleol i gyhoeddi manylion pob eitem o wariant sy'n fwy na £500 (ar wahân i gostau staff unigol) ar-lein ar gyfer craffu cyhoeddus'.

'a requirement for local health boards to publish details of every item of expenditure above £500 (other than individual staff costs) online for public scrutiny'.

Gwelliant 6—William Graham

Amendment 6—William Graham

Ychwanegu is-bwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new sub-point at end of motion:

'rôl mudiadau'r trydydd sector i wella atebolrwydd y GIG i bobl Cymru.'

'the role of third sector organisations in improving the accountability of the NHS to the people of Wales.'

16:00

Darren Millar Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendments 1, 2, 5 and 6 in the name of William Graham.

Cynigiaf welliannau 1, 2, 5 a 6 yn enw William Graham.

I am very grateful to Plaid Cymru for bringing this debate forward today. There was some complaint about our drafting in the previous debate, and we had some concerns about Plaid Cymru's drafting in this debate, hence some of our amendments. That said, we are discussing an important issue, and we are very keen to see some of these ideas being developed further. With a commission on public service governance being established, we agree that there is an opportunity for that body to consider some of the issues that are being raised by Plaid Cymru.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn i Blaid Cymru am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon heddiw. Roedd rhywfaint o gwyno am ein drafftio yn y ddadl flaenorol, ac roedd gennym rai pryderon am ddrafft Plaid Cymru yn y ddadl hon, sy'n egluro rhai o'n gwelliannau. Wedi dweud hynny, rydym yn trafod mater pwysig, ac rydym yn awyddus iawn i weld rhai o'r syniadau hyn yn cael eu datblygu ymhellach. Gyda chamau i sefydlu comisiwn ar lywodraethu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, cytunwn fod cyfle i'r corff hwnnw ystyried rhai o'r materion sy'n cael eu codi gan Blaid Cymru.

However, we ought to say that, when it comes to issues such as NHS finance, it is not just the National Assembly that might have a role in the scrutiny of local health boards' financial arrangements, although there is a need for more clarity for Assembly Members to hold health boards to account. We ought, perhaps, to look at the scrutiny functions of local authorities as well, and whether they might be able to add some value, especially given their role in the provision of social services and the impact that the way that a health board spends its resources can have on social services departments; that is why we have tabled amendment 2.

Fodd bynnag, dylem ddweud, pan ddaw i faterion megis cyllid y GIG, nad dim ond y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a allai chwarae rôl i graffu ar drefniadau ariannol byrddau iechyd lleol, er bod angen mwy o eglurder i Aelodau'r Cynulliad ddal byrddau iechyd i gyfrif. Dylem, efallai, edrych ar swyddogaethau craffu awdurdodau lleol hefyd, ac a allent ychwanegu rhywfaint o werth, yn enwedig o ystyried eu rôl o ran darparu gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a'r effaith y gall y ffordd y mae bwrdd iechyd yn gwario ei adnoddau ei chael ar adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol; dyna pam yr ydym wedi cyflwyno gwelliant 2.

Our amendment 5 is all about transparency. It is not just Assembly Members or councillors who ought to be able to access clear information on NHS spending; we think that members of the public and those who use the NHS ought to be able to see these data being very clearly displayed. There is no reason, in our minds, as to why the NHS should not be able to publish fully online details of all of its expenditure—as many local authorities do in England and, indeed, as Monmouthshire County Council is able to do in Wales—so that the whole army of armchair auditors that is out there and willing to trawl through this information can have a look at it to see where health boards might be able to save money and to put forward proposals to them to do precisely that.

Mae gwelliant 5 yn ymwneud â thryloywder. Nid dim ond Aelodau'r Cynulliad neu gynghorwyr a ddylai allu cael gafael ar wybodaeth glir am wariant y GIG; credwn y dylai aelodau'r cyhoedd a'r rhai sy'n defnyddio'r GIG allu gweld y data hyn wedi'u harddangos yn glir iawn. Nid oes unrhyw reswm, yn ein barn ni, pam na ddylai'r GIG allu cyhoeddi manylion llawn ei holl wariant ar-lein—fel mae llawer o awdurdodau lleol yn ei wneud yn Lloegr ac, yn wir, fel y gall Cyngor Sir Fynwy ei wneud yng Nghymru—fel y gall y fyddin o archwilwyr cadair freichiau sydd allan yno ac sy'n barod i bori drwy'r wybodaeth hon, edrych drwyddi er mwyn gweld ble y gallai byrddau iechyd arbed arian a chyflwyno cynigion iddynt wneud yn union hynny.

We also think that there is a role, perhaps, for third sector organisations—those that work, very often, in partnership with the NHS in terms of service delivery—in the accountability arrangements of local health boards. That is the rationale behind our amendment 6, and I hope that people will support it.

Credwn hefyd fod rôl, efallai, i gyrff y trydydd sector—y rhai sy'n gweithio, yn aml iawn, mewn partneriaeth â'r GIG i ddarparu gwasanaethau—yn nhrefniadau atebolrwydd byrddau iechyd lleol. Dyna'r rhesymeg y tu ôl i welliant 6, ac rwy'n gobeithio y bydd pobl yn ei gefnogi.

The situation in north and west Wales has underscored the democratic deficit that exists in decision-making in the Welsh NHS. It is important that we get to grips with this issue and restore some public confidence in decision-making in our national health service. I have never known that confidence to be quite so low, frankly. The way in which consultations have been handled in north and west Wales, and the way that the outcomes of those consultations have been disregarded by decision-makers in local health boards, with no-one to whom to appeal about it—previous Ministers in this Assembly said that it was a matter for local health boards and not for them—has been very disappointing. We have to get on top of that somehow. I think that direct elections to health boards may give us a potential solution to that democratic deficit. We will, therefore, be supporting the thrust of the Plaid Cymru proposals today so that they are considered by the commission. I look forward to the other contributions to this debate.

Mae'r sefyllfa yn y gogledd a'r gorllewin wedi tanlinellu'r diffyg democrataidd sy'n bodoli o ran trefniadau gwneud penderfyniadau yn y GIG yng Nghymru. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn ac yn adfer rhywfaint o hyder ym mhrosesau gwneud penderfyniadau ein gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol ymhlith y cyhoedd. Nid wyf erioed wedi gweld cyn lleied o hyder ymhlith y cyhoedd, a dweud y gwir. Mae'r modd y mae ymgynghoriadau wedi cael eu trin yn y gogledd a'r gorllewin, a'r ffordd y mae canlyniadau'r ymgynghoriadau hynny wedi cael eu diystyru gan y rhai sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau mewn byrddau iechyd lleol, heb neb y gellir apelio am y mater iddynt—yn flaenorol dywedodd Gweinidogion yn y Cynulliad hwn mai mater i fyrddau iechyd lleol oedd hwn ac nid iddynt hwy-wedi bod yn siomedig iawn. Rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â hyn rywsut. Credaf y gallai etholiadau uniongyrchol i fyrddau iechyd fod yn ateb posibl i'r diffyg democrataidd hwnnw. Byddwn, felly, yn cefnogi byrdwn cynigion Plaid Cymru heddiw fel eu bod yn cael eu hystyried gan y comisiwn. Edrychaf ymlaen at y cyfraniadau eraill i'r ddadl hon.

16:04

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i gynnig gwelliant 3 a gyflwynwyd yn enw Lesley Griffiths.

I call on the Minister for Health and Social Services to move amendment 3 tabled in the name of Lesley Griffiths.

Gwelliant 3—Lesley Griffiths

Amendment 3—Lesley Griffiths

Dileu is-bwynt d).

Delete sub-point d).

16:04

Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

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

Cynigiaf welliant 3 yn enw Lesley Griffiths.

I move amendment 3 in the name of Lesley Griffiths.

16:04

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Galwaf ar Peter Black i gynnig gwelliant 4 a gyflwynwyd yn enw Aled Roberts.

I call on Peter Black to move amendment 4 tabled in the name of Aled Roberts.

Gwelliant 4—Aled Roberts

Amendment 4—Aled Roberts

Cynnwys is-bwynt d) newydd ac ailrifo yn unol â hynny:

Insert as new sub-point d) and renumber accordingly:

'mabwysiadu manyleb safonol o'r sgiliau, y profiad a'r doniau a fyddai'n ofynnol i aelodau sy'n cael eu hethol i bwyllgorau gwaith Cynghorau Iechyd Cymuned;'

'the adoption of a standard specification of skills, experience and aptitude required for members elected to Community Health Council executive committees;'

16:04

Peter Black Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendment 4 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Cynigiaf welliant 4 yn enw Aled Roberts.

I welcome the opportunity to have this debate, which I think seeks to focus a part of the commission on public service governance's work on addressing democratic accountability within the NHS. That is viable and it certainly chimes with the point that I made to the First Minister when he made the statement on this yesterday. We support the substance of the motion. However, we hope that, in considering direct elections to health boards, the commission will also look at alternative models of local democratic accountability, including an enhanced role for local authorities. The crux of the commission's work is to look at public service delivery. Our largest public services are health and social care services, and the point has already been well made by both the previous speakers about the interaction between those and how we need better joint working between them. As well as looking at how the board that delivers this is elected, we need to consider the entire structure for governance. An enlarged local council having control over public health and primary and community healthcare, for example, could remove the artificial barrier between health and social care and enable more efficient delivery of those vital services, as well as introducing that element of accountability that is missing at the moment.

Croesawaf y cyfle i gael y ddadl hon, sydd, yn fy marn i, yn ceisio sicrhau bod rhan o waith y comisiwn ar lywodraethu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn canolbwyntio ar fynd i'r afael ag atebolrwydd democrataidd o fewn y GIG. Mae hynny'n ymarferol ac yn sicr yn cyd-fynd â'r pwynt a wneuthum i'r Prif Weinidog pan wnaeth y datganiad am hyn ddoe. Cefnogwn sylwedd y cynnig. Fodd bynnag, gobeithiwn, wrth ystyried etholiadau uniongyrchol i fyrddau iechyd, y bydd y comisiwn hefyd yn edrych ar fodelau eraill o atebolrwydd democrataidd lleol, gan gynnwys rôl ehangach i awdurdodau lleol. Craidd gwaith y comisiwn yw edrych ar gyflenwi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus mwyaf yw'r gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, ac mae'r pwynt am y rhyngweithio rhwng y rhain a sut y mae angen iddynt gydweithio'n well eisoes wedi cael ei gyflwyno'n dda gan y ddau siaradwr blaenorol. Yn ogystal ag edrych ar sut y caiff y bwrdd sy'n cyflawni hyn ei ethol, mae angen inni ystyried y strwythur llywodraethu cyfan. Gallai cyngor lleol mwy o faint sydd â rheolaeth dros iechyd y cyhoedd a gofal iechyd sylfaenol a chymunedol, er enghraifft, gael gwared ar y rhwystr artiffisial rhwng iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol a'i gwneud yn bosibl i ddarparu'r gwasanaethau hollbwysig hynny mewn ffordd fwy effeithlon, yn ogystal â chyflwyno'r elfen honno o atebolrwydd sydd ar goll ar hyn o bryd.

Our amendment seeks to address the recent experience with reconfiguration proposals, which has shown a real public disconnect over health board changes. Different community health councils have shown vastly different methods of consultation and different levels of success in engaging with the public. At the crux of this issue is training and leadership. We need to make sure that those engaged in the process have the training needed to fulfil what can often be a complex role. However, it is also about appointing those with the skillset required to lead an effective consultation process. The differing success of CHCs in consulting over reconfiguration proposals can be reflected in the differing approaches taken by those leading that process. The adoption of a standard specification of skills, experience and aptitude for CHC executive committee members would ensure that those members are well-equipped to navigate the raft of guidance that exists on effective engagement and consultation on changes to health services. It would ensure that executive committee members have the skills needed to be strong representatives on behalf of local committees and to make the difficult decisions that are often necessary in championing the voice of the community, and would, in turn, enhance the patients' voice and improve accountability and public confidence in decision-making.

Mae ein gwelliant yn ceisio mynd i'r afael â'r profiad diweddar gyda chynigion ad-drefnu, sydd wedi dangos datgysylltiad cyhoeddus gwirioneddol o ran newidiadau i fyrddau iechyd. Mae cynghorau iechyd cymuned gwahanol wedi dangos dulliau gwahanol iawn o ymgynghori a lefelau gwahanol o lwyddiant wrth ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd. Wrth wraidd y mater hwn mae hyfforddiant ac arweinyddiaeth. Mae angen inni wneud yn siŵr bod y rhai sy'n cymryd rhan yn y broses yn cael yr hyfforddiant sydd ei angen arnynt i ymgymryd â'r rôl hon sy'n aml yn gallu bod yn gymhleth. Fodd bynnag, mae hefyd yn ymwneud â phenodi'r rhai sydd â'r set sgiliau sydd ei hangen i arwain proses ymgynghori effeithiol. Caiff llwyddiant amrywiol y cynghorau iechyd cymuned wrth ymgynghori ynghylch cynigion ad-drefnu ei adlewyrchu yn y dulliau gweithredu gwahanol a ddefnyddir gan y rhai sy'n arwain y broses honno. Byddai mabwysiadu manyleb safonol o sgiliau, profiad a dawn ar gyfer aelodau pwyllgorau gweithredol cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn sicrhau bod gan yr aelodau hynny yr adnoddau i ddelio â'r llu o ganllawiau sy'n bodoli ar ymgysylltu ac ymgynghori'n effeithiol ar newidiadau i wasanaethau iechyd. Byddai'n sicrhau bod gan aelodau pwyllgorau gweithredol y sgiliau sydd eu hangen i fod yn gynrychiolwyr cryf ar ran pwyllgorau lleol ac i wneud y penderfyniadau anodd sydd eu hangen yn aml i hyrwyddo llais y gymuned, a fyddai, yn ei dro, yn rhoi mwy o lais i gleifion ac yn gwella atebolrwydd a hyder y cyhoedd mewn prosesau gwneud penderfyniadau.

We must also look at the process used for consulting on all public service reforms. This process is something that the commission could consider. Within health, for example, we have NHS guidance for engagement in consultation on changes to health services, as well as requirements within the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006 and the Community Health Councils (Constitution, Membership and Procedures) (Wales) Regulations 2010. Despite this, patients still feel that they have not had their voice heard on NHS changes. The Welsh Government's own 2006 'Making the Connections' report states that putting citizens first and involving them in the design of public services is central to achieving radical change. Instead, we have seen a lack of trust between local people and health boards that will continue, without proper engagement and accountability.

Rhaid inni hefyd edrych ar y broses a ddefnyddir i ymgynghori ar yr holl ddiwygiadau i wasanaethau cyhoeddus. Mae'r broses hon yn rhywbeth y gallai'r comisiwn ei ystyried. O fewn iechyd, er enghraifft, mae gennym ganllawiau'r GIG ar gymryd rhan mewn ymgynghoriad ar newidiadau i wasanaethau iechyd, yn ogystal â gofynion Deddf Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Cymru) 2006 a Rheoliadau Cynghorau Iechyd Cymuned (Cyfansoddiad, Aelodaeth a Gweithdrefnau) (Cymru) 2010. Er gwaethaf hyn, mae cleifion yn dal i deimlo nad yw eu llais wedi cael ei glywed ar newidiadau i'r GIG. Mae adroddiad Llywodraeth Cymru ei hun, sef 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau' 2006, yn nodi bod rhoi dinasyddion yn gyntaf a'u cynnwys yn y broses o gynllunio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn ganolog i gyflawni newid radical. Yn lle hynny, rydym wedi gweld diffyg ymddiriedaeth rhwng pobl leol a byrddau iechyd a fydd yn parhau, os na cheir ymgysylltu ac atebolrwydd priodol.

We also repeat our call for the Welsh Government to look to Scotland, where national standards for community engagement were introduced in May 2005, together with a dedicated website to support its public sector organisations in developing, implementing and evaluating public engagement activity. The standards are measurable performance statements that can be used by everyone in community engagement to improve the quality and process of the engagement. They set out key principles, behaviours and practical measures that underpin effective engagement, and they can apply to both informal and formal community engagement. The standards were developed from the experience of communities and agencies with the extensive participation of over 500 community and agency representatives. They were endorsed by the Scottish Executive, the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities, Scottish Enterprise, Highlands and Islands Enterprise, NHS Health Scotland, the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland and many others. That is the model of leadership that we need in Wales to build back trust and create a better working relationship between citizens and the public sector, if we are to ensure that the views of the public are properly taken into account in the future decisions about our NHS.

Ailadroddwn hefyd ein galwad i Lywodraeth Cymru edrych ar yr Alban, lle cafodd safonau cenedlaethol ar gyfer ymgysylltu â'r gymuned eu cyflwyno ym mis Mai 2005, ynghyd â gwefan bwrpasol i helpu ei sefydliadau sector cyhoeddus i ddatblygu, gweithredu a gwerthuso gweithgarwch ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd. Mae'r safonau yn ddatganiadau perfformiad mesuradwy y gall pawb eu defnyddio wrth ymgysylltu â'r gymuned er mwyn gwella ansawdd a phroses y gwaith ymgysylltu hwnnw. Maent yn nodi egwyddorion allweddol, ymddygiadau a mesurau ymarferol sy'n sail i ymgysylltu effeithiol, a gellir eu cymhwyso i waith ymgysylltu anffurfiol a ffurfiol â'r gymuned. Cafodd y safonau eu datblygu o brofiad cymunedau ac asiantaethau gyda chyfraniad sylweddol dros 500 o gynrychiolwyr cymunedol ac asiantaethol. Cawsant eu cymeradwyo gan Weithrediaeth yr Alban, Confensiwn Awdurdodau Lleol yr Alban, Scottish Enterprise, Highlands and Islands Enterprise, NHS Health Scotland, Cymdeithas Prif Swyddogion yr Heddlu yn yr Alban a llawer o rai eraill. Dyna'r model o arweinyddiaeth sydd ei angen arnom yng Nghymru i adfer ymddiriedaeth a chreu gwell perthynas waith rhwng dinasyddion a'r sector cyhoeddus, er mwyn sicrhau bod barn y cyhoedd yn cael ei hystyried yn briodol yn y penderfyniadau a wneir am ein GIG yn y dyfodol.

Today's motion needs to be used as the basis for that sort of discussion. How can we democratise our local decision-making in the NHS and how can we improve consultation and engagement with the public on vital changes that need to be made? I hope that the Minister can take those on board.

Mae angen defnyddio cynnig heddiw fel sail i'r math hwnnw o drafodaeth. Sut y gallwn ddemocrateiddio ein penderfyniadau lleol yn y GIG a sut y gallwn wella dulliau ymgynghori ac ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd ynghylch newidiadau hollbwysig y mae angen eu gwneud? Gobeithiaf y gall y Gweinidog ystyried y rhain.

16:09 **Leanne Wood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Arweinydd Plaid Cymru / The Leader of Plaid Cymru

Today's debate is about accountability in the NHS. It is about how we can make sure that those who make decisions that affect our health are held accountable for those choices.

Mae dadl heddiw yn ymwneud ag atebolrwydd yn y GIG. Mae'n ymwneud â sut y gallwn wneud yn siŵr bod y rhai sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau sy'n effeithio ar ein hiechyd yn cael eu dwyn i gyfrif am y dewisiadau hynny.

On many occasions, I have asked questions of the First Minister, and of various Ministers for health, about the services that are provided in their name. Often, the answer is that the decision is in the hands of the local health board and will be scrutinised by the community health council. However, the First Minister and the Minister for health cannot answer my questions because of the possibility that they may be required to make a judgment on that policy at a later date.

Ar sawl achlysur, rwyf wedi gofyn cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog, ac amryw o Weinidogion iechyd, am y gwasanaethau sy'n cael eu darparu yn eu henw. Yn aml, yr ateb yw bod y penderfyniad yn nwylo'r bwrdd iechyd lleol ac y bydd y cyngor iechyd cymuned yn craffu arno. Fodd bynnag, ni all y Prif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog iechyd ateb fy nghwestiynau oherwydd y posibilrwydd y gallai fod angen iddynt fynegi barn ar y polisi hwnnw yn nes ymlaen.

Try explaining all of that to your constituents. The situation comes across as Kafkaesque. The Government sets out a policy through guidelines. The Government appoints members of the local health boards. The health boards follow this policy through, while the Government claims that the health board is acting of its own free will. Often, then, the local Assembly Member or Member of Parliament of the same party as the Government pops up to oppose those changes, unless the decision is popular locally, when the Government and the said local politicians will then want to take the credit. None of this is easy to explain to people as democracy.

Ceisiwch egluro hynny i gyd i'ch etholwyr. Mae'r sefyllfa yn ymddangos fel un Kafkaésg. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn gosod polisi drwy ganllawiau. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn penodi aelodau o'r byrddau iechyd lleol. Mae'r byrddau iechyd yn rhoi'r polisi hwn ar waith, tra bod y Llywodraeth yn honni bod y bwrdd iechyd yn gweithredu o'i wirfodd. Yn aml, felly, bydd yr Aelod Cynulliad lleol neu Aelod Seneddol o'r un blaid â'r Llywodraeth yn ymddangos i wrthwynebu'r newidiadau hynny, oni bai bod y penderfyniad yn boblogaidd yn lleol, ac y bydd y Llywodraeth a'r gwleidyddion lleol dan sylw yn awyddus i gymryd y clod. Nid yw'n hawdd egluro i bobl mai democratiaeth yw hyn.

In a blog last month by the Bevan Foundation, the structure of local health boards was criticised and questions were asked. Are members more attached to the organisation than to their patients? Are the members free to properly scrutinise and challenge decisions? Is accountability driven by cash not care? Those are questions that must be addressed.

Mewn blog y mis diwethaf gan Sefydliad Bevan, beirniadwyd strwythur y byrddau iechyd lleol a gofynnwyd cwestiynau. A oes gan yr aelodau fwy o gysylltiad â'r sefydliad na'u haelodau? A yw'r aelodau'n rhydd i graffu ar benderfyniadau a'u herio'n briodol? A gaiff atebolrwydd ei ysgogi gan arian nid gofal? Dyna'r cwestiynau y mae'n rhaid eu hateb.

The current debate regarding the removal of accident and emergency services in my home valley of the Rhondda, the poor accessibility of GP services and the persistent failures of the ambulance service lay bare this lack of accountability. My home county of Rhondda Cynon Taf had the lowest figures in Wales, with just 42% of ambulances arriving within their target time. The figures were low across the Valleys, which is, of course, an area where the hospitals face the removal of accident and emergency services. Cwm Taf has the lowest percentage of GP practices that are open for core hours. The inspections of the two hospitals in Cwm Taf are among the worst in Wales when it comes to the quality of patient care. These are communities where chronic conditions and poverty is high, where car ownership is low and public transport is unreliable. Yet, health board bosses still think that it is acceptable to make proposals that will take services, such as A&E, further away from people's homes.

Mae'r ddadl bresennol ynghylch cael gwared ar wasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys yng nghwm Rhondda, lle rwy'n byw, gwasanaethau meddygon teulu sy'n anodd cael gafael arnynt a methiannau parhaus y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn amlygu'r diffyg atebolrwydd hwn. Rhondda Cynon Taf, y sir lle rwy'n byw, oedd â'r ffigurau isaf yng Nghymru, gyda dim ond 42% o ambiwlansys yn cyrraedd o fewn eu hamser targed. Roedd y ffigurau yn isel ar draws y Cymoedd, sydd, wrth gwrs, yn ardal lle mae'r ysbytai yn wynebu colli eu gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Cwm Taf sydd â'r ganran isaf o bractisau meddygon teulu sydd ar agor yn ystod yr oriau craidd. Dengys arolygiadau o'r ddau ysbyty yng Nghwm Taf eu bod ymhlith y gwaethaf yng Nghymru o ran ansawdd y gofal i gleifion. Mae'r rhain yn gymunedau lle mae lefelau uchel o gyflyrau cronig a thlodi, lle mae lefelau perchenogaeth car yn isel a thrafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yn annibynadwy. Eto i gyd, mae penaethiaid y bwrdd iechyd yn dal i gredu ei bod yn dderbyniol gwneud cynigion a fydd yn mynd â gwasanaethau, megis adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, ymhellach i ffwrdd oddi wrth gartrefi pobl.

Who makes these decisions? Most people do not know, and I suspect that the Welsh Government likes it that way. Most people are confused. We need more people taking an interest in being engaged in local service provision, not fewer. As Plaid Cymru has said on many occasions, there must be a clear line of sight for accountability in the decision making process, and service users need to be able to have their say—on ambulances, services and staffing.

Pwy sy'n gwneud y penderfyniadau hyn? Nid yw'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yn gwybod, ac rwy'n amau bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn hoffi hynny. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yn teimlo dryswch. Mae arnom angen gweld mwy o bobl yn cymryd diddordeb yn y gwasanaethau lleol a ddarperir, nid llai. Fel mae Plaid Cymru wedi'i ddweud ar sawl achlysur, rhaid cael llwybr atebolrwydd clir yn y broses gwneud penderfyniadau, ac mae angen i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau allu dweud eu dweud—ar ambiwlansys, gwasanaethau a staffio.

Health boards spend more than £5 billion of public money. That is over a third of the Welsh budget. We must increase the democratisation of the Welsh NHS. We have heard a number of suggestions this afternoon from Elin Jones on direct elections for local health boards, learning from experience in Scotland so that health boards better reflect the communities they serve, and patient elections for community health councils. It is important that community health councils reflect local opinion and that LHBs are accountable to the wider public. Therefore, I hope that after today's debate, the Government will consider adopting these proposals and that it will agree to begin discussions with Elin Jones along these lines. Diolch yn fawr.

Mae byrddau iechyd yn gwario mwy na £5 biliwn o arian cyhoeddus. Mae hynny dros draean o gyllideb Cymru. Rhaid inni ddemocrateiddio'r GIG yng Nghymru i raddau mwy. Rydym wedi clywed nifer o awgrymiadau y prynhawn yma gan Elin Jones ar etholiadau uniongyrchol ar gyfer byrddau iechyd lleol, dysgu o brofiad yr Alban fel bod byrddau iechyd yn adlewyrchu'r cymunedau y maent yn eu gwasanaethu'n well, ac etholiadau cleifion ar gyfer cynghorau iechyd cymuned. Mae'n bwysig bod cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn adlewyrchu barn leol a bod BILlau yn atebol i'r cyhoedd yn gyffredinol. Felly, gobeithiaf, ar ôl y ddadl heddiw, y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ystyried mabwysiadu'r cynigion hyn ac y bydd yn cytuno i ddechrau trafodaethau gydag Elin Jones ar hyd y trywydd hwn. Diolch yn fawr.

16:14 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I am glad to have the opportunity to contribute to this debate this afternoon, following yesterday's statement by the First Minister on the commission.

Rwy'n falch o gael y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon y prynhawn yma, yn sgîl y datganiad ddoe gan y Prif Weinidog ar y comisiwn.

I am pleased that the Welsh Government is taking a proactive stance in examining the accountability and performance of public services—not just one of them; we need to look at them all. As the First Minister said, this leads clearly on from our manifesto and Welsh Labour's programme for government. It directly reflects the importance that we in Welsh Labour place on high-quality, sustainable public services. We focus on protecting our most vulnerable and helping those most in need, which cannot be said for all parties. We all recognise—from the people on the streets of Llanelli to Members of the Assembly—that the current financial situation is difficult and that there are rising expectations of public services. The solution is not market led, hence the creation of an independent commission.

Rwy'n falch bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cymryd safiad rhagweithiol wrth edrych ar atebolrwydd a pherfformiad gwasanaethau cyhoeddus—nid dim ond un ohonynt; mae angen inni edrych ar bob un ohonynt. Fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog, mae hyn yn arwain ymlaen yn glir o'n maniffesto a rhaglen lywodraethu Llafur Cymru. Mae'n adlewyrchu'n uniongyrchol y pwys yr ydym yn ei roi yn Llafur Cymru ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus cynaliadwy, o ansawdd uchel. Rydym yn canolbwyntio ar ddiogelu'r rhai sydd fwyaf agored i niwed a helpu'r rheini sydd fwyaf mewn angen, rhywbeth na ellir ei ddweud am bob parti. Rydym i gyd yn cydnabod—o bobl ar strydoedd Llanelli i Aelodau'r Cynulliad—bod y sefyllfa ariannol bresennol yn anodd a bod yr hyn a ddisgwylir gan wasanaethau cyhoeddus yn cynyddu. Ni chaiff yr ateb ei lywio gan y farchnad, a dyna pam y sefydlwyd comisiwn annibynnol.

Turning to the debate today, I am glad that Plaid Cymru yesterday welcomed several aspects of the commission's focus and remit. As has been firmly established by now, reconfiguring the boundaries of local health boards will not be under consideration by the commission. It is vital to note, however, that it is only the structure of LHBs that are outside the commission's remit, because that current structure is fresh. The commission will have the remit to examine their governance, role and performance and to determine their relationship with other public services, particularly those run by local authorities, and particularly social services. I welcome that this is an independent commission, with membership from all parties, including Plaid Cymru. It is for the commission to consider all or any issues and NHS accountability within its remit. It has been set up to fulfil that role. I, for one, will await its findings with interest and, in the meantime, I do not wish to pre-empt its findings before it starts on its work.

Gan droi at y ddadl heddiw, rwy'n falch bod Plaid Cymru ddoe wedi croesawu sawl agwedd ar ffocws a chylch gwaith y comisiwn. Fel sydd wedi'i sefydlu'n gadarn erbyn hyn, ni fydd y comisiwn yn ystyried y mater o ad-drefnu ffiniau'r byrddau iechyd lleol. Mae'n hollbwysig nodi, fodd bynnag, mai dim ond strwythur y BILlau sydd y tu allan i gylch gwaith y comisiwn, oherwydd bod y strwythur presennol yn newydd. Bydd gan y comisiwn y pŵer i archwilio eu trefniadau llywodraethu, eu rôl a'u perfformiad ac i benderfynu ar eu cydberthynas â gwasanaethau cyhoeddus eraill, yn enwedig y rhai a gaiff eu rhedeg gan awdurdodau lleol, ac yn enwedig y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Croesawaf y ffaith bod hwn yn gomisiwn annibynnol, gydag aelodau o bob plaid, gan gynnwys Plaid Cymru. Gall y comisiwn benderfynu ystyried pob un neu rai o'r materion ac atebolrwydd y GIG sy'n rhan o'i gylch gwaith. Cafodd ei sefydlu i gyflawni'r rôl honno. Arhosaf yn eiddgar am ei ganfyddiadau ac, yn y cyfamser, nid wyf yn dymuno achub y blaen ar ei ganfyddiadau cyn iddo ddechrau ar ei waith.

16:16 **Llyr Huws Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Rwyf am ganolbwyntio fy sylwadau i yn y ddadl hon y prynhawn yma ar gynllun peilot sydd wedi cael ei gynnal yn yr Alban sydd wedi edrych ar dreialu dulliau amgen i dderbyn aelodau i fyrddau iechyd yn y fan honno. Bwriad Senedd yr Alban wrth basio'r Ddeddf ynglŷn ag aelodaeth ac etholiadau byrddau iechyd yn 2009 oedd cynyddu atebolrwydd lleol ac i fynd i'r afael â'r canfyddiad o'r diffyg democrataidd yr ydym wedi clywed sôn amdano heddiw, o ran byrddau iechyd a oedd yn cynnwys aelodau a oedd wedi eu penodi i'r byrddau hynny.

I would like to focus my comments in this debate this afternoon on a pilot scheme that has been conducted in Scotland, which has looked at trialling alternative ways of selecting members to health boards there. The intention of the Scottish Parliament in passing the Health Boards (Membership and Elections) (Scotland) Act 2009 was to increase local accountability and to get to grips with the perception of a lack of democracy, which we have heard so much about today, in relation to health boards whose members were appointed.

Fel rhan o'r cynllun peilot, cynhaliodd dau fwrdd iechyd, sef Dumfries a Galloway, a Fife, etholiadau er mwyn ethol 10 a 12 o aelodau. Aeth dau fwrdd arall ati, sef Grampian a Lothian i archwilio ffyrdd newydd o recriwtio a dethol aelodau newydd a oedd yn cael eu penodi ar gyfer aelodaeth y byrddau hynny. Mae'r gwerthusiad o'r cynllun peilot yn dangos ei bod yn bosibl i gynnal etholiadau uniongyrchol yn llwyddiannus ar gyfer byrddau iechyd yn y gwasanaeth iechyd.

As part of the pilot scheme, two health boards, namely Dumfries and Galloway, and Fife, held elections in order to elect 10 and 12 members respectively. Two other health boards, namely Grampian and Lothian, looked at new ways of recruiting and selecting new members who were to be appointed as members of those boards. The evaluation of the pilot scheme demonstrates that it is possible to hold direct elections successfully for health boards in the health service.

O'u profiad nhw, roedd aelodau o'r cyhoedd yn barod iawn i sefyll mewn niferoedd sylweddol. Yn gyffredinol, roedd y rhai oedd yn sefyll yn dangos nodweddion tebyg i'r rhai a benodwyd o dan y system bresennol. Hynny yw, yr oeddent yn ganol oed neu'n hŷn, yn ddynion yn bennaf, yn wyn ac yn broffesiynol. Fodd bynnag, ymhlith y rhai oedd yn cael eu hethol, cafwyd cydbwysedd cyffredinol rhwng y rhywiau. Mae'n ymddangos hefyd, mewn rhai achosion, fod y rhesymau dros sefyll mewn etholiadau yn wahanol i'r rhai sy'n ysgogi pobl sy'n ceisio cael eu penodi i fwrdd. Yn benodol, roedd nifer o ymgeiswyr etholiadol, gan gynnwys rhai a oedd yn llwyddiannus, yn cael eu gyrru yn glir gan faterion lleol, dadleuol—er enghraifft, cynlluniau i gau ysbytai neu drosglwyddo gwasanaethau. Roedd hyn, yn ei dro, fel y gallwch ddychmygu, yn cael effaith ar y modd yr oedd busnes y bwrdd iechyd yn cael ei gynnal. Fodd bynnag, nid oedd gwaith y bwrdd yn cael ei lesteirio gan yr aelodau etholedig hyn, ac mae'r gwerthusiad a gyhoeddwyd llynedd yn dweud:

From their experience, members of the public were more than happy to stand in significant numbers. In general, those who stood for election showed characteristics similar to those appointed under the present system. That is, they were middle-aged or older, predominantly male, white professionals. However, among those who were elected, there was a general balance between the genders. It also appears that, in certain cases, the reasons for standing for election differ from those that motivate people seeking to be appointed to a board. Specifically, many candidates in elections, including some who were successful, were clearly driven by local, contentious issues, such as plans to close hospitals or to transfer services. This, in turn, as you can imagine, had an impact on the way in which the health board's business was conducted. However, the work of the board was not hampered by these elected members, and the evaluation published last year states:

'There was a strong sense that the new members who were elected to the Board quickly developed a commitment to keep the Board operating effectively, even if they had not necessarily approved of all the Board's decisions in the past.'

Roedd yna ymdeimlad cryf bod yr aelodau newydd a etholwyd i'r Bwrdd wedi datblygu'n gyflym ymrwymiad i sicrhau bod y Bwrdd yn parhau i weithredu'n effeithiol, hyd yn oed os nad oeddent o reidrwydd wedi cymeradwyo holl benderfyniadau'r Bwrdd yn y gorffennol.

Yn un o'r byrddau etholedig, roedd cynnal pleidleisiau ar faterion yn dod yn fwy cyffredin, ac roedd yr aelodau yn fwy tebygol o ofyn i'w cyfraniad nhw i drafodaethau a'u hanghytundeb mewn trafodaethau hefyd i gael ei nodi yn y cofnodion, a byddai eu barn nhw hefyd yn fwy tebygol nag o'r blaen o ganfod ei ffordd i mewn i'r wasg. Roedd hynny, yn ei dro, yn codi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd o'r trafodaethau a oedd yn digwydd o fewn y byrddau iechyd hynny. Mewn cymhariaeth, roedd effaith y cynlluniau peilot eraill, sef y rhai oedd yn dal i benodi ond mewn dulliau amgen, dipyn yn fwy cynnil, o bosibl am fod y niferoedd a oedd yn cael eu penodi yn y dulliau hynny dipyn yn llai na'r rhai oedd yn cael eu hethol.

In one of the elected boards, holding votes on issues became more common, and members were more likely to ask for their contributions to discussions and disagreement in discussions also to be recorded in the minutes, and their opinion was also more likely than was the case in the past to find its way into the press. That, in turn, raised public awareness of the discussions happening within the health boards. By comparison, the effect of the other pilot schemes, namely those where members were still appointed, but by alternative methods, was considerably more subtle, perhaps because the numbers being appointed using those methods were significantly lower than those who were elected.

Manteision y system bresennol yw bod pobl yn deall y system, mae'n gymharol rad ac mae'n caniatáu dewis unigolion yn seiliedig ar sgiliau penodol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhaid cydnabod ei bod yn cael ei hystyried yn ddiffygiol o ran atebolrwydd lleol a'i bod yn gyfrifol am greu byrddau iechyd nad ydynt mewn gwirionedd yn gynrychioladol o ran demograffeg.

The benefits of the current system are that people understand the system, it is relatively cheap and it allows individuals to be selected based on specific skills. However, we must acknowledge that it is considered to be deficient in terms of local accountability and that it is responsible for producing health boards that are not truly representative in terms demography.

Mae'r cynlluniau peilot yn yr Alban wedi dangos ffyrdd amgen posibl i fynd i'r afael â nifer o wendidau yn y system bresennol. Yn benodol, mae hyn yn cynnwys mabwysiadu proses recriwtio ehangach sy'n ei gwneud yn glir fod croeso arbennig i ddiddordeb gan y rhai sy'n draddodiadol wedi eu tangynrychioli ar fyrddau iechyd. Byddai hyn, yn sicr, yn rhywbeth i'w groesawu.

The pilot schemes in Scotland have demonstrated that there are possible alternatives that can get to grips with many of the deficiencies of the current system. These specifically include the adoption of a wider recruitment policy that makes it clear that there is a particular welcome for interest from those who have been under-represented on health boards traditionally. That is certainly something that should be welcomed.

Mae gan etholiadau uniongyrchol fanteision ac anfanteision. Mae'r gost yn ystyriaeth bwysig, er bod ymchwil yn yr Alban yn dadlau bod y gost yn gymharol fach o'i chymharu â chyllideb y gwasanaeth iechyd yn ei chyfanrwydd. Fodd bynnag, mae etholiadau yn mynd i'r afael yn uniongyrchol â materion o ran democratiaeth ac atebolrwydd lleol, felly mae ganddynt y potensial i newid y ffordd y mae byrddau iechyd yn gweithredu. Mae'r cynlluniau peilot yn yr Alban wedi dangos bod etholiadau yn cynyddu lefel yr her i gadeiryddion a phrif weithredwyr y byrddau iechyd ac yn cynyddu lefel yr her i'r Llywodraeth. Gall hynny ddim ond bod yn beth iach.

Direct elections have benefits and disbenefits. Cost is an important consideration, although the research in Scotland would argue that the cost is relatively low in comparison with the budget of the health service in its entirety. However, elections do get to grips directly with issues of democracy and local accountability and therefore they have the potential to change the way that health boards operate. The pilot schemes in Scotland have demonstrated that elections increase the level of challenge to chairs and chief executives of health boards and increase the level of challenge to the Government. That can only be a healthy thing.

16:21

Antoinette Sandbach Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am grateful for the opportunity to make a contribution to this debate. As Members have already referred during the debate, the issue of accountability in the NHS and community health councils is extremely relevant to my north Wales constituency. Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board's recent consultation on hospital reconfiguration has been roundly criticised for its lack of transparency and openness with members of the public. There are discrepancies in the evidence used to justify its proposals, and officials from the health board have failed to declare an interest when discussing the transfer of neonatal services. The overwhelming public opposition to the proposals was effectively ignored, and the overall impression given in north Wales was that the health board was not being honest over its plans. It meant that patients and their families were not able to have their voices heard, and many people did not even know that the consultation was going on. There was no meaningful democratic accountability for these far-reaching changes.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Fel y cyfeiriodd Aelodau ato eisoes yn ystod y ddadl, mae'r mater o atebolrwydd yn y GIG a chynghorau iechyd cymuned yn hynod berthnasol i fy etholaeth yn y gogledd. Cafodd ymgynghoriad diweddar Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr ar ad-drefnu ysbytai ei feirniadu'n hallt am beidio â bod yn ddigon tryloyw ac agored i aelodau o'r cyhoedd. Mae anghysondebau yn y dystiolaeth a ddefnyddiwyd i gyfiawnhau ei gynigion, ac mae swyddogion y bwrdd iechyd wedi methu â datgan buddiant wrth drafod y mater o drosglwyddo gwasanaethau newyddenedigol. Cafodd y gwrthwynebiad cyhoeddus ysgubol i'r cynigion ei anwybyddu i bob diben, a'r argraff gyffredinol yn y gogledd oedd nad oedd y bwrdd iechyd yn onest ynghylch ei gynlluniau. Roedd yn golygu nad oedd cleifion a'u teuluoedd wedi gallu rhoi eu barn, ac nid oedd llawer o bobl yn gwybod bod yr ymgynghoriad yn cael ei gynnal hyd yn oed. Nid oedd unrhyw atebolrwydd democrataidd ystyrlon ar gyfer y newidiadau pellgyrhaeddol hyn.

There was particular concern about the way in which the community health council took its decision on whether or not to refer the plans to export level 3 neonatal services to England. That decision was taken by an executive committee and it did not go to council members. As an elected Member of this Assembly, I contacted the local community health council to ask for the contact details of all its members, which was refused. It was refused not only to me, but to many other Assembly Members. It is a basic right to be able to write to a community health council representative, and to know who those people are. If you are elected to a board like that, you ought to expect to receive correspondence from Assembly Members and other community representatives. That is a very clear example of the lack of accountability in north Wales.

Roedd pryder arbennig ynghylch y modd y gwnaeth y cyngor iechyd cymuned ei benderfyniad ynghylch a ddylid cyfeirio'r cynlluniau i allforio gwasanaethau newyddenedigol lefel 3 i Loegr. Gwnaed y penderfyniad hwnnw gan bwyllgor gweithredol, ac ni chafodd ei ystyried gan aelodau'r cyngor. Fel Aelod etholedig o'r Cynulliad hwn, cysylltais â'r cyngor iechyd cymuned lleol i ofyn am fanylion cyswllt ei holl aelodau, ond gwrthodwyd fy nghais. Nid dim ond fy nghais i a gafodd ei wrthod, gwrthodwyd llawer o Aelodau eraill y Cynulliad. Mae'n hawl sylfaenol i allu ysgrifennu at gynrychiolydd cyngor iechyd cymuned, ac i wybod pwy yw'r bobl hynny. Os cewch eich ethol i fwrdd fel hwn, dylech ddisgwyl cael gohebiaeth gan Aelodau'r Cynulliad a chynrychiolwyr cymunedol eraill. Mae honno'n enghraifft glir iawn o'r diffyg atebolrwydd yn y gogledd.

Other questions have been asked about the objectivity of the former chair and other former employees of the health trust that were appointed to that council. Many people in north Wales—I have correspondence on this from constituents—do not believe that the community health council properly or appropriately reflected their views or properly considered the evidence that they were looking at.

Gofynnwyd cwestiynau eraill am wrthrychedd y cyn-gadeirydd a chyn-weithwyr eraill yr ymddiriedolaeth iechyd a benodwyd i'r cyngor hwnnw. Mae llawer o bobl yn y gogledd—mae gennyf ohebiaeth ar hyn gan etholwyr—o'r farn nad oedd y cyngor iechyd cymuned wedi adlewyrchu eu barn yn gywir ac yn briodol nac wedi ystyried y dystiolaeth roeddent yn edrych arni'n briodol.

The current proposals for changes to NHS services in north Wales and elsewhere have exposed how powerless ordinary members of the public feel when they seek to challenge the health board's decision. It is important that the calls made in the Assembly this week to broaden the remit of the committee—the quango—that was announced by the First Minister to look into governance are supported. I support the calls that it should look into more openness, transparency and accountability in health boards and community health councils in Wales. Without that democratic accountability, the health board is able to ride roughshod over the views of the people who use and value NHS services. There is a role for experts and clinicians, namely people with particular experience, to sit on the boards and on the health councils, but there needs to be far greater input from the local community.

Mae'r cynigion presennol ar gyfer newidiadau i wasanaethau'r GIG yn y gogledd ac mewn mannau eraill wedi tynnu sylw at ba mor ddi-rym y mae aelodau cyffredin o'r cyhoedd yn teimlo pan fyddant yn ceisio herio penderfyniad y bwrdd iechyd. Mae'n bwysig bod y galwadau a wnaed yn y Cynulliad yr wythnos hon i ehangu cylch gwaith y pwyllgor—y cwango—a gyhoeddwyd gan y Prif Weinidog i edrych ar lywodraethu yn cael eu cefnogi. Cefnogaf y galwadau y dylai edrych ar wneud byrddau iechyd a chynghorau iechyd cymuned yng Nghymru yn fwy agored, yn fwy tryloyw ac yn fwy atebol. Heb yr atebolrwydd democrataidd hwnnw, gall y bwrdd iechyd anwybyddu barn y bobl sy'n defnyddio ac yn gwerthfawrogi gwasanaethau'r GIG. Mae rôl i arbenigwyr a chlinigwyr, sef pobl â phrofiad penodol, i'w chwarae fel aelodau o'r byrddau a'r cynghorau iechyd, ond mae angen llawer mwy o fewnbwn gan y gymuned leol.

The only other thing that I want to mention, in the 45 seconds left to me, is the importance of advocacy services, particularly for those with mental health issues. That role has not been included in the current Bill, and I hope that the Minister, who is sitting here listening to me now, will recognise that there is a real role that independent advocates can play in championing the interests of those who are vulnerable and unable, for various reasons, to state their case appropriately. Many thanks.

Yr unig beth arall yr wyf am sôn amdano, yn y 45 eiliad sydd ar ôl imi, yw pwysigrwydd gwasanaethau eirioli, yn enwedig ar gyfer y rheini â phroblemau iechyd meddwl. Nid yw'r rôl honno wedi'i chynnwys yn y Bil presennol, a gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog, sy'n eistedd yma yn gwrando arnaf nawr, yn cydnabod y gall eiriolwyr annibynnol chwarae rôl wirioneddol wrth hyrwyddo buddiannau'r rhai sy'n agored i niwed ac sy'n methu, am wahanol resymau, gyflwyno eu hachos yn briodol. Diolch yn fawr.

16:26 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The NHS is keeping us busy as Assembly Members, and there seems to be no end of consultations to respond to. I am extremely grateful for the huge amount of input to and engagement with these consultations that we have seen from the public, especially in my area. Anyone who says that apathy rules clearly has not paid a visit to South Wales West, where concern for effective and well-delivered public services is almost overwhelming. I attended a public meeting, as I said last week in a debate, in Pontardawe, which was held as part of the consultation over the proposed closure of Gellinudd Hospital. Abertawe Bro Morgannwg LHB's top brass turned out in force, which was just as well, as the arts centre was packed to the rafters. The questions came thick and fast, but there was one from one member of the audience that cut to the chase. He asked, 'Why, when there are ambulances queued outside Morriston A&E on a regular basis, does the LHB want to close this hospital?' ABMU's representatives replied, 'We're not here to discuss Morriston; we're here to discuss Gellinudd only'. Herein lies the problem for patients, their families, community organisations, AMs and anyone else who wants to look at the wider picture.

Mae'r GIG yn ein cadw'n brysur fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad, ac mae'n ymddangos nad oes diwedd ar yr ymgynghoriadau y mae angen ymateb iddynt. Rwy'n hynod o ddiolchgar am holl fewnbwn a diddordeb y cyhoedd mewn perthynas â'r ymgynghoriadau hyn, yn enwedig yn fy ardal i. Mae'n amlwg nad yw'r rhai sy'n dweud bod difaterwch yn drech wedi ymweld â gorllewin de Cymru, lle mae'r pryder am wasanaethau cyhoeddus effeithiol a gaiff eu cyflenwi'n dda bron yn anorchfygol. Bûm mewn cyfarfod cyhoeddus, fel y dywedais yr wythnos diwethaf mewn dadl, ym Mhontardawe, a gynhaliwyd fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad ar y bwriad i gau Ysbyty Gellinudd. Roedd prif swyddogion BILl Abertawe Bro Morgannwg yno yn llu, a da oedd hynny, gan fod y ganolfan gelfyddydau yn llawn i'r ymylon. Gofynnwyd llawer o gwestiynau un ar ôl y llall, ond gofynnodd un aelod o'r gynulleidfa gwestiwn a aeth at wraidd y mater yn syth. Gofynnodd, 'Pam mae'r BILl am gau'r ysbyty hwn, pan fo ambiwlansys yn ciwio y tu allan i adran damweiniau ac achosion brys Treforys yn rheolaidd?' Ateb cynrychiolwyr Prifysgol Abertawe Bro Morgannwg oedd, 'Nid ydym ni yma i drafod Treforys; rydym ni yma i drafod Gellinudd yn unig'. Dyna wraidd y broblem i gleifion, eu teuluoedd, sefydliadau cymunedol, Aelodau'r Cynulliad ac unrhyw un arall sy'n dymuno edrych ar y darlun ehangach.

At present, health services are subject to two reorganisations, namely Changing for the Better and the South Wales Programme. The former contains mostly pledges to review services and put forward individual proposals, like those related to Gellinudd and Cimla hospitals, thus circumventing any opposition to its direction of travel by making the overall process too vague to object to and then splintering it into pieces that will not allow it to be connected. With the latter reorganisation, not even the clinicians leading the programme have ratified their decisions, yet we are dealing with hospital closures. Whichever way you want to look at it, it is very difficult to object effectively to what is happening to NHS services in South Wales West and elsewhere in Wales. People are rightly cynical and angry. Every time people come to speak to me they ask, 'What is the point in our taking part in this consultation when a decision has already been made?' To be frank, this is further compounded by a technocratic management class that discusses the NHS in terms that are unintelligible to most service users. Indeed, who but us and that class would consider themselves service users and not patients? If LHBs are serious about engagement, and they profess endlessly that they are, they must communicate their proposals in plain English and Welsh, and to not do so further contributes to the exclusion of the patient from service decisions.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae gwasanaethau iechyd yn destun dau gynllun ad-drefnu, sef Newid er Gwell a Rhaglen De Cymru. Mae'r cyntaf yn cynnwys yn bennaf addewidion i adolygu gwasanaethau a chyflwyno cynigion unigol, fel y rhai sy'n gysylltiedig ag ysbytai Cimla a Gellinudd, gan osgoi unrhyw wrthwynebiad i'w gyfeiriad teithio drwy wneud y broses gyffredinol yn rhy amwys i'w gwrthwynebu ac yna ei rhannu'n ddarnau a fydd yn golygu na ellir ei chysylltu. Gyda'r ail gynllun ad-drefnu, nid yw hyd yn oed y clinigwyr sy'n arwain y rhaglen wedi cadarnhau eu penderfyniadau, ond eto i gyd rydym yn delio â chau ysbytai. Pa bynnag ffordd yr hoffech ystyried y peth, mae'n anodd iawn i wrthwynebu'n effeithiol yr hyn sy'n digwydd i wasanaethau'r GIG yng ngorllewin de Cymru ac mewn mannau eraill yng Nghymru. Mae pobl, yn gywir ddigon, yn sinigaidd ac yn ddig. Bob tro y bydd pobl yn dod i siarad â mi, maent yn gofyn, 'Beth yw'r pwynt cymryd rhan yn yr ymgynghoriad hwn pan fydd y penderfyniad eisoes wedi ei wneud?' I fod yn onest, caiff y sefyllfa hon ei gwaethygu ymhellach gan ddosbarth rheoli technocratig sy'n trafod y GIG mewn termau sy'n annealladwy i'r rhan fwyaf o ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau. Yn wir, pwy ond y ni a'r dosbarth hwnnw fyddai'n ystyried eu hunain yn ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau ac nid cleifion? Os yw'r BILlau o ddifrif am ymgysylltu, ac maent yn datgan yn ddiddiwedd eu bod, rhaid iddynt gyfathrebu eu cynigion mewn Cymraeg a Saesneg clir, ac mae peidio â gwneud hynny'n arwain at eithrio'r claf ymhellach o benderfyniadau ar wasanaethau.

The control of information does the same thing. When I complained to ABMU that the withdrawal of one service had been sprung on me without prior notice, I got the reply, 'We'll try to keep you informed in the future'—they would 'try', not that they 'would' keep me informed in the future. This is not a ringing affirmation of that particular health board. If I am having difficulty getting any information out of the health board, what does that say about how people in my area will fare?

Mae rheoli gwybodaeth yn gwneud yr un peth. Pan gwynais wrth Brifysgol Abertawe Bro Morgannwg fod un gwasanaeth wedi cael ei dynnu'n ôl heb rybudd ymlaen llaw, yr ateb a gefais oedd, 'Byddwn yn ceisio rhoi gwybod ichi yn y dyfodol'—byddent yn 'ceisio', nid y 'byddent' yn rhoi gwybod imi yn y dyfodol. Nid yw hyn yn rhoi darlun cadarnhaol o'r bwrdd iechyd hwnnw. Os ydw i'n ei chael hi'n anodd cael gwybodaeth gan y bwrdd iechyd, beth mae hynny'n ei ddweud am brofiad pobl yn fy ardal?

If the Welsh Government will not listen to my colleague Elin Jones's proposals, as set out in this debate, can it please accept more political accountability for what is going on in the service? I would like to throw in my own idea, and I know that Plaid Cymru has put this in our manifesto as well as other ideas about the democratic process in Wales. There is such a thing as a public lottery, which Canada uses quite often to consult people, using the electoral roll to encourage people from different groups to take part in public consultations. I would urge the Minister to consider this particular idea—and also the ideas put forward by Elin Jones—which is very successful in Canada.

Os na fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwrando ar gynigion fy Nghyd-Aelod Elin Jones, fel y'u nodir yn y ddadl hon, a fyddai modd iddi dderbyn mwy o atebolrwydd gwleidyddol am yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn y gwasanaeth os gwelwch yn dda? Hoffwn grybwyll fy syniad fy hun, a gwn fod Plaid Cymru wedi cynnwys hyn yn ein maniffesto yn ogystal â syniadau eraill am y broses ddemocrataidd yng Nghymru. Mae'r hyn a elwir yn loteri gyhoeddus yn bodoli, y mae Canada yn ei defnyddio yn eithaf aml i ymgynghori â phobl, sy'n defnyddio'r gofrestr etholiadol i annog pobl o wahanol grwpiau i gymryd rhan mewn ymgynghoriadau cyhoeddus. Byddwn yn annog y Gweinidog i ystyried y syniad hwn-a hefyd y syniadau a gyflwynwyd gan Elin Jones-sy'n llwyddiannus iawn yng Nghanada.

People in my region are anxious, because their health services are changing and because they wonder, in all seriousness, whether their views have any impact on the decisions that change them. No-one is saying that they cannot be changed, but the Welsh Government can take real steps here to make everyone feel involved and empowered in the decisions that are taken forward.

Mae pobl yn fy rhanbarth yn bryderus, am fod eu gwasanaethau iechyd yn newid ac am eu bod yn meddwl tybed, mewn difrif, a yw eu barn yn cael unrhyw effaith ar y penderfyniadau sy'n eu newid. Nid oes neb yn dweud na ellir eu newid, ond gall Llywodraeth Cymru gymryd camau gwirioneddol yma i wneud i bawb deimlo eu bod yn cael eu cynnwys a'u grymuso yn y penderfyniadau sy'n cael eu gwneud.

16:30

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Mark Drakeford, i ymateb.

I call on the Minister for Health and Social Services, Mark Drakeford, to reply to the debate.

16:30

Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

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

I am pleased to respond to an interesting—if eclectic—motion, tabled by Plaid Cymru, this afternoon. I will dispose, at the outset, with the most puzzling element—its final leg. When I first read it, I tried to imagine the reaction of my former colleague Simon Thomas in the engine room of the One Wales Government had he been faced with a motion calling, for example, for Government aid to industry, transport funding, or money dispersed to support the rural economy to be made accountable not to the relevant Minister but directly to a committee of the National Assembly, no matter how well led or distinguished. The more that I thought of that reaction, the more surprised I became that this particular leg of the motion had somehow evaded the censor and made its way onto the agenda. You now need to have been associated with the National Assembly for quite a long time to be able to recall those far off days of the corporate body, when lines of accountability were as confused as they are in this part of the motion. The 2006 Act put paid to all of that, and there really is no going back. The separation between the parliament and the executive was supported across the National Assembly in that period, and for very good reason.

Rwy'n falch o ymateb i gynnig diddorol-os nad eclectig-a gyflwynwyd gan Blaid Cymru, y prynhawn yma. Ymdriniaf yn gyntaf oll â'r elfen fwyaf dyrys-sef yr elfen olaf. Pan ddarllenais hi gyntaf, roeddwn wedi ceisio dychmygu ymateb fy nghyn Gyd-Aelod Simon Thomas yn ystafell injan Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un pe bai wedi dod ar draws cynnig a oedd yn galw, er enghraifft, am wneud cymorth gan y Llywodraeth ar gyfer diwydiant, cyllid i drafnidiaeth, neu arian i'w wasgaru i gefnogi'r economi wledig yn atebol nid i'r Gweinidog perthnasol, ond yn uniongyrchol i un o bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ni waeth pa mor dda neu uchel ei barch fo'i arweinydd. Po fwyaf y meddyliais am yr ymateb hwnnw, y mwyaf yn y byd o syndod a gefais fod yr elfen arbennig honno o'r cynnig wedi llwyddo i osgoi'r sensor rhywsut ac wedi ymddangos ar yr agenda. Erbyn hyn, mae angen ichi fod wedi bod yn gysylltiedig â'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ers cryn amser i gofio dyddiau'r corff corfforaethol, pan roedd llinellau atebolrwydd mor ddryslyd ag y maent yn y rhan hon o'r cynnig. Rhoddodd Deddf 2006 derfyn ar hynny i gyd, ac nid oes unrhyw droi'n ôl. Cefnogwyd y camau i wahanu'r senedd a'r weithrediaeth ar draws y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bryd hynny, a hynny am reswm da iawn.

Of course, relevant committees of the Assembly can take an interest—

Wrth gwrs, gall pwyllgorau perthnasol y Cynulliad gymryd diddordeb—

16:32 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I would like to strike a deal with you. I will withdraw that part of the motion, if that is possible, but in light of the fact that you have outlined your argument on separation, will you also then accept that having one £5 billion budget line, as offered to this National Assembly, does not allow sufficient scrutiny of the Welsh Government on the health budget?

Hoffwn daro bargen â chi. Tynnaf y rhan honno o'r cynnig yn ôl, os yw hynny'n bosibl, ond yn wyneb y ffaith eich bod wedi amlinellu eich dadl ynghylch gwahanu, a dderbyniwch hefyd nad yw un llinell gyllideb o £5 biliwn, fel y cynigiwyd i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol hwn, yn galluogi Llywodraeth Cymru i graffu'n ddigonol ar y gyllideb iechyd?

16:32 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am obviously aware of that argument, and I have been part of it myself. It is absolutely right that NHS and health board expenditure should be directly accountable to the National Assembly, but that is through the Minister. That is why we will vote to delete the final proposition of the motion this afternoon.

Rwy'n amlwg yn ymwybodol o'r ddadl honno, ac rwyf wedi bod yn rhan ohoni fy hun. Mae'n hollol briodol y dylai gwariant y GIG a byrddau iechyd fod yn uniongyrchol atebol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ond gwneir hynny drwy'r Gweinidog. Dyna pam y byddwn yn pleidleisio i ddileu pwynt olaf y cynnig hwn y prynhawn yma.

Turning now to the more interesting aspects of the motion, the Government will support the proposal to ask the commission on public service governance to consider the case for direct elections to LHBs and of service users to community health councils. Speaking entirely personally, I have always been attracted to widening the democratic method of selection within important public services. However, even those of us who are enthusiasts for voting have to recognise that our enthusiasm is not always shared by the voters. November's police and crime commissioner elections were a sobering experience for anyone who went out on the doorstep in an attempt to persuade our fellow citizens that this was an election in which they should take part—

Gan droi yn awr at yr agweddau mwy diddorol ar y cynnig, bydd y Llywodraeth yn cefnogi'r cynnig i ofyn i'r comisiwn ar lywodraethu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ystyried yr achos dros etholiadau uniongyrchol i BILlau ac ethol defnyddwyr gwasanaethau i gynghorau iechyd cymuned. Gan siarad o safbwynt personol, rwyf bob amser wedi bod yn awyddus i ehangu'r dull dethol democrataidd mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus pwysig. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i hyd yn oed y rhai ohonom sy'n frwd dros bleidleisio gydnabod nad yw'r pleidleiswyr bob amser yn rhannu ein brwdfrydedd. Roedd etholiadau mis Tachwedd ar gyfer comisiynwyr heddlu a throseddu yn brofiad sobreiddiol i unrhyw un a aeth allan ar garreg y drws mewn ymgais i berswadio ein cyd-ddinasyddion fod hwn yn etholiad y dylent gymryd rhan ynddo—

16:33 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for taking the intervention, Minister. Do you accept that elections could be held on the same day as local elections, for example, in order to drive up the number of people participating in the election process, if there were to be direct elections to health boards?

Diolch ichi am dderbyn yr ymyriad, Weinidog. A dderbyniwch y gallai etholiadau gael eu cynnal ar yr un diwrnod ag etholiadau lleol, er enghraifft, er mwyn cynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n cymryd rhan yn y broses etholiadol, pe byddai etholiadau uniongyrchol i fyrddau iechyd?

16:34 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Personally, I think that there are many ways in which participation in elections could be driven up, both ours and any others. I remain utterly frustrated—but I will not share that with all of you this afternoon—at the way in which we continue to conduct our own elections on a day and in a method devised to suit half-day closures among late Victorian shopkeepers. So, there are plenty of ways in which we could drive up participation, and it will now be for the commission to think of that. It will also be important to think carefully about the way in which any such elections might be devised. I do not think that it is fanciful to suggest that LHB and CHC elections might be vulnerable, unless carefully designed, to capture by relatively small, but well organised and resourced, groups of a very particular persuasion. We will all know of groups that believe, for example, that abortion services ought not be provided by the NHS. There have been groups opposed to the provision of services to treat HIV and AIDS among gay people, and there are even parties that stand for mainstream elections that believe that the NHS ought not to provide treatment to people whose skin is of a different colour to their own.

Yn bersonol, credaf fod llawer o ffyrdd y gellir gwella cyfranogiad mewn etholiadau, ein rhai ni ac unrhyw rai eraill. Rwy'n dal i deimlo rhwystredigaeth llwyr—ond ni rannaf hynny â chi'r prynhawn yma—â'r ffordd yr ydym yn parhau i gynnal ein hetholiadau ein hunain ar ddiwrnod ac mewn dull a ddyfeisiwyd i gyd-fynd â threfniadau cau hanner-diwrnod ymhlith perchenogion siopau ar ddiwedd Oes Fictoria. Felly, mae digon o ffyrdd y gallem wella cyfranogiad, a mater i'r comisiwn fydd meddwl am hynny nawr. Bydd hefyd yn bwysig meddwl yn ofalus am y ffordd y gallai unrhyw etholiadau o'r fath gael eu creu. Ni chredaf ei bod yn ffansïol awgrymu bod perygl y gallai etholiadau BILl a CIC, oni bai eu bod yn cael eu cynllunio'n ofalus, gael eu cipio gan grwpiau o argyhoeddiad penodol iawn sy'n gymharol fach ond sydd wedi'u paratoi a'u trefnu'n dda. Byddwn i gyd yn gwybod am grwpiau sy'n credu, er enghraifft, na ddylai gwasanaethau erthylu gael eu darparu gan y GIG. Mae grwpiau wedi gwrthwynebu gwasanaethau i drin HIV ac AIDS ymhlith pobl hoyw, ac mae hyd yn oed bleidiau sy'n sefyll ar gyfer etholiadau prif ffrwd sy'n credu na ddylai'r GIG roi triniaeth i bobl â lliw croen gwahanol.

When we devise elections, if that is what we are to have, we will need to be sure that in any system in which we aim to have greater representativeness and accountability, we can guard against it being captured by those who have a very different purpose and whose aim is to subvert a process for themselves, rather than to open it up to wider participation. I recognise that the motion does not seek to flesh out those debates directly; it very sensibly proposes simply that the possibility be addressed by the commission. A number of amendments go well beyond that, in attempting to lard a series of prescriptive detail—

Pan fyddwn yn creu etholiadau, os mai dyna a gawn, bydd angen inni fod yn sicr mewn unrhyw system lle rydym yn anelu at gael mwy o gynrychiolaeth ac atebolrwydd, y gallwn sicrhau na chaiff ei chipio gan y rhai sydd â diben gwahanol iawn ac sy'n gweithio gyda'r nod o wyrdroi proses er eu budd eu hunain, yn hytrach na'i hagor i fyny i gyfranogiad ehangach. Rwy'n cydnabod nad yw'r cynnig yn ceisio ymhelaethu ar y dadleuon hynny'n uniongyrchol; yn syml ac yn synhwyrol iawn, mae'n cynnig y dylai'r comisiwn ystyried y posibilrwydd. Mae nifer o welliannau yn mynd ymhell y tu hwnt i hynny, gan geisio ychwanegu cyfres o fanylion rhagnodol—

16:36

Leanne Wood Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, the far right contests elections now. The argument that you are putting forward is an argument against democracy.

Weinidog, mae'r adain dde eithaf yn ymladd etholiadau nawr. Mae'r ddadl rydych yn ei chyflwyno yn ddadl yn erbyn democratiaeth.

16:36

Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

No, it is not an argument against democracy. You will know that, in the place to which we are elected, there is a threshold in part of our election that is designed to prevent part of our electoral system being taken over by groups that, being well-organised, well-resourced and able to target very particular electorates, have a different sort of advantage and are therefore able to subvert the result, unless those elections are carefully thought through. That is my only point. Exactly that sort of thinking affects the way we are elected to this Chamber. It is nothing particular or unusual simply to suggest that those are important things to be thought through within the overall ambit of the motion, which I am happy to accept.

Na, nid dadl yn erbyn democratiaeth mohoni. Gwyddoch, yn y lle y cawn ein hethol iddo, fod trothwy yn perthyn i ran o'n hetholiad a gynlluniwyd i atal rhan o'n system etholiadol rhag cael ei chipio gan grwpiau sydd, oherwydd eu bod yn drefnus, eu bod yn gallu targedu etholwyr penodol iawn a bod ganddynt ddigon o adnoddau, â math gwahanol o fantais ac felly'n gallu gwyrdroi'r canlyniad, oni bai bod yr etholiadau hynny'n cael eu hystyried yn ofalus. Dyna fy unig bwynt. Y math hwnnw o feddylfryd yn union sy'n effeithio ar y ffordd y cawn ein hethol i'r Siambr hon. Nid yw'n hynod o arbennig nac anarferol i awgrymu eu bod yn bethau pwysig i'w hystyried fel rhan o gwmpas cyffredinol y cynnig, yr wyf yn hapus i'w dderbyn.

We will support the final amendment in the name of William Graham, which usefully draws attention to the role of the third sector in ensuring that the voice of the user is heard in making the NHS accountable to the populations it serves. We will not be able to support amendments 1, 2, 4 and 5.

Cefnogwn y gwelliant olaf yn enw William Graham, sy'n tynnu ein sylw'n ddefnyddiol at rôl y trydydd sector o ran sicrhau bod llais y defnyddiwr yn cael ei glywed wrth wneud y GIG yn atebol i'r boblogaeth y mae'n ei gwasanaethu. Ni allwn gefnogi gwelliannau 1, 2, 4 a 5.

There is one further aspect of the original motion that remains to be addressed: consideration of the democratic oversight of joint working and pooled budget arrangements. This is perhaps a more immediate issue than some other aspects under discussion today. We expect greater joint working and greater use of pooled budgets in the future. The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill takes powers to strengthen partnership across the interface between health and local authorities. This does have governance implications. It is not that we are without models for cross-boundary working, and none of the models that we have already escapes the democratic gaze, but the level of accountability varies between them. Making this part of the consideration of the commission is a useful way of providing attention to this increasingly prominent area of public policy.

Mae un agwedd arall ar y cynnig gwreiddiol sydd ar ôl i'w thrafod: ystyried goruchwyliaeth ddemocrataidd y trefniadau cydweithio a chyfuno cyllidebau. Efallai bod hwn yn fater o bwys mwy uniongyrchol na rhai agweddau eraill a drafodir heddiw. Rydym yn disgwyl mwy o gydweithio a mwy o ddefnydd o gyllidebau cyfun yn y dyfodol. Mae'r Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Lles (Cymru) yn cymryd pwerau i gryfhau partneriaeth ar draws y rhyngwyneb rhwng iechyd ac awdurdodau lleol. Mae goblygiadau llywodraethu ynghlwm wrth hyn. Mae gennym fodelau ar gyfer gweithio ar draws ffiniau, ac nid oes un o'r modelau sydd gennym eisoes y tu hwnt i oruchwyliaeth ddemocrataidd, ond mae'r lefel atebolrwydd yn amrywio rhyngddynt. Mae cynnwys yr agwedd hon fel rhan o ystyriaeth y comisiwn yn ffordd ddefnyddiol o roi sylw i'r maes hwn o bolisi cyhoeddus sy'n dod yn fwyfwy amlwg.

I end by returning to the statement made here by the First Minister yesterday. He made it clear that, while the structure and boundaries of LHBs is not within the remit of the commission, the role of the NHS and its performance and interaction with other services is very much within scope, as now is the possibility of direct elections. That said, we cannot afford to let the commission get drawn into considering piecemeal reforms in isolation. Instead, the commission will need to consider issues of democracy and accountability in the round, and, if there is a case for more direct accountability for the NHS, to make that case in the context of the accountability of public services as a whole. As that now happens, this is the second debate today that will have served a useful purpose.

Gorffennaf drwy ddychwelyd at y datganiad a wnaeth y Prif Weinidog yma ddoe. Dywedodd yn glir, er nad yw strwythur a ffiniau BILlau o fewn cylch gwaith y comisiwn, bod rôl y GIG a sut y mae'n perfformio ac yn rhyngweithio â gwasanaethau eraill yn sicr o fewn ei gwmpas, fel y mae'r posibilrwydd o etholiadau uniongyrchol erbyn hyn. Wedi dweud hynny, ni allwn fforddio gadael i'r comisiwn ddechrau ystyried diwygiadau tameidiog unigol. Yn lle hynny, bydd angen i'r comisiwn ystyried materion yn ymwneud â democratiaeth ac atebolrwydd yn eu cyfanrwydd, ac, os oes achos dros atebolrwydd mwy uniongyrchol ar gyfer y GIG, bydd angen i'r comisiwn gyflwyno'r achos hwnnw yng nghyd-destun yr atebolrwydd ar gyfer gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn gyffredinol. Gan fod hynny'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd, dyma'r ail drafodaeth heddiw a fydd wedi ateb diben defnyddiol.

16:38

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Galwaf ar Rhodri Glyn Thomas i ymateb i'r ddadl.

I call Rhodri Glyn Thomas to reply to the debate.

16:39

Rhodri Glyn Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Croesawaf yn fawr y rhan fwyaf o'r cyfraniadau'r prynhawn yma—bron y cyfan, a dweud y gwir. Croesawaf y frawddeg olaf yng nghyfraniad Mark Drakeford, y Gweinidog. Mae'n drueni na ddechreuodd â'r frawddeg honno, oherwydd rwy'n credu iddo, yn ystod ei gyfraniad, osgoi'r cyfan o'r pwnc rydym yn ceisio ei godi yn y ddadl hon o ddemocrateiddio'r system iechyd, i'w gwneud yn ddealladwy ac yn dderbyniol i bobl sy'n defnyddio'r gwasanaeth. Dyna'r peth pwysig: os nad yw pobl yn deall y system, os nad ydynt yn credu ei bod yn dryloyw, os nad ydynt yn gwybod pwy sy'n gwneud y penderfyniadau nac yn teimlo bod y bobl hynny'n atebol iddynt, ni fydd ganddynt ffydd yn y gwasanaethau hynny.

I warmly welcome most of this afternoon's contributions—nearly all, to be honest. I welcome the last sentence in the contribution of Mark Drakeford, the Minister. It is a pity that he did not open his speech with that sentence, because I think that his contribution avoided the whole point that we are trying to make in this debate, of democratising the health system, making it more understandable and acceptable to service users. That is the important point: if people do not understand the system, if they do not believe it to be transparent, if they do not know who is making the decisions or feel that those people are accountable to them, they will not have faith in those systems.

Rhaid dweud fy mod yn synnu, braidd, iddo ddweud nad oedd gan y cyhoedd yn gyffredinol yr un brwdfrydedd â gwleidyddion am y prosesau hyn. Yn ei chyfraniad hi, dangosodd Bethan Jenkins yn glir bod diddordeb enfawr yn ei hardal hi yn y drafodaeth ynglŷn â gwasanaethau yn y fan honno. Gallaf ategu hynny yng nghyd-destun fy ardal i a Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda. Roedd diddordeb enfawr yn y penderfyniadau, ac roedd dicter gwirioneddol gan bobl nad oedd y system yn un dryloyw.

I must say that I was a bit surprised that he said that the general public do not have the same enthusiasm as politicians for these processes. In her contribution, Bethan Jenkins clearly demonstrated that there was huge interest in her area in the debate about services there. I can say that the same is true of my area and the Hywel Dda Local Health Board. There was huge interest in the decisions, and people felt real anger that the system was not transparent.

Wrth agor y ddadl, dangosodd Elin Jones yn glir iawn mai'r hyn rydym yn ceisio ei wneud yn y ddadl hon yw sicrhau bod gwasanaethau, yn y lle cyntaf, wedi eu hintegreiddio, a bod cleifion yn derbyn y gwasanaeth sy'n fwyaf priodol ar eu cyfer. Gofynnodd pwy yn union sy'n goruchwylio'r ddarpariaeth hon o ran gwasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Sut y mae'r oruchwyliaeth honno yn cael ei chyflawni? Y cwestiwn mawr yw: a yw pobl yn ymddiried yn y broses honno?

In opening the debate, Elin Jones showed very clearly that what we are trying to do in this debate is, first of all, ensure that services are integrated, and that patients receive the most appropriate service. She asked who exactly is responsible for oversight of that provision in terms of health services and social services. How is that oversight carried out? The big question is: do people have trust in that process?

Croesawodd Darren Millar ein cynnig, ac mae'n dda gennyf ddweud—rwy'n meddwl am y tro cyntaf—na allaf ddod o hyd i unrhyw fai yn ei gyfraniad o gwbl. A dweud y gwir, roeddwn yn poeni braidd ei fod yn tueddu i gytuno â ni ar bopeth. Canolbwyntiodd ar yr elfen hon o graffu ac atebolrwydd a sicrhau bod pobl yn deall bod y broses honno yn digwydd.

Darren Millar welcomed our motion, and I am pleased to say—for the first time, I think—that I cannot fault his contribution. To be honest, I was a bit worried that he seemed to be agreeing with us on everything. He focused on scrutiny and accountability and on ensuring that people understand that that process is taking place.

Canolbwyntiodd Peter Black ar y diffyg cysondeb o ran ymateb cynghorau iechyd cymuned i argymhellion y byrddau iechyd, ac mae hynny'n dangos y gwendid cynhenid yn y broses honno. Cododd Leanne Wood y berthynas rhwng y Llywodraeth a'r byrddau iechyd sy'n cael eu penodi gan y Llywodraeth, gan ofyn, yn y pen draw, pwy sy'n cymryd cyfrifoldeb. Dywedaf wrth y Gweinidog y byddaf yn derbyn ei ddadl ac ni fyddaf yn gwrthwynebu ei welliant—ni fyddaf yn ei gefnogi, ond ni fyddaf yn ei wrthwynebu—ond yr hyn y byddwn yn ei ddweud oedd mai'r gobaith mawr a oedd gennym i gyd pan dderbyniodd y swydd hon oedd y byddai, fel Gweinidog, yn derbyn y cyfrifoldeb am yr hyn sy'n digwydd o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Rydym yn aros i weld a fydd hynny yn digwydd.

Peter Black focused on the lack of consistency in the response of community health councils to health board proposals, which illustrates the fundamental weakness in that process. Leanne Wood raised the issue of the relationship between the Government and the health boards that it appoints, asking who ultimately takes responsibility. I say to the Minister that I will accept his argument and that I will not oppose his amendment—I will not support it, but I will not oppose it—but what I would say is that our great hope when he accepted this post was that he, as Minister, would accept responsibility for what happens in the health service. We are still waiting for that to happen.

Cododd Keith Davies y comisiwn a gyhoeddwyd gan y Prif Weinidog ddoe. Rydym i gyd yn edrych ymlaen at weld beth sy'n digwydd gyda'r comisiwn hwnnw. Rwy'n meddwl ein bod i gyd yn derbyn bod angen edrych yn fanwl ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, a sut y gellir darparu'r gwasanaethau hynny yn y ffordd fwyaf effeithiol. Soniodd Llyr Huws Gruffydd am y cynllun peilot yn yr Alban—nid wyf yn siŵr a oedd y Gweinidog yn gwrando—sy'n dangos bod modd ethol pobl i gynghorau iechyd cymuned ac i fyrddau iechyd. Mae'r system honno wedi ei gweithredu yn yr Alban gyda chanlyniadau calonogol iawn. Yn sicr, mae angen inni edrych ar hynny.

Keith Davies mentioned the commission that was announced yesterday by the First Minister. We are all looking forward to seeing what will happen with that commission. I think that we all accept that there is a need to take a detailed look at Wales's public services, and at how those services can most effectively be provided. Llyr Huws Gruffydd talked about the pilot scheme in Scotland—I am not sure whether or not the Minister was listening—which is demonstrating that people can be elected to community health councils and to health boards. That system has been implemented in Scotland with very encouraging results. We definitely need to give that some consideration.

Canolbwyntiodd Antoinette Sandbach ar y sefyllfa sydd wedi datblygu yn y gogledd, ac ymateb bwrdd iechyd Betsi Cadwaladr, a'r modd yr oedd pobl, yn ei barn hi, wedi cael eu siomi a'u dadrithio gan y broses honno, ac yn teimlo'r seithugrwydd bod neb yn gwrando ar eu llais. Os yw hynny'n wir yn y gogledd—ac mae llawer ohonom yn teimlo bod hynny yn cael ei adlewyrchu mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru—nid oes modd inni gynnal gwasanaeth iechyd os nad yw pobl yn teimlo bod eu llais a'u barn yn cael gwrandawiad ac ystyriaeth lawn. Fy mhrofiad gyda bwrdd iechyd Hywel Dda oedd nad oedd pobl yn teimlo bod gwrandawiad teg i'w barn nhw.

Antoinette Sandbach focused on the situation that has developed in north Wales, on the Betsi Cadwaladr health board response, on how she thought people had been disappointed and disillusioned by that process and on the frustration that people felt that their voices were not being listened to. If that is true in north Wales—and many of us feel that that is mirrored in other parts of Wales—we cannot maintain a health service if people feel that their voices and their opinions are not given a fair hearing and consideration. My experience with Hywel Dda health board was that people did not feel that their views were given a fair hearing.

Dyna'r darlun a grëwyd i ni gan Bethan Jenkins—o bobl frwdfrydig yn wirioneddol eisiau cael trafodaeth synhwyrol ac aeddfed am wasanaethau, ac yn teimlo bod eu barn yn cael ei hanwybyddu. Rwy'n mawr obeithio y bydd yr elfen hon o ddemocratiaeth o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd ac atebolrwydd i bobl Cymru o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn cael gwrandawiad teg ac y gallwn symud ymlaen i'r cyfeiriad hwn.

That is the picture drawn by Bethan Jenkins—of enthusiastic people who genuinely want to sensible and maturely discuss services, but who felt that their views were ignored. I sincerely hope that this element of democracy within the NHS and the accountability to the people of Wales for the NHS does get a fair hearing and that we can move on in the right direction.

16:45

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad. Felly, gohiriaf y bleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

The question is that the motion without amendment be agreed to. Are there any objections? I see that there is an objection. Therefore, I defer all voting on this item until voting time.

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

Dadl Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru: Safonau Ysgolion

Detholwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliannau 1, 3, 5, 8 a 9 yn enw William Graham, gwelliannau 2, 6, 7 a 10 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, a gwelliant 4 yn enw Lesley Griffiths. Os derbynnir gwelliant 4, bydd gwelliannau 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, a 10 yn cael eu dad-ddethol. Os derbynnir gwelliant 5, bydd gwelliant 6 yn cael ei ddad-ddethol. Os derbynnir gwelliant 7, bydd gwelliant 8 yn cael ei ddad-ddethol. Os derbynnir gwelliant 9, bydd gwelliant 10 yn cael ei ddad-ddethol.

Cynnig NDM5228 Aled Roberts

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. Yn credu bod yn rhaid i gymorth i safonau ysgolion yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol ganolbwyntio ar alluogi pob disgybl i gyrraedd ei lawn botensial a rhoi'r pŵer i ysgolion ysgogi cynnydd mewn safonau.

2. Yn nodi bod dadansoddiad gan y Sefydliad Materion Cymreig yn pwysleisio y gellir codi safonau mewn ysgolion ar sail disgyblion unigol pan fydd ysgolion yn canolbwyntio ar drywydd eu disgyblion gymaint ag ar eu safon gyrhaeddiad absoliwt, gyda'r defnydd priodol o werthuso a monitro mewnol.

3. Yn croesawu’r ymrwymiad gan Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod Estyn yn cyflwyno adroddiad ar ba mor effeithiol y mae'r Grant Amddifadedd Disgyblion yn cael ei ddefnyddio gan ysgolion i leihau'r bwlch cyrhaeddiad rhwng disgyblion o gefndir difreintiedig a disgyblion â chefndir mwy cefnog.

4. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i:

a) datblygu rhaglen monitro disgyblion unigol i fesur cynnydd disgyblion, gan alluogi ysgolion i dargedu ymdrechion at y disgyblion hynny nad ydynt yn cyrraedd eu potensial;

b) cynyddu'n sylweddol y cyllid ar gyfer y Grant Amddifadedd Disgyblion a sicrhau bod ysgolion yn rhoi cyhoeddusrwydd i sut y mae'r cyllid hwn wedi'i wario, i annog atebolrwydd, targedu effeithiol a rhannu arfer gorau; ac

c) diwygio'r system ar gyfer bandio ysgolion i sicrhau ei bod yn mesur perfformiad ysgol o ran perfformiad disgyblion unigol, gan gynnwys ailstrwythuro'r system i ddangos mor dda y mae ysgolion yn cyflawni wrth gynorthwyo disgyblion i gyrraedd eu potensial eu hunain.

Welsh Liberal Democrats Debate: School Standards

The following amendments have been selected: amendments 1, 3, 5, 8 and 9 in the name of William Graham, amendments 2, 6, 7 and 10 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, and amendment 4 in the name of Lesley Griffiths. If amendment 4 is agreed, amendments 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 will be de-selected. If amendment 5 is agreed, amendment 6 will be de-selected. If amendment 7 is agreed, amendment 8 will be de-selected. If amendment 9 is agreed, amendment 10 will be de-selected.

Motion NDM5228 Aled Roberts

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Believes that future support for school standards in Wales must focus on allowing every pupil to reach their full potential and give schools the power to drive standards up.

2. Notes that analysis by the Institute of Welsh Affairs highlights that where schools focus on the trajectory of its pupils as much as on their absolute standard of attainment, with the appropriate use of internal evaluation and monitoring, standards can be raised in schools on an individual pupil basis.

3. Welcomes the commitment by the Welsh Government to ensure that Estyn reports on how effectively the Pupil Deprivation Grant is being used by schools to narrow the attainment gap between pupils from disadvantaged and more affluent backgrounds.

4. Calls on the Welsh Government to:

a) develop an individual pupil monitoring programme to measure pupils’ progress, allowing schools to target efforts at those pupils who are not meeting their potential;

b) substantially increase funding for the Pupil Deprivation Grant and ensure that schools publicise how this funding has been spent, to encourage accountability, effective targeting and the sharing of best practice; and

c) reform the school banding system to ensure that it measures school performance with regard to individual pupil performance, including re-structuring the system to demonstrate how well schools are achieving in supporting pupils to meet their own potential.

16:45

Aled Roberts Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

I move the motion.

Mae’n bleser gennyf gyflwyno’r cynnig hwn heddiw.

It is a pleasure to move this motion today.

This motion is about placing pupils at the heart of the school improvement programme. We have said before, while recognising the efforts of the Government, that for too long much of the debate has centred on the structures and processes within education, but to raise standards, we feel that we need to put pupils first.

Mae'r cynnig hwn yn ymwneud â rhoi disgyblion wrth wraidd y rhaglen gwella ysgolion. Rydym wedi dweud o'r blaen, tra'n cydnabod ymdrechion y Llywodraeth, bod y drafodaeth ers gormod o amser wedi canolbwyntio ar y strwythurau a'r prosesau ym maes addysg, ond er mwyn codi safonau, teimlwn fod angen inni roi disgyblion yn gyntaf.

We have all heard on many occasions that, in general, poorer pupils tend to underperform when measured against their more affluent peers. That matter was again discussed by the Children and Young People Committee this morning when considering our forward work programme. It was highlighted in the recent Estyn annual report, which says:

Rydym i gyd wedi clywed ar sawl achlysur bod disgyblion tlotach, yn gyffredinol, yn tueddu i danberfformio o'u mesur yn erbyn eu cyfoedion o gefndiroedd mwy cefnog. Trafodwyd y mater hwnnw unwaith eto gan y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc y bore yma wrth ystyried ein blaenraglen waith. Tynnwyd sylw at hynny yn adroddiad blynyddol Estyn, yn ddiweddar sy'n dweud:

'Schools with high proportions of pupils entitled to free schools meals tend not to perform as well as those with pupils from more advantaged backgrounds, but there are schools that are exceptions.'

Mae ysgolion sydd â chyfrannau uchel o ddisgyblion sydd â hawl i gael prydau ysgol am ddim yn tueddu i beidio â pherfformio cystal â'r rhai sydd â disgyblion o gefndiroedd mwy breintiedig, ond mae ysgolion sy'n eithriadau.

Daeth y Llywydd i'r Gadair am 4.46 p.m.

The Presiding Officer came to the Chair at 4.46 p.m.

Aled Roberts Bywgraffiad Biography

The gap in foundation phase indicator attainment figures between those who are on free school meals and those who are not currently stands at 18.3 percentage points and there is a gap of 16.5 percentage points in language, literacy and communication skills. The current system does not prevent all pupils from being properly supported, but neither does it stop some pupils falling through gaps in provision that may or may not or should have been in place.

Ceir bwlch o 18.3 pwynt canrannol yn ffigurau dangosyddion cyrhaeddiad y cyfnod sylfaen rhwng y rhai sy'n cael prydau ysgol am ddim a'r rhai nad ydynt yn cael prydau ysgol am ddim ar hyn o bryd, a cheir bwlch o 16.5 pwynt canrannol mewn sgiliau iaith, llythrennedd a chyfathrebu. Nid yw'r system bresennol yn atal disgyblion rhag cael eu cefnogi'n briodol, ond nid yw ychwaith yn atal rhai disgyblion rhag syrthio drwy'r bylchau yn y ddarpariaeth a all neu na all neu a ddylai fod ar waith.

In this year's Estyn annual report, the chief inspector states:

Yn adroddiad blynyddol Estyn eleni, noda'r prif arolygydd:

'In a significant minority of primary schools, more able pupils do not make enough progress.'

'Mewn lleiafrif sylweddol o'r ysgolion cynradd, nid yw'r disgyblion mwyaf galluog yn gwneud digon o gynnydd.'

The banding system, in our opinion, categorises schools, not pupils. It perhaps focuses too much on overall results, rather than on the experiences, achievements and outcomes for individuals. Children are individuals. We might never achieve equality of outcomes, but we can certainly achieve equality of opportunity.

Mae'r system fandio, yn ein barn ni, yn categoreiddio ysgolion, nid disgyblion. Efallai ei bod yn canolbwyntio gormod ar ganlyniadau cyffredinol, yn hytrach nag ar brofiadau, cyflawniadau a deilliannau unigolion. Unigolion yw plant. Efallai na fyddwn byth yn sicrhau cydraddoldeb deilliannau, ond gallwn yn bendant sicrhau cyfle cyfartal.

The crux of this motion is about putting in place a system that enables every pupil to reach their full potential. We need to ensure that a system is set up in each school to assess how well pupils are doing compared to where they should be, rather than, as I have unfortunately experienced, for there to be attempts in certain schools to push those who are on the margins of grades C and D above grade C to ensure that the statistics look good. Such programmes are in place in some schools. That was reported in the Ofsted report in England in February. We have also heard that certain provisions will be made as the Minister develops progress on the pupil deprivation grant to ensure that a similar situation arises in Wales.

Byrdwn y cynnig hwn yw rhoi system ar waith sy'n galluogi pob disgybl i gyrraedd ei lawn botensial. Mae angen inni sicrhau bod system yn cael ei sefydlu ym mhob ysgol i asesu pa mor dda y mae disgyblion yn ei wneud o'u cymharu â'r lefel y dylent fod wedi ei chyrraedd, yn hytrach nag ymgais, fel y profais i yn anffodus, mewn rhai ysgolion i ysgogi'r rhai sydd ar fin cyrraedd graddau C a D i ennill mwy na gradd C er mwyn sicrhau bod yr ystadegau yn edrych yn dda. Mae rhaglenni o'r fath ar waith mewn rhai ysgolion. Nodwyd hynny yn adroddiad Ofsted yn Lloegr ym mis Chwefror. Clywsom hefyd y caiff rhai darpariaethau eu gwneud wrth i'r Gweinidog ddatblygu'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion er mwyn sicrhau bod sefyllfa debyg yn codi yng Nghymru.

In Dr Stevie Upton's 2011 work, published by the Institute for Welsh Affairs, 'Making a difference at Key Stage 3: Learning from five successful schools', it was shown that with the appropriate use of internal evaluation and monitoring, standards can be raised in schools on an individual basis. The report concludes that:

Yng ngwaith 2011 Dr Stevie Upton, a gyhoeddwyd gan y Sefydliad Materion Cymreig, 'Making a difference at Key Stage 3: Learning from five successful schools', dangoswyd, drwy'r defnydd priodol o werthuso a monitro mewnol, y gellir codi safonau mewn ysgolion ar sail unigol. Daw'r adroddiad i'r casgliad:

'Each of the schools focuses on the trajectory of its pupils as much as on their absolute standard of attainment. Thus all pupils are helped to achieve to the highest standard of which they are capable.'

Mae pob un o'r ysgolion yn canolbwyntio ar lwybr ei disgyblion cymaint ag ar eu safon cyrhaeddiad absoliwt. Felly mae pob disgybl yn cael cymorth i gyflawni i'r safon uchaf a allant.

For too long, the debate in Wales has been around five A* to C and we have concentrated our efforts on seeing that as a measure of success, rather than ensuring that pupils of all abilities achieve as much as they can expect. We believe, and this is the reason why we have introduced this motion, that we need to change that approach so that we concentrate on pupils and change the system to best suit them.

Ers gormod o amser, mae'r ddadl yng Nghymru wedi troi o amgylch pum TGAU A* i C, ac rydym wedi canolbwyntio ein hymdrechion ar ystyried hynny'n fesur o lwyddiant, yn hytrach na sicrhau bod disgyblion o bob gallu yn cyflawni cymaint ag y gallant ei ddisgwyl. Credwn, a dyma'r rheswm pam rydym wedi cyflwyno'r cynnig hwn, fod angen inni newid y dull gweithredu hwnnw fel y gallwn ganolbwyntio ar ddisgyblion a newid y system i gydweddu orau â hwy.

Along with Simon Thomas and Julie Morgan, last week, I attended the Westminster policy forum in Cardiff, where one speaker asked,

Ynghyd â Simon Thomas a Julie Morgan, yr wythnos diwethaf, roeddwn yn bresennol mewn fforwm polisi San Steffan yng Nghaerdydd, lle gofynnodd un siaradwr,

'Do we measure what we value or value what we measure?'

A ydym yn mesur yr hyn yr ydym yn ei werthfawrogi neu'n gwerthfawrogi'r hyn yr ydym yn ei fesur?'

At the moment, I believe there is a danger that we are following the latter course, and that is why we have decided to bring this motion to the Siambr today. Only a few weeks ago, we successfully tabled an amendment during the Assembly debate on the Estyn report, so that the amended motion called on the Welsh Government,

Ar hyn o bryd, credaf fod perygl ein bod yn gwneud yr olaf, a dyna pam rydym wedi penderfynu cyflwyno'r cynnig hwn gerbron y Siambr heddiw. Dim ond ychydig wythnosau yn ôl, cyflwyno gwelliant yn llwyddiannus gennym yn ystod dadl y Cynulliad ar adroddiad Estyn, fel bod y cynnig wedi ei wella yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru,

'to ensure that Estyn reports on how effectively the Pupil Deprivation Grant is being used by schools to narrow the attainment gap'.

'i sicrhau bod adroddiadau Estyn ar ba mor effeithiol y defnyddir y Grant Amddifadedd Disgyblion gan ysgolion i leihau'r bwlch cyrhaeddiad'.

I am grateful to the Government for supporting that amendment. What we now need, in due course, is the Minister's announcement on how and when Estyn will go about that work. We are on our way to making sure that a one-size-fits-all approach is set aside—

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Llywodraeth am gefnogi'r gwelliant hwnnw. Yr hyn sydd ei angen erbyn hyn, maes o law, yw cyhoeddiad y Gweinidog ynglŷn â sut a phryd y bydd Estyn yn bwrw ati i wneud y gwaith hwnnw. Rydym yn bwrw ati i wneud yn siŵr bod un ateb i bawb yn cael ei roi o'r neilltu —

16:50 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

On this point, because he has referred to it again in his motion, asking for substantial increases in funding for the pupil deprivation grant, and this is why I have put an amendment in: does he not feel that we should wait for that work and the proper evidence base from Estyn before going ahead, because there might be other interventions that would also assist people to achieve, which is what we both want?

O ran y pwynt hwn, am ei fod wedi cyfeirio at hyn eto yn ei gynnig, yn gofyn am gynnydd sylweddol yng nghyllid y grant amddifadedd disgyblion, a dyma pam rwyf wedi cyflwyno gwelliant: onid yw'n teimlo y dylem aros am y gwaith hwnnw a'r sail dystiolaeth briodol gan Estyn cyn bwrw ymlaen, oherwydd gallai fod ymyriadau eraill a fyddai hefyd yn helpu pobl i gyflawni, sef yr hyn y mae'r ddau ohonom am ei weld?

16:51 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

It is certainly the case that there needs to be evaluation, but I think that we are in danger, in comparison with England, where more resources have been provided for pupils from deprived backgrounds compared to the figure that we are seeing in Wales. It is not only a case of resources; it is the way that those resources are used. We think that there is a need to put down a marker in the sand where we have had concerns over many years regarding the quantity of education spend in Wales compared to other countries.

Mae'n sicr yn wir bod angen gwerthusiad, ond credaf ein bod mewn perygl, o'n cymharu â Lloegr, lle mae mwy o adnoddau wedi'u darparu ar gyfer disgyblion o gefndiroedd difreintiedig o gymharu â'r ffigur yr ydym yn ei weld yng Nghymru. Nid dim ond mater o adnoddau ydyw; mae'n ymwneud â'r ffordd y caiff yr adnoddau hynny eu defnyddio. Credwn fod angen nodi lle rydym wedi bod yn poeni dros lawer o flynyddoedd o ran faint o arian a werir ar addysg yng Nghymru o gymharu â gwledydd eraill.

We need to measure whether schools are matching the expectations that they properly set for the pupils, for the wellbeing of both the schools and the pupils. I am sure that, given the Minister's commitment to the school banding system, that it will be with us for some time, but I would like to think that there is scope for it to be adapted and improved, perhaps by using a more pupil-centred approach. I hope the Minister will not close his mind to such improvements for the future, even if he might not be willing to accept that today.

Mae angen inni fesur a yw ysgolion yn bodloni'r disgwyliadau y maent yn eu gosod i'r disgyblion, a hynny'n gwbl briodol, er lles yr ysgol a'r disgyblion. Rwy'n siŵr, o ystyried ymrwymiad y Gweinidog i'r system bandio ysgolion, y bydd hon ar waith am beth amser, ond hoffwn feddwl bod lle iddi gael ei haddasu a'i gwella, efallai drwy ddefnyddio dull sy'n canolbwyntio mwy ar y disgybl. Gobeithiaf na fydd y Gweinidog yn diystyru gwelliannau o'r fath ar gyfer y dyfodol, hyd yn oed os na fydd yn barod i dderbyn hynny heddiw.

At the same policy forum last week, Dr Brett Pugh said that, in Wales, we 'need to increase our ambition.' I think we should increase pupils' ambitions. The issue that we have is whether our schools are being ambitious enough for all their pupils of all abilities and backgrounds. When enthusiastic and interested youngsters are being fully encouraged to reach their potential, the benefits can be enormous, and I urge Members to support this motion.

Yn ystod yr un fforwm polisi yr wythnos diwethaf dywedodd Dr Brett Pugh, yng Nghymru, fod angen inni fod yn fwy uchelgeisiol. Credaf y dylem godi uchelgais disgyblion. Y broblem sydd gennym yw a yw ein hysgolion yn ddigon uchelgeisiol dros bob un o'u disgyblion o bob gallu a chefndir. Pan fydd pobl ifanc brwdfrydig a llawn diddordeb yn cael eu hannog yn llawn i gyrraedd eu potensial, gall y manteision fod yn enfawr, ac anogaf yr Aelodau i gefnogi'r cynnig hwn.

16:52 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I have selected the 10 amendments to the motion. If amendment 4 is agreed, amendments 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 will be de-selected. If amendment 5 is agreed, amendment 6 will be de-selected. If amendment 7 is agreed, amendment 8 will be de-selected. If amendment 9 is agreed, amendment 10 will be de-selected. I call on Angela Burns to move amendments 1, 3, 5, 8 and 9, tabled in the name of William Graham.

Rwyf wedi dethol y 10 gwelliant i'r cynnig. Os derbynnir gwelliant 4, bydd gwelliannau 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 a 10 yn cael eu dad-ddethol. Os derbynnir gwelliant 5, bydd gwelliant 6 yn cael ei ddad-ddethol. Os derbynnir gwelliant 7, bydd gwelliant 8 yn cael ei ddad-ddethol. Os derbynnir gwelliant 9, bydd gwelliant 10 yn cael ei ddad-ddethol. Galwaf ar Angela Burns i gynnig gwelliannau 1, 3, 5, 8 a 9, a gyflwynwyd yn enw William Graham.

Gwelliant 1—William Graham

Amendment 1—William Graham

Ym mhwynt 1, ar ôl 'disgybl' cynnwys, 'ni waeth beth fo'i gefndir na'i allu,'.

In point 1, after 'pupil' insert ', regardless of background or ability,'

Gwelliant 3—William Graham

Amendment 3—William Graham

Dileu pwynt 3.

Delete point 3.

Gwelliant 5—William Graham

Amendment 5—William Graham

Dileu is-bwynt 4a) a rhoi yn ei le:

Delete sub-point 4a) and replace with:

'Galluogi ysgolion i fesur cynnydd disgyblion yn gyson ar draws y wlad, gyda chyn lleied o fiwrocratiaeth â phosibl.'

'Enable schools to measure pupils' progress consistently across the country with the minimum of bureaucracy.'

Gwelliant 8—William Graham

Amendment 8—William Graham

Yn is-bwynt 4b), dileu popeth cyn 'wedi'i wario' a rhoi yn ei le 'Sicrhau bod ysgolion yn rhoi cyhoeddusrwydd i sut y mae'r cyllid'.

In sub-point 4b), delete all before 'funding has' and replace with 'Ensure that schools publicise how'.

Gwelliant 9—William Graham

Amendment 9—William Graham

Yn is-bwynt 4c), dileu popeth ar ôl 'disgyblion unigol,'.

In sub-point 4c), delete all after 'pupil performance'.

16:53

Angela Burns Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I move amendments 1, 3, 5, 8 and 9 in the name of William Graham.

Cynigiaf welliannau 1, 3, 5, 8 a 9 yn enw William Graham.

Presiding Officer, I am glad that you were on the ball there, because I got quite confused. I will talk to all my amendments because I think that this is such an important debate that has been brought forward by the Liberal Democrats. There is nothing more important than our children and making sure that they reach the levels of aspiration that they seek for themselves and that we need for our country. However, I have to say that the motion is a curate's egg. There are bits of it that are good and bits that are less so. There are bits that I like and bits that I do not like; hence our amendments.

Lywydd, rwy'n falch eich bod yn effro o ran hynny, gan fy mod wedi drysu braidd. Trafodaf bob un o'm gwelliannau oherwydd credaf fod hon yn ddadl mor bwysig a gyflwynwyd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Nid oes dim yn bwysicach na'n plant a sicrhau eu bod yn cyflawni'r uchelgais y maent yn anelu ato drostynt hwy eu hunain ac sydd ei angen arnom dros ein gwlad. Fodd bynnag, rhaid imi ddweud bod y cynnig braidd yn gymysglyd. Mae darnau ohono yn dda a darnau nad ydynt cystal. Mae darnau yr wyf yn eu hoffi a darnau nad wyf yn eu hoffi; dyna'r rheswm dros ein gwelliannau.

In amendment 1, we have been fairly pedantic, I suppose, but we felt that it was important to insert 'regardless of background or ability' after the word 'pupil' in the first part of the motion. We spend a lot of time focusing on the bar for students from poorer or less-able backgrounds. However, we have already seen that the statistics for those not in education, employment and training have remained stubbornly high. While we think that it is right to ensure that those pupils have every advantage, we also fear that the direction of travel and the mood music is constantly talking about one element of our education system. This was just a check and a balance and a reminder that we have an awful lot of pupils in Wales and we must concentrate on ensuring that every individual has the ability to reach the best that they can achieve, no matter how capable they are and no matter what kind of background they come from.

Yng ngwelliant 1, rydym wedi bod yn eithaf pedantig, mae'n siŵr gennyf, ond roeddem yn teimlo ei bod yn bwysig mewnosod 'waeth beth fo'u cefndir neu eu gallu' ar ôl y gair 'disgybl' yn rhan gyntaf y cynnig. Rydym yn treulio llawer o amser yn canolbwyntio ar y safon i fyfyrwyr o gefndiroedd tlotach neu lai galluog. Fodd bynnag, rydym eisoes wedi gweld bod yr ystadegau ar gyfer y rhai nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant wedi aros yn ystyfnig o uchel. Er ein bod yn credu ei bod yn briodol sicrhau bod y disgyblion hynny yn cael pob mantais, rydym hefyd yn ofni mai elfen yn unig o'n system addysg sy'n cael sylw. Bu hon yn ffordd o wneud i ni bwyso a mesur ac atgoffa ein hunain bod gennym lawer iawn o ddisgyblion yng Nghymru, a bod yn rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ar sicrhau y gall pob unigolyn wneud ei orau, ni waeth pa mor alluog ydynt ac ni waeth beth fo'u cefndir.

That brings me neatly on to amendment 3. We wish to delete point 3 of the motion. You know that we have a philosophical difference of opinion on the use of the pupil deprivation grant. However, again, I object here, in some ways, to the word 'affluent'. There are not that many affluent pupils in Wales and there are an awful lot of average pupils, sitting there in the middle, who need that encouragement and support. I think that there are a great many children who we do not pay enough attention to because they come from dysfunctional homes. They have emotional baggage, because they are not being supported by their parents in a home environment. Do you know what? It does not always mean that they come from a very poor home.

Mae hynny'n dod â mi'n dwt at welliant 3. Rydym am ddileu pwynt 3 o'r cynnig. Rydych yn gwybod bod gennym wahaniaeth barn athronyddol ynglŷn â'r defnydd o'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion. Fodd bynnag, unwaith eto, gwrthwynebaf yma, ar sawl cyfrif, y gair 'cefnog'. Nid oes llawer o ddisgyblion o gefndir 'cefnog' yng Nghymru, ac mae llawer iawn o ddisgyblion cyffredin, sydd yn y canol, y mae angen eu hannog a'u cefnogi. Credaf fod llawer iawn o blant nad ydym yn talu digon o sylw iddynt am eu bod yn dod o gartrefi camweithredol. Mae ganddynt broblemau emosiynol, am nad ydynt yn cael eu cefnogi gan eu rhieni yn y cartref. Wyddoch chi beth? Nid yw bob amser yn golygu eu bod yn dod o gartref tlawd iawn.

16:56

Peter Black Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

The phrase is 'more affluent'. It is a relative measure; it is not just 'affluent'.

Yr ymadrodd yw 'mwy cefnog'. Mesur cymharol ydyw; nid dim ond 'cefnog'.

16:56 **Angela Burns** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

That is neither here nor there, Peter.

Nid yw hynny o bwys, Peter.

This is about ensuring that we do not just say that all the focus is on the people who we can see in an obvious measure, such as, say, Communities First, for example. There are an awful lot of people from very poor backgrounds whose children are absolutely stellar and do very well. Therefore, it is about taking some of the pejoratives out of this.

Mae a wnelo hyn â sicrhau nad ydym yn dweud bod y ffocws i gyd ar y bobl y gallwn eu gweld mewn mesur amlwg, fel, dyweder, Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, er enghraifft. Mae llawer iawn o bobl o gefndiroedd tlawd iawn y mae eu plant yn serennu ac yn gwneud yn dda iawn. Felly, mae a wnelo â dileu rhai o'r geiriau difrïol.

On amendment 5, where we delete sub-point 4a), we would like to see the following inserted:

O ran gwelliant 5, lle rydym yn dileu is-bwynt 4a), hoffem weld y canlynol yn cael ei fewnosod:

'Enable schools to measure pupils' progress consistently across the country with the minimum of bureaucracy.'

'Galluogi ysgolion i fesur cynnydd disgyblion yn gyson ledled y wlad gyda chyn lleied o fiwrocratiaeth â phosibl.'

We think that that ties in with the Welsh Government's individual learning plans. I know that they are not altogether developed yet, but I believe that the Government is developing them and I am content to support its direction of travel on that. We do not need yet another system of some sort. I would like to see a way of gauging progress, but it is important that we let what is in train to come to fruition, because it is terribly easy to keep chopping and changing and to have chaos throughout the land. We have to stop that.

Credwn fod hynny'n cyd-fynd â chynlluniau dysgu unigol Llywodraeth Cymru. Gwn nad yw wedi gorffen eu datblygu eto, ond credaf fod y Llywodraeth wrthi'n eu datblygu ac rwy'n fodlon ei chefnogi yn hynny o beth. Nid oes angen rhyw system arall eto arnom. Hoffwn weld ffordd o fesur cynnydd, ond mae'n bwysig ein bod yn gadael i'r hyn sy'n cael ei ddatblygu ddwyn ffrwyth, am ei bod yn hawdd iawn newid pethau o hyd a chreu anhrefn drwy Gymru benbaladr. Rhaid inni roi'r gorau i hynny.

I note the comment that you would like to target the efforts of those pupils who are not meeting their potential. It contradicts our amendment for us, because, again, we have this belief that if we are not careful, we might end up with a neglected middle starting to fail.

Nodaf y sylw y byddech yn hoffi targedu ymdrechion y disgyblion hynny nad ydynt yn cyflawni eu potensial. Mae'n gwrth-ddweud ein gwelliant, oherwydd, unwaith eto, rydym o'r farn, os na fyddwn yn ofalus, efallai y bydd carfan o ddisgyblion yn y canol yn cael eu hesgeuluso ac yn dechrau methu.

I would like to look at 4b), where you ask for a substantial increase in funding for the pupil deprivation grant. I will not go into too much detail about why I think that the pupil deprivation grant was a device to bring you on board for the budget. It is much more important to wait for the analysis that is coming and then, if it has worked, I will be prepared to say, 'We got it wrong, and we will help you with it'. However, we spend a lot of money trying to support things without finding out if we are spending our money in the right place.

Hoffwn ystyried 4b), lle y gofynnwch am gynnydd sylweddol yn y cyllid ar gyfer y grant amddifadedd disgyblion. Ni ymhelaethaf ormod am y rheswm y credaf fod y grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn ddyfais i'ch cael i gefnogi'r gyllideb. Mae'n llawer pwysicach aros am y dadansoddiad sydd ar ddod ac yna, os yw wedi llwyddo, byddaf yn barod i ddweud, 'Ni oedd yn anghywir, a byddwn yn eich helpu gydag ef'. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn gwario llawer o arian yn ceisio cefnogi pethau heb gael gwybod a ydym yn gwario ein harian yn y lle iawn.

I am beginning to run out of time. On amendment 9, on the school banding performance, we do not think that the current school banding system is right. I am prepared to accept though, Minister, that it has mixed responses, and some people are beginning to point to good outcomes. Therefore, I would like to see a proper debate about how we might take that banding system and use far more clever criteria to make it accurate, such as an individual pupil assessment, rather than using this whole-school model based on free schools meals, where it is so easy, by 1 percentage point, to change a school from band 2 to band 4. It is about being more intelligent with it, if we can prove that it is bringing benefit.

Mae amser yn mynd yn brin. O ran gwelliant 9, ynglŷn â pherfformiad bandio ysgolion, ni chredwn fod y system bandio ysgolion bresennol yn iawn. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n barod i dderbyn, Weinidog, mai cymysg fu'r ymateb, a bod rhai pobl yn dechrau tynnu sylw at ganlyniadau da. Felly, hoffwn weld dadl iawn am y ffordd y gallem ddatblygu'r system fandio honno a defnyddio meini prawf llawer mwy clyfar i'w gwneud yn fanwl gywir, megis asesu disgyblion unigol, yn hytrach na defnyddio'r model ysgol gyfan ar sail prydau bwyd ysgol am ddim, lle mae mor hawdd, o 1 pwynt canrannol, newid ysgol o fand 2 i fand 4. Mae a wnelo â defnyddio'r system yn fwy deallus, os gallwn brofi ei bod yn esgor ar fuddiannau.

16:59 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call the Minister for Education and Skills to move amendment 4, which is tabled in the name of Lesley Griffiths.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau i gynnig gwelliant 4, a gyflwynir yn enw Lesley Griffiths.

Gwelliant 4—Lesley Griffiths

Amendment 4—Lesley Griffiths

Dileu pwynt 4.

Delete point 4.

16:59 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau / The Minister for Education and Skills

Cynigiaf welliant 4 yn enw Lesley Griffiths.

I move amendment 4 in the name of Lesley Griffiths.

16:59 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call Simon Thomas to move amendments 2, 6, 7 and 10, tabled in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

Galwaf ar Simon Thomas i gynnig gwelliannau 2, 6, 7 a 10, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

Gwelliant 2—Jocelyn Davies

Amendment 2—Jocelyn Davies

Ym mhwynt 1 ychwanegu 'a chyrff addysgol' ar ôl 'rhoi pŵer i ysgolion'

In point 1 add 'and educational bodies' after 'give schools'.

Gwelliant 6—Jocelyn Davies

Amendment 6—Jocelyn Davies

Ym mhwynt 4a) dileu 'datblygu' a rhoi 'hyrwyddo' yn ei le.

In sub-point 4a) delete 'develop' and replace with 'promote'.

Gwelliant 7—Jocelyn Davies

Amendment 7—Jocelyn Davies

Dileu pwynt 4b) a rhoi yn ei le:

Delete sub-point 4b) and replace with:

'ystyried cyllid i'r dyfodol ar gyfer y Grant Amddifadedd Disgyblion yn seiliedig ar ddadansoddiad Estyn o'i effeithlonrwydd a thystiolaeth berthnasol arall'.

'consider future funding for the Pupil Deprivation Grant based on Estyn's analysis of its effectiveness and other relevant evidence'.

Gwelliant 10—Jocelyn Davies

Amendment 10—Jocelyn Davies

Ychwanegu ar ddiwedd is-bwynt 4c)

Add at the end of sub-point 4c)

', a hyrwyddo cydweithio cyn cystadlu'.

', and promoting co-operation before competition'.

16:59 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendments 2, 6, 7 and 10 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

Cynigiaf welliannau 2, 6, 7 a 10 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

I am pleased that we have this opportunity to have this debate here today. In moving our amendments, I have tried to improve a little on the Liberal Democrats' initial work. At least I have not tried to take out a whole chunk, like the Government did. I am only trying to improve it a little bit.

Rwy'n falch ein bod yn cael y cyfle hwn i gynnal y ddadl hon yma heddiw. Wrth gynnig ein gwelliannau, rwyf wedi ceisio gwella ychydig ar waith cychwynnol y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. O leiaf nid wyf wedi ceisio dileu darn cyfan, fel y gwnaeth y Llywodraeth. Ceisio ei wella ychydig yr wyf.

What I really want to say today is how important I think it is that, on this particular aspect, we work together as much as possible as political parties. If we do not get this right now, we will be failing a generation of children who are already entering our school system. It is time for us to roll up our sleeves and admit that education has been completely devolved in Wales. We have the resources and the legislative framework. It is time to get on with the job.

Yr hyn yr hoffwn ei ddweud mewn gwirionedd heddiw yw pa mor bwysig ydyw yn fy marn i, ar yr agwedd benodol hon, ein bod yn cydweithio cymaint ag y bo modd fel pleidiau gwleidyddol. Os nad ydym yn cael hyn yn gywir yn awr, byddwn yn gwneud anghymwynas â chenhedlaeth o blant sydd eisoes yn mynd i mewn i'n cyfundrefn addysg. Mae'n bryd inni dorchi ein llewys a chyfaddef bod addysg wedi ei datganoli yn llwyr yng Nghymru. Mae gennym yr adnoddau a'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol. Mae'n bryd inni fwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith.

Although I completely support the Government's three main priorities in this regard, namely raising education standards, improving literacy and numeracy and narrowing the attainment gap between advantaged and disadvantaged children, it is time to stop the new initiatives, stop the constant revolution, stop the 30 reviews that we have had since we were told that we would have no further initiatives, and to work together to try to deliver this stuff now. The most important one that we need to work to deliver is the new literacy and numeracy framework, now that it will be on a statutory footing from next year. We need to ensure that that does not miss the opportunities that, sadly, previous skills frameworks have missed—whether that was because they were not statutory is neither here nor there. The fact is that they failed, they did not deliver and we did not see an improvement. We cannot let that happen again.

Er fy mod yn llwyr gefnogi tair prif flaenoriaeth y Llywodraeth yn hyn o beth, sef codi safonau addysg, gwella llythrennedd a rhifedd a lleihau'r bwlch cyrhaeddiad rhwng plant breintiedig a difreintiedig, mae'n bryd rhoi'r gorau i gyflwyno mentrau newydd, atal y chwyldro di-baid, rhoi'r gorau i'r 30 o adolygiadau yr ydym wedi'u cynnal ers inni gael gwybod na fyddem yn gweld unrhyw fentrau pellach, a gweithio gyda'n gilydd i geisio cyflawni'r pethau hyn yn awr. Yr un pwysicaf y mae angen inni weithio i'w gyflawni'r yw'r fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd newydd, gan y bydd ar sail statudol o'r flwyddyn nesaf ymlaen. Mae angen inni sicrhau nad yw hwnnw'n colli'r cyfleoedd y mae fframweithiau sgiliau blaenorol, yn anffodus, wedi'u colli—nid yw o bwys a fuont yn fethiant am nad oeddent yn statudol ai peidio. Y ffaith amdani yw iddynt fethu, ni lwyddwyd i gyflawni'r hyn a fwriadwyd ac ni welsom welliant. Ni allwn adael i hynny ddigwydd eto.

In that spirit, I want to try to work in the spirit of what has been set out in the Liberal Democrat motion, what the Government is saying and even, a little bit, what the Conservatives are saying. We will certainly support amendment 1; pedantic or not, it is a correct amendment. We need to be absolutely clear that the decisions we take over the next few months, which will affect this programme for the rest of the Assembly, are based on evidence. That is why I am slightly reluctant with regard to what the Liberal Democrats are saying in the motion about the pupil deprivation grant. I would not oppose it, nor do I oppose any more money being put into the education system, but we need evidence from Estyn and others about the real effectiveness of this before we commit to using it as one of our main tools to shrink the attainment gap in Wales. I have seen evidence, and I have been more persuaded by the evidence that I have seen from others, including Estyn, but also Save the Children's poverty and attainment report, which shows that you need a mix of interventions to really address this and it needs to be personalised.

Yn yr ysbryd hwnnw, rwyf am geisio gweithio yn unol ag ysbryd yr hyn a nodwyd yng nghynnig y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, yr hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei ddweud a hyd yn oed, yr hyn y mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn ei ddweud i ryw raddau. Byddwn yn sicr yn cefnogi gwelliant 1; pa un a yw'n bedantig ai peidio, mae'n welliant cywir. Mae angen inni fod yn gwbl glir bod y penderfyniadau a wnawn dros yr ychydig fisoedd nesaf, a fydd yn effeithio ar y rhaglen hon am weddill y Cynulliad, yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth. Dyna pam rwyf braidd yn amharod o ran yr hyn a ddywed y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn y cynnig am y grant amddifadedd disgyblion. Ni fyddwn yn ei wrthwynebu, ac nid wyf yn gwrthwynebu unrhyw ymgais i roi mwy o arian yn y system addysg, ond mae angen inni gael tystiolaeth gan Estyn ac eraill ynghylch effeithiolrwydd gwirioneddol hyn cyn inni ymrwymo i'w ddefnyddio fel un o'n prif ddulliau o leihau'r bwlch o ran cyrhaeddiad yng Nghymru. Rwyf wedi gweld tystiolaeth, ac rwyf wedi cael fy narbwyllo'n fwy gan y dystiolaeth yr wyf wedi'i gweld gan eraill, gan gynnwys Estyn, ond hefyd adroddiad Achub y Plant ar dlodi a chyrhaeddiad, sy'n dangos bod angen cymysgedd o ymyriadau er mwyn mynd i'r afael â hyn mewn gwirionedd a bod angen personoli unrhyw ymyriadau.

In that regard, I completely accept what the Liberal Democrats have said in their motion today about the personalised element for each child, and I would point to what Ceredigion County Council does, which we also heard about in detail in the conference that Aled and I, and, I think, Angela, attended. Ceredigion council follows through individual pupils not just for reading and writing but for lots of areas of attainment, sees where they are slipping behind and where they could do much better, and then tailors the intervention to that pupil. The pupils who were doing really well within that were colour-coded blue and so were known as 'Smurfs'. Therefore, I hope that there will be many more Smurfs in Ceredigion following the introduction of that process.

Yn hynny o beth, rwyf yn llwyr dderbyn yr hyn a ddywedodd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn eu cynnig heddiw am yr elfen bersonol ar gyfer pob plentyn, a hoffwn gyfeirio at yr hyn y mae Cyngor Sir Ceredigion yn ei wneud, y cawsant fanylion amdano yn y gynhadledd a fynychwyd gan Aled a minnau, ac Angela, fe gredaf. Mae Cyngor Ceredigion yn dilyn hynt disgyblion unigol nid yn unig o ran darllen ac ysgrifennu, ond o ran sawl maes o gyrhaeddiad, yn gweld lle maent ar ei hôl hi a lle y gallent wneud llawer yn well, ac yna'n teilwra'r ymyriad i'r disgybl hwnnw. Cafodd y disgyblion a oedd yn gwneud yn dda iawn o fewn y system honno eu codio â'r lliw glas a'u galw yn 'Smurfs'. Felly, gobeithiaf y bydd llawer mwy o Smurfs yng Ngheredigion yn sgil cyflwyno'r broses honno.

It is a way of being able to inform how teachers deal with individual pupils, because they know, when they deal with that pupil, that pupil X is good at reading but a little bit behind mathematics and really good and advanced in some other aspects of wellbeing, and so then a package can be put together. I thought that was the way forward. Therefore, I certainly accept the spirit of what the Liberal Democrats are saying today. However, we need to see more evidence regarding intervention, such as working with parents and their skills, and interventions that deal directly with leadership in schools, which I think is still a missing piece of the jigsaw in Wales. We need more evidence of how we support children in moving from key stage 2 to key stage 3, particularly with regard to the loss that boys in particular tend to show in Wales over the summer period when they go from one stage to the other. That may require a review of the school year in Wales, in my opinion, and that is something that we can look at as we come to the Hill review, perhaps, and how we take that forward.

Mae'n ffordd o allu rhoi gwybod sut mae athrawon yn ymdrin â disgyblion unigol, oherwydd gwyddant, wrth ymdrin â'r disgybl hwnnw, fod disgybl X yn dda o ran darllen ond ychydig ar ei hôl hi o ran mathemateg ac yn cyflawni'n dda iawn mewn rhai agweddau eraill ar lesiant, ac felly, gellir llunfio pecyn. Roeddwn i'n meddwl mai dyna oedd y ffordd ymlaen. Felly, rwyf yn sicr yn derbyn ysbryd yr hyn y mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ei ddweud heddiw. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni weld rhagor o dystiolaeth ynghylch ymyriadau, fel gweithio gyda rhieni a'u sgiliau, ac ymyriadau sy'n ymdrin yn uniongyrchol ag arweinyddiaeth mewn ysgolion, sef rhywbeth sydd ar goll yng Nghymru yn fy marn i. Mae angen inni gael mwy o dystiolaeth ynglŷn â sut rydym yn helpu plant wrth iddynt symud o gyfnod allweddol 2 i gyfnod allweddol 3, yn enwedig o ran y dirywiad yr ydym yn tueddu i'w weld ymhlith bechgyn yn arbennig yng Nghymru dros gyfnod yr haf pan fyddant yn mynd o un cyfnod i'r llall. Efallai y bydd hynny yn gofyn am adolygiad o'r flwyddyn ysgol yng Nghymru, yn fy marn i, ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth y gallwn edrych arno wrth inni ystyried adolygiad Hill, efallai, a sut rydym yn gweithredu ar hynny.

I was also very struck by evidence from Professor David Reynolds, as he has been saying this constantly, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development also made a contribution to the conference last week suggesting that it really is not about the size of resource that you put in. It is if you are talking about private education and having 10 pupils per class, but, really, we have the resource in Wales and so it is about how we use it, and we are not using it in a smart and effective way. The biggest change we can make going forward is to use it on the basis of evidence, and to use it to improve professionalism and skills in the classroom and to build leadership. If we do that, and if we get the evidence, then I will support what the Government is doing, I will support what the Liberal Democrats say and I will even support what the Conservatives say, because we need to work together on this issue.

Roedd y dystiolaeth gan yr Athro David Reynolds hefyd wedi gwneud argraff fawr arnaf, gan ei fod wedi bod yn dweud hyn yn gyson, a gwnaeth y Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd gyfraniad hefyd at y gynhadledd yr wythnos diwethaf gan awgrymu nad faint o adnoddau a ddarparwch sy'n bwysig. Mae hynny'n wir os ydych yn sôn am addysg breifat a chael 10 disgybl ymhob dosbarth, ond, mewn gwirionedd, mae gennym yr adnoddau yng Nghymru, ac felly mae'n ymwneud â'r ffordd yr ydym yn eu defnyddio, ac nid ydym yn eu defnyddio mewn ffordd ddeallus ac effeithiol. Y newid mwyaf y gallwn ei wneud yn y dyfodol yw eu defnyddio ar sail tystiolaeth, a'u defnyddio i wella proffesiynoldeb a sgiliau yn yr ystafell ddosbarth a meithrin sgiliau arweinyddiaeth. Os gwnawn hynny, ac os cawn y dystiolaeth, yna byddaf yn cefnogi'r hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud, byddaf yn cefnogi'r hyn y mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ei ddweud a byddaf hyd yn oed yn cefnogi'r hyn y mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn ei ddweud, oherwydd mae angen inni gydweithio ar y mater hwn.

17:04 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

It might seem that it goes without saying that pupils are at the heart of the process, but I would have to argue that we hear far too much in places like this about processes and structures within education not enough about pupils developing as individuals. From that point of view, I welcome Simon Thomas's comments, because the purpose of monitoring regimes is to allow teachers to tailor the programme that they are delivering to the individual child, and to allow them to grow individually. The purpose of monitoring is not to put people in boxes, and in groups and categories. I therefore welcome Simon's comments, because this idea of a trajectory is crucial to the point that we are trying to make.

Efallai yr ymddengys nad oes angen dweud mai disgyblion sydd wrth wraidd y broses, ond rhaid dweud ein bod yn clywed llawer gormod mewn mannau fel hyn am brosesau a strwythurau yn y system addysg a dim digon am ddisgyblion yn datblygu fel unigolion. O'r safbwynt hwnnw, croesawaf sylwadau Simon Thomas, gan mai pwrpas cyfundrefnau monitro yw caniatáu i athrawon deilwra'r rhaglen y maent yn ei darparu i'r plentyn unigol, a chaniatáu iddynt dyfu'n unigol. Nid rhoi pobl mewn blychau, ac mewn grwpiau a chategorïau yw diben monitro. Felly, croesawaf sylwadau Simon, oherwydd mae'r syniad hwn o lwybr yn hollbwysig o ran y pwynt yr ydym yn ceisio ei wneud.

Turning to the amendments, we will support amendment 1 as it echoes the ethos of inclusivity and positivity in the motion. We will also support amendment 2 after the clarification from Simon Thomas that, in terms of educational bodies, we are talking about local education authorities, governing bodies, regional consortia and those school-related bodies that have the most direct input, because it is those local delivery bodies that have the most to say.

Gan droi at y gwelliannau, byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 1 gan ei fod yn adleisio ethos cynhwysol a chadarnhaol y cynnig. Byddwn hefyd yn cefnogi gwelliant 2 ar ôl eglurhad gan Simon Thomas, o ran cyrff addysgol, ein bod yn sôn am awdurdodau addysg lleol, cyrff llywodraethu, consortia rhanbarthol a'r cyrff hynny sy'n gysylltiedig ag ysgolion sy'n gwneud y cyfraniad mwyaf uniongyrchol gan mai'r cyrff cyflawni lleol hynny sydd â'r cyfraniad mwyaf i'w wneud.

It will come as no surprise that we will not support amendment 3. It seems a little narrow-minded to not be supportive of a policy that you are helping to implement in England, perhaps simply because the motion welcomes the Welsh Government's commitment to analysing it. However, it is not as disappointing to me as the Welsh Government's amendment 4, which simply wipes away any positive ideas and does not replace them with anything substantive of its own. It would have been much more productive had the Government presented some ideas to enter into a debate on this subject.

Ni fydd yn syndod i neb na fyddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 3. Ymddengys ychydig yn gul peidio â chefnogi polisi yr ydych yn helpu i'w weithredu yn Lloegr, efallai'n syml am fod y cynnig yn croesawu ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru i'w ddadansoddi. Fodd bynnag, nid yw mor siomedig imi â gwelliant 4 Llywodraeth Cymru, sydd yn y bôn yn dileu unrhyw syniadau cadarnhaol ac nad yw'n cynnig unrhyw beth o sylwedd yn eu lle. Byddai wedi bod yn llawer mwy cynhyrchiol pe bai'r Llywodraeth wedi cyflwyno rhai syniadau er mwyn ymuno â dadl ar y pwnc hwn.

I want to say more about the idea of monitoring pupil performance and our aims in this regard. Teachers in schools, who work directly with pupils, are the people best placed to understand and to implement a system that works in their organisations for the pupils that they get to know over a period of years. The last thing that we want to do is to create some kind of new bureaucracy for them to work within. What we are proposing centres on assessing individual performance throughout the school experience, identifying the potential and using targeted efforts to make sure that the end result for each individual pupil matches their long-term expectations. This is not about putting a group of schools into a number of bands and reviewing the bands on an annual basis; it is about recognising that schools have a mixture of pupil abilities, and that simply categorising a whole school can be not so helpful to allowing us to assess the outcomes for each individual pupil.

Hoffwn ddweud rhagor am y syniad o fonitro perfformiad disgyblion a'n hamcanion yn hyn o beth. Athrawon mewn ysgolion, sy'n gweithio'n uniongyrchol gyda disgyblion, yw'r bobl sydd yn y sefyllfa orau i ddeall a gweithredu system sy'n gweithio yn eu sefydliadau ar gyfer y disgyblion y maent yn dod i'w hadnabod dros gyfnod o flynyddoedd. Y peth olaf yr ydym am ei wneud yw creu rhyw fath o fiwrocratiaeth newydd iddynt weithio ynddi. Mae'r hyn yr ydym yn ei gynnig yn canolbwyntio ar asesu perfformiad unigolion drwy gydol yr ysgol, gan nodi'r potensial a defnyddio ymdrechion wedi'u targedu i sicrhau bod canlyniad terfynol pob disgybl unigol yn cyd-fynd â'i ddisgwyliadau hirdymor. Nid yw hyn yn golygu trefnu grŵp o ysgolion yn nifer o fandiau ac adolygu'r bandiau'n flynyddol; mae'n ymwneud â chydnabod bod gan ysgolion gymysgedd o alluoedd ymhlith eu disgyblion, ac na all categoreiddio ysgol gyfan fod yn fuddiol o ran rhoi cyfle inni asesu'r canlyniadau ar gyfer pob disgybl unigol.

I have no doubt that the Minister will repeat today his assertion that the school banding system has been a great success, and I am sure that he will have statistics that he thinks demonstrates that. However, to me, it will only show a snapshot, because the picture that we get from Estyn, which looks at the health of schools on a much broader basis than the banding system, is very different. Our Research Service tells us that there are currently 19 schools in special measures in Wales—that is 7,090 pupils in schools in special measures. Another flaw in the argument, which takes me back to the point that Aled made earlier about what we measure and how we measure success, is that not all youngsters are able to achieve the Minister's measure of banding success—the magic five A* to C grades at GCSE, including English and mathematics. For some, achieving just one GCSE is an exceptional achievement, and for others getting 5 A* is a disappointment. We fail both those pupils if our systems do not recognise that, or reward striving for excellence as it should be understood in the context of each individual pupil's capacity to learn.

Nid oes amheuaeth gennyf na fydd y Gweinidog yn ailadrodd heddiw ei honiad bod y system bandio ysgolion wedi bod yn llwyddiant mawr, ac rwy'n siŵr y bydd ganddo ystadegau sy'n dangos hynny yn ei farn ef. Fodd bynnag, i mi, dim ond dangos ciplun a wna, gan fod y darlun a gawn gan Estyn, sy'n edrych ar iechyd ysgolion ar sail lawer ehangach na'r system fandio, yn wahanol iawn. Dywed ein Gwasanaeth Ymchwil wrthym fod 19 o ysgolion yn destun mesurau arbennig yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd—hynny yw, 7,090 o ddisgyblion mewn ysgolion sy'n destun mesurau arbennig. Diffyg arall yn y ddadl, sy'n mynd â mi yn ôl at y pwynt a wnaeth Aled yn gynharach am yr hyn yr ydym yn ei fesur a sut rydym yn mesur llwyddiant, yw nad yw pob person ifanc yn gallu cyflawni mesur y Gweinidog o lwyddiant bandio—y pum TGAU A* i C hudol, gan gynnwys Saesneg a mathemateg. I rai, mae cyflawni un TGAU yn llwyddiant eithriadol, ac i eraill mae ennill 5 A* yn siom. Rydym yn gwneud anghymwynas â'r disgyblion hynny os nad yw ein systemau yn cydnabod hynny, nac yn gwobrwyo ymdrechion i gyflawni rhagoriaeth fel y dylid ei ddeall yng nghyd-destun gallu pob disgybl unigol i ddysgu.

How credible is a banding system in which Estyn's grade for a school can be 'excellent', yet, as in the case of the fantastic Treorchy Comprehensive School, it is placed in band 3, or one in which, in 2012, a third of schools are in a lower band than they were in 2011, and more than a third are in the same band as they were in 2011? How can we hope to encourage pupils, teachers and schools to thrive within a system that persists in grading schools within quintiles, but fails to recognise that the definition of success is unique to each child? If banding is designed to motivate schools to improve, let us design a system that encourages schools to develop each individual pupil to their own level of potential, rather than whole cohorts to an abstract generic level. As any parent knows, Minister, children have an amazing capacity to be abstract, but I have not yet met one who could be described as generic.

Pa mor gredadwy yw system fandio lle y gall gradd Estyn ar gyfer ysgol fod yn 'rhagorol', ac eto, fel yn achos ysgol wych fel Ysgol Gyfun Treorci, mae'n cael ei rhoi ym mand 3, neu un lle, yn 2012, mae traean o ysgolion mewn band is nag yr oeddent yn 2011, ac mae dros draean yn yr un band ag yr oeddent yn 2011? Sut y gallwn obeithio annog disgyblion, athrawon ac ysgolion i ffynnu o fewn system sy'n parhau i raddio ysgolion mewn cwintelau, ond sy'n methu â chydnabod bod y diffiniad o lwyddiant yn unigryw i bob plentyn? Os mai cymell ysgolion i wella yw nod bandio, gadewch inni gynllunio system sy'n annog ysgolion i ddatblygu pob disgybl unigol i'w botensial ei hun, yn hytrach na charfannau cyfan i lefel generig haniaethol. Fel y gŵyr unrhyw riant, Weinidog, mae gan blant allu anhygoel i fod yn haniaethol, ond nid wyf eto wedi cyfarfod ag un y gellid ei ddisgrifio yn generig.

17:09 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have not yet met the pupil or parent that thinks that 5 A* at GCSE is a disappointment. I think that the banding system is important in ensuring that all schools realise that all our pupils need to work to a certain level, because otherwise they will not have the skills that they need to go out and get work.

Nid wyf eto wedi cyfarfod â'r disgybl na'r rhiant sy'n meddwl bod 5 TGAU A* yn siom. Credaf fod y system fandio yn bwysig er mwyn sicrhau bod pob ysgol yn sylweddoli bod angen i'n holl ddisgyblion weithio i lefel benodol, oherwydd fel arall ni fydd ganddynt y sgiliau sydd eu hangen arnynt i gael gwaith.

I think that the Lib Dem motion is a good one, except for the fourth point, where it falls apart. Contrary to what Angela Burns has said, I do not view the pupil deprivation grant as a device for obtaining support for a Labour budget; I think the pupil deprivation grant is a really important tool for narrowing the gap in attainment. That £450 per child in receipt of free school meals enables us to equitably target the pupils and the schools that require the most support, unlike the dog-eat-dog academies and free schools policy pursued by the English Minister for education.

Credaf fod cynnig y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn un da, ac eithrio'r pedwerydd pwynt, lle mae'n darnio. Yn groes i'r hyn a ddywedodd Angela Burns, nid wyf yn ystyried y grant amddifadedd disgyblion fel dyfais i gael cefnogaeth i gyllideb Lafur; credaf fod y grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn ddull pwysig iawn o gau'r bwlch mewn cyrhaeddiad. Mae'r swm hwnnw o £450 am bob plentyn sy'n cael prydau ysgol am ddim yn ein galluogi i dargedu'n deg y disgyblion a'r ysgolion sydd angen y cymorth mwyaf, yn wahanol i'r academïau gorgystadleuol a'r polisi ar ysgolion rhydd a ddilynir gan y Gweinidog Addysg yn Lloegr.

I also commend the Communities First pupil deprivation match fund, because that is a very successful way of getting schools to collaborate. For example, in my constituency, within three weeks of the east Cardiff Communities First programme having been extended to Llanedeyrn and Pentwyn, they had submitted a bid to collectively employ family engagement officers who will work with families on issues that may get in the way of a child's learning, whether it is attendance or another issue that is troubling the child. They also hope to train their learning assistants in using what is called the family learning signature, a method of mapping the strengths and learning needs of families, which has been used successfully in Swansea schools. It is excellent to see people aspiring to extend this example of good practice to elsewhere. Therefore, I particularly commend the leadership role of the chair of governors of Llanedeyrn Primary School in bringing all these schools together so quickly and effectively, which demonstrates the importance of good governors as well as good teachers in raising school standards.

Cymeradwyaf hefyd gronfa arian gyfatebol amddifadedd disgyblion Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, gan fod hynny'n ffordd lwyddiannus iawn o gael ysgolion i gydweithio. Er enghraifft, yn fy etholaeth i, o fewn tair wythnos i raglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf dwyrain Caerdydd gael ei hestyn i Lanedeyrn a Phen-twyn, roeddent wedi cyflwyno cais i gyflogi swyddogion ymgysylltu teuluol ar y cyd a fydd yn gweithio gyda theuluoedd ar faterion a allai rwystro plentyn rhag dysgu, p'un a yw'n ymwneud â phresenoldeb neu broblem arall sy'n poeni'r plentyn. Maent hefyd yn gobeithio hyfforddi eu cynorthwywyr dysgu i ddefnyddio'r hyn a elwir yn llofnod dysgu fel teulu, sef dull o fapio cryfderau ac anghenion dysgu teuluoedd, sydd wedi cael ei ddefnyddio'n llwyddiannus mewn ysgolion yn Abertawe. Mae'n wych gweld pobl yn anelu at ledaenu'r enghraifft hon o arfer da mewn mannau eraill. Felly, cymeradwyaf rôl arweinyddiaeth cadeirydd llywodraethwyr Ysgol Gynradd Llanedeyrn yn benodol am ddod â'r holl ysgolion hyn at ei gilydd mor gyflym ac mor effeithiol, sy'n dangos pwysigrwydd llywodraethwyr da yn ogystal ag athrawon da i godi safonau ysgolion.

We also know that, where governors are aware of the progress being made by their pupils, both individually, in relation to their peers, and in relation to their family of schools, this is a guarantee that schools are analysing their data effectively, using them to inform their lesson plans and taking appropriate actions to support individuals who are falling behind. The data can also be used to pinpoint poor progress in a particular class or subject, which will, unfortunately, be indicative of poor teaching and learning, and that also needs to be addressed by the school and not tolerated, as has happened in the past. That is one of the other ways in which the banding system is very important.

Gwyddom hefyd, lle mae llywodraethwyr yn ymwybodol o'r cynnydd a wneir gan eu disgyblion, yn unigol, o'u cymharu â'u cyfoedion, ac mewn perthynas â'u teulu o ysgolion, fod hyn yn warant bod ysgolion yn dadansoddi eu data yn effeithiol, gan eu defnyddio i lywio eu cynlluniau gwersi a chymryd camau priodol i gefnogi unigolion sydd ar ei hôl hi. Gall y data hefyd gael eu defnyddio i amlygu cynnydd gwael mewn dosbarth neu bwnc penodol, a fydd, yn anffodus, yn arwydd o addysgu a dysgu gwael, a bod angen i'r ysgol fynd i'r afael â hynny ac nid ei oddef, fel sydd wedi digwydd yn y gorffennol. Dyna un o'r ffyrdd eraill y mae'r system fandio yn bwysig iawn.

I agree with the focus of the Institute of Welsh Affairs report, which the Lib Dems have highlighted, on the importance of the progress of each pupil, and of the value added by the school to their attainment, as much as the absolute standards attained. Therefore, much of this motion is quite sensible, but point 4, proposing that we substantially increase the pupil deprivation grant before we know whether the £32 million that we are already committed to spending is being used effectively is pretty nutty. We need to make sure that schools are using this money to narrow the gap in attainment, rather than simply to plug holes in their budgets. There is some indication that some schools are doing that. We need to do that before we increase the sums involved. Have these schools read Estyn's report, 'Effective practice in tackling poverty and disadvantage in schools', which was published in November? That will show them how to apply its 10 recommendations to their own school, adopting whole-school approaches, listening to disadvantaged pupils and tailoring the curriculum to meet their needs.

Cytunaf â ffocws adroddiad y Sefydliad Materion Cymreig, y mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi tynnu sylw ato, ar bwysigrwydd cynnydd pob disgybl, ac ar y gwerth a ychwanegir gan yr ysgol at ei gyrhaeddiad, cymaint â'r safonau absoliwt a gyflawnir. Felly, mae llawer o'r cynnig hwn yn eithaf synhwyrol, ond mae pwynt 4, sy'n cynnig ein bod yn cynyddu'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn sylweddol cyn inni wybod a yw'r swm o £32 miliwn yr ydym eisoes wedi ymrwymo i'w wario yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n effeithiol yn eithaf hurt. Mae angen inni wneud yn siŵr bod ysgolion yn defnyddio'r arian hwn i gau'r bwlch mewn cyrhaeddiad, yn hytrach na dim ond llenwi tyllau yn eu cyllidebau. Mae rhai arwyddion bod rhai ysgolion yn gwneud hynny. Mae angen inni wneud hynny cyn inni gynyddu'r symiau dan sylw. A yw'r ysgolion hyn wedi darllen adroddiad Estyn, 'Arfer effeithiol wrth fynd i'r afael â thlodi ac anfantais mewn ysgolion', a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Tachwedd? Bydd hynny'n dangos iddynt sut y dylid cymhwyso ei 10 o argymhellion at eu hysgolion eu hunain, gan fabwysiadu dulliau ysgol gyfan, gwrando ar ddisgyblion sydd o dan anfantais ac addasu'r cwricwlwm i ddiwallu eu hanghenion.

One of the schools that Estyn highlights as using this grant effectively is Cathays High School in Cardiff, and I am not surprised that it commends it highly. Estyn points out that this is a school that has effective inclusive policies, where over 30 languages are spoken, half the pupils have English as a second or even third language and Welsh is rarely the first language. Among the ways in which it engages effectively with its families is through the Bring a Parent to School Day in year 7, by having translators at family meetings to discuss pupils' progress, and through a DVD and a website designed by learners with Cardiff Metropolitan University to engage families from different ethnic backgrounds and with a different language to English. As a result, the performance of learners eligible for free school meals is higher than the average for its family of schools, so I look forward to hearing the Minister's evaluation of the outcomes of the pupil deprivation grant before we give any more money to it.

Un o'r ysgolion y mae Estyn yn cyfeirio ati fel un sy'n defnyddio'r grant hwn yn effeithiol yw Ysgol Uwchradd Cathays yng Nghaerdydd, ac ni synnaf ei fod yn ei chanmol yn fawr. Noda Estyn fod hon yn ysgol sydd â pholisïau cynhwysol effeithiol, lle mae dros 30 o ieithoedd yn cael eu siarad, lle mae hanner y disgyblion yn siarad Saesneg fel ail neu hyd yn oed drydedd iaith ac mai Cymraeg yn anaml iawn yw'r iaith gyntaf. Ymhlith y ffyrdd y mae'n ymgysylltu'n effeithiol â'i theuluoedd yw drwy Ddiwrnod Dewch â Rhiant i'r Ysgol ym mlwyddyn 7, drwy gael cyfieithwyr mewn cyfarfodydd teuluol i drafod hynt disgyblion, a thrwy DVD a gwefan a ddyluniwyd gan ddysgwyr ar y cyd â Phrifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd i gynnwys teuluoedd o gefndiroedd ethnig gwahanol a chyda iaith wahanol i'r Saesneg. O ganlyniad, mae perfformiad dysgwyr sy'n gymwys i gael prydau ysgol am ddim yn uwch na'r cyfartaledd ar gyfer ei theulu o ysgolion, felly edrychaf ymlaen at glywed gwerthusiad y Gweinidog o ganlyniadau'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion cyn inni roi mwy o arian iddo.

17:15

Peter Black [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

As my colleagues have already pointed out, there is ample evidence to show that, in adapting classroom techniques, it is possible to raise standards. Again, the most recent Estyn report provides an example, as follows:

Fel y mae fy nghyd-Aelodau eisoes wedi nodi, mae digon o dystiolaeth i ddangos, wrth addasu technegau'r ystafell ddosbarth, fod modd codi safonau. Unwaith eto, mae'r adroddiad diweddaraf gan Estyn yn rhoi enghraifft, fel a ganlyn:

'All of the secondary schools placed in Estyn monitoring or local authority monitoring last year have addressed their inspection recommendations successfully by taking a systematic and well-planned approach to the identified weaknesses. Many of these schools have improved the standards achieved in key stage 4 through better use of performance data and careful tracking of pupils' progress throughout the key stage. Teachers have based targets for individual pupils on high expectations and they have arranged suitable mentoring and support for those likely to underachieve.'

'Mae pob un o'r ysgolion uwchradd lle'r oedd angen monitro gan Estyn neu fonitro gan yr awdurdod lleol y llynedd wedi rhoi sylw i'w hargymhellion arolygu'n llwyddiannus. Maen nhw wedi cynllunio dulliau systematig da o roi sylw i'r gwendidau a gafodd eu nodi. Mae llawer o'r ysgolion yma wedi gwella'r safonau mae disgyblion cyfnod allweddol 4 yn eu cyflawni. Mae'r ysgolion wedi mynd ati i ddefnyddio data am berfformiad yn well ac i olrhain cynnydd y disgyblion yn ofalus drwy gydol y cyfnod allweddol. Mae'r athrawon wedi seilio targedau'r disgyblion unigol ar ddisgwyliadau uchel, ac maen nhw wedi trefnu mentora a chymorth addas i'r rhai sy'n debygol o dangyflawni.'

If these improvements can be actioned successfully after a less than satisfactory inspection, you have to ask why they could not have been actioned in the first instance. However, I would echo the chief inspector's view that teachers and other professionals need to be clear about how the curriculum and its delivery need to change, and they need more support to make those changes.

Os gellir rhoi'r gwelliannau hyn ar waith yn llwyddiannus ar ôl arolygiad llai na boddhaol, rhaid ichi ofyn pam na allent fod wedi cael eu rhoi ar waith yn y lle cyntaf. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn ategu barn y prif arolygydd fod angen i athrawon a gweithwyr proffesiynol eraill fod yn glir ynghylch sut y mae angen i'r cwricwlwm a'r ffordd y caiff ei gyflwyno newid, ac mae angen mwy o gymorth arnynt i wneud y newidiadau hynny.

Let us go back to the Estyn report again, where the chief inspector states:

Gadewch inni fynd yn ôl at adroddiad Estyn eto, lle mae'r prif arolygydd yn nodi:

Standards are good or better in just under three-quarters of schools. This year, in just over a quarter of the schools inspected, standards are only adequate. In many of these schools, pupils' rate of progress in different year groups varies too much. In just over a quarter of schools, staff do not have high enough expectations of what their pupils can achieve. As a result, pupils do not achieve as well as they could.'

'Mae safonau ychydig dan dri chwarter o'r ysgolion yn dda neu'n well. Eleni, dim ond digonol yw safonau ychydig dros chwarter digonol yw safonau ychydig dros chwarter o'r ysgolion a gafodd eu harolygu. Yn llawer o'r ysgolion yma, mae cyfradd cynnydd disgyblion y gwahanol grwpiau blwyddyn yn amrywio gormod. Nid yw disgwyliadau'r staff o'r hyn y gall eu disgyblion ei gyflawni'n ddigon uchel yn ychydig dros chwarter o'r ysgolion. O ganlyniad, nid yw'r disgyblion yn cyflawni gystal ag y gallen nhw.'

The chief inspector also states that

Mae'r prif arolygydd hefyd yn datgan y

'in over half the schools inspected, inspected, a minority of teachers do not have high enough expectations, particularly of more able pupils, or set challenging activities that are matched to pupils' needs and abilities.'

'yn dros hanner o'r ysgolion a gafodd eu harolygu, nid yw disgwyliadau lleiafrif o'r athrawon yn ddigon uchel, yn enwedig o ran y disgyblion mwy galluog. Nid ydyn nhw chwaith yn gosod gweithgareddau heriol sy'n cyfateb i anghenion a galluoedd y disgyblion.'

It is clear in the report that the schools that do best are those whose leaders set challenging expectations for teachers and pupils. The results are evidence that the approach works.

Mae'n amlwg yn yr adroddiad mai'r ysgolion sy'n gwneud orau yw'r rhai y mae eu harweinwyr yn gosod disgwyliadau heriol i athrawon a disgyblion. Mae'r canlyniadau yn dystiolaeth bod y dull yn gweithio.

From discussions with education professionals, I know that there is a willingness to implement the appropriate changes, which would lead to improved pupil attainment. I remember that, when I was Chair of the education committee in the second Assembly, I think, the Minister then actually produced a report that illustrated how leadership was key in terms of improving the performance of schools. The importance of good leadership could not be stressed too much.

O'r trafodaethau â gweithwyr addysg proffesiynol, gwn fod parodrwydd i weithredu'r newidiadau priodol, a fyddai'n arwain at wella cyrhaeddiad disgyblion. Cofiaf, pan oeddwn yn Gadeirydd y pwyllgor addysg yn yr ail Gynulliad, fe gredaf, i'r Gweinidog ar y pryd baratoi adroddiad a oedd yn dangos sut yr oedd arweinyddiaeth yn allweddol o ran gwella perfformiad ysgolion. Ni ellir gorbwysleisio pwysigrwydd arweinyddiaeth dda.

Additionally, as one of those involved in the negotiations that brought about the implementation of a pupil deprivation grant in Wales, I welcome the fact that disadvantaged children in Wales are now able to receive targeted support. I also welcome the fact that we can look forward to appropriate scrutiny by Estyn of how the grant is being spent, and we urge the Minister to consider increasing the grant to do even more to boost school standards. It is important that funds are directed efficiently and effectively with the accountability that our motion recommends.

Yn ogystal, fel un o'r rhai a fu'n rhan o'r trafodaethau a arweiniodd at weithredu grant amddifadedd disgyblion yng Nghymru, croesawaf y ffaith bod plant difreintiedig yng Nghymru bellach yn gallu cael cymorth wedi'i dargedu. Croesawaf y ffaith hefyd y gallwn edrych ymlaen at graffu priodol gan Estyn ar y ffordd y mae'r grant yn cael ei wario, ac rydym yn annog y Gweinidog i ystyried cynyddu'r grant i wneud hyd yn oed yn fwy i godi safonau ysgolion. Mae'n bwysig bod arian yn cael ei gyfeirio'n effeithlon ac yn effeithiol gyda'r atebolrwydd y mae ein cynnig yn ei argymell.

Each December, schools in bands 4 and 5 receive £10,000 each to help them improve. I am sure that the schools are grateful for that funding, but I would have to query whether or not that payment represents value for money, particularly when the quintile system dictates that the Welsh Government is currently committing itself to approximately £0.5 million a year. While we call for transparency in the application of the pupil deprivation grant moneys, I am not aware of any means by which those schools in bands 4 and 5 publicly report how they are using the banding moneys that they are given, or of what evidence that they have to show that it is being effective. I think that we need to add that to the list of how we can effectively scrutinise the way that schools are funded.

Bob mis Rhagfyr, mae ysgolion ym mandiau 4 a 5 yn cael £10,000 yr un i'w helpu i wella. Rwy'n siŵr bod yr ysgolion yn ddiolchgar am y cyllid hwnnw, ond rhaid imi holi a yw'r taliad hwnnw yn rhoi gwerth am arian, yn enwedig pan fo'r system cwintel yn golygu bod yn rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru dalu oddeutu £0.5 miliwn y flwyddyn ar hyn o bryd. Er ein bod yn galw am dryloywder ynglŷn â sut y caiff arian y grant amddifadedd disgyblion ei ddefnyddio, nid wyf yn ymwybodol o unrhyw ffyrdd y mae'r ysgolion hynny ym mandiau 4 a 5 yn nodi yn gyhoeddus sut y maent yn defnyddio'r arian bandio a roddir iddynt, na pha dystiolaeth y mae'n rhaid iddynt ei dangos er mwyn nodi ei fod yn effeithiol. Credaf fod angen i ni ychwanegu hynny at y rhestr o sut y gallwn graffu'n effeithiol ar y ffordd yr ariennir ysgolion.

Last year, 48 schools stayed in the bottom two bands and received £10,000 each after submission of a school improvement plan. This surely begs the question of how robust the 2011 plans were in the first place.

Y llynedd, arhosodd 48 o ysgolion yn y ddau fand isaf a chawsant £10,000 yr un ar ôl cyflwyno cynllun gwella ysgol. Mae hyn yn sicr yn codi'r cwestiwn ynghylch pa mor gadarn oedd cynlluniau 2011 yn y lle cyntaf.

The NASUWT recently described the Government's flagship literacy framework, which is to be implemented in September, as an 'omnishambles', and has warned of industrial action. The child development assessment profile was hastily withdrawn in February last year after it had been in place unsuccessfully for less than six months. At the time, over a year ago, the Minister said,

Dywedodd Cymdeithas Genedlaethol yr Ysgolfeistri ac Undeb yr Athrawesau yn ddiweddar fod prif fframwaith llythrennedd y Llywodraeth, a fydd yn cael ei roi ar waith ym mis Medi, yn draed moch llwyr, ac mae wedi rhybuddio am weithredu diwydiannol. Tynnwyd y proffil asesu datblygiad plentyn yn ôl ar frys ym mis Chwefror y llynedd ar ôl iddo fod ar waith yn aflwyddiannus am lai na chwe mis. Ar y pryd, dros flwyddyn yn ôl, dywedodd y Gweinidog,

'Work is already in hand to ensure that we move quickly to replace the CDAP with a tool that better supports children's early learning and development.'

Mae gwaith eisoes ar y gweill i sicrhau ein bod yn symud yn gyflym i gyflwyno dull sy'n cefnogi dysgu a datblygiad cynnar plant yn well na'r proffil asesu datblygiad plentyn.

What new initial individual assessment scheme has been implemented instead of the CDAP? You must agree, Minister, that current policies have not been as cogent as you had planned and that it is time to reassess how we assess and monitor pupil attainment in Wales. I would hope that what we have set out in this motion will provide a basis for taking that forward.

Pa gynllun asesu unigol cychwynnol newydd sydd wedi cael ei roi ar waith yn hytrach na'r proffil asesu datblygiad plentyn? Rhaid ichi gytuno, Weinidog, nad yw'r polisïau presennol wedi bod mor rymus ag yr oeddech wedi bwriadu iddynt fod a'i bod yn bryd ailasesu sut rydym yn asesu ac yn monitro cyrhaeddiad disgyblion yng Nghymru. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr hyn yr ydym wedi'i nodi yn y cynnig hwn yn rhoi sail dros weithredu ar hynny.

17:19 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for the opportunity to take part in today's debate. I can understand why the Liberal Democrats are keen to have a debate in which the pupil deprivation grant features so prominently and why they are keen to winkle out evidence that the Faustian pact was worthwhile. After all, it was a risky trade-off, Jenny Rathbone, to sacrifice protection for Welsh NHS funding, with foreseeable consequences, for expenditure on deprived pupils, with uncertainty as to the efficacy of that expenditure. We all want to be confident that the money has been well spent.

Diolch ichi am y cyfle i gymryd rhan yn y ddadl heddiw. Gallaf ddeall pam mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn awyddus i gynnal dadl lle mae lle mor amlwg i'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion a pham y maent yn awyddus i grafu am dystiolaeth bod y cytundeb Ffawstaidd wedi bod yn werth ei wneud. Wedi'r cyfan, roedd yn fargen beryglus, Jenny Rathbone, i aberthu diogelu cyllid y GIG yng Nghymru, gyda goblygiadau rhagweladwy, am wariant ar ddisgyblion difreintiedig, gydag ansicrwydd ynghylch effeithiolrwydd y gwariant hwnnw. Rydym i gyd yn awyddus i gael sicrwydd bod yr arian wedi cael ei wario'n dda.

The motion highlights Estyn's inability to report on the effectiveness of the grant to date. I agree with Simon Thomas that point 4(b) is perhaps the wrong way around; evaluation should be a precursor to more funding. Now, of course, I would expect those who believe unreservedly in the grant to call for money; they have great plans for it. I seem to recall that the Lib Dem Member for North Wales was keen to see the money invested in attendance and behaviour. It is an excellent idea, as long as he remembers that the money can be spent only once and can be shown to be spent effectively, as the motion acknowledges. So, I look forward to Estyn devising a way to measure how well schools spend their pupil deprivation grant, and I, too, look forward to seeing completely independent evidence on which the Lib Dems can make their case next year, perhaps, making it easier for us here to support a future for the grant.

Mae'r cynnig yn tynnu sylw at anallu Estyn i gyflwyno adroddiad ar effeithiolrwydd y grant hyd yn hyn. Cytunaf â Simon Thomas fod pwynt 4 (b) o chwith o bosibl; dylid gwerthuso cyn rhoi mwy o arian. Yn awr, wrth gwrs, byddwn yn disgwyl i'r rhai sy'n credu'n ddiamod yn y grant i alw am arian; mae ganddynt gynlluniau mawr ar ei gyfer. Cofiaf fod yr Aelod sy'n Ddemocrat Rhyddfrydol dros Ogledd Cymru yn awyddus i'r arian gael ei fuddsoddi mewn presenoldeb ac ymddygiad. Mae'n syniad ardderchog, ar yr amod ei fod yn cofio mai dim ond unwaith y gellir gwario'r arian ac y gellir dangos iddo gael ei wario'n effeithiol, fel y mae'r cynnig yn ei gydnabod. Felly, edrychaf ymlaen at weld Estyn yn dyfeisio ffordd o fesur pa mor dda y mae ysgolion yn gwario eu grant amddifadedd disgyblion, ac edrychaf innau hefyd ymlaen at weld tystiolaeth gwbl annibynnol y gall y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ei defnyddio i gyflwyno eu hachos y flwyddyn nesaf, efallai, gan ei gwneud yn haws inni yma gefnogi dyfodol i'r grant.

Personally, I support the idea that each headteacher should spend the money to overcome deprivation in the way that they believe is best for their school. I accept that Estyn's evaluation tools will need to be pretty sophisticated to accommodate the many different ways that the grant is spent. Here, I think that we would agree that if banding—which does not appear to protect schools from closing, incidentally—has to remain as the measure of schools' progress, it must also be more sophisticated and it must be reformed.

Yn bersonol, cefnogaf y syniad y dylai pob pennaeth wario'r arian i oresgyn amddifadedd yn y ffordd orau i'w hysgol yn eu barn hwy. Derbyniaf y bydd angen i ddulliau gwerthuso Estyn fod yn eithaf soffistigedig i ddarparu ar gyfer y llu o wahanol ffyrdd y mae'r grant yn cael ei wario. O ran hyn, credaf y byddem yn cytuno, os oes rhaid i fandio—yr ymddengys nad yw'n diogelu ysgolion rhag cau, gyda llaw—barhau fel mesur o gynnydd ysgolion, rhaid iddo hefyd fod yn fwy soffistigedig a rhaid iddo gael ei ddiwygio.

The Liberal Democrats' new position paper is a valuable contribution to the ongoing debate on school standards, and it highlights areas of concern that are shared by us as Welsh Conservatives. We, too, have raised in this Chamber the issues of teachers' training, the curriculum, the need for support in the middle school years and Estyn's findings on the lack of support for our most able and talented, especially those from deprived backgrounds. That concerns remain for us both underlies a scepticism that the new School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 has only gone so far.

Mae papur sefyllfa newydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn gyfraniad gwerthfawr at y drafodaeth barhaus ar safonau ysgolion, ac mae'n tynnu sylw at feysydd o bryder a rennir gennym ni fel Ceidwadwyr Cymreig. Rydym ninnau hefyd wedi codi yn y Siambr hon y materion sy'n ymwneud â hyfforddi athrawon, y cwricwlwm, yr angen am gefnogaeth yn y blynyddoedd ysgol canol a chanfyddiadau Estyn ynglŷn â'r diffyg cefnogaeth i'n disgyblion mwyaf galluog a dawnus, yn enwedig y rhai o gefndiroedd difreintiedig. Mae'r ffaith bod gan y ddwy blaid bryderon o hyd yn tanlinellu'r amheuon mai dim ond hyn a hyn y mae Deddf Safonau a Threfniadaeth Ysgolion (Cymru) 2013 wedi ei gyflawni.

It is entirely fair to raise the issue of value-added trajectory in relation to banding. Tracking records for individual pupils and progress that is measured separately against individual education plans—the new independent learner plans—have been very helpful for parents and school governors responsible for the performance management of a schools headteacher and, therefore, performance management of the whole school. In some schools, where a small year of non-academic children can see a school plummet through the quartiles, tracking that shows value-added from a cohort with a low baseline would help parents and governors to understand that a school may not have been as poor as it seemed at first glance.

Mae'n gwbl deg codi mater llwybr gwerth ychwanegol mewn perthynas â bandio. Mae olrhain cofnodion ar gyfer disgyblion unigol a chynnydd sy'n cael ei fesur ar wahân yn erbyn cynlluniau addysg unigol—y cynlluniau dysgwyr annibynnol newydd—wedi bod yn ddefnyddiol iawn i rieni a llywodraethwyr ysgol sy'n gyfrifol am reoli perfformiad pennaeth ysgolion ac, felly, am reoli perfformiad yr ysgol gyfan. Mewn rhai ysgolion, lle y gall blwyddyn fach o blant nad ydynt yn academaidd beri i'r ysgol blymio drwy'r chwarteli, byddai olrhain sy'n dangos gwerth ychwanegol gan garfan â sylfaen isel yn helpu rhieni a llywodraethwyr i ddeall nad yw ysgol wedi bod mor wael ag yr ymddangosai ar yr olwg gyntaf.

So, we still believe that we need something more nuanced than the current banding system; some measure that may also be suitable for primary schools. However, the Lib Dem proposal does not address a problem that this Chamber debated in January last year, namely the concerns over the baseline assessment of children and the robustness of the child development assessment plans. Nor does the pupil deprivation grant prevent the potential for inflated value-added, which arises when the baseline assessment is wrongly conducted.

Felly, rydym yn dal i gredu bod angen rhywbeth mwy cynnil na'r system fandio bresennol; rhai mesurau a all hefyd fod yn addas ar gyfer ysgolion cynradd. Fodd bynnag, nid yw cynnig y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn mynd i'r afael â phroblem a drafodwyd yn y Siambr hon fis Ionawr y llynedd, sef y pryderon ynglŷn â'r asesiad sylfaenol o blant a chadernid cynlluniau asesu datblygiad plentyn. Nid yw'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion ychwaith yn atal y potensial ar gyfer gwerth ychwanegol chwyddedig, sy'n codi pan fydd yr asesiad sylfaenol yn cael ei gynnal yn anghywir.

I have two final points. In responding to the debate, could I ask the Minister briefly to address the total confusion regarding individual learning pathway plans? The Children and Young People Committee took evidence that suggested that pupils pretty much do not know that they have such a document, let alone know what it is supposed to achieve. The learning pathway plan is supposed to help pupils to plot their learning journey, identify targets and research learning opportunities along the way. Where a school chooses to target pupils with a pupil deprivation grant, surely the learning pathway plan should reflect that, as well as being a much more powerful piece of evidence in evaluating an individual's progress.

Mae gennyf ddau bwynt olaf. Wrth iddo ymateb i'r ddadl, a allwn ofyn i'r Gweinidog sôn ychydig am y dryswch llwyr ynghylch cynlluniau llwybr dysgu unigol? Cymerodd y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc dystiolaeth a oedd yn awgrymu nad yw disgyblion fwy neu lai yn gwybod bod ganddynt ddogfen o'r fath, heb sôn am wybod beth y disgwylir iddi ei gyflawni. Disgwylir i'r cynllun llwybr dysgu helpu disgyblion i gynllunio eu taith ddysgu, nodi targedau ac ymchwilio i gyfleoedd dysgu ar hyd y ffordd. Pan fo ysgol yn dewis targedu disgyblion â grant amddifadedd disgyblion, oni ddylai'r cynllun llwybr dysgu adlewyrchu hynny, yn ogystal â bod yn ddarn llawer mwy grymus o dystiolaeth wrth werthuso cynnydd yr unigolyn.

I would just endorse what Aled Roberts and Angela Burns said about pupils fulfilling their potential regardless of background and ability. There were some exchanges in the Chamber on the subject of the number of Oxbridge students coming from Wales. While Oxbridge is not the be all and end all, of course, it did point to a consequence of our current provision for education. For an exceptional talent to be held back by a mediocre education is just as much a source of shame as is a socially deprived child being held back by a mediocre education. It is doubly shameful when a socially deprived child is the one who has an exceptional talent.

Hoffwn ategu'r hyn a ddywedodd Aled Roberts ac Angela Burns am ddisgyblion yn cyflawni eu potensial waeth beth fo'u cefndir a'u gallu. Gwnaed rhai sylwadau yn y Siambr ynghylch nifer y myfyrwyr o Gymru sy'n mynd i Rydychen a Chaergrawnt. Er nad yw Rhydychen a Chaergrawnt yn ateb i bob dim, wrth gwrs, amlygodd un o ganlyniadau ein darpariaeth addysg bresennol. Mae gweld disgybl â dawn eithriadol yn cael ei lesteirio gan addysg gyffredin yr un mor gywilyddus â gweld plentyn sy'n ddifreintiedig yn gymdeithasol yn cael ei lesteirio gan addysg gyffredin. Mae'n gywilyddus ar ddau gyfrif os mai plentyn sy'n ddifreintiedig yn gymdeithasol yw'r un sydd â dawn eithriadol.

17:24

Mark Isherwood Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

We must allow every pupil in Wales to reach their full potential via pupil-centred intervention and support that is focused on the individual needs of each learner. Since the early years of devolution, Welsh Government funding formulas have favoured the most disadvantaged areas of Wales, and yet they generally remain the most disadvantaged areas, and too often educational underachievement has been subsidised rather than tackled. Unless the underlying causes are addressed, the money thrown at the problem simply will not deliver. When the Welsh Government launched the RAISE grant in 2006, focused on schools with the highest levels of deprivation, funding was limited to schools with 20% or more of pupils eligible for free school meals. However, this also resulted in some above-average performing schools being funded, while some of the poorest-performing schools received nothing.

Rhaid inni roi cyfle i bob disgybl yng Nghymru gyrraedd eu potensial llawn drwy ymyriadau a chymorth sy'n canolbwyntio ar ddisgyblion ac ar anghenion unigol pob dysgwr. Ers blynyddoedd cynnar datganoli, mae fformiwlâu cyllid Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ffafrio'r ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru, ac eto, yn gyffredinol, dyma'r ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig o hyd, ac yn rhy aml, yn hytrach na mynd i'r afael â thangyflawni addysgol, mae wedi cael cymhorthdal. Oni bai bod yr achosion sylfaenol yn cael sylw, ni fydd yr arian sy'n cael ei daflu at y broblem yn gwneud unrhyw wahaniaeth. Pan lansiodd Llywodraeth Cymru y grant Rhagori yn 2006, a ganolbwyntiodd ar ysgolion â'r lefelau uchaf o amddifadedd, roedd y cyllid yn cael ei gyfyngu i ysgolion lle roedd 20% neu fwy o'r disgyblion yn gymwys i gael prydau ysgol am ddim. Fodd bynnag, un canlyniad oedd bod rhai ysgolion a oedd yn perfformio'n uwch na'r cyfartaledd yn cael eu hariannu hefyd, tra bod rhai o'r ysgolion a oedd yn perfformio waethaf yn cael dim.

The pupil deprivation grant to schools in Wales, similarly aimed at reducing the link between deprivation and educational attainment, is also based on the number of children eligible for free school meals, and therefore it is essential that pupil outcomes are monitored in order that schools in receipt of the grant are held accountable for narrowing the attainment gap. We know that the most recent figures, from January 2011, show per pupil spending in Wales averaging £604 less than in England, up from a funding gap of just £58 at the time of devolution 12 years previously. This cannot simply be blamed on austerity measures resulting from economic bust and credit crunch. This Minister subsequently stated that figures for the funding gap would no longer be published, blaming education policy changes in England. However, the Association of Teachers and Lecturers said that it would be far better to publish the figures with a health warning about comparisons, and the National Union of Teachers called on the Welsh Government to publish figures for Wales even if comparisons with England could not be made. We do know that data compiled by the teaching union NASUWT last June showed that children in Wales had received 10% less money than their counterparts in England and were 12% less likely to achieve top GCSE grades.

Mae'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion i ysgolion yng Nghymru, sydd hefyd yn anelu at leihau'r cysylltiad rhwng amddifadedd a chyrhaeddiad addysgol, hefyd yn seiliedig ar nifer y plant sy'n gymwys i gael prydau ysgol am ddim, ac felly mae'n hanfodol bod canlyniadau disgyblion yn cael eu monitro er mwyn sicrhau bod yr ysgolion sy'n cael y grant yn cael eu dwyn i gyfrif am gau'r bwlch o ran cyrhaeddiad. Gwyddom fod y ffigurau diweddaraf, o fis Ionawr 2011, yn dangos bod gwariant fesul disgybl yng Nghymru ar gyfartaledd £604 yn llai nag yn Lloegr, o gymharu â bwlch cyllido o £58 yn unig ar adeg datganoli 12 mlynedd ynghynt. Ni ellir beio'r mesurau caledi o ganlyniad i'r dirwasgiad economaidd a'r wasgfa gredyd am hyn. Dywedodd y Gweinidog hwn wedyn na fyddai'r ffigurau ar gyfer y bwlch cyllido yn cael eu cyhoeddi mwyach, gan feio newidiadau ym mholisi addysg yn Lloegr. Fodd bynnag, dywedodd Cymdeithas yr Athrawon a'r Darlithwyr y byddai'n llawer gwell pe bai'r ffigurau yn cael eu cyhoeddi gyda rhybudd iechyd am gymariaethau, a galwodd Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Athrawon ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gyhoeddi ffigurau Cymru, hyd yn oed os nad oedd modd gwneud cymariaethau â Lloegr. Gwyddom fod y data a gasglwyd gan yr undeb athrawon Cymdeithas Genedlaethol yr Ysgolfeistri ac Undeb yr Athrawesau fis Mehefin diwethaf wedi dangos bod plant yng Nghymru wedi cael 10% yn llai o arian na'u cyfoedion yn Lloegr a'u bod 12% yn llai tebygol o ennill y graddau TGAU uchaf.

We also know that the postcode lottery in per-pupil school funding within Wales remains huge, with a £955 gap last year between Denbighshire at the top and Caerphilly at the bottom, with Flintshire's £615 per pupil gap second from bottom. We must hope that the Programme for International Student Assessment report due out later this year shows an improvement on its last report, when Wales ranked below average in science, maths and reading—worse than previously in every category, and the worst in the UK. It is now a decade since the 'Lost Children of Wales' report found that young people and Welsh business were looking for a transformation in 14-19 education that would focus on the development of leadership, teamwork, communication and creativity. This research found that we must remove the wall between work and what is taught in school, and that the curriculum should be taught in a work-related context. It concluded that the 14-19 agenda was not being addressed by the then Welsh Government, but instead of acting on that report's evidence, that Government buried it, with dire consequences for the most vulnerable young people in Wales.

Gwyddom hefyd fod y loteri cod post o ran arian fesul disgybl i ysgolion yng Nghymru yn parhau'n enfawr, gyda bwlch o £955 y llynedd rhwng sir Ddinbych ar y brig a Chaerffili ar y gwaelod, gyda bwlch fesul disgybl sir y Fflint, sef £615, yn ail o'r gwaelod. Rhaid inni obeithio y bydd adroddiad y Rhaglen Ryngwladol Asesu Myfyrwyr a fydd ar gael yn ddiweddarach eleni yn dangos gwelliant ers ei hadroddiad diwethaf, pan oedd Cymru yn is na'r cyfartaledd mewn gwyddoniaeth, mathemateg a darllen—yn waeth nag o'r blaen ym mhob categori, a'r waethaf yn y DU. Mae degawd wedi mynd heibio bellach ers i adroddiad 'Plant Coll Cymru' ganfod bod pobl ifanc a busnesau yng Nghymru yn chwilio am drawsnewidiad mewn addysg 14-19 a fyddai'n canolbwyntio ar ddatblygu arweinyddiaeth, gwaith tîm, cyfathrebu a chreadigrwydd. Canfu'r ymchwil hon fod yn rhaid inni chwalu'r mur rhwng gwaith a'r hyn a addysgir yn yr ysgol, ac y dylai'r cwricwlwm gael ei addysgu mewn cyd-destun sy'n gysylltiedig â gwaith. Daeth i'r casgliad nad oedd yr agenda 14-19 yn cael sylw gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar y pryd, ond yn hytrach na gweithredu ar dystiolaeth yr adroddiad hwnnw, cafodd ei gladdu gan y Llywodraeth, gyda chanlyniadau dybryd i'r bobl ifanc fwyaf agored i niwed yng Nghymru.

Previous 'Times Educational Supplement' research showed that at the school with the highest proportion of free school meals in England and Wales with 83%, 59% achieved five GCSEs at grades A to C, whereas at the Swansea school with the highest proportion of pupils in receipt of free school meals in Wales, with 62%, just 14% then achieved 5 GCSEs at grades A to C. It is complex.

Dangosodd ymchwil gan y 'Times Educational Supplement' yn y gorffennol i'r ysgol a oedd â'r gyfran uchaf o brydau ysgol am ddim yng Nghymru a Lloegr, sef 83%, gyflawni 59% o bum TGAU gradd A i C, ond yn yr ysgol yn Abertawe â'r gyfran uchaf o ddisgyblion a oedd yn cael prydau ysgol am ddim yng Nghymru, sef 62%, dim ond 14% a gyflawnodd 5 TGAU gradd A i C. Mae'n gymhleth.

Estyn has previously confirmed that successful schools in disadvantaged areas do well by doing the same things in general terms as all other successful schools. These schools tend to have high expectations in both standards and behaviour, and do not allow staff to use a relatively high proportion of pupils entitled to free school meals as an excuse for low performance. They also pay substantial attention to developing social and emotional skills and improving pupils' confidence and self-esteem. We must break the link between educational underachievement and poverty. We must have high aspirations for pupils wherever they live, and apply target measures to underachievement wherever we find it. We must champion the many headteachers who argue that the life chances of pupils should not be written off because of their geographical location.

Mae Estyn wedi cadarnhau o'r blaen bod ysgolion llwyddiannus mewn ardaloedd dan anfantais yn gwneud yn dda drwy wneud yr un pethau yn gyffredinol â phob ysgol lwyddiannus arall. Mae'r ysgolion hyn yn tueddu i fod â disgwyliadau uchel o ran safonau ac ymddygiad, ac nid ydynt yn caniatáu i staff ddefnyddio'r gyfran gymharol uchel o ddisgyblion sydd â hawl i gael prydau ysgol am ddim fel esgus dros berfformiad isel. Maent hefyd yn rhoi cryn sylw i ddatblygu sgiliau cymdeithasol ac emosiynol a gwella hyder a hunan-barch y disgyblion. Rhaid inni dorri'r cysylltiad rhwng tangyflawni addysgol a thlodi. Rhaid inni fod â dyheadau uchel ar gyfer disgyblion lle bynnag y maent yn byw, a defnyddio mesurau targed ar gyfer tangyflawni lle bynnag rydym yn dod ar ei draws. Rhaid inni gefnogi'r llu o benaethiaid sy'n dadlau na ddylid dibrisio cyfleoedd bywyd disgyblion oherwydd eu lleoliad daearyddol.

17:29 **Leighton Andrews** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau / The Minister for Education and Skills

I established an objective to break the link between poverty and poor attainment as one of our three priorities alongside literacy and numeracy. That is the focus of the department's work. The reality is that the best schools already track the performance of individual pupils, and they do not just track it; they have intervention plans in place that pick up and identify precisely what needs to be done by the young people and by their teachers to ensure that they get the grades that they are capable of achieving. Of course, it is important that we start with high expectations and aspirations for all pupils. Research by Estyn, as Peter Black said, and the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, has shown that, in some schools, staff expectations of pupils are simply not high enough. We are aware of that. That is why leadership is key and why we have placed such an emphasis on leadership within the system.

Pennais amcan y dylid torri'r cysylltiad rhwng tlodi a chyrhaeddiad gwael fel un o'n tair blaenoriaeth ochr yn ochr â llythrennedd a rhifedd. Dyna ffocws gwaith yr adran. Y gwir amdani yw bod yr ysgolion gorau eisoes yn olrhain perfformiad disgyblion unigol, ac nid dim ond ei olrhain a wnânt; mae ganddynt gynlluniau ymyrryd ar waith sy'n nodi'n union yr hyn sydd angen ei wneud gan y bobl ifanc a chan eu hathrawon er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn cael y graddau y gallant eu hennill. Wrth gwrs, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn dechrau gyda disgwyliadau a dyheadau uchel ar gyfer pob disgybl. Mae ymchwil gan Estyn, fel y dywedodd Peter Black, a Sefydliad Joseph Rowntree, wedi dangos, mewn rhai ysgolion, nad yw disgwyliadau staff o ddisgyblion yn ddigon uchel. Rydym yn ymwybodol o hynny. Dyna pam mae arweinyddiaeth yn allweddol a pham rydym wedi rhoi cymaint o bwyslais ar arweinyddiaeth o fewn y system.

There has been a tendency in this debate, certainly from the Liberal Democrats, to underemphasise the issue of the percentages of young people gaining five good GCSEs—five A* to C grade GCSEs, including English or Welsh and maths. Aled Roberts said that we focus too much on that objective. I am afraid that I think we have focused too little on that objective. The evidence is that, with the right systems in place, more of our schools can do better.

Bu tuedd yn y ddadl hon, yn sicr gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, i danbrisio mater canrannau'r bobl ifanc sy'n ennill pum TGAU da— pum TGAU A* i C, gan gynnwys Saesneg neu Gymraeg a mathemateg. Dywedodd Aled Roberts ein bod yn canolbwyntio gormod ar yr amcan hwnnw. Ofnaf nad ydym wedi canolbwyntio ddigon ar yr amcan hwnnw. Mae'r dystiolaeth yn dangos y gall mwy o'n hysgolion, gyda'r systemau cywir ar waith, wneud yn well.

I am afraid that evidence of the Liberal Democrats' performance in Cardiff Council over recent years shows that they allowed schools to fail their pupils. If you look at some of those schools and at the performance of, for example, Willows High School, you will see that, until the recent headteacher came in and did a lot to lift standards, that school, I am afraid, was doing appallingly compared with what it should have been achieving for those young people.

Mae arnaf ofn bod tystiolaeth o berfformiad y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yng Nghyngor Caerdydd dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf yn dangos iddynt ganiatáu i ysgolion wneud cam â'u disgyblion. Os edrychwch ar rai o'r ysgolion hynny ac ar berfformiad, er enghraifft, Ysgol Uwchradd Willows, fe welwch, nes i'r pennaeth yn ddiweddar gyrraedd a gwneud llawer i godi safonau, fod yr ysgol honno, mae arnaf ofn, yn gwneud yn ofnadwy o'i chymharu â'r hyn y dylai fod wedi bod yn ei gyflawni dros y bobl ifanc hynny.

I think that we have made progress. In Cardiff, there is a very committed new Labour administration with a cabinet member who has really got a grip on what needs to be done to turn education around. I will not give up on this as a target for our system. We should, throughout Wales, be raising the number and percentage of young people who are achieving five good GCSEs, including English or Welsh and maths. We can do that. Where leadership is going in in the schools, that is being achieved.

Credaf ein bod wedi gwneud cynnydd. Yng Nghaerdydd, mae gweinyddiaeth Lafur newydd ymroddedig iawn gydag aelod cabinet sydd yn wir wedi mynd i'r afael â'r hyn sydd angen ei wneud i weddnewid addysg. Ni roddaf y gorau i'r hyn fel targed ar gyfer ein system. Dylem, ledled Cymru, fod yn codi nifer a chanran y bobl ifanc sy'n cyflawni pum TGAU da, gan gynnwys Saesneg neu Gymraeg a mathemateg. Gallwn wneud hynny. Lle ceir arweinyddiaeth yn yr ysgolion, mae hynny'n cael ei gyflawni.

I will certainly not give up on our banding system, which was a manifesto commitment. Sixty-one out of the 79 schools in bands 4 and 5 saw increases in the numbers of young people getting five good GCSEs from A* to C, including English or Welsh and maths. There was an increase from 36% to 41% in band 5 and an increase from 41% to 46% in band 4. There were significant increases in performance there.

Yn sicr, ni fwriadaf roi'r gorau i'n system fandio, a oedd yn ymrwymiad maniffesto. Mewn 61 o'r 79 o ysgolion ym mandiau 4 a 5 gwelwyd cynnydd yn nifer y bobl ifanc a enillodd bum gradd TGAU dda o A * i C, gan gynnwys Saesneg neu Gymraeg a mathemateg. Cafwyd cynnydd o 36% i 41% ym mand 5 a chynnydd o 41% i 46% ym mand 4. Cafwyd cynnydd sylweddol mewn perfformiad.

I agree with those, including the Plaid Cymru and Conservative spokespeople, who have said that we need further analysis of the way in which the pupil deprivation grant is being used. Following the example of my colleague the Member for the Vale of Clwyd, I have written to every school in my own constituency asking how they are using the pupil deprivation grant. I have had reports from them about how it is being used. It is being used to target and support young people with literacy and numeracy needs and to focus on issues such as attendance, which was raised by my colleague the Member for Cardiff Central in her contribution.

Cytunaf â'r rhai hynny, gan gynnwys y llefarwyr dros Blaid Cymru a'r Ceidwadwyr, a ddywedodd fod angen dadansoddi ymhellach y modd y mae'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn cael ei ddefnyddio. Yn dilyn esiampl fy nghyd-Aelod, yr Aelod dros Ddyffryn Clwyd, rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at bob ysgol yn fy etholaeth i ofyn sut y maent yn defnyddio'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion. Rwyf wedi cael adroddiadau ganddynt ar y ffordd y mae'n cael ei ddefnyddio. Mae'n cael ei ddefnyddio i dargedu a chefnogi pobl ifanc sydd ag anghenion llythrennedd a rhifedd ac i ganolbwyntio ar faterion megis presenoldeb, a godwyd gan fy nghyd-Aelod, yr Aelod dros Ganol Caerdydd yn ei chyfraniad hithau.

Schools are being very creative and imaginative in the way in which they use that funding. What we do not yet know, however, is how the use of that funding is then resulting in specific improvements in performance for the young people for whom it is meant to be targeted. I agreed with what Mark Isherwood said—unusually—in respect of previous examples. We had the RAISE grant in the past and we know that where it was used well it made a difference, but we know it was not consistently used well.

Mae ysgolion yn defnyddio'r arian hwnnw mewn ffordd greadigol a dychmygus iawn. Yr hyn na wyddom eto, fodd bynnag, yw sut y mae'r defnydd o'r arian hwnnw yn arwain at welliannau penodol mewn perfformiad ar gyfer y bobl ifanc y bwriedir iddo gael ei dargedu atynt. Cytunais â'r hyn a ddywedodd Mark Isherwood—sy'n beth anarferol—ynghylch enghreifftiau blaenorol. Cafwyd y grant Rhagori yn y gorffennol a gwyddom iddo wneud gwahaniaeth lle y cafodd ei ddefnyddio'n dda, ond gwyddom na chafodd ei ddefnyddio'n gyson.

I also think that it is important for people to understand the difference between the banding system and an Estyn inspection. Estyn inspections take place every six years. They look across a range of issues to do with the performance of a school, not simply the academic performance. There will be, from time to time, differences in assessments and sometimes it will depend on when the inspection cycle falls. Estyn's inspection of Treorchy Comprehensive School in my own constituency was referred to. I suspect that I know that school rather better than the Member who raised the point. It is an excellent school; it is doing well. However, it is clear that there were certain challenges that it faced within the teaching of certain subjects. This is something that the headteacher himself would accept and which I and my officials have discussed with him.

Credaf hefyd ei bod yn bwysig i bobl ddeall y gwahaniaeth rhwng y system fandio ac arolygiad gan Estyn. Cynhelir arolygiadau Estyn bob chwe blynedd. Maent yn ystyried ystod o faterion sy'n ymwneud â pherfformiad ysgol, nid dim ond y perfformiad academaidd. O bryd i'w gilydd, bydd gwahaniaethau mewn asesiadau ac weithiau bydd yn dibynnu ar amseriad y cylch arolygu. Cyfeiriwyd at arolygiad Estyn o Ysgol Gyfun Treorci yn fy etholaeth i. Credaf fy mod yn adnabod yr ysgol honno yn well na'r Aelod a gododd y pwynt. Mae'n ysgol ragorol; mae'n gwneud yn dda. Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg ei bod yn wynebu heriau penodol o ran addysgu rhai pynciau. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth y byddai'r pennaeth ei hun yn ei dderbyn ac yr wyf finnau a'm swyddogion wedi ei drafod gydag ef.

We have set out for schools what has worked well over the last year or two in terms of the teaching of maths and English at secondary schools. We are putting in place support for schools in precisely the areas that we see as priorities. The literacy and numeracy framework, which rolls out from years 2 to 9, will reinforce that, and the reading tests commence over the next month. They will help teachers to diagnose performance and identify precisely what has to be done for each individual pupil and they will enable them to build up progress for those individuals during the course of their time in schools.

Rydym wedi nodi ar gyfer ysgolion yr hyn sydd wedi gweithio'n dda dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf neu ddwy o ran addysgu mathemateg a Saesneg mewn ysgolion uwchradd. Rydym yn rhoi cymorth i ysgolion yn yr union feysydd a ystyriwn yn flaenoriaethau. Bydd y fframwaith llythrennedd a rhifedd, sy'n cael ei gyflwyno o flynyddoedd 2 i 9, yn atgyfnerthu hynny, ac mae'r profion darllen yn dechrau yn ystod y mis nesaf. Byddant yn helpu athrawon i ddadansoddi perfformiad a nodi'n union yr hyn y mae'n rhaid ei wneud ar gyfer pob disgybl unigol a byddant yn eu galluogi i helpu'r unigolion hynny i wneud cynnydd yn ystod eu hamser yn yr ysgol.

We have the policies in place. We also have the toolkits to provide support developed by organisations such as the Sutton Trust, which have given clear evidence of what really works in terms of turning around performance, and particularly improving the performance of individuals who face particular challenges. What we still have to do in Wales is ensure that best practice is spread between schools. That is where the consortia are now getting a grip. That is being rolled out by the system leaders that are being employed in particular consortia. There is evidence on the ground that that is starting to make a difference.

Mae'r polisïau ar waith gennym. Rydym hefyd wedi paratoi'r pecynnau cymorth i roi cymorth a ddatblygwyd gan sefydliadau megis Ymddiriedolaeth Sutton, sydd wedi rhoi tystiolaeth glir o'r hyn sy'n gweithio o ran gweddnewid perfformiad, ac yn enwedig gwella perfformiad unigolion sy'n wynebu heriau penodol. Yr hyn y mae'n rhaid inni ei wneud o hyd yng Nghymru yw sicrhau bod arfer gorau yn cael ei ledaenu rhwng ysgolion. Dyna'r maes y mae'r consortia bellach yn mynd i'r afael ag ef. Mae hynny'n cael ei gyflwyno gan yr arweinwyr system sy'n cael eu cyflogi mewn consortia penodol. Mae tystiolaeth ar lawr gwlad bod hynny'n dechrau gwneud gwahaniaeth.

On today's amendments, we will be supporting amendments 1 and 2; we will not be supporting amendment 3; we will be supporting our own amendment 4; we will not be supporting amendment 5; we will be supporting amendments 6, 7 and 10; and we will not be supporting amendments 8 and 9.

O ran gwelliannau heddiw, byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliannau 1 a 2; ni fyddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 3; byddwn yn cefnogi ein gwelliant 4 eu hunain; ni fyddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 5; byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliannau 6, 7 a 10; ac ni fyddwn yn cefnogi gwelliannau 8 a 9.

We will not endorse the call today for further investment in the pupil deprivation grant. We are not going to allow every motion discussed on education or any other subject in this Chamber to be used as a devise to pre-empt the proper route of budget discussions. That is the way that we will take forward any commitments on finance.

Ni fyddwn yn cefnogi'r alwad heddiw am fuddsoddiad pellach yn y grant amddifadedd disgyblion. Ni fwriadwn ganiatáu i bob cynnig a drafodir ar addysg neu unrhyw bwnc arall yn y Siambr hon gael ei ddefnyddio fel dyfais i achub y blaen ar lwybr priodol trafodaethau ar y gyllideb. Dyna'r ffordd y byddwn yn gweithredu ar unrhyw ymrwymiadau ynglŷn â chyllid.

I have made clear our position. We believe that individual development plans are critical to individual pupils, but the best schools already have them.

Rwyf wedi egluro ein safbwynt. Credwn fod cynlluniau datblygu unigol yn hanfodol i ddisgyblion unigol, ond mae'r ysgolion gorau yn eu paratoi eisoes.

17:37

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on Kirsty Williams to reply to the debate.

Galwaf ar Kirsty Williams i ymateb i'r ddadl.

17:38

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you, Presiding Officer. I thank everybody who has contributed to the debate for their contributions and the tone in which they were made. The Minister's closing statement sums it up for the Welsh Liberal Democrats: yes, the best schools have that individual tracking system, but we want all our schools to have that individual pupil tracking system. It has been proven that it works and drives up achievement.

Diolch ichi, Lywydd. Diolch i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl am eu cyfraniadau ac am naws y cyfraniadau hynny. Mae'r datganiad i gloi gan y Gweinidog yn dweud y cyfan ym marn Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru: ie, mae'r ysgolion gorau wedi sefydlu system olrhain unigol, ond rydym am i'n holl ysgolion ddefnyddio'r system olrhain unigol honno i ddisgyblion. Profwyd ei bod yn llwyddo ac yn gwella cyflawniad.

In opening the debate today, we were reminded by Aled Roberts once again of the ongoing blight that we have in Wales of the link between levels of family income on pupils' educational attainment. He said that perhaps we cannot, as it is impossible, to find a system of guaranteeing equality of outcome, but it should be possible to design a system that guarantees equality of opportunity.

Wrth agor y ddadl heddiw, fe'n hatgoffwyd gan Aled Roberts unwaith eto o'r broblem o hyd sydd gennym yng Nghymru o ran y cysylltiad rhwng lefelau incwm teuluoedd ar gyrhaeddiad addysgol disgyblion. Dywedodd efallai nad oes modd, gan ei bod yn amhosibl dod o hyd i system o warantu canlyniadau cyfartal, ond dylai fod yn bosibl llunio system sy'n sicrhau cyfle cyfartal.

I thank Angela Burns for her contribution. As my colleague said, we will be accepting amendment 1 in this debate, but I regret that she and her Conservative colleagues cannot embrace the principle behind the pupil deprivation grant in the same way that her colleagues in England have. She is right; there are children from poorer backgrounds that are stellar, but, from my perspective, there simply are not enough of them. We need a system—and I believe that the pupil deprivation grant is that system—that will allow many more of our children from poorer backgrounds to be stellar.

Hoffwn ddiolch i Angela Burns am ei chyfraniad. Fel y dywedodd fy nghyd-Aelod, byddwn yn derbyn gwelliant 1 yn y ddadl hon, ond gresynaf na all hi na'i chyd-Aelodau Ceidwadol groesawu egwyddor y grant amddifadedd disgyblion yn yr un modd ag y gwnaeth ei chyd-Aelodau yn Lloegr. Mae'n llygad ei lle; mae plant o gefndiroedd tlotach sy'n serennu, ond, o'm safbwynt i, yn syml, nid oes digon ohonynt. Mae angen system—a chredaf mai'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion yw'r system honno—a fydd yn rhoi cyfle i lawer mwy o'n plant o gefndiroedd tlotach serennu.

She was right to have concern for the middle. That is why our emphasis today—and something that she echoed—is on the individual child, because every child has the right to have their potential identified, then progressed and looked at to make sure. Therefore, whether you are in the lower attainment categories, a high-flyer or whether you find yourself in the middle, you have a right to have your abilities assessed and to have that tracked throughout your education system. We believe that this system does just that. It protects those who are in danger of falling through the middle. Special educational needs can, of course, be accounted for in that individual-focused system.

Roedd yn briodol bod ganddi bryder am y garfan yn y canol. Dyna pam mae ein pwyslais heddiw—a rhywbeth a ategodd—ar y plentyn unigol, oherwydd mae gan bob plentyn yr hawl i gael ei botensial wedi'i nodi, ac yna'i ddatblygu a'i ystyried er mwyn gwneud yn siŵr. Felly, pa un a ydych yn y categorïau cyrhaeddiad is, yn un o'r goreuon neu yn y canol, mae gennych hawl i gael asesiad o'ch gallu ac i hynny gael ei olrhain drwy gydol eich system addysg. Credwn fod y system hon yn gwneud hynny i'r dim. Mae'n diogelu'r rhai sydd mewn perygl o syrthio drwy'r canol. Gall anghenion addysgol arbennig, wrth gwrs, gael eu hystyried yn y system honno sy'n canolbwyntio ar unigolion.

I am grateful to you for your comments in acknowledging that the banding system is here, so let us make it the best banding system it can be by having it refined. Simon, I welcome your contribution this afternoon. While we cannot support all the Plaid amendments, we welcome very much the tone of the contribution. You are right to say that it is all our responsibility here; there is no dodging this particular challenge. We have the tools and the capabilities in Wales to get it right, and it is incumbent upon us to do just that. Simon drew on his experience of the system in Ceredigion. I have seen that at first hand in my local high school, where we have managed to attract a headteacher from a Ceredigion high school, whose first step in his new position was to introduce a pupil tracking system that was not there previously. That pupil tracking system and his commitment to looking at each individual child's achievements is the very reason that my daughter will go to that school, despite some of the negative publicity surrounding the school and other aspects—it is because of his commitment to look at what is right for the individual and to ensure that she fulfils her full potential.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar ichi am eich sylwadau yn cydnabod y bydd y system fandio yn parhau, felly gadewch inni sicrhau ein bod yn creu'r system fandio orau bosibl drwy ei mireinio. Simon, croesawaf eich cyfraniad y prynhawn yma. Er na allwn gefnogi pob un o welliannau Plaid Cymru, croesawn yn fawr iawn naws y cyfraniad. Rydych yn llygad eich lle i ddweud mai ni yma sy'n gyfrifol am y cyfan; nid oes modd osgoi'r her arbennig hon. Mae gennym yr adnoddau a'r galluoedd yng Nghymru i gael pethau'n iawn, ac mae'n ddyletswydd arnom i wneud hynny. Cyfeiriodd Simon at ei brofiad o'r system yng Ngheredigion. Rwyf wedi gweld hynny drosof fy hun yn fy ysgol uwchradd leol, lle rydym wedi llwyddo i ddenu pennaeth o ysgol uwchradd yng Ngheredigion, a gyflwynodd, fel ei weithred gyntaf yn ei swydd newydd, system olrhain disgyblion nad oedd ar waith o'r blaen. Y system honno o olrhain disgyblion ynghyd â'i ymrwymiad i edrych ar gyflawniadau pob plentyn unigol yw'r union reswm pam y bydd fy merch yn mynd i'r ysgol honno, er gwaethaf ychydig o gyhoeddusrwydd negyddol am yr ysgol ac agweddau eraill—oherwydd ei ymrwymiad i edrych ar yr hyn sy'n iawn i'r unigolyn a sicrhau ei bod yn cyflawni ei llawn botensial.

Jenny Rathbone says that having five A* grades is no disappointment. It would be a disappointment if the child was capable of getting 10, Jenny. That is the whole point of this debate. Five A* grades is not a disappointment if that is the very best the child could do. It is a disappointment if the child is capable of getting 10. I was somewhat bemused—not for the first time—by Jenny's contribution to the Chamber, in that she spent a great deal of time talking about the positive effects and the very creative ways in which headteachers in her constituency are using the pupil deprivation grant and making a real difference to those children in the schools, and yet she cannot support any more money going into that scheme. That is not the first time that Labour has had a problem with clause 4.

Mae Jenny Rathbone yn dweud nad yw ennill pum gradd A* yn siom. Byddai'n siom pe bai'r plentyn yn gallu ennill 10, Jenny. Dyna union ddiben y ddadl hon. Nid yw pum gradd A* yn siom os mai dyna'r gorau y gallai'r plentyn ei wneud. Mae'n siom os yw'r plentyn yn gallu ennill 10. Synnais braidd—nid am y tro cyntaf—at gyfraniad Jenny yn y Siambr, yn yr ystyr iddi dreulio llawer iawn o amser yn sôn am yr effeithiau cadarnhaol a'r ffyrdd creadigol iawn y mae penaethiaid yn ei hetholaeth yn defnyddio'r grant amddifadedd disgyblion ac yn gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i'r plant hynny yn yr ysgolion, ac eto ni all gefnogi'r cynnig i roi rhagor o arian yn y cynllun. Nid dyna'r tro cyntaf y mae Llafur wedi cael problem gyda chymal 4.

We acknowledge Suzy Davies's concerns about assessment. Again, this is one of the reasons we are proposing what we are in this system. We need those assessments to be based on reality and to be open and transparent, and to not have teachers under pressure because of an inflationary system. We need to get those base assessments right.

Rydym yn cydnabod pryderon Suzy Davies ynghylch asesu. Unwaith eto, dyma un o'r rhesymau pam rydym yn cynnig yr hyn a wnawn yn y system hon. Mae angen i'r asesiadau hynny fod yn seiliedig ar realiti a bod yn agored ac yn dryloyw, a pheidio â rhoi athrawon o dan bwysau oherwydd system chwyddiannol. Mae angen inni sicrhau bod yr asesiadau sylfaenol hynny'n iawn.

Mark, I could not agree with you more. What we need more than anything is high expectations: from us as Assembly Members of what Welsh education can deliver; from those people in our education authorities that are supposed to provide the strategic leadership at a local level; from our school leaders and senior management teams; from individual teachers who find themselves in front of classrooms; and from parents. It is sometimes depressing to see the ability in so many of our communities to say, 'Never mind, that is the way it has to be'. It does not have to be that way; we can have high expectations individually for our children and collectively in communities.

Mark, cytunaf yn llwyr â chi. Yr hyn sydd ei angen arnom yn fwy na dim yw disgwyliadau uchel: ar ein rhan ni fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad o'r hyn y gall addysg yng Nghymru ei gyflawni; ar ran y bobl hynny yn ein hawdurdodau addysg a ddylai roi'r arweinyddiaeth strategol yn lleol; ar ran ein harweinwyr ysgolion a'n huwch dimau rheoli; ar ran athrawon unigol sy'n sefyll o flaen dosbarthiadau, ac ar ran rhieni. Weithiau mae'n ddigalon gweld y gallu sydd gan gymaint o'n cymunedau i ddweud, 'Peidiwch â phoeni, fel yna y mae'n rhaid i bethau fod'. Nid oes rhaid i hynny fod yn wir, gallwn gael disgwyliadau uchel yn unigol ar gyfer ein plant ac ar y cyd mewn cymunedau.

I will conclude by referring to the Minister's comments. It is not surprising that he felt the need to have a swipe at the Liberal Democrats. It was the Liberal Democrat administration that appointed that new headteacher in Willows High School that is doing such a good job for its pupils. However, I am concerned that, once again, he has settled himself on this mantra of five GCSEs being the be all and end all. Yes, of course they are important, but if you are that child who only ends up with those five GCSEs so that the school can tick the box, when you should have ended up with six, seven or eight, then this system has failed you. What about the pupil with the best will in the world and with the most inspiring teachers in the classroom who will only be able to aspire to two or three GCSEs? Are we saying that we will write them off and not care about their education and not give them the individual attention that they deserve because they will not be able to reach the Government's own stated goal of what success in a Welsh school looks like? That is why we will remain committed to a principle that looks at developing systems that treat all our children as individuals and mark success not as attaining five A grades at GCSE, but on whether they have reached the full potential that was identified in them when they were assessed when they went into primary school and when they were assessed again when they entered secondary school. If we can get all of our pupils achieving what they are capable of, that is what a successful Welsh education system will look like.

Rwyf am gloi drwy gyfeirio at sylwadau'r Gweinidog. Nid yw'n syndod iddo deimlo awydd i feirniadu'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Gweinyddiaeth y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a benododd y pennaeth newydd hwnnw yn Ysgol Uwchradd Willows sy'n gwneud gwaith mor dda i'w disgyblion. Fodd bynnag, pryderaf, unwaith eto, ei fod wedi ymfodloni ar y mantra hwn mai pum TGAU yw'r unig nod. Ie, wrth gwrs eu bod yn bwysig, ond os mai chi yw'r plentyn hwnnw sy'n ennill pum TGAU yn syml er mwyn i'r ysgol roi tic yn y blwch, er y dylech fod wedi ennill chwech, saith neu wyth, yna mae'r system hon wedi methu. Beth am y disgybl gyda phob ewyllys da a chyda'r athrawon mwyaf ysbrydoledig yn yr ystafell ddosbarth na fydd ond yn gallu anelu at ddwy neu dair TGAU? A ydym yn dweud y byddwn yn eu diystyru ac yn peidio â phoeni am eu haddysg, ac na fyddwn yn rhoi'r sylw unigol y maent yn ei haeddu gan na fyddant yn gallu cyrraedd nod datganedig y Llywodraeth ei hun o'r hyn sy'n gyfystyr â llwyddiant mewn ysgol yng Nghymru? Dyna pam y byddwn yn parhau i ymrwymo i egwyddor sy'n edrych ar ddatblygu systemau sy'n trin ein holl blant fel unigolion ac yn mesur llwyddiant nid ar sail ennill pum TGAU gradd A, ond ar ba un a ydynt wedi cyrraedd y potensial llawn a nodwyd ar eu cyfer pan gawsant eu hasesu ar ôl dechrau yn yr ysgol gynradd a phan gawsant eu hasesu eto ar ôl mynd i'r ysgol uwchradd. Os gallwn gael pob un o'n disgyblion i gyflawni'r hyn a allant, dyna'r hyn a fydd yn system addysg lwyddiannus i Gymru.

17:45

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Does any Member object? I see that there is objection. Therefore, I will defer all voting on this item until voting time.

Y cynnig yw y dylid derbyn y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad. Felly, gohiriaf bob pleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

The Business Committee agreed yesterday that voting would take place before the short debate. Is everyone content that we move straight to the votes? I see that you are. Therefore, we will move straight to voting time.

Cytunodd y Pwyllgor Busnes ddoe y byddai'r pleidleisio yn digwydd cyn y ddadl fer. A yw pawb yn fodlon ein bod yn symud yn syth at y pleidleisio? Gwelaf eich bod. Felly, byddwn yn symud yn syth at y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

Cyfnod Pleidleisio

Voting Time

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5216.

Result of the vote on motion NDM5216.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig: O blaid 38, Yn erbyn 12, Ymatal 0.

Motion agreed: For 38, Against 12, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5224.

Result of the vote on motion NDM5224.

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig: O blaid 9, Yn erbyn 41, Ymatal 0.

Motion not agreed: For 9, Against 41, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 1 i NDM5224.

Result of the vote on amendment 1 to NDM5224.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 16, Yn erbyn 34, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 16, Against 34, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 2 i NDM5224.

Result of the vote on amendment 2 to NDM5224.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 16, Yn erbyn 34, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 16, Against 34, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 3 i NDM5224.

Result of the vote on amendment 3 to NDM5224.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 26, Yn erbyn 16, Ymatal 8.

Amendment agreed: For 26, Against 16, Abstain 8.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 4 i NDM5224.

Result of the vote on amendment 4 to NDM5224.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 16, Yn erbyn 26, Ymatal 8.

Amendment not agreed: For 16, Against 26, Abstain 8.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 5 i NDM5224.

Result of the vote on amendment 5 to NDM5224.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 16, Yn erbyn 34, Ymatal 0.

Amendment not agreed: For 16, Against 34, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 6 i NDM5224.

Result of the vote on amendment 6 to NDM5224.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 46, Yn erbyn 4, Ymatal 0.

Amendment agreed: For 46, Against 4, Abstain 0.

Cynnig NDM5224 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Motion NDM5224 as amended:

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i roi'r cylch gwaith i'r Comisiwn ar Lywodraethu Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus o fynd i'r afael â'r diffyg atebolrwydd democrataidd presennol yn y GIG drwy ystyried:

Calls on the Welsh government to remit the Commission on Public Service Governance to address the current lack of democratic accountability within the NHS by considering:

a) etholiadau uniongyrchol i Fyrddau Iechyd Lleol;

a) direct elections to Local Health Boards;

b) goruchwylio democrataidd o drefniadau cydweithio a chyllideb gyfun rhwng Byrddau Iechyd ac awdurdodau lleol;

b) democratic oversight of joint working and pooled budget arrangements between Health Boards and local authorities;

c) ethol defnyddwyr gwasanaethau i Gynghorau Iechyd Cymuned; a

c) the election of service users to Community Health Councils; and

d) rôl mudiadau'r trydydd sector i wella atebolrwydd y GIG i bobl Cymru.

d) the role of third sector organisations in improving the accountability of the NHS to the people of Wales.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5224 fel y'i diwygiwyd.

Result of the vote on motion NDM5224 as amended.

Derbyniwyd cynnig NDM5224 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 50, Yn erbyn 0, Ymatal 0.

Motion NDM5224 as amended agreed: For 50, Against 0, Abstain 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5228.

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig: O blaid 4, Yn erbyn 44, Ymatal 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 1 i NDM5228.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 50, Yn erbyn 0, Ymatal 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 2 i NDM5228.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 50, Yn erbyn 0, Ymatal 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 3 i NDM5228.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 12, Yn erbyn 38, Ymatal 0.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar welliant 4 i NDM5228.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant: O blaid 26, Yn erbyn 24, Ymatal 0.

Cafodd gwelliannau 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 a 10 eu dad-ddethol.

Cynnig NDM5228 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. Yn credu bod yn rhaid i gymorth i safonau ysgolion yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol ganolbwyntio ar alluogi pob disgybl ni waeth beth fo'i gefndir na'i allu i gyrraedd ei lawn botensial a rhoi'r pwer i ysgolion a chyrff addysgol ysgogi cynnydd mewn safonau.

2. Yn nodi bod dadansoddiad gan y Sefydliad Materion Cymreig yn pwysleisio y gellir codi safonau mewn ysgolion ar sail disgyblion unigol pan fydd ysgolion yn canolbwyntio ar drywydd eu disgyblion gymaint ag ar eu safon gyrhaeddiad absoliwt, gyda'r defnydd priodol o werthuso a monitro mewnol.

3. Yn croesawu'r ymrwymiad gan Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod Estyn yn cyflwyno adroddiad ar ba mor effeithiol y mae'r Grant Amddifadedd Disgyblion yn cael ei ddefnyddio gan ysgolion i leihau'r bwlch cyrhaeddiad rhwng disgyblion o gefndir difreintiedig a disgyblion â chefndir mwy cefnog.

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5228 fel y'i diwygiwyd.

Derbyniwyd cynnig NDM5228 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 46, Yn erbyn 0, Ymatal 4.

Daeth Rhodri Glyn Thomas i'r Gadair am 5.52 p.m.

Result of the vote on motion NDM5228.

Motion not agreed: For 4, Against 44, Abstain 0.

Result of the vote on amendment 1 to NDM5228.

Amendment agreed: For 50, Against 0, Abstain 0.

Result of the vote on amendment 2 to NDM5228.

Amendment agreed: For 50, Against 0, Abstain 0.

Result of the vote on amendment 3 to NDM5228.

Amendment not agreed: For 12, Against 38, Abstain 0.

Result of the vote on amendment 4 to NDM5228.

Amendment agreed: For 26, Against 24, Abstain 0.

Amendments 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 were deselected.

Motion NDM5228 as amended:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Believes that future support for school standards in Wales must focus on allowing every pupil, regardless of background or ability, to reach their full potential and give schools and educational bodies the power to drive standards up.

2. Notes that analysis by the Institute of Welsh Affairs highlights that where schools focus on the trajectory of its pupils as much as on their absolute standard of attainment, with the appropriate use of internal evaluation and monitoring, standards can be raised in schools on an individual pupil basis.

3. Welcomes the commitment by the Welsh Government to ensure that Estyn reports on how effectively the Pupil Deprivation Grant is being used by schools to narrow the attainment gap between pupils from disadvantaged and more affluent backgrounds.

Result of the vote on motion NDM5228 as amended.

Motion NDM5228 as amended agreed: For 46, Against 0, Abstain 4.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas took the Chair at 5.52 p.m.

17:52

Dadl Fer: Adeiladu Rhwydwaith Ffyrdd Gwledig ar gyfer yr Unfed Ganrif ar Hugain: Yr Achos dros Wneud Gwaith Deuoli ar yr A40 yn Sir Benfro

Short Debate: Building a Twenty-first Century Rural Road Network: The Case for Dualling the A40 in Pembrokeshire

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Paul Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

I am pleased to use my short debate this afternoon to once again highlight the case for dualling the A40 in Pembrokeshire. I hope that the Deputy Minister for Skills and Technology, in light of my comments this afternoon, will commit to seriously considering the case.

Rwy'n falch o ddefnyddio fy nadl fer y prynhawn yma i dynnu sylw unwaith eto at yr achos dros wneud gwaith deuoli ar yr A40 yn sir Benfro. Gobeithio y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Sgiliau a Thechnoleg, yn sgil fy sylwadau y prynhawn yma, yn ymrwymo i ystyried yr achos o ddifrif.

I am bound to say that I am extremely disappointed that the Minister who has direct responsibility for transport around the Cabinet table has failed to be here this afternoon, and will not be responding to this debate. I hope that the Deputy Minister will take back my dissatisfaction to the Minister.

Rhaid imi ddweud fy mod yn hynod siomedig bod y Gweinidog sydd â chyfrifoldeb uniongyrchol am drafnidiaeth o amgylch bwrdd y Cabinet wedi methu â bod yma heddiw, ac na fydd yn ymateb i'r ddadl hon. Gobeithio y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn cyfleu fy anfodlonrwydd i'r Gweinidog.

It is five and a half years since I originally raised this issue on the floor of the Chamber. Unfortunately, we are no further forward. Given that the situation has not really progressed, it is time to revisit this matter.

Mae pum mlynedd a hanner wedi mynd heibio ers imi godi'r mater hwn yn y Siambr gyntaf. Yn anffodus, ni wnaed unrhyw gynnydd. O ystyried nad yw'r sefyllfa wedi newid dim mewn gwirionedd, mae'n bryd edrych arno eto.

The case for dualling the A40 is an important issue for the people of Pembrokeshire, and has been talked about since the 1950s. This matter is not party political; indeed, representatives from all political parties have acknowledged the importance of dualling the A40. My predecessor, Tamsin Dunwoody, then the Labour Assembly Member for Preseli Pembrokeshire and the Deputy Minister for transport for a period, also supported dualling the A40. As she said on 8 December 2004:

Mae'r achos dros wneud gwaith deuoli ar yr A40 yn fater pwysig i bobl sir Benfro ac mae wedi bod yn destun siarad ers y 1950au. Nid oes a wnelo'r mater hwn â phlaid wleidyddol yn benodol; yn wir, mae cynrychiolwyr o bob plaid wleidyddol wedi cydnabod pwysigrwydd gwneud gwaith deuoli ar yr A40. Roedd fy rhagflaenydd, Tamsin Dunwoody, a oedd bryd hynny'n Aelod Cynulliad Llafur dros Breseli Sir Benfro ac yn Ddirprwy Weinidog dros drafnidiaeth am gyfnod, hefyd o blaid gwneud gwaith deuoli ar yr A40. Fel y dywedodd ar 8 Rhagfyr 2004:

'I have been putting tremendous pressure on the Minister. The long-term aim is for the dualling of the A40 between St Clears and Haverfordwest.'

'Rwyf wedi bod yn rhoi pwysau aruthrol ar y Gweinidog. Y nod hirdymor yw gwneud gwaith deuoli ar yr A40 rhwng San Clêr a Hwlffordd.'

This proves that politicians of all political persuasions are calling for this road to be upgraded, and realise the huge benefits that dualling the A40 would bring to Pembrokeshire.

Mae hyn yn profi bod gwleidyddion o bob argyhoeddiad gwleidyddol yn galw am i'r ffordd hon gael ei huwchraddio a gwireddu'r manteision enfawr a fyddai'n deillio o wneud gwaith deuoli ar yr A40 i sir Benfro.

Pembrokeshire County Council has undertaken a considerable amount of work to analyse the benefits of dualling the A40. Only last week, the deputy leader and cabinet member for highways and planning at Pembrokeshire County Council, Rob Lewis, said in a letter to the local newspaper that the authority will continue to lobby for such improvements to the A40.

Mae Cyngor Sir Penfro wedi gwneud cryn dipyn o waith dadansoddi ar fanteision gwneud gwaith deuoli ar yr A40. Dim ond yr wythnos diwethaf, dywedodd y dirprwy arweinydd ac aelod cabinet ar briffyrdd a chynllunio yng Nghyngor Sir Penfro, Rob Lewis, mewn llythyr i'r papur newydd lleol y bydd yr awdurdod yn parhau i bwyso am welliannau o'r fath i'r A40.

The aim of this debate is not to put unrealistic demands on the Welsh Government to dual the A40 immediately, but for the Welsh Government to seriously consider the need for this improvement and to acknowledge the economic and safety benefits of dualling the road.

Nid nod y ddadl hon yw gosod gofynion afrealistig ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wneud gwaith deuoli ar yr A40 ar unwaith, ond i Lywodraeth Cymru ystyried yr angen am y gwelliant hwn o ddifrif a chydnabod manteision economaidd a diogelwch gwneud gwaith deuoli ar y ffordd.

First, I would like to consider the need for the A40 to be dualled based on daily traffic flow figures. Traffic flow figures from the Department for Transport show that, at each count point along the A40 in Pembrokeshire, there has been an increase in annualised average daily traffic from 2001 to 2011. In fact, annualised average daily traffic from one count site along a 7.2 mile stretch of road into Haverfordwest has risen from 11,352 motor vehicles in 2001 to 13,888 in 2011. That is a 22% jump in 10 years. Similarly, annualised average daily traffic from another count site along a 3.72 mile stretch of road a bit further north towards Fishguard has risen from 5,569 motor vehicles in 2001 to 6,184 motor vehicles in 2011. That is an 11% jump in 10 years, at a point on the A40 leading to a major ferry port. Indeed, the results from the Department for Transport's national transport model tell us that there is likely to be a general increase in traffic vehicle miles across the country of roughly 44% between 2010 and 2035. It is clear, therefore, that dualling the A40 needs to be seriously on the agenda.

Yn gyntaf, hoffwn ystyried yr angen i wneud gwaith deuoli ar yr A40 yn seiliedig ar ffigurau llif traffig dyddiol. Yn ôl ffigurau llif traffig yr Adran Drafnidiaeth, bu cynnydd mewn traffig dyddiol cyfartalog blynyddol ar bob pwynt cyfrif ar hyd yr A40 yn sir Benfro rhwng 2001 a 2011.Yn wir, mae'r traffig dyddiol cyfartalog blynyddol ar gyfer un safle cyfrif ar hyd darn 7.2 milltir o ffordd i mewn i Hwlffordd wedi cynyddu o 11,352 o gerbydau modur yn 2001 i 13,888 yn 2011. Mae hynny'n naid o 22% mewn 10 mlynedd. Yn yr un modd, mae'r traffig dyddiol cyfartalog blynyddol ar gyfer safle cyfrif arall ar hyd darn 3.72 milltir o ffordd ychydig ymhellach i'r gogledd tuag at Abergwaun wedi cynyddu o 5,569 o gerbydau modur yn 2001 i 6,184 o gerbydau modur yn 2011. Mae hynny'n naid o 11% mewn 10 mlynedd, mewn man ar yr A40 sy'n arwain at borthladd fferi mawr. Yn wir, mae canlyniadau model trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol yr Adran Drafnidiaeth yn dweud wrthym fod milltiroedd cerbydau traffig ledled y wlad yn debygol o gynyddu tua 44% yn gyffredinol rhwng 2010 a 2035. Mae'n amlwg, felly, fod angen rhoi'r gwaith deuoli ar yr A40 ar frig yr agenda.

Secondly, I would like to reiterate the economic benefits that dualling the A40 would bring to Pembrokeshire and, indeed, the rest of Wales. Pembrokeshire is the home of two liquefied natural gas terminals and it has two oil refineries in its locality. As the Deputy Minister is well aware, about 30% of the UK's energy supplies now come in via Pembrokeshire, contributing over £2 billion a year to the Treasury. It is rapidly increasing its reputation as the new energy capital of the UK. We have a fantastic opportunity to build on that by investing in a strong transport infrastructure to support the energy industry and the local economy as a whole. We are all aware that the Welsh Government has designated the Milford Haven Waterway an enterprise zone. This recognises the importance of the area to the UK's energy sector, so we must ensure that momentum is not lost and that this agenda is being progressed efficiently.

Yn ail, hoffwn ailadrodd manteision economaidd gwneud gwaith deuoli ar yr A40 i sir Benfro ac, yn wir, weddill Cymru. Mae sir Benfro yn gartref i ddwy derfynfa nwy naturiol hylifedig ac mae dwy burfa olew yn y cyffiniau. Fel y gŵyr y Dirprwy Weinidog, daw tua 30% o gyflenwadau ynni'r DU i mewn drwy sir Benfro bellach, gan gyfrannu dros £2 biliwn y flwyddyn i'r Trysorlys. Mae ei henw da fel canolfan ynni newydd y DU yn prysur ddatblygu. Mae'n gyfle gwych inni adeiladu ar hynny drwy fuddsoddi mewn seilwaith trafnidiaeth cryf i gefnogi'r diwydiant ynni a'r economi leol yn gyffredinol. Rydym oll yn ymwybodol bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dynodi Dyfrffordd y Ddau Gleddau yn ardal fenter. Mae hyn yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd yr ardal i sector ynni'r DU, felly rhaid inni sicrhau na chaiff momentwm ei golli a bod yr agenda hon yn cael ei datblygu'n effeithlon.

Therefore, it seems logical that, because of Pembrokeshire's recognised strategic importance, we begin to look seriously at the area's infrastructure and, in particular, its transport network. Indeed, Milford Haven Port Authority stressed this point in its written and oral evidence to the Assembly's Enterprise and Business Committee inquiry into ports and airports. During that inquiry, in written evidence, the port referred to

Felly, mae'n ymddangos yn rhesymegol, oherwydd pwysigrwydd strategol cydnabyddedig sir Benfro, ein bod yn dechrau edrych o ddifrif ar seilwaith yr ardal ac, yn arbennig, ei rhwydwaith trafnidiaeth. Yn wir, pwysleisiodd Awdurdod Porthladd Aberdaugleddau y pwynt hwn yn ei dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig a llafar i ymchwiliad Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes y Cynulliad i borthladdoedd a meysydd awyr. Yn ystod yr ymchwiliad hwnnw, mewn tystiolaeth ysgrifenedig, cyfeiriodd y porthladd at

'eventual investment in the dualling of road links which would improve commutability and have a substantial impact on the tourism economy.'

'fuddsoddi yn y broses o wneud gwaith deuoli ar gysylltiadau ffyrdd yn y pen draw a fyddai'n gwella cymudedd ac yn cael effaith sylweddol ar yr economi dwristiaeth.'

Its representatives were not the only witnesses during that inquiry to call for investment in the dualling of the A40. Stena Line also called for upgrades to the A40, writing that

Nid ei gynrychiolwyr ef oedd yr unig dystion yn ystod yr ymchwiliad hwnnw i alw am fuddsoddi yn y broses o ddeuoli'r A40. Galwodd Stena Line am uwchraddio'r A40 hefyd, gan nodi

'an improvement to the A40 could be a catalyst to the Fishguard Port developmentplan which was submitted for outline planning last year along with a proposed Marina development adjacent to the Port.'

'gallai gwella'r A40 sbarduno cynllun datblygu Porthladd Abergwaun, a gyflwynwyd ar gyfer cynllunio amlinellol y llynedd, ynghyd â datblygiad Marina arfaethedig ger y Porthladd.'

Given that small businesses are the backbone of the Pembrokeshire economy, it is vital for their success that we have strong transport links with the rest of the UK, especially when we have some prominent businesses, such as the hauliers Mansel Davies & Son Ltd, based in my constituency. Dualling the A40 would also be a welcome call to businesses based further afield, sending the message that Pembrokeshire is open for business. It could attract other vital businesses to the area. Sadly, there has been a steep downturn in inward investment over the past decade, following a period of success in the 1990s, and Wales has now fallen to the bottom of the inward investment league table. UK Trade and Investment figures show that, in 2011-12, Wales attracted 28 projects. That accounts for fewer than 2% of all UK projects, one higher than bottom-ranking Northern Ireland's 27. In comparison, Scotland has had 96 foreign direct investment projects.

O gofio mai busnesau bach yw asgwrn cefn economi sir Benfro, mae eu llwyddiant yn dibynnu ar gysylltiadau trafnidiaeth cryf â gweddill y DU, yn enwedig pan fo gennym rai busnesau amlwg, fel y cwmni cludo Mansel Davies a'i Fab Cyf, yn fy etholaeth. Byddai gwneud gwaith deuoli ar yr A40 hefyd yn estyn gwahoddiad i fusnesau sydd wedi'u lleoli ymhellach i ffwrdd, gan gyfleu'r neges bod sir Benfro ar agor am fusnes. Gallai ddenu busnesau hanfodol eraill i'r ardal. Yn anffodus, bu dirywiad sylweddol mewn lefelau mewnfuddsoddi dros y degawd diwethaf, yn dilyn cyfnod llwyddiannus yn y 1990au, ac mae Cymru bellach wedi disgyn i waelod y tabl cynghrair mewnfuddsoddi. Dengys ffigurau Masnach a Buddsoddi'r DU fod Cymru wedi denu 28 o brosiectau yn 2011-12. Mae hynny'n cyfrif am lai na 2% o'r holl brosiectau yn y DU, un yn uwch na Gogledd Iwerddon oedd â 27 ac ar waelod y tabl. Mewn cymhariaeth, mae'r Alban wedi sicrhau 96 o brosiectau buddsoddi uniongyrchol o dramor.

Potential inward investors make their decisions on the basis of their perceptions, even though the perception might be worse than the reality. Businesses will relocate to areas like Pembrokeshire only if they think that there are good transport links in place. Good transport links will be beneficial to the local economy, which will, in turn, provide good job opportunities in the local area, especially for our young people. Unless we have a vastly improved road infrastructure, Pembrokeshire will continue to lose the younger generation to other parts of the country. Therefore, the Welsh Government should support rural Wales and encourage inward investment by ensuring that a twenty-first century transport system is in place in west Wales.

Mae darpar fewnfuddsoddwyr yn gwneud eu penderfyniadau ar sail eu canfyddiadau, er bod y canfyddiad yn gallu bod yn waeth na realiti. Dim ond os credant fod cysylltiadau trafnidiaeth da ar gael y bydd busnesau yn adleoli i ardaloedd fel sir Benfro. Bydd cysylltiadau trafnidiaeth da o fudd i'r economi leol, a fydd, yn ei thro, yn cynnig cyfleoedd gwaith da yn yr ardal leol, yn enwedig i'n pobl ifanc. Oni bai fod gennym seilwaith ffyrdd gwell o lawer, bydd sir Benfro yn parhau i golli'r genhedlaeth iau i rannau eraill o'r wlad. Felly, dylai Llywodraeth Cymru gefnogi Cymru wledig ac annog mewnfuddsoddiad drwy sicrhau bod system drafnidiaeth o'r 21ain ganrif ar waith yng ngorllewin Cymru.

Andrew Davies, when he was the Minister for transport, said in 2004 that dualling the A465 Heads of the Valleys road would make it the road to prosperity for hard-up Valleys communities. The people of Pembrokeshire may ask why their hard-up communities will not get the benefits of a dual carriageway road to prosperity. I am not suggesting that we are in competition with other parts of Wales, but one could argue that there are different sets of rules being applied to different sets of people.

Fel y Gweinidog dros drafnidiaeth, dywedodd Andrew Davies, yn 2004, y byddai gwneud gwaith deuoli ar ffordd A465 Blaenau'r Cymoedd yn ei gwneud yn ffordd i ffyniant i gymunedau'r Cymoedd a wynebai galedi. Efallai y bydd pobl sir Benfro yn gofyn pam na chaiff eu cymunedau hwythau sy'n wynebu caledi brofi manteision ffordd ddeuol i ffyniant. Nid wyf yn awgrymu ein bod mewn cystadleuaeth â rhannau eraill o Gymru, ond gellid dadlau bod gwahanol reolau ar waith i wahanol bobl.

Welsh Government documentation acknowledges that the A40 is the European gateway into Ireland through the port of Fishguard, which, of course, is the reality. In fact, the documentation states that the A40 trunk road, together with the A48, A477 and the M4 motorway, forms part of the trans-European network in south Wales. It is a strategically important link between the national motorway network and the port of Fishguard. That same document states,

Mae dogfennaeth Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod mai'r A40 yw'r porth Ewropeaidd i Iwerddon drwy borthladd Abergwaun, sydd, wrth gwrs, yn gwbl gywir. Yn wir, mae'r ddogfennaeth yn nodi bod cefnffordd yr A40, ynghyd â'r A48, yr A477 a thraffordd yr M4, yn ffurfio rhan o'r rhwydwaith traws-Ewropeaidd yn ne Cymru. Mae'n gyswllt strategol bwysig rhwng y rhwydwaith traffyrdd cenedlaethol a phorthladd Abergwaun. Mae'r un ddogfen yn datgan,

'The A40 in West Wales currently forms the lowest standard section of the Trans European Network-Transport (TEN-T) in the United Kingdom.'

'Ar hyn o bryd, yr A40 yng ngorllewin Cymru yw'r rhan isaf ei safon o'r Rhwydwaith Trafnidiaeth Traws Ewropeaidd (TEN-T) yn y Deyrnas Unedig.'

If that is the case, surely it is time to do something about it. Wales should not be the poor relation in Europe. However, I am afraid that it is the poor relation because I am given to understand that one can drive from the Polish border to St Clears without leaving a dual carriageway. However, from St Clears, single carriage roads take traffic to the ferry ports of Fishguard and Pembroke Dock.

Os yw hynny'n wir, onid yw'n amser inni weithredu. Ni ddylai Cymru fod yn berthynas dlawd yn Ewrop. Fodd bynnag, mae arnaf ofn mai hi yw'r perthynas dlawd oherwydd rwyf ar ddeall y gellir gyrru o ffin Gwlad Pwyl i San Clêr heb adael ffordd ddeuol. Fodd bynnag, o San Clêr, ffyrdd unffrwd sy'n tywys traffig i borthladdoedd fferi Abergwaun a Doc Penfro.

The Deputy Minister may be aware of the work that is being under undertaken in Brussels at the moment in relation to the stretch of road between Carmarthen and Fishguard. The A40 between Carmarthen and Fishguard harbour is part of the core network in the regulation on European Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network, currently making its way through the legislative procedure in Brussels. The new approach to TEN-T divides the network into core and comprehensive sections. The core network must be completed to the requisite standard by 2030. I accept that the regulations are still going through the legislative process and could be subject to change; however, the clear intention of this regulation is that the core road network is developed to a high standard, and that is the main point. As these discussions continue at a European level, it is only right that the Welsh Government also considers the case for upgrading the A40.

Efallai y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn ymwybodol o'r gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud ym Mrwsel ar hyn o bryd mewn perthynas â'r darn o ffordd rhwng Caerfyrddin ac Abergwaun. Mae'r A40 rhwng Caerfyrddin a harbwr Abergwaun yn rhan o'r rhwydwaith craidd yn y rheoliad ar ganllawiau'r Undeb Ewropeaidd ar gyfer datblygu'r rhwydwaith trafnidiaeth traws-Ewropeaidd, sydd ar ei hynt drwy'r weithdrefn ddeddfwriaethol ym Mrwsel ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r dull newydd o ymdrin â TEN-T yn rhannu'r rhwydwaith yn adrannau craidd a chynhwysfawr. Mae'n rhaid i'r rhwydwaith craidd gael ei gwblhau i'r safon ofynnol erbyn 2030. Derbyniaf fod y rheoliadau yn dal i fynd ar eu hynt drwy'r broses ddeddfwriaethol ac y gallent newid; fodd bynnag, bwriad clir y rheoliad hwn yw bod y rhwydwaith ffyrdd craidd yn cael ei ddatblygu i safon uchel, a dyna'r prif bwynt. Wrth i'r trafodaethau hyn fynd rhagddynt ar lefel Ewropeaidd, mae ond yn iawn i Lywodraeth Cymru hefyd ystyried yr achos dros uwchraddio'r A40.

Pembrokeshire is also a thriving tourist hotspot that attracts thousands of visitors every year. However, to fully capitalise on what Pembrokeshire has to offer, there needs to be a strong transport network in place. The Welsh Government's 'Tourism 2020' document acknowledges this by stating,

Mae sir Benfro hefyd yn gyrchfan pwysig i dwristiaid sy'n denu miloedd o ymwelwyr bob blwyddyn. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn manteisio'n llawn ar yr hyn sydd gan sir Benfro i'w gynnig, mae angen sicrhau bod rhwydwaith trafnidiaeth cadarn ar waith. Mae dogfen 'Twristiaeth 2020' Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod hyn drwy ddweud,

'If tourism is to grow in Wales we need to ensure that visitors are able to travel to and within the country without unnecessary restriction.'

'Os ydym am i dwristiaeth yng Nghymru dyfu, rhaid sicrhau bod ymwelwyr yn cael teithio i'r wlad ac o'i chwmpas heb drafferth diangen.'

Dualling the A40 would result in shorter journey times for visitors and local residents alike travelling across Pembrokeshire. Not dualling would undermine the Welsh Government's accessibility aim.

Drwy wneud gwaith deuoli ar yr A40 byddai'n lleihau amseroedd teithio i ymwelwyr a thrigolion lleol fel ei gilydd sy'n teithio ledled sir Benfro. Byddai peidio â gwneud hynny'n tanseilio nod hygyrchedd Llywodraeth Cymru.

Thirdly, I would like to look at the safety benefits of dualling the A40. Dual carriageways are much safer than single carriageways, particularly when the dual carriageway is designed to modern standards. The mix of traffic on the A40, from farm machinery to heavy road vehicles and holidaymakers, means that there is pressure on the single carriageway. Dual carriageways offer motorists the option of overtaking slower-moving vehicles, thus not only speeding up journey times, but ensuring a safer overtaking option than is available on a single carriageway. It would be far safer to dual the A40 to enable motorists to overtake other vehicles that are travelling in the same direction.

Yn drydydd, hoffwn edrych ar fanteision diogelwch gwneud gwaith deuoli ar yr A40. Mae ffyrdd deuol yn llawer mwy diogel na ffyrdd unffrwd, yn enwedig pan fydd y ffordd ddeuol wedi'i chynllunio i safonau modern. Mae'r cymysgedd o draffig ar yr A40, o beiriannau fferm i gerbydau ffordd trwm a thwristiaid, yn golygu bod pwysau ar y ffordd unffrwd. Mae ffyrdd deuol yn galluogi modurwyr i fynd heibio i gerbydau sy'n symud yn arafach, ac felly nid yn unig gyflymu amseroedd teithio, ond hefyd sicrhau ei bod yn fwy diogel gwneud hynny nag ar ffordd unffrwd. Byddai'n llawer mwy diogel gwneud gwaith deuoli ar yr A40 er mwyn galluogi modurwyr i fynd heibio i gerbydau eraill sy'n teithio i'r un cyfeiriad.

I also remind the Deputy Minister of the heavy industry vehicles that come from Ireland via the ferry port at Fishguard. These vehicles enter Wales and travel on single carriageways until they reach St Clears. This poses a safety risk not only to those vehicles, but also to other vehicles on the road at that time. A dual carriageway would go some way to help to prevent road accidents in Pembrokeshire by providing a safe barrier between both sets of traffic.

Hoffwn hefyd atgoffa'r Dirprwy Weinidog am y cerbydau diwydiant trymion sy'n dod o Iwerddon drwy borthladd fferi Abergwaun. Mae'r cerbydau hyn yn dod i mewn i Gymru ac yn teithio ar hyd ffyrdd unffrwd nes iddynt gyrraedd San Clêr. Mae hyn yn beryglus nid yn unig i'r cerbydau hynny ond hefyd i gerbydau eraill ar y ffordd ar yr un pryd. Byddai ffordd ddeuol yn helpu i atal damweiniau ffyrdd yn sir Benfro drwy ddarparu rhwystr diogel rhwng y ddwy set o draffig.

I very much accept that dualling the A40 in Pembrokeshire would come at a substantial cost, which, of course, is difficult in the current financial climate. I am not expecting a project of this nature to take place overnight and I am not expecting the Welsh Government to find all the money now to fund this essential improvement. However, I am asking the Deputy Minister to seriously consider the evidence and make a commitment to dual the A40 in the future. The Welsh Government should be taking steps now by undertaking a serious cost analysis and setting out the timetable for this project.

Derbyniaf yn llwyr y byddai gwaith deuoli ar yr A40 yn sir Benfro yn gostus iawn, sydd, wrth gwrs, yn anodd yn yr hinsawdd ariannol bresennol. Nid wyf yn disgwyl i'r fath brosiect ddigwydd dros nos ac nid wyf yn disgwyl i Lywodraeth Cymru ddod o hyd i'r holl arian nawr er mwyn ariannu'r gwelliant hanfodol. Fodd bynnag, gofynnaf i'r Dirprwy Weinidog ystyried y dystiolaeth o ddifrif ac ymrwymo i wneud gwaith deuoli ar yr A40 yn y dyfodol. Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru fod yn cymryd camau nawr drwy gynnal dadansoddiad cost difrifol a phennu'r amserlen ar gyfer y prosiect hwn.

To sum up, I am calling on the Government to seriously consider dualling the A40. There is a clear argument that the amount of road traffic in this area is increasing. There are a number of economic benefits to dualling the A40 for businesses in the area. It would certainly provide job opportunities, and it would go some way towards attracting inward investment to the area. It would help to make travelling to Pembrokeshire much easier for residents and for the thousands of visitors who come to the area each year. Last but not least, it would go some way towards providing a safer driving network for motorists who use the A40.

I grynhoi, galwaf ar y Llywodraeth i ystyried gwneud gwaith deuoli ar yr A40 o ddifrif. Mae dadl glir bod traffig ar y ffordd yn yr ardal hon yn cynyddu. Mae nifer o fanteision economaidd ynghlwm wrth wneud gwaith deuoli ar yr A40 i fusnesau yn yr ardal. Byddai'n sicr yn creu cyfleoedd gwaith ac yn helpu i ddenu mewnfuddsoddiad i'r ardal. Byddai'n helpu i hwyluso teithio i sir Benfro i drigolion a'r miloedd o ymwelwyr sy'n dod i'r ardal bob blwyddyn. Yn olaf, ond nid lleiaf, byddai'n helpu i ddarparu rhwydwaith gyrru mwy diogel i fodurwyr sy'n defnyddio'r A40.

Devolution has seen responsibilities transferred to the Welsh Government, and transport is an area where the Welsh Government has the tools to do the job. I hope that today's debate will commit the Government to look at this issue once again. It is nothing more than what Pembrokeshire deserves.

Yn sgil datganoli, trosglwyddwyd cyfrifoldebau i Lywodraeth Cymru ac mae trafnidiaeth yn faes lle mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru yr hyn sydd ei angen i wneud y gwaith. Gobeithio y bydd y ddadl hon heddiw yn peri i'r Llywodraeth gytuno i edrych ar y mater hwn unwaith eto. Mae sir Benfro yn sicr yn ei haeddu.

18:06

Rhodri Glyn Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Galwaf ar y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau a Thechnoleg i ymateb i'r ddadl ar ran y Llywodraeth.

I call on the Deputy Minister for Skills and Technology to reply to the debate on behalf of the Government.

18:06

Jeff Cuthbert Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau a Thechnoleg / The Deputy Minister for Skills and Technology

I begin by thanking Paul Davies for raising this issue today. I realise that this is a concern for him that extends back a number of years. It is also, as he alluded to, an aspiration long held by a number of parties in the region.

Hoffwn ddechrau drwy ddiolch i Paul Davies am godi'r mater hwn heddiw. Sylweddolaf fod y mater hwn wedi bod yn ei bryderu ers sawl blwyddyn. Mae hefyd, fel y nododd, yn ddyhead gan nifer o bartïon yn y rhanbarth ers tro.

We recognise the importance of the role that the trunk roads in south-west Wales, such as the A40 and the A477, play in sustaining the economy of the region. These routes provide access to the ports of Milford Haven, Pembroke Dock and Fishguard, as well as major tourist destinations such as Tenby and St David's. The A40 and the A477 form part, as has been mentioned, of the trans-European road network, linking Ireland to the UK and the rest of Europe, and they provide access to the Haven waterway enterprise zone.

Cydnabyddwn bwysigrwydd y rôl y mae'r cefnffyrdd yn ne-orllewin Cymru, fel yr A40 a'r A477, yn ei chwarae wrth gynnal economi'r rhanbarth. Mae'r llwybrau hyn yn darparu mynediad i borthladdoedd Aberdaugleddau, Doc Penfro ac Abergwaun, yn ogystal â chyrchfannau pwysig i dwristiaid fel Dinbych y Pysgod a Thyddewi. Fel y nodwyd, mae'r A40 a'r A477 yn rhan o'r rhwydwaith ffyrdd traws-Ewropeaidd, sy'n cysylltu Iwerddon â'r DU a gweddill Ewrop, ac maent yn darparu mynediad i ardal fenter dyfrffordd y Ddau Gleddau.

I am aware of the historic problems that exist on the roads in this area for a number of communities along those routes. This is why the Welsh Government has made a significant investment in improving these two trunk roads in recent years. This includes investment of some £110 million in the A40 and £100 million in the A477, the most recent of which was in the improvement to the A477 between Llandowror and Red Roses that is currently being built. The work is due to be completed in the spring of 2014, at an anticipated final cost of £78 million. The improvement of the A40 between Penblewin and Slebech Park, at Robeston Wathen, was completed in 2011 at a cost of £42 million. We also plan to deliver the Llanddewi Velfrey to Penblewin route as the second phase of the improvement to the A40 west of St Clears, which is in the national transport plan, with construction beginning in in 2016 at an estimated cost of £45 million.

Rwy'n ymwybodol o'r problemau hanesyddol sy'n bodoli ar y ffyrdd yn yr ardal hon i nifer o gymunedau ar hyd y llwybrau hynny. Dyma pam mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gwneud buddsoddiad sylweddol yn y gwaith o wella'r ddwy gefnffordd hyn yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae hyn yn cynnwys buddsoddiad o tua £110 miliwn yn yr A40 a £100 miliwn yn yr A477. Y mwyaf diweddar oedd gwella'r A477 rhwng Llanddowror a Rhos-goch sy'n cael ei wneud ar hyn o bryd. Disgwylir i'r gwaith gael ei gwblhau yn ystod gwanwyn 2014, ar gost derfynol a ragwelir o £78 miliwn. Cafodd y gwaith o wella'r A40 rhwng Penblewin a Pharc Slebets, yn Robston Wathen, ei gwblhau yn 2011 ar gost o £42 miliwn. Rydym hefyd yn bwriadu cyflwyno llwybr Llanddewi Felffre i Benblewin fel yr ail gam ar wella'r A40 i'r gorllewin o San Clêr, sydd yn y cynllun trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol, gyda'r gwaith adeiladu yn dechrau yn 2016 ar gost amcangyfrifedig o £45 miliwn.

The improvements to the A40 bypass local villages, improve junctions and use a 2+1 road layout, which is a single carriageway improvement with dedicated lanes providing safe overtaking opportunities in both directions. The Penblewin to Slebech Park length has been open since March 2011, and the 2+1 layout is performing well. Traffic is flowing better and quality of life in the villages has been improved. Data show that, since opening, there has been a reduction in the number of collisions on the A40.

Mae'r gwelliannau i'r A40 yn osgoi pentrefi lleol, yn gwella cyffyrdd ac yn defnyddio cynllun ffordd 2+1, sy'n welliant ffordd unffrwd â lonydd dynodedig yn ei gwneud yn bosibl i fynd heibio i gerbydau eraill yn ddiogel i'r ddau gyfeiriad. Bu'r llwybr rhwng Penblewin a Parc Slebets ar agor ers mis Mawrth 2011, ac mae'r cynllun 2+1 yn gweithio'n dda. Mae traffig yn llifo'n well ac mae ansawdd bywyd yn y pentrefi wedi gwella. Dengys y data, ers ei agor, y bu llai o wrthdrawiadau ar yr A40.

18:09

Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I am grateful to you for giving way, Deputy Minister. As someone who has sat on the infamous Standing Order 25 committee that looked at this road in the last Assembly, I hear what you say about the Robeston Wathen bypass and the 2+1 standard. That is good, and it is better than what we had before, but it is not as good as a dual carriageway option, is it?

Rwy'n ddiolchgar ichi am ildio, Ddirprwy Weinidog. Fel rhywun a fu'n aelod o'r drwg-enwog bwyllgor Rheol Sefydlog 25 a edrychodd ar y ffordd hon yn y Cynulliad diwethaf, clywaf yr hyn a ddywedwch am ffordd osgoi Robeston Wathen a safon 2+1. Mae hynny'n dda, ac mae'n well na'r hyn a oedd gennym o'r blaen, ond nid yw cystal â ffordd ddeuol, oni gytunwch?

18:09

Jeff Cuthbert Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I shall be going on to say that all the studies indicate that an investment of that level is not justified, and that what is proposed is justified. However, you know, your points will be noted. You also may want to wait to hear my final remarks.

Af ymlaen i ddweud bod yr holl astudiaethau'n dynodi na ellir cyfiawnhau'r buddsoddiad, a bod yr hyn a gynigir yn gyfiawn. Fodd bynnag, fel y gwyddoch, caiff eich pwyntiau eu nodi. Efallai y byddwch hefyd am aros i glywed fy sylwadau terfynol.

The type of road layout used for any improvement scheme is determined largely by the volume of traffic and prevailing conditions predicted for the future. It is not considered best value to provide for capacity and conditions in excess of need. The options for improving the A40 between St Clears and Haverfordwest were considered in a study completed in 2004, which concluded that a dual carriageway could not be justified in the short or medium term. The 2004 study also identified that the cost of dualling this length of the A40 was estimated at £165 million compared with £35 million to undertake two shorter length, single-carriageway schemes. The benefit-to-cost ratios of the two options were similar, at just over 1.0.

Caiff y math o gynllun ffordd a ddefnyddir ar gyfer unrhyw gynllun gwella ei bennu'n bennaf gan y swm o draffig ac amodau cyffredinol a ragwelir ar gyfer y dyfodol. Nid ystyrir ei bod yn werth gorau i ddarparu ar gyfer capasiti a'r amodau yn fwy na'r angen. Cafodd yr opsiynau ar gyfer gwella'r A40 rhwng San Clêr a Hwlffordd eu hystyried mewn astudiaeth a gwblhawyd yn 2004, a ddaeth i'r casgliad na allai ffordd ddeuol gael ei chyfiawnhau yn y tymor byr na'r tymor canolig. Hefyd nododd astudiaeth 2004 y byddai'n costio tua £165 miliwn i wneud gwaith ar ddeuoli'r darn hwn o'r A40 o gymharu â £35 miliwn i gyflawni dau gynllun ffordd unffrwd byrrach. Mae cymarebau cost a budd y ddau opsiwn yn debyg, sef ychydig dros 1.0.

This work was updated in 2008 as part of the special Assembly procedures into the A40 Penblewin to Slebech Park project, involving an all-party committee of AMs. Updated traffic analysis indicated that the improved A40, in line with the current proposals, would have capacity until 2039, and that a dual carriageway would not be needed until then. The SAP found that dualling the A40 could not be justified on capacity grounds for over 30 years. It also noted that the future plans for economic growth in the area were not dependent on the A40 being improved to a dual carriageway. We also note that traffic on the A40 has reduced since 2008, and that traffic levels today are very similar to the 2006 levels. We are content that the current improvement proposals for the A40 are sufficient to support the future growth of the area. The success of the Haven waterway enterprise zone does not rely on building a dual carriageway in the short or medium term. The enterprise zone is served by two trunk roads, both of which have been significantly improved over recent years, and with further improvements planned. However, I recognise that there may be a time when a dualled A40 may be warranted. Both A40 improvement schemes are designed so as not to inhibit the provision of a dual carriageway in the future.

Cafodd y gwaith hwn ei ddiweddaru yn 2008 fel rhan o weithdrefnau arbennig y Cynulliad ar gyfer prosiect yr A40 o Benblewin i Barc Slebets, a oedd yn cynnwys pwyllgor hollbleidiol o ACau. Dangosodd dadansoddiad traffig wedi'i ddiweddaru y byddai gan yr A40 ar ei ffurf ddiwygiedig, yn unol â'r cynigion cyfredol, gapasiti tan 2039, ac na fyddai angen ffordd ddeuol tan hynny. Nododd GAC na allai gwaith ar ddeuoli'r A40 gael ei gyfiawnhau ar sail capasiti am dros 30 mlynedd. Nododd hefyd nad oedd y cynlluniau ar gyfer twf economaidd yn yr ardal yn y dyfodol yn dibynnu ar wella'r A40 i fod yn ffordd ddeuol. Nodwn hefyd fod y traffig ar yr A40 wedi lleihau ers 2008, a bod lefelau traffig heddiw yn debyg iawn i lefelau 2006. Rydym yn fodlon bod y cynigion presennol ar gyfer gwella'r A40 yn ddigonol i gefnogi twf yr ardal yn y dyfodol. Nid yw llwyddiant ardal fenter dyfrffordd y Ddau Gleddau yn dibynnu ar adeiladu ffordd ddeuol yn y tymor byr na'r tymor canolig. Mae'r ardal fenter yn cael ei gwasanaethu gan ddwy gefnffordd, sydd ill dwy wedi cael eu gwella'n sylweddol dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf a bwriedir gwneud rhagor o welliannau. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n cydnabod y gall fod adeg pan fydd modd cyfiawnhau A40 ddeuol o bosibl. Mae'r ddau gynllun ar gyfer gwella'r A40 wedi'u dylunio fel na rwystrir darparu ffordd ddeuol yn y dyfodol.

18:12

Rhodri Glyn Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Daw hynny â'n trafodion i ben heddiw.

That brings today's proceedings to a close.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 6.12 p.m.

The meeting ended at 6.12 p.m.

Cwestiynau i Weinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth

Questions to the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport

Entrepreneuriaid yng Nghymru

Welsh Entrepreneurs

13:30

Gwyn R. Price Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

1. Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i annog y genhedlaeth nesaf o entrepreneuriaid yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0249(EST)

1. What is the Welsh Government doing to encourage the next generation of Welsh entrepreneurs? OAQ(4)0249(EST)

13:30

Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth / The Minister for Economy, Science and Transport

We have a dedicated youth entrepreneurship strategy that outlines our commitment and actions to support the next generation of Welsh entrepreneurs.

Mae gennym strategaeth entrepreneuriaeth ieuenctid benodol sy'n amlinellu ein hymrwymiad a'n gweithredoedd i gefnogi'r genhedlaeth nesaf o entrepreneuriaid yng Nghymru.

13:31

Gwyn R. Price Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer. Last year, a group of budding entrepreneurs from Blackwood Comprehensive School were named Wales's best company at the Young Enterprise Wales awards. The group was mentored by local officials from the council's trading standards department, and as you can imagine, we are very proud of them all. Do you agree that this sort of positive experience can encourage young people to create the successful businesses of the future?

Diolch i chi am yr ateb hwnnw. Flwyddyn ddiwethaf, enwyd grŵp o ddarpar entrepreneuriaid o Ysgol Gyfun Coed-duon fel y cwmni gorau yng ngwobrau Menter yr Ifanc Cymru. Cafodd y grŵp ei fentora gan swyddogion lleol o adran safonau masnach y cyngor, ac fel y gallwch ddychmygu, rydym yn falch iawn ohonynt i gyd. A ydych yn cytuno y gall y math hwn o brofiad cadarnhaol annog pobl ifanc i greu busnesau llwyddiannus yn y dyfodol?

13:31 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am very grateful for the support that we have from my colleague's education department for the role of entrepreneurship in schools, and the achievements of pupils from Blackwood are to be commended. The YES recognises the importance of experimental learning, and the young enterprise company programme is one of a number of opportunities available to young people. As sponsors of the national final in June 2013, we would encourage those who wish to consider starting a business to explore their ideas further.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn am y gefnogaeth a gawn gan adran addysg fy nghyd-Aelod ar gyfer rôl entrepreneuriaeth mewn ysgolion, a rhaid canmol cyflawniadau disgyblion o Goed-duon. Mae Menter ac Entrepreneuriaeth Ieuenctid yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd dysgu arbrofol, ac mae'r rhaglen cwmni menter yr ifanc yn un o nifer o gyfleoedd sydd ar gael i bobl ifanc. Fel noddwyr y rownd derfynol genedlaethol ym mis Mehefin 2013, byddem yn annog y rhai sydd am ystyried dechrau busnes i ymchwilio ymhellach i'w syniadau.

13:31 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the opposition spokesperson, Nick Ramsay.

Galwaf ar lefarydd yr wrthblaid, Nick Ramsay.

13:32 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

On Monday, I attended the excellent launch of Young Enterprise's Tenner campaign in Newport. The aim of the scheme, as I am sure you are aware, is to see what profit young people can make starting with just one £10 note. With the cuts in funding from the Welsh Government specifically for supporting enterprise schemes in school, what guarantees can you give that schemes like this, which are essentially supplied by a team of volunteers across Wales, can continue in the future?

Ddydd Llun, euthum i lansiad rhagorol ymgyrch Tenner Menter yr Ifanc yng Nghasnewydd. Nod y cynllun, fel y gwyddoch mae'n siŵr, yw gweld pa elw y gall pobl ifanc ei wneud gyda phapur £10 yn unig. Gyda'r toriadau mewn cyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn benodol ar gyfer cefnogi cynlluniau menter mewn ysgolion, pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi y bydd cynlluniau fel hyn, a gyflenwir yn y bôn gan dîm o wirfoddolwyr ledled Cymru, yn parhau yn y dyfodol?

13:32 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Everybody is looking at their budgets, whether in local, central or any other government, but that does not stop the opportunity of encouraging entrepreneurship in schools.

Mae pawb yn edrych ar eu cyllidebau, boed hynny mewn llywodraeth leol, ganolog neu unrhyw fath arall o lywodraeth, ond nid yw hynny'n atal y cyfle i annog entrepreneuriaeth mewn ysgolion.

13:32 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I appreciate that budgets are tight and that something has to give somewhere. I am just a bit concerned that strides have been made in recognising and encouraging entrepreneurship and young entrepreneurship over recent years, and we do not want to lose the ground that has been made up. Minister, will you undertake to look closely at what specially directed funding could be made available to support groups like this? Perhaps you could liaise with the Minister for Education and Skills in terms of providing that sort of support in schools.

Gwerthfawrogaf fod cyllidebau'n dynn a bod rhywbeth yn gorfod ildio yn rhywle. Ond rwy'n pryderu ychydig bod camau breision wedi'u cymryd o ran cydnabod ac annog entrepreneuriaeth ac entrepreneuriaeth ymhlith pobl ifanc dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, ac ni fyddem am golli'r tir a enillwyd. Weinidog, a wnewch chi ymrwymo i edrych yn fanwl ar ba gyllid wedi'i gyfeirio'n arbennig a allai fod ar gael i gefnogi grwpiau fel hyn? Efallai y gallech gysylltu â'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau o ran darparu'r math hwnnw o gymorth mewn ysgolion.

13:33 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I will be delighted to continue my engagement with the Minister for Education and Skills on these important issues. Within my own portfolio, we are certainly putting cash forward to help ensure that we encourage entrepreneurship, whether it is through the Entrepreneurship Academy Wales or the Alacrity Foundation UK.

Byddwn yn falch iawn o barhau i weithio gyda'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau ar y materion pwysig hyn. O fewn fy mhortffolio i, rydym yn sicr yn darparu arian parod er mwyn helpu i sicrhau ein bod yn annog entrepreneuriaeth, boed hynny drwy Academi Entrepreneuriaeth Cymru neu Alacrity Foundation UK.

13:33 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae ymchwil o 2011 yn awgrymu mai 18% o bobl mewn oed gweithio yng Nghymru oedd yn credu bod cyfleon da i ddechrau busnes yn eu hardaloedd lleol. Mae'r ffigur hwnnw yn cymharu â'r ffigwr o 28% drwy'r Deyrnas Gyfunol yn gyffredinol. Beth allwch chi ei wneud i newid y canfyddiad hwn ymhlith pobl yn gyffredinol?

Research from 2011 suggests that 18% of working-age people in Wales believe that there were good opportunities available to establish businesses in their local areas. That figure compares with a figure of 28% throughout the United Kingdom. What can you do to change this perception among people in general?

13:34 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The fact that we have a programme dedicated to look at youth entrepreneurship is very important and that is gaining momentum. We have certainly been successful in having a good dialogue across Wales on these issues, but there is more to be done. It is important that we focus on young people and on how we take them through their journey of entrepreneurship and raise their awareness of what skills they require to develop, as well as sparking ideas and giving a lot of practical information and support for those wanting to start up businesses. In the case of starting up businesses, I had a very interesting discussion yesterday with officials in advance of the new structural fund programmes about what themes need to be included about entrepreneurship and self-employment, which are not mutually exclusive, but not necessarily the same.

Mae'r ffaith bod gennym raglen benodedig i edrych ar entrepreneuriaeth ymhlith pobl ifanc yn bwysig iawn ac mae hynny'n ennill momentwm. Yn sicr buom yn llwyddiannus o ran cael deialog da ledled Cymru ar y materion hyn, ond mae mwy i'w wneud. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn canolbwyntio ar bobl ifanc a sut rydym yn eu tywys ar daith entrepreneuriaeth ac yn codi eu hymwybyddiaeth o ba sgiliau sydd eu hangen arnynt i ddatblygu, yn ogystal â sbarduno syniadau a rhoi llawer o wybodaeth a chymorth ymarferol i'r rhai sydd am gychwyn busnesau. Yn achos cychwyn busnesau, cefais drafodaeth ddiddorol iawn ddoe gyda swyddogion cyn rhaglenni'r cronfeydd strwythurol newydd am entrepreneuriaeth a hunan-gyflogaeth, nad ydynt yn annibynnol ar ei gilydd, ond nad ydynt o reidrwydd yr un peth.

13:34 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

A wnewch chi edrych hefyd ar enghreifftiau da o amgylch y byd? Mae cynllun llwyddiannus iawn wedi bod yn Appalachia sydd wedi llwyddo nid yn unig i greu nifer o fusnesau ond sydd hefyd wedi llwyddo i ddenu arian sylweddol o'r sector preifat. Byddai edrych ar enghreifftiau tebyg, efallai, yn ein helpu ni yng Nghymru i newid y sefyllfa bresennol.

Would you also look at examples of good practice across the globe? There has been a very good example in Appalachia, which has succeeded not only in created a number of businesses, but also in attracting significant amount of investment from the private sector. Looking at such examples would, perhaps, assist us in Wales in turning the current situation around.

13:35 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We are very much at the heart of discussions in Europe on these issues. Wales has achieved significant acclaim across Europe for its pioneering strategy in youth entrepreneurship. That has been recognised by the European Commission, and other European countries are following our example. However, this is a two-way dialogue, and I would be delighted to take up your suggestion.

Rydym yn sicr wrth wraidd trafodaethau yn Ewrop ar y materion hyn. Mae Cymru wedi cael ei chanmol yn fawr ledled Ewrop am ei strategaeth arloesol mewn entrepreneuriaeth ymhlith pobl ifanc. Cydnabuwyd hynny gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, ac mae gwledydd Ewropeaidd eraill yn dilyn ein hesiampl. Fodd bynnag, deialog dwy-ffordd yw hwn, a byddwn yn falch o dderbyn eich awgrym.

Lefelau Incwm Gwario Cartrefi

Household Disposal Income Levels

13:35 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

2. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am effaith lefelau incwm gwario cartrefi ar yr economi? OAQ(4)0258(EST)

2. Will the Minister make a statement on the impact of household disposable income levels on the economy? OAQ(4)0258(EST)

13:35 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Household disposable income in Wales increased from 85.6% of the UK average in 1999 to 88.1% in 2011. However, current UK policies, particularly in respect of welfare, are reducing disposable income in Wales, as well as across the UK. This will further cut people's spending power and will damage economic growth.

Cynyddodd incwm gwario cartrefi yng Nghymru o 85.6% o gyfartaledd y DU yn 1999 i 88.1% yn 2011. Fodd bynnag, mae polisïau'r DU ar hyn o bryd, yn enwedig o ran lles, yn lleihau incwm gwario yng Nghymru, yn ogystal ag ar draws y DU. Bydd hyn yn lleihau grym gwario pobl ymhellach ac yn niweidio twf economaidd.

13:36 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you, Minister. Last week's figures showed that Welsh households have the lowest disposable income levels in the UK. Given the limited tools at your disposal, would you support the idea of a wealth fairness Bill, which would compel the UK Government to gear economic policies in the direction of the most disadvantaged regions of the UK?

Diolch ichi, Weinidog. Dangosodd ffigurau wythnos ddiwethaf mai aelwydydd Cymru sydd â'r lefelau incwm gwario isaf yn y DU. O ystyried yr adnoddau cyfyngedig sydd ar gael i chi, a fyddech yn cefnogi'r syniad o Fil tegwch cyfoeth, a fyddai'n gorfodi Llywodraeth y DU i gyfeirio polisïau economaidd tuag at ranbarthau mwyaf difreintiedig y DU?

13:36 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I would be more than happy to see the detail of any proposals on this issue, and come back to the Member. It is important that we recognise that we must do the utmost for those in society who are not wealthy, and that we must protect their incomes. Of course, by protecting their incomes, we are helping the economy generally, because of the services that they utilise in the local economy.

Byddwn yn fwy na hapus i weld manylion unrhyw gynigion ar y mater hwn, a dod yn ôl at yr Aelod. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cydnabod bod yn rhaid inni wneud y gorau dros y rheini mewn cymdeithas nad ydynt yn gyfoethog, a bod yn rhaid inni ddiogelu eu hincwm. Wrth gwrs, trwy ddiogelu eu hincwm, rydym yn helpu'r economi yn gyffredinol, oherwydd y gwasanaethau a ddefnyddiant yn yr economi leol.

13:36 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Does the Minister agree that the latest Land Registry figures, which show house prices rising 10% in London while falling in the rest of the UK, indicate that household income is getting more and more unbalanced across the UK, contrary to the so-called rebalancing of the economy, which was promised by the coalition Government?

A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno bod ffigurau diweddaraf y Gofrestrfa Tir, sy'n dangos prisiau tai yn codi 10% yn Llundain ond yn gostwng yng ngweddill y DU, yn dangos bod incwm aelwydydd yn mynd yn fwyfwy anghytbwys ar draws y DU, yn groes i'r hyn a elwir yn ailgydbwyso'r economi, a addawyd gan y Llywodraeth glymblaid?

13:37 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

There are many issues around this. The regional imbalance that is evident in house prices is also evident in economic data. The labour force study shows that, over the year, employment increased by 2.5 percentage points in London, compared with an increase of 1 percentage point in the UK. Similarly, the rate of unemployment declined by 1.1 percentage points in London, but was down just 0.3 percentage points in the UK on average. If you look at the Land Registry figures, you will also see that prices in the north-west of England declined by 4.9%. Therefore, there are many issues in your question that illustrate the problems in the economy.

Mae llawer o faterion yn ymwneud â hyn. Mae'r anghydbwysedd rhanbarthol sy'n amlwg mewn prisiau tai yn amlwg hefyd yn y data economaidd. Dengys yr astudiaeth o'r llafurlu fod cyflogaeth, dros y flwyddyn, wedi cynyddu 2.5 pwynt canran yn Llundain, o gymharu â chynnydd o 1 pwynt canran yn y DU. Yn yr un modd, gwnaeth y gyfradd ddiweithdra ostwng 1.1 pwynt canran yn Llundain, ond dim ond gostyngiad o 0.3 pwynt canran a gafwyd yn y DU ar gyfartaledd. Os edrychwch ar ffigurau'r Gofrestrfa Tir, fe welwch hefyd fod prisiau yng ngogledd-orllewin Lloegr wedi gostwng 4.9%. Felly, mae llawer o faterion yn ymwneud â'ch cwestiwn sy'n dangos y problemau yn yr economi.

13:37 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, thanks to the changes that have been introduced by the UK Government, over 1 million workers in Wales have received a tax cut from April, while a further 57,000 low earners were taken out of tax altogether. Will the Minister join me in welcoming this increase in household disposable incomes, which will help to boost the Welsh economy?

Weinidog, diolch i'r newidiadau a gyflwynwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU, mae dros filiwn o weithwyr yng Nghymru wedi cael toriad treth o fis Ebrill, tra bod 57,000 o enillwyr cyflog isel ychwanegol wedi cael eu heithrio rhag talu treth yn gyfan gwbl. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ymuno â mi i groesawu'r cynnydd hwn mewn incwm gwario cartrefi, a fydd yn helpu i roi hwb i economi Cymru?

13:38 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Whereas we are all happy to see any tax cuts to help people, it is important that that must be taken in the round, when you consider what benefits might have been taken away from people as well.

Er bod pob un ohonom yn hapus i weld unrhyw doriadau treth i helpu pobl, mae'n bwysig ystyried pob agwedd ar hynny, pan ystyriwch pa fuddiannau hefyd y mae pobl wedi'u colli o bosibl.

Twristiaeth yng Nghanolbarth Cymru

Tourism in Mid Wales

13:38 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

3. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gymorth i dwristiaeth yng nghanolbarth Cymru? OAQ(4)0253(EST)

3. Will the Minister make a statement on support for tourism in mid Wales? OAQ(4)0253(EST)

13:38

Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Our tourism campaigns provide a regionally balanced presentation of Wales. Our support in mid Wales includes working in partnership with the Mid Wales Regional Tourism Partnership, as well as with the local authority tourism officers in Ceredigion and Powys.

Mae ein hymgyrchoedd twristiaeth yn darparu cyflwyniad cytbwys yn rhanbarthol o Gymru. Mae ein cefnogaeth yn y canolbarth yn cynnwys gweithio mewn partneriaeth â Phartneriaeth Twristiaeth Rhanbarthol Canolbarth Cymru, a chyda swyddogion twristiaeth awdurdodau lleol yng Ngheredigion a Phowys.

13:38

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Thank you, Minister. In Brecon and Radnorshire, we benefit from several community-led tourism information hubs, such as the one that is run by the Crickhowell Resource and Information Centre in Crickhowell. In its wisdom, the cabinet of Powys County Council has put those groups on notice that their service level agreements will conclude at the end of this financial year. Do you agree that that is a highly retrograde step, which will do nothing but damage the tourism industry in mid Wales—an industry that is very important to this part of the country?

Diolch ichi, Weinidog. Ym Mrycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed, cawn fudd o sawl canolfan gwybodaeth twristiaeth dan arweiniad y gymuned, fel yr un sy'n cael ei rhedeg gan Ganolfan Adnoddau a Gwybodaeth Crughywel yng Nghrughywel. Yn ei ddoethineb, mae cabinet Cyngor Sir Powys wedi rhybuddio'r grwpiau hynny y bydd eu cytundebau lefel gwasanaeth yn dod i ben ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn ariannol hon. A gytunwch fod hynny'n gam mawr yn ôl, na fydd yn gwneud dim ond drwg i'r diwydiant twristiaeth yn y canolbarth—diwydiant sy'n bwysig iawn i'r rhan hon o'r wlad?

13:39

Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Tourism is very important in Wales as a whole, and particularly in mid Wales. That is why we looked at marketing specific tourism campaigns into that area, to identify mid Wales. I have been concerned not just to show mid Wales as a block, but to highlight the differences in the area, in terms of the tourism campaigns that we have run, particularly for the audience across our border. I will look at the issues that you raise. The local authority will obviously tell me that this is a budgetary matter, but we must recognise that, sometimes, it is a case of throwing the baby out with the bath water.

Mae twristiaeth yn bwysig iawn yng Nghymru gyfan, ac yn enwedig yn y canolbarth. Dyna pam yr edrychwyd ar farchnata ymgyrchoedd twristiaeth penodol yn yr ardal honno, er mwyn nodi'r canolbarth. Yn ogystal â dangos y canolbarth fel bloc, rwyf hefyd wedi bod yn awyddus i dynnu sylw at y gwahaniaethau yn yr ardal , o ran yr ymgyrchoedd twristiaeth yr ydym wedi eu cynnal, yn enwedig i'r gynulleidfa dros y ffin. Byddaf yn ystyried y materion a godwch. Bydd yr awdurdod lleol yn amlwg yn dweud wrthyf mai mater cyllidebol yw hwn, ond rhaid inni gydnabod, weithiau, mai achos o daflu'r llo a chadw'r brych yw hyn.

13:39

Russell George Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Minister, in terms of commercial marketing on the internet, I have found four different websites, all of which have some direct support from the Welsh Government and all of which promote mid Wales. A fifth is being developed by Powys County Council to rebrand its tourism sale of mid Wales and the Brecon Beacons. It seems to me that a huge amount of duplication of effort and resources goes into those websites. Will you agree to examine this matter and ensure that there is a more joined-up approach that would save public money and offer a better service to visitors coming to mid Wales?

Weinidog, o ran marchnata masnachol ar y rhyngrwyd, rwyf wedi dod o hyd i bedair gwefan wahanol, a phob un ohonynt yn cael rhywfaint o gymorth uniongyrchol gan Lywodraeth Cymru ac y mae pob un ohonynt yn hyrwyddo'r canolbarth. Mae un rhan o bump yn cael ei datblygu gan Gyngor Sir Powys i ail-frandio ei ymgyrch i werthu twristiaeth y canolbarth a Bannau Brycheiniog. Ymddengys i mi y gwneir llawer iawn o ddyblygu ymdrech ac adnoddau gyda'r gwefannau hynny. A gytunwch i edrych ar y mater hwn a sicrhau bod dull mwy cydgysylltiedig o weithredu a fyddai'n arbed arian cyhoeddus ac yn cynnig gwasanaeth gwell i ymwelwyr sy'n dod i'r canolbarth?

13:40

Edwina Hart Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Thank you very much for that comment, because that might be a useful task for the tourism panel to look at; not just in a mid Wales context, but in the context of Wales. At the end of the day, there is no statutory obligation on local authorities in relation to tourism as there is on education and social services. When we are spending money in the centre, we want to make sure that it dovetails together what we are able to offer. So, I would be delighted to take up that suggestion from the Member.

Diolch yn fawr iawn am y sylw hwnnw, gan y gallai hynny fod yn dasg ddefnyddiol i'r panel twristiaeth ei hystyried; nid yn unig yng nghyd-destun y canolbarth, ond yng nghyd-destun Cymru. Yn y pen draw, nid oes rhwymedigaeth statudol ar awdurdodau lleol mewn perthynas â thwristiaeth fel sydd ar addysg a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Wrth wario arian yn y canol, rydym am wneud yn siŵr bod popeth y gallwn ei gynnig yn ymblethu. Felly, byddwn yn falch iawn o dderbyn yr awgrym hwnnw gan yr Aelod.

13:40 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The condition of the rail network is essential for tourism in mid Wales. Looking forward to the summer, is there any way in which you would consider having the hourly service from Shrewsbury to Aberystwyth—at least for a summer timetable next year? Also, what are the proposals to upgrade the Heart of Wales line for tourism and more frequent services?

Mae cyflwr y rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd yn hanfodol ar gyfer twristiaeth yn y canolbarth. Gan edrych ymlaen at yr haf, a oes unrhyw ffordd y byddech yn ystyried darparu'r gwasanaeth bob awr o Amwythig i Aberystwyth—o leiaf ar gyfer amserlen haf y flwyddyn nesaf? Hefyd, beth yw'r cynigion i uwchraddio rheilffordd Calon Cymru i dwristiaeth a gwasanaethau amlach?

13:41 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have been having discussions with rail operators and officials about the improvement of services and the tourism potential of services. I very much like your idea about the summer timetable and what could be undertaken if we have limited resources. I will get back to the Member when I make a statement on some of these issues before we go into the summer recess.

Rwyf wedi bod yn cael trafodaethau â gweithredwyr a swyddogion rheilffyrdd ynghylch gwella gwasanaethau a photensial twristiaeth y gwasanaethau. Rwy'n hoffi eich syniad yn fawr iawn am amserlen yr haf a'r hyn y gellid ei wneud os bydd gennym adnoddau cyfyngedig. Cysylltaf â'r aelod eto pan wnaf ddatganiad ar rai o'r materion hyn cyn toriad yr haf.

13:41 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Question 4, OAQ(4)0261(EST), is transferred for written answer.

Cwestiwn 4, OAQ (4) 0261 (EST), yn cael ei drosglwyddo i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig.

Gwasanaeth Trên Bob Awr

Hourly Train Service

13:41 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

5. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am weithredu gwasanaeth trên bob awr ar reilffordd y Cambrian? OAQ(4)0263(EST)

5. Will the Minister provide an update regarding the implementation of an hourly train service on the Cambrian Line? OAQ(4)0263(EST)

13:41 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

That follows on nicely from my last response. [Laughter.] The matter will be subject to further discussion with Arriva Trains Wales.

Mae hynny'n dilyn yn daclus o'm hateb diwethaf. [Chwerthin.] Bydd y mater yn destun trafodaeth bellach gyda Threnau Arriva Cymru.

14:41 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you, Minister. Recent statistics from the Office of Rail Regulation have shown that combined footfall for all five stations in Montgomeryshire for 2011-12 was approximately 419,000 visitors; the figure has doubled in the last decade and continues to grow, which is welcome and good news. It is another piece of evidence that the implementation of the hourly service is not just desirable, but is absolutely necessary. Will you commit to looking afresh at this, Minister, and identify and remove any obstacles that prevent the hourly service from being brought forward earlier than is scheduled?

Diolch ichi, Weinidog. Mae ystadegau diweddar gan Swyddfa Rheoleiddio'r Rheilffyrdd wedi dangos mai'r nifer gyfunol o ymwelwyr ar gyfer y pum gorsaf yn sir Drefaldwyn yn 2011-12 oedd tua 419,000; mae'r ffigur wedi dyblu yn y degawd diwethaf ac mae'n parhau i dyfu, sydd i'w groesawu ac sy'n newyddion da. Mae'n ddarn arall o dystiolaeth sy'n dangos bod gweithredu'r gwasanaeth bob awr nid yn unig yn ddymunol, ond yn hollol angenrheidiol. A wnewch chi ymrwymo i edrych o'r newydd ar hyn, Weinidog, a nodi a chael gwared ar unrhyw rwystrau sy'n atal y gwasanaeth bob awr rhag cael ei gyflwyno'n gynt na'r disgwyl?

13:42 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am in discussions about these issues. Network Rail is doing some infrastructure work around it and we need to look carefully at these issues. I had a meeting with the Office of Rail Regulation and I have been concerned about the lack of transparency for me and elected Members about how these routes function, their profitability and what is happening on them. We will be doing further work in that area, which will help us in future decision-making processes.

Rwyf wrthi'n cynnal trafodaethau ar y materion hyn. Mae Network Rail yn gwneud rhywfaint o waith seilwaith mewn perthynas â hyn ac mae angen inni edrych yn ofalus ar y materion hyn. Cefais gyfarfod gyda Swyddfa Rheoleiddio'r Rheilffyrdd ac mae'r diffyg tryloywder i mi ac Aelodau etholedig ynglŷn â sut mae'r llwybrau hyn yn gweithredu, eu proffidioldeb a'r hyn sy'n digwydd arnynt wedi peri pryder i mi. Byddwn yn gwneud gwaith pellach yn y maes hwnnw, a fydd yn ein helpu gyda phrosesau gwneud penderfyniadau yn y dyfodol.

13:43

Elin Jones [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

A gaf i bwyso arnoch ymhellach, Weinidog, ar y mater o wasanaeth bob awr ar reilffordd y Cambrian? Rhoddwyd addewid yn y rhaglen waith gan y Gweinidog blaenorol yn Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un ar gyfer cyflwyno'r fath yma o wasanaeth erbyn diwedd 2011, ond daeth y Llywodraeth newydd ddod i mewn a newid yr amserlen honno ar gyfer diwedd 2015. Fel Gweinidog, a gewch chi'ch temtio i roi dyddiad ar gyfer cyflwyno gwasanaeth bob awr ar reilffordd y Cambrian?

May I press you further, Minister, on this issue of the hourly service on the Cambrian line? The previous Minister in the One Wales Government gave a pledge in the work programme that this sort of service would be introduced by the end of 2011, but the new Government came in and changed that timetable to the end of 2015. As Minister, are you tempted to give a date for the introduction of an hourly service on the Cambrian line?

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

13:43

Edwina Hart [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I respect the Member, not only as a Member of the party opposite, but as a previous Cabinet colleague. However, even she cannot tempt me into making any commitments over and above what I have said now.

Parchaf yr Aelod, nid yn unig fel Aelod o'r blaid gyferbyn, ond fel cyd-Aelod blaenorol o'r Cabinet. Fodd bynnag, ni all hi hyd yn oed fy nhemtio i wneud unrhyw ymrwymiadau yn ychwanegol at yr hyn yr wyf wedi'i ddweud yn awr.

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Seilwaith Trafnidiaeth

Transport Infrastructure

13:42

Antoinette Sandbach [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

6. Beth yw blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer gwella seilwaith trafnidiaeth yng Ngogledd Cymru? OAQ(4)0262(EST)

6. What are the Welsh Government's priorities for improving transport infrastructure in North Wales? OAQ(4)0262(EST)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

13:44

Edwina Hart [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

My priorities are to ensure that we have a transport system that helps improve the economic competitiveness of Wales and that provides good access to jobs and services.

Fy mlaenoriaethau yw sicrhau bod gennym system drafnidiaeth sy'n helpu i wella cystadleurwydd economaidd Cymru ac sy'n darparu mynediad da at swyddi a gwasanaethau.

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

13:44

Antoinette Sandbach [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Minister, the long-standing issues with traffic on the A55 is well-known, and heavy congestion is a regular problem on the bridges across the Menai Straits. In the light of Hitachi's very welcome commitment to Wylfa B and the Wales infrastructure investment plan stating that a third Menai crossing was a high-level investment priority, can you provide an update on your Government's programme to deliver this investment and how soon do you expect construction to begin and the project to be completed?

Weinidog, mae'r materion hirsefydlog o ran traffig ar yr A55 yn hysbys, ac mae tagfeydd trwm yn broblem reolaidd ar y pontydd ar draws Afon Menai. Yng ngoleuni ymrwymiad Hitachi i Wylfa B, sydd i'w groesawu'n fawr, a chynllun buddsoddi seilwaith Cymru yn datgan bod trydydd croesfan ar draws y Fenai yn flaenoriaeth buddsoddi lefel uchel, a allwch roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am raglen eich Llywodraeth i gyflawni'r buddsoddiad hwn a pha mor fuan rydych yn disgwyl i'r gwaith adeiladu ddechrau ac i'r prosiect gael ei gwblhau?

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

13:44

Edwina Hart [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Like you, I am pleased that a lot of vehicles use the A55; I would like to see more going up and down the A55 in terms of jobs and economic prosperity. The capacity is a key issue to the Snowdonia and the Anglesey/Ynys Môn enterprise zones. It is a key priority for me. I am currently reviewing the options to increase the capacity of the A55 across the Menai and will update Members when I have further information. I am also looking at developing improvements to junctions 15 and 16 of the A55, which is work that my predecessor, Carl Sargeant, started.

Fel chi, rwy'n falch bod llawer o gerbydau yn defnyddio'r A55; hoffwn weld mwy yn mynd i fyny ac i lawr yr A55 o ran swyddi a ffyniant economaidd. Mae'r gallu yn fater allweddol i Eryri ac ardaloedd menter Ynys Môn. Mae'n flaenoriaeth allweddol i mi. Rwyf wrthi'n adolygu'r opsiynau i gynyddu gallu'r A55 ar draws y Menai a byddaf yn rhoi'r newyddion diweddaraf i Aelodau pan gaf ragor o wybodaeth. Rwyf hefyd yn edrych ar ddatblygu gwelliannau i gyffyrdd 15 ac 16 o'r A55, sef gwaith a ddechreuodd fy rhagflaenydd, Carl Sargeant.

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

13:45 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Bydd y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol bod gwella'r A470 rhwng y de a'r gogledd wedi bod yn rhan hanfodol o bolisi'r Llywodraeth flaenorol. A wnaiff hi dderbyn fy niolchgarwch i a'm hetholwyr am y modd y mae'r gwaith, yn enwedig i'r gogledd ac i'r de o Ddolgellau, wedi mynd rhagddo? Rwy'n cyfeirio'n arbennig at y cynllun i'r de o Ddolgellau, rhwng Maes yr Helmau a'r Cross Foxes, ac at y modd y mae'r bont newydd ar gyfer ystlumod wedi'i hadeiladu â'r goleuadau penodol. Erbyn hyn, mae'r cyswllt â'r ffordd drwy Frithdir i'r Bala wedi cael ei osod. A wnaiff y Gweinidog gyfleu fy niolchgarwch i a'm hetholwyr i Alun Griffiths a'r contractwyr am eu gwaith ar yr achos hwn?

The Minister will be aware that improving the A470 between north and south Wales has been a crucial part of the previous Government's policy. Will she accept my thanks, and those of my constituents, for the way in which the work, particularly to the north and south of Dolgellau, has proceeded? I refer specifically to the scheme to the south of Dolgellau, between Maes yr Helmau and Cross Foxes, and to the way in which the new bridge for bats has been built with specific lighting in place. The link with the road through Brithdir to Bala is also now in place. Will the Minister convey my thanks and those of my constituents to Alun Griffiths and the contractors for their work in this case?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:46 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

I will certainly pass on your thanks. It is pleasing for me as the new Minister and for Carl Sargeant as the previous Minister to hear your comments, particularly as you chair the appropriate committee on environmental issues in the Assembly, about the important regard we have given to Wales's natural habitat when we have facilitated improvements to the road network.

Byddaf yn sicr yn cyfleu eich diolchiadau. Mae'n bleser i mi, fel y Gweinidog newydd ac i Carl Sargeant fel y Gweinidog blaenorol, glywed eich sylwadau, yn enwedig gan mai chi sy'n cadeirio'r pwyllgor priodol ar faterion amgylcheddol yn y Cynulliad, am y sylw pwysig yr ydym wedi ei roi i gynefin naturiol Cymru wrth hwyluso gwelliannau i'r rhwydwaith ffyrdd.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Gwelliannau i'r Gyffordd rhwng yr A55 a'r A483

Improvements to the Junction between A55 and the A483

13:46 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

7. Pa drafodaethau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'u cael gyda Llywodraeth y DU mewn perthynas â gwelliannau i'r gyffordd rhwng yr A55 a'r A483? OAQ(4)0252(EST)

7. What discussions have the Welsh Government had with the UK Government with regard to improvements to the junction between the A55 and the A483? OAQ(4)0252(EST)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:46 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Having seen this question listed, I consulted with my officials, and I understand that the UK Government has not consulted with us about its plans for improvements at this location.

Ar ôl gweld y cwestiwn hwn ar y rhestr, ymgynghorais â'm swyddogion, a deallaf nad yw Llywodraeth y DU wedi ymgynghori â ni ynglŷn â'i chynlluniau ar gyfer gwelliannau yn y lleoliad hwn.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:46 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am much obliged for that answer. I am sure that the constituency Member, Carl Sargeant, is aware that there are problems with the agricultural land adjoining this junction. A lot of surface water currently runs from the A55 and A483 junction onto agricultural land located in Wales, some of which has been underwater for about 10 months. Minister, I ask that your department contacts the UK Government to ensure that we have an input into any design that it undertakes.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn am yr ateb hwnnw. Rwy'n siŵr bod yr Aelod etholaethol, Carl Sargeant, yn ymwybodol bod problemau gyda'r tir amaethyddol ger y gyffordd hon. Mae llawer o ddŵr wyneb ar hyn o bryd yn rhedeg o gyffordd yr A55 a'r A483 i dir amaethyddol a leolir yng Nghymru, y mae rhywfaint ohono wedi bod o dan ddŵr ers tua 10 mis. Weinidog, gofynnaf i'ch adran gysylltu â Llywodraeth y DU er mwyn sicrhau bod gennym fewnbwn i unrhyw gynllun y mae'n ymgymryd ag ef.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:47 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

My officials attend regular meetings with the Highways Agency to discuss cross-border maintenance and operational issues. They will ensure that this is on the agenda for discussion at their next meeting.

Mae fy swyddogion yn mynychu cyfarfodydd rheolaidd gyda'r Asiantaeth Priffyrdd i drafod gwaith cynnal a chadw trawsffiniol a materion gweithredol. Byddant yn sicrhau bod hwn ar yr agenda i'w drafod yn eu cyfarfod nesaf.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:47 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I endorse the comments just made. Last October, the UK Secretary of State for Transport, Patrick McLoughlin, announced the plans for the scheme focused on the junction with the A483. That junction serves Wrexham, therefore, clearly, you as Minister are very entitled to have a view on this. However, the 2006 evaluation report that recommended those improvements to reduce congestion and journey times has no reference to floods or flooding within it. Therefore, I would be grateful if you could ensure that the UK Minister is made aware of that and perhaps give advice on what further information on flooding, if any, they might have received.

Ategaf y sylwadau sydd newydd gael eu gwneud. Fis Hydref diwethaf, cyhoeddodd Ysgrifennydd Gwladol y DU dros Drafnidiaeth, Patrick McLoughlin, y cynlluniau ar gyfer y cynllun yn canolbwyntio ar y gyffordd â'r A483. Mae'r gyffordd honno yn gwasanaethu Wrecsam, felly, yn amlwg, mae gennych chi fel Gweinidog hawl yn sicr i gael barn ar hyn. Fodd bynnag, nid yw adroddiad gwerthuso 2006 a argymhellodd y gwelliannau hynny i leihau tagfeydd ac amserau teithio yn cynnwys unrhyw gyfeiriad at lifogydd. Felly, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech sicrhau bod Gweinidog y DU yn ymwybodol o hynny a rhoi cyngor efallai ar ba wybodaeth bellach am lifogydd, os o gwbl, y maent wedi ei chael o bosibl.

13:48 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank both Members, through the question from the Liberal Democrats and through your supplementary, for raising this issue in the Chamber today. I will certainly take up this matter via my officials. The announcement on 8 October was made to the press. We had no prior announcement. It is important that we get these highways matters sorted out.

Diolchaf i'r ddau Aelod, drwy'r cwestiwn gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a thrwy eich cwestiwn atodol, am godi'r mater hwn yn y Siambr heddiw. Byddaf yn sicr yn trafod y mater hwn drwy fy swyddogion. Gwnaed cyhoeddiad ar 8 Hydref i'r wasg. Ni wnaethom unrhyw gyhoeddiad cyn hynny. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn datrys y materion hyn ynglŷn â'r priffyrdd.

13:48 **Llyr Huws Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, flwyddyn yn ôl, dywedodd Llywodraeth Cymru y byddai'n gweithredu ar frys ar ôl cyfres o ddamweiniau ar yr A483 rhwng Gresffordd a'r Orsedd. Ym mis Chwefror eleni, dywedoch y byddai'r Llywodraeth yn gweithredu fel bo angen i wella'r sefyllfa. A allwch chi roi diweddariad am y camau sy'n cael eu cymryd i ddatrys rhai o'r problemau ar y rhan honno o'r ffordd?

Minister, the Welsh Government stated a year ago that it would take urgent action following a series of accidents on the A483 between Gresford and Gorsedd. In February of this year, you said that the Government would take action as required to improve the situation. Can you give us an update on the steps being taken to resolve some of the problems on that stretch of road?

13:49 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I doubt very much that I answered you in February, but Carl Sargeant, as the previous Minister, would have done. I will check the record and ensure that you have a full explanation from me by the end of this week.

Rwy'n amau'n fawr imi eich ateb ym mis Chwefror. Carl Sargeant, y Gweinidog blaenorol, fyddai wedi gwneud hynny. Edrychaf ar y cofnod a sicrhau y cewch esboniad llawn gennyf erbyn diwedd yr wythnos hon.

Blaenoriaethau ar gyfer Trafnidiaeth

Priorities for Transport

13:49 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

8. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu ei blaenoriaethau ar gyfer trafnidiaeth yn y 12 mis nesaf? OAQ(4)0255(EST)

8. Will the Minister outline her priorities for transport in the next twelve months? OAQ(4)0255(EST)

13:49 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

My priorities are to ensure that we have a transport system that helps improve the economic competitiveness of Wales and that provides good access to jobs and services.

Fy mlaenoriaethau yw sicrhau bod gennym system drafnidiaeth sy'n helpu i wella cystadleurwydd economaidd Cymru ac sy'n darparu mynediad da at swyddi a gwasanaethau.

13:49 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer, Minister. The Westminster Government has announced major improvements to the transport network in Wales, including the electrification of the Great Western line to Swansea and the Valleys lines network. There has also been encouraging news about the M4 relief road and a new railway station at Pye Corner in Newport. Will the Minister advise the Assembly when she intends to publish her revised national transport plan to take account of these huge improvements to transport in Wales?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Mae Llywodraeth San Steffan wedi cyhoeddi gwelliannau mawr i'r rhwydwaith trafnidiaeth yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys trydaneiddio llinell y Great Western i Abertawe a rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd. Cafwyd newyddion calonogol hefyd am ffordd liniaru'r M4 a gorsaf reilffordd newydd yn Pye Corner yng Nghasnewydd. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi gwybod i'r Cynulliad pryd y mae'n bwriadu cyhoeddi ei chynllun trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol diwygiedig i ystyried y gwelliannau enfawr hyn i drafnidiaeth yng Nghymru?

13:50 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I think that we all welcome the electrification plans. We look forward to the opportunities for jobs and investment that they will bring to Wales and to the improvement in the communications infrastructure in Wales. In terms of the M4 relief road, it is my intention to make a statement before the summer recess, hopefully, on the preferred route, because I think that it is important that Members are updated on these particular issues. There will be financial considerations at that juncture about which I am sure my colleague the Minister for Finance would have told me off had I not referred to them in my response to you.

Credaf ein bod i gyd yn croesawu'r cynlluniau trydaneiddio. Rydym yn edrych ymlaen at y cyfleoedd am swyddi a buddsoddiad y byddant yn eu creu i Gymru ac at y gwelliant yn y seilwaith cyfathrebu yng Nghymru. O ran ffordd liniaru'r M4, fy mwriad yw gwneud datganiad cyn toriad yr haf, gobeithio, ar y llwybr dewisol, gan fy mod yn credu ei bod yn bwysig bod Aelodau yn cael y newyddion diweddaraf am y materion penodol hyn. Bydd ystyriaethau ariannol bryd hynny y byddai fy nghyd-Aelod, y Gweinidog Cyllid wedi rhoi pryd o dafod i mi pe na bawn wedi cyfeirio atynt yn fy ymateb i chi.

13:50 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Minister, within South East Wales Transport Alliance plans, there have been a number of reviews of the possibility of opening former railway lines where the lines are still in existence—in my constituency, these include the Beddau to Pontyclun line and, possibly, the option of connecting Llantrisant to Cardiff and so on. I wonder whether you would outline your thinking, Minister, on the opportunities that may exist in our future transport strategies to open and bring back into public use these railway lines that still remain but need to be integrated into the economy.

Weinidog, o fewn cynlluniau Cynghrair Trafnidiaeth De-ddwyrain Cymru, bu nifer o adolygiadau o'r posibilrwydd o agor hen reilffyrdd lle maent yn dal i fodoli—yn fy etholaeth i, mae'r rhain yn cynnwys rheilffordd Beddau i Bontyclun ac, o bosibl, yr opsiwn o gysylltu Llantrisant â Chaerdydd ac yn y blaen. Tybed a allech nodi eich syniadau, Weinidog, ar y cyfleoedd a allai fodoli yn ein strategaethau trafnidiaeth yn y dyfodol i agor ac adfer i ddefnydd y cyhoedd y rheilffyrdd hyn sy'n bodoli o hyd, ond sydd angen eu hintegreiddio yn yr economi.

13:51 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

I think that I have indicated to you that my priority for transport is to increase competitiveness and access to jobs and services—that is what I will be prioritising in future, which I think is important. Some excellent work has been undertaken by various groups. In the context of south-east Wales, this will come together with the work of Mark Barry, who will be writing a report that will be more than just another wish list—something substantial will come out in the autumn. I will then discuss with local authorities how we can get some of these issues right. In an ideal world, if we had the money, oh that we could reopen some of the routes that Dr Beeching cut.

Credaf fy mod wedi dweud wrthych mai fy mlaenoriaeth ar gyfer trafnidiaeth yw cynyddu cystadleurwydd a mynediad at swyddi a gwasanaethau—dyna'r hyn y byddaf yn ei flaenoriaethu yn y dyfodol, sy'n bwysig yn fy marn i. Mae gwaith ardderchog wedi'i wneud gan wahanol grwpiau. Yng nghyd-destun y de-ddwyrain, caiff hyn ei grynhoi yng ngwaith Mark Barry, a fydd yn ysgrifennu adroddiad a fydd yn fwy na dim ond rhestr arall o ddymuniadau—caiff rhywbeth sylweddol ei gyhoeddi yn yr hydref. Yna byddaf yn trafod ag awdurdodau lleol sut y gallwn gael rhai o'r materion hyn yn iawn. Mewn byd delfrydol, pe bai'r arian gennym, gallem ailagor rhai o'r llwybrau a dorrwyd gan Dr Beeching.

13:51 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, since the Welsh Government removed the community transport grant, Neath Port Talbot council has removed Sunday and bank holiday services. I have met with First Cymru, which said that because of its position as a major operator it cannot provide services. I am now going to be speaking with South Wales Transport. I think that it is difficult to understand how no services at all can exist in this area, especially as vulnerable people want to get from A to B if they have appointments, or if people need to get somewhere on a Sunday to visit relatives, for example. I wonder whether you can look into this further. I have a vested interest, obviously, because I use buses. Can you look into this to see whether we can change the current situation?

Weinidog, ers i Lywodraeth Cymru symud y grant cludiant cymunedol, mae cyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot wedi cael gwared ar wasanaethau'r Sul a gwyliau banc. Rwyf wedi cyfarfod â First Cymru, a ddywedodd, oherwydd ei safle fel gweithredwr o bwys, na all ddarparu gwasanaethau. Byddaf yn siarad yn awr â chwmni South Wales Transport. Credaf ei bod yn anodd deall sut y gall unrhyw wasanaethau o gwbl fodoli yn yr ardal hon, yn enwedig gan fod pobl sy'n agored i niwed eisiau mynd o A i B os oes ganddynt apwyntiadau, neu os oes angen i bobl fynd i rywle ar y Sul i ymweld â pherthnasau, er enghraifft. Tybed a allwch ymchwilio i hyn ymhellach. Mae gen i ddiddordeb personol, yn amlwg, oherwydd fy mod yn defnyddio bysiau. A allwch ymchwilio i hyn i weld a allwn newid y sefyllfa bresennol?

13:52 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This is a problem in a lot of areas across Wales. Even in my constituency in Gower, if you want to go to the Grand Theatre to see something of an evening, you cannot get back home by public transport. With limited resources, we have to question where money should be going. I have asked officials to start looking at some of the issues around this and at how local authorities then deal with money, so that we can get some sort of coherent approach across Wales that recognises the isolation in some communities if you do not drive or if you simply want to use public transport, which I think is also very important.

Mae hon yn broblem mewn llawer o ardaloedd ledled Cymru. Hyd yn oed yn fy etholaeth i ym Mro Gŵyr, os ydych am fynd i Theatr y Grand i weld rhywbeth gyda'r nos, ni allwch ddychwelyd adref ar drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus. Gydag adnoddau cyfyngedig, rhaid inni ofyn i ble y dylai'r arian fynd. Rwyf wedi gofyn i swyddogion ddechrau edrych ar rai o'r materion sy'n ymwneud â hyn, a sut y mae awdurdodau lleol yn ymdrin â'r arian wedyn, er mwyn cael rhyw fath o ddull cydlynol ar draws Cymru sy'n cydnabod yr unigedd mewn rhai cymunedau os nad ydych yn gyrru, neu os ydych am ddefnyddio trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus, sydd hefyd yn bwysig iawn yn fy marn i.

13:53 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, what discussions have you had with Network Rail about improving capacity on the rail lines for freight coming in and out of the Haven Waterway enterprise zone?

Weinidog, pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda Network Rail ynglŷn â gwella capasiti ar y rheilffyrdd ar gyfer nwyddau sy'n dod i mewn ac allan o ardal fenter Dyfrffordd y Ddau Gleddau?

13:53 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Interestingly enough, I have had discussions with Network Rail, but not specifically on the freight issue yet. I am, however, about to convene a group to look again at some of the freight issues across some of the enterprise zones and across Wales. I think that we are missing an opportunity to get more stuff off the roads and onto freight trains. We have to look at how the whole network is run and what we are able to do in that regard. A strand of work will be commencing on that this month.

Yn ddiddorol ddigon, rwyf wedi cael trafodaethau â Network Rail, ond nid yn benodol ar fater cludo nwyddau eto. Fodd bynnag, rwyf ar fin cynnull grŵp i edrych unwaith eto ar rai o'r materion ynghylch cludo nwyddau ar draws rhai o'r ardaloedd menter a ledled Cymru. Credaf ein bod yn colli cyfle i gludo mwy o bethau ar y ffyrdd ac ar drenau cludo nwyddau. Rhaid inni edrych ar sut y caiff y rhwydwaith cyfan ei redeg a'r hyn y gallwn ei wneud yn hynny o beth. Bydd rhan o'r gwaith ar hynny yn dechrau y mis hwn.

13:53 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you, Minister. You will be aware that the Milford Haven Port Authority, in talking about enterprise zone plans, was very positive about developing a very big new deep-water port to accommodate large-scale biomass imports to Wales. However, if you are importing that biomass into Milford Haven, you have to move it out of Milford Haven again and further on into the country. What discussions have you had with the port authority about developing infrastructure that will serve this new port, assuming that none of the existing lines will be able to reach it?

Diolch, Weinidog. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod Awdurdod Porthladd Aberdaugleddau, wrth sôn am gynlluniau ardaloedd menter, wedi bod yn gadarnhaol iawn ynglŷn â datblygu porthladd dŵr dwfn newydd mawr iawn fel y gall dderbyn mewnforion biomas ar raddfa fawr i Gymru. Fodd bynnag, os ydych yn mewnforio'r biomas hwnnw i Aberdaugleddau, rhaid i chi ei symud allan o Aberdaugleddau eto a'i anfon ymhellach i mewn i'r wlad. Pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda'r awdurdod porthladd am ddatblygu seilwaith a fydd yn gwasanaethu'r porthladd newydd hwn, gan dybio na fydd unrhyw un o'r rheilffyrdd sy'n bodoli eisoes yn gallu ei gyrraedd?

13:54 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

The port authority is discussing its proposals with the enterprise zone staff. Nick Bourne has been taking those discussions forward, and he will be reporting to me in due course about any proposals that are likely to be made.

Mae'r awdurdod porthladd yn trafod ei gynigion gyda staff yr ardal fenter. Mae Nick Bourne wedi bod yn datblygu'r trafodaethau hynny, a bydd yn adrodd i mi maes o law am unrhyw gynigion sy'n debygol o gael eu gwneud.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Ardal Twf Lleol

Local Growth Zone

13:54 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

9. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei hystyriaethau ynghylch cael Ardal Twf Lleol yn Nyffryn Teifi? OAQ(4)0260(EST)

9. Will the Minister make a statement on her considerations for a local Growth Zone in the Teifi Valley? OAQ(4)0260(EST)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:54 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

I have nominated an official from my department to lead on this work and I am currently finalising the formation of the group. I will be making a statement with further detail shortly. However, if Members are interested in the composition of that group and wish to make any representations to me, I will be delighted to take them.

Rwyf wedi enwebu swyddog o'm hadran i arwain ar y gwaith hwn ac ar hyn o bryd rwyf yn cwblhau'r gwaith o lunio'r grŵp. Byddaf yn gwneud datganiad gyda manylion pellach maes o law. Fodd bynnag, os oes gan Aelodau ddiddordeb yng nghyfansoddiad y grŵp hwnnw ac yn dymuno gwneud unrhyw sylwadau imi, byddaf yn falch iawn o'u cael.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:55 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Diolch, Weinidog, a diolch am ysgrifennu at Aelodau yn gynharach yn yr wythnos yn esbonio rhai o'r camau rydych yn eu cymryd. Mae band llydan yn bwysig iawn i'r ardal dwf hon, ond rwyf eisiau gofyn yn benodol am gwmnïau bach a chanolig eu maint a sut maen nhw'n gallu cadw pobl ifanc yn yr ardal. Fel yr ydych yn gwybod, mae cynlluniau prentisiaethau newydd wedi'u cytuno arnynt rhwng fy mhlaid i a'ch Llywodraeth chi. Mae'r cynlluniau hynny'n edrych yn addawol ar y cychwyn. A wnewch chi wneud yn siŵr bod y swyddogion sydd gennych yn yr ardal dwf hon yn cydweithio â swyddogion eraill i wneud yn siŵr bod rhychwant o brentisiaethau a chyfleoedd ar gael i bobl ifanc drwy fusnesau lleol a busnesau teulu yn nyffryn Teifi?

Thank you, Minister, and thank you for writing to Members earlier in the week to explain some of the steps that you are taking. Broadband is extremely important to this growth zone, but I would also like to ask specifically about SMEs and how they can retain young people in the area. As you know, there are new apprenticeship scheme that have been agreed between my party and your Government. Those schemes look very promising initially. Will you ensure that the officials that you have within this growth zone work with other officials to ensure that a range of apprenticeships and opportunities are available to young people through local businesses and family businesses in the Teifi valley?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:55 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

The succinct answer to your question is 'yes'. In terms of the officials who have been allocated, you will be delighted to know that they are broadband experts. I am sure that that will be useful for that particular growth zone.

Yr ateb cryno i'ch cwestiwn yw 'gwnaf'. O ran y swyddogion sydd wedi eu neilltuo, byddwch yn falch o wybod eu bod yn arbenigwyr band eang. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd hynny'n ddefnyddiol ar gyfer yr ardal twf arbennig hwnnw.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:55 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, I know that we cannot have enterprise zones everywhere, so we welcome the actions taken in setting up local growth zones. Unless there is an overlap in the way that growth zones and enterprise zones operate, how are you tying the two together, so that the good practice that is learned in local growth zones can be transferred to enterprise zones and vice versa?

Weinidog, gwn na allwn gael ardaloedd menter ymhob man, felly croesawn y camau a gymerwyd i sefydlu ardaloedd twf lleol. Oni bai bod gorgyffwrdd yn y ffordd y mae ardaloedd twf ac ardaloedd menter yn gweithredu, sut rydych yn uno'r ddau, fel y gall yr arferion da a ddysgir mewn ardaloedd twf lleol gael eu trosglwyddo i ardaloedd menter ac i'r gwrthwyneb?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:56 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that question, which is an extremely topical one. I have asked my enterprise zones chairs collectively to look at an enterprise zone Wales approach. It might be useful if they then consulted with the local growth zones about how they could dovetail any work together. We will certainly have that stream of work taken forward.

Diolch ichi am y cwestiwn hwnnw, sydd yn un hynod o amserol. Rwyf wedi gofyn i'm cadeiryddion ardaloedd menter ar y cyd edrych ar ddull gweithredu ardaloedd menter Cymru. Gallai fod yn ddefnyddiol pe baent wedyn yn ymgynghori â'r ardaloedd twf lleol ynglŷn â sut y gallent gydweddu unrhyw waith. Byddwn yn sicr yn gweithredu ar y ffrwd waith honno.

Adroddiad Dinas-ranbarthau

City Regions Report

13:56 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

10. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gynnydd wrth weithredu'r Adroddiad Dinas-ranbarthau? OAQ(4)0256(EST)

10. Will the Minister make a statement on progress in implementing the City Regions Report? OAQ(4)0256(EST)

13:56 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have agreed interim arrangements for each of the city regions to encourage an integrated approach and promote the joint working required to make city regions a success in the longer term. However, I am concerned about the slow progress.

Rwyf wedi cytuno ar drefniadau dros dro ar gyfer pob un o'r dinas-ranbarthau i annog ymagwedd integredig a hyrwyddo'r cydweithio sydd ei angen i wneud dinas-ranbarthau yn llwyddiant yn y tymor hir. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n pryderu am y cynnydd araf.

13:56 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you, Minister. It is nearly a year since the publication of the report. When do you expect full implementation, and will this city-regions model be considered by the commission on public service, governance and delivery?

Diolch, Weinidog. Mae blwyddyn bron ers cyhoeddi'r adroddiad. Pryd rydych yn disgwyl gweithrediad llawn, ac a gaiff y model dinas-ranbarthau hwn ei ystyried gan y comisiwn ar wasanaeth cyhoeddus, llywodraethu a chyflawni?

13:57 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I do not think that we are yet at the stage for it to be considered by that particular commission. I met recently with the local authorities of the city region, and I am due to meet my advisers on the city region, followed by a meeting with the private sector chairs within the city region to ensure that they understand the urgency of looking at these issues. People are now looking at city regions and asking whether transport or the other infrastructure issues should be discussed within them. We have to be certain in our own minds that there is a capability and a drive there and that people are united in taking the city-region approach. I wish I could say with hand on heart that all the partners in this agreed with the direction of travel.

Nid wyf yn credu ein bod eto wedi cyrraedd yr adeg pan ddylai gael ei ystyried gan y comisiwn penodol hwnnw. Yn ddiweddar, cyfarfûm ag awdurdodau lleol y ddinas-ranbarth, a byddaf yn cyfarfod â'm cynghorwyr ar y ddinas-ranbarth yn fuan, ac yn dilyn hynny yn cyfarfod â chadeiryddion y sector preifat yn y ddinas-ranbarth i sicrhau eu bod yn deall bod angen ystyried y materion hyn ar fyrder. Mae pobl yn edrych yn awr ar ddinas-ranbarthau ac yn gofyn a ddylai materion trafnidiaeth neu faterion seilwaith eraill gael eu trafod â hwy. Rhaid inni fod yn sicr yn ein meddyliau ein hunain fod y gallu a'r awydd yno a bod pobl yn unedig o ran mabwysiadu'r dull gweithredu dinas-ranbarthau. Hoffwn pe bawn yn gallu dweud â llaw ar fy nghalon bod yr holl bartneriaid yn hyn yn cytuno ar y cyfeiriad teithio.

13:57 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am most grateful for your answers this afternoon. I also welcome you not accepting recommendation 15 of the city regions final report about the high-level discussion with external investors, who indicated that they would be attracted to a Cardiff city zone, but not to a south-east Wales city zone, for fairly obvious reasons. Minister, can you indicate how you hope that there will be a certain amount of equity between investment in the various, quite diverse, parts of the city region?

Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn am eich atebion y prynhawn yma. Rwyf hefyd yn falch nad ydych yn derbyn argymhelliad 15 o adroddiad terfynol y dinas-ranbarthau ynglŷn â'r drafodaeth lefel uchel â buddsoddwyr allanol, a nododd y byddent yn cael eu denu i barth dinas Caerdydd, ond nid i barth dinas y de-ddwyrain, am resymau gweddol amlwg. Weinidog, a allwch nodi sut rydych yn gobeithio y bydd rhywfaint o degwch rhwng buddsoddi yn y rhannau amrywiol, ac eithaf gwahanol, o'r ddinas-ranbarth?

13:58 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

I think that you have hit the nail on the head, because, looking at Government investment, there is much talk about what we could put into the city region. We have had proposals from Cardiff for a conference centre, but we also have the issues around the regeneration of Newport. As a Government, we will have to reflect carefully on where the biggest bang for the buck is in terms of development within the city region if public money is to go in. The private sector will have its own discussions, because there is relative equity in some areas in terms of the infrastructure that is available to them.

Credaf ichi daro'r hoelen ar ei phen, oherwydd, wrth edrych ar fuddsoddiad y Llywodraeth, mae llawer o sôn am yr hyn y gallem ei roi i'r ddinas-ranbarth. Rydym wedi cael cynigion gan Gaerdydd ar gyfer canolfan gynadledda, ond mae materion i'w hystyried hefyd o ran adfywio Casnewydd. Fel Llywodraeth, bydd yn rhaid inni edrych yn ofalus ar ble mae mwy o werth am arian o ran datblygu o fewn y ddinas-ranbarth os defnyddir arian cyhoeddus. Bydd gan y sector preifat ei drafodaethau ei hun, oherwydd tegwch cymharol sydd mewn rhai ardaloedd o ran y seilwaith sydd ar gael iddynt.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Cysylltiadau Trafnidiaeth Gwell

Improved Transport Links

13:58 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

11. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y cynnydd tuag at greu cysylltiadau trafnidiaeth gwell yng ngogledd-orllewin Cymru? OAQ(4)0251(EST)

11. Will the Minister make a statement on the progress towards creating improved transport links in north west Wales? OAQ(4)0251(EST)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:59 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Enhancing connectivity to the Snowdonia and Anglesey enterprise zones is a key priority. I have asked my officials to review all planned schemes to assess their contribution to Wales's economic competiveness.

Mae gwella cysylltedd ag ardaloedd menter Eryri ac Ynys Môn yn flaenoriaeth allweddol. Rwyf wedi gofyn i'm swyddogion adolygu'r holl gynlluniau arfaethedig i asesu eu cyfraniad at gystadleurwydd economaidd Cymru.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:59 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Diolch yn fawr. Mae Dafydd Elis-Thomas wedi cyfeirio at y gwaith sy'n digwydd ym Meirionnydd. Gellid cysylltu hynny â'r gwaith ar ffordd osgoi Porthmadog a, gobeithio, ar y ffordd osgoi o gwmpas Bontnewydd a Chaernarfon. A ydych chi'n cytuno bod y datblygiadau hyn i gyd yn bwysig o ran creu cyfleoedd gwaith yn y gogledd-orllewin i'w gwneud yn hwylus i bobl fynd a dod o'r canolfannau gwaith fel y bydd y cyfleoedd yn codi yn y blynyddoedd nesaf?

Thank you very much. Dafydd Elis-Thomas has already alluded to the work that is taking place in Meirionnydd. That can be linked to the work on the Porthmadog bypass and also, hopefully, to the work on the bypass for Bontnewydd and Caernarfon. Do you agree that all these developments are important in order to create job opportunities in north-west Wales to facilitate people coming and going from the employment areas as opportunities arise in the next few years?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:59 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

I concur totally with the comments that you made. It is very important that people have swift access to employment opportunities and that we have a road network that is fit for purpose not only in industrial south Wales, but across Wales.

Cytunaf yn llwyr â'r sylwadau a wnaethoch. Mae'n bwysig iawn bod pobl yn cael mynediad cyflym at gyfleoedd cyflogaeth a bod gennym rwydwaith ffyrdd sy'n addas at y diben, nid yn unig yn ardal ddiwydiannol y de, ond ledled Cymru.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:00 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, I have mentioned many times the need for a direct rail link from north Wales into Liverpool, which is a very important commercial centre. I wonder whether you could update us today on the discussions that you have had with your Cabinet colleagues and, indeed, the UK Government about the establishment of such a link. I know that the Welsh Government has been engaging on this issue, and I am very grateful for that, but my constituents are keen to know when such a link might be re-established.

Weinidog, rwyf wedi sôn droeon am yr angen i gael cyswllt rheilffordd uniongyrchol o'r gogledd i Lerpwl, sy'n ganolfan fasnachol bwysig iawn. Tybed a allech roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni heddiw am y trafodaethau a gawsoch gyda'ch cyd-Aelodau yn y Cabinet ac, yn wir, Lywodraeth y DU ynghylch sefydlu cyswllt o'r fath. Gwn fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn ymwneud â'r mater hwn, ac rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn am hynny, ond mae fy etholwyr yn awyddus i wybod pryd y gallai cyswllt o'r fath gael ei ailsefydlu.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:00 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Yes, I am very keen to look at all the issues around the rail network in north Wales, particularly the electrification, which is key. It is good to see the local authorities, together with the Secretary of State, banging hard about that, with our support. It is important that we look at these links—we talk a lot about the Mersey Dee Alliance—for people's pattern of work. I will ask my officials for an update; perhaps it would be helpful, Presiding Officer, to circulate that to all Members.

Ydw, rwy'n awyddus iawn i edrych ar yr holl faterion sy'n ymwneud â'r rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd yn y gogledd , yn enwedig trydaneiddio, sy'n allweddol. Mae'n dda gweld yr awdurdodau lleol, ynghyd â'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, yn rhygnu ymlaen am hynny, gyda'n cefnogaeth. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn edrych ar y cysylltiadau hyn—soniwn lawer am Gynghrair Mersi a'r Ddyfrdwy—am batrwm gwaith pobl. Byddaf yn gofyn i'm swyddogion am y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf; efallai y byddai'n ddefnyddiol, Lywydd, i ddosbarthu hynny i bob Aelod.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Stryd Fawr yng Nghymru

The Welsh High Street

14:01 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

12. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i gynorthwyo'r stryd fawr yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0254(EST)

12. Will the Minister outline what steps the Welsh Government is taking to support the Welsh high street? OAQ(4)0254(EST)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:01 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Yes. In line with the Welsh Government's priority for supporting jobs and growth within the economy, we are providing a range of support for both new and existing businesses across Wales, including those in the high street.

Gwnaf. Yn unol â blaenoriaeth Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer cefnogi swyddi a thwf yn yr economi, rydym yn darparu amrywiaeth o gymorth i fusnesau newydd a rhai sy'n bodoli eisoes ar draws Cymru, gan gynnwys y rheini ar y stryd fawr.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:01 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, we have had some good news on jobs in Llangollen recently, with confirmation that Edinburgh Woollen Mill is looking to open a new store on High Street. One of the strongest features of the local economy in Llangollen is the active work done by the local Chamber of Trade and Tourism in helping to develop and sell the unique High Street offer. Minister, what work are you doing across Wales to help support chambers of trade in regenerating Welsh town centres?

Weinidog, rydym wedi cael rhywfaint o newyddion da am swyddi yn Llangollen yn ddiweddar, gyda chadarnhad bod Edinburgh Woollen Mill yn ystyried agor siop newydd ar y Stryd Fawr. Un o nodweddion cryfaf yr economi leol yn Llangollen yw'r gwaith gweithredol a wneir gan y Siambr Fasnach a Thwristiaeth leol er mwyn helpu i ddatblygu a gwerthu'r cynnig Stryd Fawr unigryw. Weinidog, pa waith a wnewch ledled Cymru er mwyn helpu i gefnogi siambrau masnach i adfywio canol trefi yng Nghymru?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:01 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

I think that what you say is absolutely correct, about the local way that these schemes are developed by very efficient chambers, which understand what is required in the high street and what makes a high street tick. We are looking at the business improvement districts, which are very welcome, but they are not the answer to everything; they are just one little part of the jigsaw. We are also, as you know, looking at Professor Morgan's report on business rates. Initiatives such as the local growth zones have also been alluded to today. Some lessons learned from those, particularly those in Powys, might help to ensure that we have vibrant high streets. We have to remember that high streets are not what they were 20, 30, 50, or 60 years ago. Shopping patterns have changed. The way that planning has happened over the years has changed the way that people shop, with out-of-town centres and so on. We have to look at what we want from our town centres, and what we need in terms of footfall.

Rwy'n credu bod yr hyn a ddywedwch yn hollol gywir, ynglŷn â'r ffordd leol y datblygir y cynlluniau hyn gan siambrau effeithlon iawn, sy'n deall yr hyn sydd ei angen ar y stryd fawr a'r hyn sy'n gwneud i stryd fawr weithio. Rydym yn edrych ar yr ardaloedd gwella busnes, sydd i'w croesawu'n fawr, ond nid dyna'r ateb i bopeth; maent ond yn un rhan fach o'r jig-so. Rydym hefyd, fel y gwyddoch, yn edrych ar adroddiad yr Athro Morgan ar ardrethi busnes. Mae mentrau fel yr ardaloedd twf lleol wedi cael eu crybwyll heddiw hefyd. Gallai rhai gwersi a ddysgwyd ohonynt, yn enwedig y rhai ym Mhowys, helpu i sicrhau bod gennym stryd fawr fywiog ym mhob tref. Rhaid cofio nad yw'r stryd fawr yr hyn ydoedd 20, 30, 50 na 60 mlynedd yn ôl. Mae patrymau siopa wedi newid. Mae'r ffordd y mae cynllunio wedi digwydd dros y blynyddoedd wedi newid y ffordd y mae pobl yn siopa, gyda chanolfannau ar gyrion trefi ac yn y blaen. Rhaid inni edrych ar yr hyn rydym am ei gael gan ganol ein trefi, a'r hyn sydd ei angen arnom o ran nifer yr ymwelwyr.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:02 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You will be aware, Minister, of the Welsh Conservative policy document 'A Vision for the Welsh High Street'. While I appreciate that your own consultation on business rate relief is still open and that you may not wish to comment on our proposal to split the Welsh multiplier for large and small businesses, can you confirm what progress you are making with your Cabinet colleagues to address the wider issues of transport, parking and access to town centres, which have reduced the competitiveness of the high street in recent years?

Byddwch yn ymwybodol, Weinidog, o ddogfen bolisi y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig 'Gweledigaeth ar gyfer y Stryd Fawr yng Nghymru'. Er fy mod yn gwerthfawrogi bod eich ymgynghoriad eich hun ar ryddhad ardrethi busnes yn dal ar agor ac efallai nad ydych am roi sylwadau ar ein cynnig i rannu lluosydd Cymru ar gyfer busnesau mawr a bach, a allwch gadarnhau pa gynnydd yr ydych yn ei wneud gyda'ch cyd-Aelodau yn y Cabinet i fynd i'r afael â materion ehangach trafnidiaeth, parcio a mynediad i ganol trefi, sydd wedi lleihau cystadleurwydd y stryd fawr dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf?

14:03 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Unfortunately, parking and how local authorities deal with parking issues are largely not matters for us. Inter-governmental disussions are very positive. You are quite right: I do not want to comment on business rates. Your document has been mentioned so often in this Chamber, I am probably more of an expert on it than all of you on those benches. [Laughter.]

Yn anffodus, i raddau helaeth nid materion i ni yw parcio na sut mae awdurdodau lleol yn ymdrin â materion parcio. Mae trafodaethau rhwng llywodraethau yn gadarnhaol iawn. Rydych yn llygad eich lle: nid wyf am roi sylwadau ar ardrethi busnes. Gan fod eich dogfen wedi cael ei chrybwyll mor aml yn y Siambr hon, rwyf yn fwy o arbenigwr ar y pwnc, mae'n siŵr, na phob un ohonoch chi ar y meinciau hynny. [Chwerthin.]

14:03 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Question 13, OAQ(4)0250(EST), has been transferred for written answer.

Tynnwyd cwestiwn 13, OAQ (4) 0250 (EST), wedi'i drosglwyddo i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig.

Blaenoriaethau ar gyfer Trafnidiaeth

Priorities for Transport

14:03 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer trafnidiaeth yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru? OAQ(4)0259(EST)

14. Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Government's priorities for transport in Mid and West Wales? OAQ(4)0259(EST)

14:03 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes. As I indicated earlier, my priority is to ensure that we have a transport system that improves economic competitiveness and provides enhanced jobs and services for communities across the region.

Gwnaf. Fel y nodais yn gynharach, fy mlaenoriaeth yw sicrhau bod gennym system drafnidiaeth sy'n gwella cystadleurwydd economaidd gan ddarparu swyddi a gwasanaethau gwell i gymunedau ar draws y rhanbarth.

14:04 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rydym eisoes wedi trafod y gwasanaeth rheilffyrdd, felly byddaf yn symud ymlaen at bwynt arall. Ddydd Sadwrn diwethaf, ymwelais â chlwb ceir trydan yn Aberteifi, sydd yn caniatáu i'r gymuned rannu car trydan. Tra bo gwasanaethu bws yn prinhau yng nghefn gwlad, mae cyfle i bobl ddefnyddio car trydan drwy ymuno â'r clwb. Un o'r problemau sy'n wynebu clybiau o'r fath yw nad oes isadeiladwaith penodol ar gyfer ceir trydan, na chwaith safon genedlaethol ar gyfer pwyntiau pweru. Pa waith mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i hybu clybiau ceir trydan, a chlybiau ceir yn gyffredinol, ac i wneud yn siŵr bod y strwythur yn ei le i'w cefnogi?

We have already discussed the rail service, so I will move on to another point. Last Saturday, I visited an electric car club in Cardigan, which allows an electric car to be shared by a community. As buses become less frequently available in rural areas, people can use the electric car by joining the club. One of the problems facing such clubs is that there is no specific infrastructure for electric cars and no national standard for power points. What work is the Government doing to promote electric car clubs, and car clubs in general, and to ensure that the infrastructure is in place to support them?

14:04 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am aware of the issues around infrastructure because of queries that I have had as an Assembly Member and because of previous stuff. I am not an expert on the issue, but I will certainly make enquiries. It would be interesting for me to know how many of these car clubs there are across Wales and to look at some of the infrastructure issues. Therefore, I will ask officials to look at this and I will advise Members of the outcomes of those deliberations.

Rwy'n ymwybodol o'r materion o ran seilwaith oherwydd yr ymholiadau a gefais fel Aelod Cynulliad ac oherwydd materion blaenorol. Nid wyf yn arbenigwr ar y mater, ond yn sicr gwnaf ymholiadau. Byddai'n ddiddorol imi wybod faint o'r clybiau ceir hyn sydd ledled Cymru ac edrych ar rai o'r materion seilwaith. Felly, gofynnaf i swyddogion edrych ar hyn, a hysbysaf yr Aelodau o ganlyniadau'r trafodaethau hynny.

14:05 **Byron Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am conscious of your responses earlier to Russell George and Simon Thomas and of the fact that you are having discussions with Arriva Trains Wales. I will mention the bus-that-meets-the-train project and the Heart of Wales line, which run to promote tourism destinations via public transport. We talk a lot about integrated transport here in the Chamber, but this project emphasises the urgent need for action, as it does not happen as a matter of course, clearly. Can you outline what you are doing to ensure that more bus and train timetables interlink, and do so in bus and train stations?

Rwy'n ymwybodol o'ch atebion cynharach i Russell George a Simon Thomas a'r ffaith eich bod yn cael trafodaethau â Threnau Arriva Cymru. Soniaf am y prosiect 'bus-that-meets-the-train' a rheilffordd Calon Cymru, sy'n rhedeg i hyrwyddo cyrchfannau twristiaeth drwy drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus. Soniwn lawer am drafnidiaeth integredig yma yn Siambr, ond mae'r prosiect hwn yn pwysleisio'r angen brys am weithredu, gan nad yw'n digwydd fel mater o drefn, yn amlwg. A allwch nodi'r hyn rydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod mwy o amserlenni bws a thrên yn cydgysylltu, a'u bod yn gwneud hynny mewn gorsafoedd bysiau a threnau?

14:06 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes. It is quite important but, as you alluded to in your question, it is quite difficult to master all of this, because we are dealing with private companies and not nationalised industries that we could control, in terms of timetabling. The private sector tends to look at what profits it can make and where from. Therefore, it is about making more imaginative use of the grants that we give. You make a very good point in terms of tourism, because it is about the question of whether we can make the appropriate links at certain times of year. We will undertake some work on that in the round.

Gwnaf. Mae'n eithaf pwysig ond, fel y crybwyllwyd gennych yn eich cwestiwn, mae'n eithaf anodd meistroli hyn i gyd, am ein bod yn delio â chwmnïau preifat ac nid diwydiannau wedi'u gwladoli y gallem eu rheoli, o ran amserlennu. Mae'r sector preifat yn tueddu i edrych ar yr elw y gall ei wneud ac o ble. Felly, mater o wneud defnydd mwy creadigol o'r grantiau a roddwn ydyw. Gwnewch bwynt da iawn o ran twristiaeth, gan ei fod yn ymwneud â ph'un a allwn wneud y cysylltiadau priodol ar adegau penodol o'r flwyddyn. Byddwn yn gwneud rhywfaint o waith ar hynny yn ei gyfanrwydd.

Gwella'r A487

Improve the A487

14:06 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

15. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gynlluniau i wella'r A487 o amgylch Pont Dyfi? OAQ(4)0257(EST)

15. Will the Minister make a statement on plans to improve the A487 around the Dyfi Bridge? OAQ(4)0257(EST)

14:06 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes. I recognise that it impacts upon the local community—as it is currently doing—and the region when the Dyfi bridge is closed to traffic; it is problematic. The decision on taking forward this scheme and appraising the four options in detail will be made in terms of the progress of all highway projects currently developing. I guarantee that I will make a statement once these options have been considered and when all the work has been undertaken.

Gwnaf. Rwy'n cydnabod ei fod yn cael effaith ar y gymuned leol—fel y mae'n gwneud ar hyn o bryd—a'r rhanbarth pan fydd pont Dyfi ar gau i draffig; mae'n broblem. Caiff y penderfyniad ar ddatblygu'r cynllun hwn ac arfarnu'r pedwar opsiwn yn fanwl ei wneud o ran cynnydd yr holl brosiectau priffyrdd sy'n datblygu ar hyn o bryd. Rwy'n addo gwneud datganiad unwaith y bydd yr opsiynau hyn wedi'u hystyried a phan fydd yr holl waith wedi'i wneud.

14:07 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank you, Minister, for that answer. Also, I pay tribute to the solid work undertaken by your predecessor, Carl Sargeant, in this respect. The Dyfi bridge is a notorious pinch point in the area and has been a block to economic development and a source of inconvenience to the local community. While I welcome the further detail that has been offered, and you have added to it today, questions still remain over why options that were ruled out as recently as 2012, because of the historic status of the bridge, have now been re-admitted into what is being considered. Would you undertake to give consideration to those particular matters in taking this forward? If appropriate, would you consider accepting an invitation from members of the local business community and other road users to take these matters further in person, should that fit in with your diary?

Diolch ichi, Weinidog, am yr ateb hwnnw. Hefyd, talaf deyrnged i'r gwaith caled a wnaed gan eich rhagflaenydd, Carl Sargeant, yn hyn o beth. Mae pont Dyfi yn fan cyfyng adnabyddus yn yr ardal ac mae wedi bod yn rhwystr i ddatblygu economaidd ac yn ffynhonnell o anghyfleustra i'r gymuned leol. Er fy mod yn croesawu'r manylion pellach a gynigiwyd, ac rydych wedi ychwanegu at hyn heddiw, erys cwestiynau o hyd ynghylch pam mae opsiynau a gafodd eu diystyru mor ddiweddar â 2012, oherwydd statws hanesyddol y bont, bellach wedi eu haildderbyn yn yr hyn sy'n cael ei ystyried. A wnewch chi addo ystyried y materion penodol hynny wrth weithredu ar hyn? Os yw'n briodol, a fyddech yn ystyried derbyn gwahoddiad gan aelodau o'r gymuned fusnes leol a defnyddwyr ffordd eraill i ddatblygu'r materion hyn ymhellach yn bersonol, os oes gennych amser?

14:08 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I will certainly take the points that you raise into consideration. I will be happy to attend a meeting with some of the individuals you have alluded to, if you wish to facilitate that.

Byddaf yn sicr yn ystyried y pwyntiau a godwch. Byddaf yn hapus i gyfarfod â rhai o'r unigolion yr ydych wedi cyfeirio atynt, os ydych yn dymuno trefnu hynny.

14:08 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for your previous answers, Minister. I wrote to your predecessor in March regarding the details of the four options, and I hope that you will be able to respond to that letter soon. The increased volume of traffic on the B4404 caused by the Dyfi bridge being closed due to flooding means that that road is also being affected. Given that this road is not to a standard to cope with the increased volume, what discussions have your officials had with Powys County Council about the viability of local traffic routes until a long-term solution is put into place?

Diolch i chi am eich atebion blaenorol, Weinidog. Ysgrifennais at eich rhagflaenydd ym mis Mawrth ynglŷn â manylion y pedwar opsiwn, ac rwy'n gobeithio y byddwch yn gallu ymateb i'r llythyr hwnnw cyn bo hir. Mae'r traffig cynyddol ar y B4404 a achoswyd pan gaewyd pont Dyfi oherwydd llifogydd yn golygu ei fod hefyd yn effeithio ar y ffordd honno. O gofio nad yw'r ffordd hon o safon i ymdopi â'r cynnydd mewn traffig, pa drafodaethau y mae eich swyddogion wedi'u cael â Chyngor Sir Powys ynghylch hyfywedd llwybrau traffig lleol nes i ateb tymor hir gael ei roi ar waith?

14:08 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have asked my officials in a number of areas to look at alternative arrangements until the long-term aims can be put into place. I will make sure that this is a focus of discussion, as well as some of the other hotspots that we have identified, particularly in Newtown.

Rwyf wedi gofyn i'm swyddogion mewn nifer o ardaloedd edrych ar drefniadau amgen hyd nes y gellir rhoi'r nodau tymor hir ar waith. Gwnaf yn siŵr bod hyn yn ganolbwynt i'r trafodaethau, yn ogystal â rhai o'r mannau problemus eraill a nodwyd gennym, yn enwedig yn y Drenewydd.

This page is intentionally left blank