



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cofnod y Trafodion**

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

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Cynnwys
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Cofnodir y trafodion hyn yn yr iaith y lfarwyd hwy ynnddi yn y Siambr. Yn ogystal,
cynhwyswyd cyfieithiad Saesneg o eiriau a lefarwyd yn y Gymraeg.

These proceedings are reported in the language in which they were spoken in the Chamber. In
addition, an English translation of Welsh speeches has been included.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Cyllid Questions to the Finance Minister

Gwella Effeithiolrwydd Gwariant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Improving Efficiency in Assembly Government Spending

Q1 The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): Will the Minister outline her policies for improving efficiency in Assembly Government spending?
OAQ0519(FIN)

C1 Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu ei pholisïau ar gyfer gwella effeithiolrwydd gwariant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad?
OAQ0519(FIN)

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): Maximising efficiency to deliver quality public services is a key part of our public service reform agenda. We have set an ambitious target of achieving £600 million-worth of efficiency gains across public bodies by 2010, required organisations to adopt their own efficiency targets, and established Value Wales to help and support organisations to achieve their targets.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Mae sicrhau'r effeithiolrwydd mwyaf posibl er mwyn darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus o safon yn rhan allweddol o'n hagenda ar gyfer diwygio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Yr ydym wedi pennu targed uchelgeisiol o sicrhau enillion effeithiolwydd gwerth £600 miliwn drwy'r cyrff cyhoeddus erbyn 2010, wedi ei gwneud yn ofynnol i sefydliadau fabwysiadu eu targedau effeithiolrwydd eu hunain, ac wedi sefydlu Gwerth Cymru i helpu a chefnogi sefydliadau i gyrraedd eu targedau.

Nick Bourne: I was astounded to hear today that the Welsh Assembly Government, principally the First Minister and the Minister for Health and Social Services, will be partying tonight, on Florence Nightingale Day, when we are facing massive nurse redundancies. They will celebrate, seemingly, some alleged waiting list success. We have the longest waiting lists in western Europe, and I heard today about someone who has been waiting eight years for treatment for Parkinson's disease. Would you confirm that?

Nick Bourne: Yr oeddwn yn rhyfeddu clywed heddiw y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, y Prif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn bennaf, yn mynd i barti heno, ar Ddiwrnod Florence Nightingale, a ninnau'n wynebu diswyddiadau mawr mewn swyddi nyrsys. Ymddengys y byddant yn dathlu rhyw lwyddiant honedig o ran rhestrau aros. Mae gennym y rhestrau aros hiraf yng ngorllewin Ewrop, a chlywais heddiw am rywun sydd wedi bod yn aros wyth mlynedd am driniaeth am glefyd Parkinson's. A gadarnhewch chi hynny?

Sue Essex: I have no knowledge of the First Minister and Brian Gibbons partying. It does not sound like their style, and we all know Brian to be a very sober individual.

Sue Essex: Nid wyf yn ymwybodol bod y Prif Weinidog a Brian Gibbons yn mynd i barti. Nid yw'n swnio fel rhywbeth y byddent yn ei wneud, a gwyddom i gyd fod Brian yn unigolyn call iawn.

In terms of the mass redundancies that you are talking about, Nick, I wish that you would give me some details [*Interruption.*]

O ran y diswyddiadau mawr yr ydych yn sôn amdanynt, Nick, hoffwn pe gallech roi rhywfaint o fanylion imi [*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I wish to hear the Minister's reply, as I am sure do other Members. You do not, Rhodri Glyn Thomas,

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Hoffwn glywed ateb y Gweinidog, fel yr hoffai'r Aelodau eraill, yr wyf yn siŵr. Ni chaniateir ichi, Rhodri Glyn

or any other Member for that matter, address the Minister across the floor when you are not asking a supplementary question. This is not a disorderly house.

Sue Essex: Thank you, Presiding Officer. I do not have knowledge of mass redundancies. I asked the Minister for Health and Social Services what the situation is and, as far as we know from information provided by trusts, that is not the circumstance. If you have any details other than that, I would be glad to hear them.

We understand that it is difficult for NHS trusts and local health boards to work according to strict budgets, particularly as many aspects of health are demand led. However, I think that there is a good culture at work in Wales. It is a culture of support, coming from the Assembly's NHS division. It is also a culture of considerable discipline on the ground. It is not easy, but we are seeing a consultative and collaborative approach.

Nick Bourne: I come back to the point that there are 100,000 more patients are waiting for treatment in the NHS in Wales since you took office. We are facing a serious position in west Wales with threats to services at Withybush and Bronglais hospitals at the very least, but there is also talk of their closure. There is talk of nurse and doctor redundancies, and we heard from nurses today that they have not been invited to this party. Rhodri's press release talked about 70 senior representatives from NHS trusts, so it will be the administrators celebrating this so-called success. Are you planning similar parties to celebrate the 60 per cent increase in council tax and the breaking of the promise made to disabled people? Does all this not illustrate just how out of touch the Labour Party is not just in Westminster, but in Cardiff?

Sue Essex: Election fever is obviously permeating the opposition group. If you were to be realistic about the health service—and those of us who are close to the ground are realistic—you would know, and should

Thomas, nac unrhyw Aelod arall o ran hynny, gyfarch y Gweinidog ar draws y llawr pan nad ydych yn gofyn cwestiwn atodol. Nid yw hwn yn dŷ afreolus.

Sue Essex: Diolch, Lywydd. Ni wn am ddiswyddiadau mawr. Gofynnais i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol egluro'r sefyllfa, a hyd y gwyddom o'r wybodaeth a ddarparwyd gan ymddiriedolaethau, nid dyna'r sefyllfa. Os oes gennych unrhyw fanylion gwahanol, byddwn yn falch eu clywed.

Deallwn ei bod yn anodd i ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG a byrddau iechyd lleol weithio yn ôl cyllidebau caeth, yn enwedig gan fod llawer agwedd ar iechyd yn cael eu harwain gan y galw. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod diwylliant da ar waith yng Nghymru. Mae'n ddiwylliant o gefnogi, sy'n deillio o is-adran GIG y Cynulliad. Mae hefyd yn ddiwylliant lle mae disgyblaeth sylweddol ar lawr gwlad. Nid yw'n hawdd, ond yr ydym yn gweld ymagwedd ymgynghorol a chydweithredol.

Nick Bourne: Dychwelaf at y pwynt fod 100,000 yn fwy o gleifion yn aros am driniaeth yn y GIG yng Nghymru ers ichi ddechrau yn eich swydd. Yr ydym yn wynebu sefyllfa ddifrifol yng ngorllewin Cymru gyda bygythiadau i wasanaethau yn ysbytai Llwynhelyg a Bron-glais o leiaf, ond mae sôn hefyd am gau'r ysbytai hyn. Mae sôn am ddiswyddo nyrsys a meddygon, a chlywsom gan nyrsys heddiw nad ydynt wedi eu gwahodd i'r parti hwn. Yn ei ddatganiad i'r wasg, soniodd Rhodri bod tua 70 o uwch gynrychiolwyr o ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG yn mynd, felly, y gweinyddwyr fydd yn dathlu'r llwyddiant honedig hwn. A ydych yn trefnu partïon tebyg i ddathlu'r cynnydd o 60 y cant mewn treth gyngor a thorri'r addewid a wnaethpwyd i bobl anabl? Onid yw hyn oll yn dangos y graddau y mae'r Blaid Lafur wedi colli cysylltiad â'r hyn sy'n digwydd nid yn San Steffan yn unig, ond yng Nghaerdydd?

Sue Essex: Mae cyffro etholiadau'n amlwg wedi effeithio ar aelodau'r wrthblaid. Pe byddech yn realistig ynglŷn â'r gwasanaeth iechyd—ac mae'r rheini ohonom sy'n agos ato yn realistig—byddech yn gwybod, a

celebrate, that the health service, through ingenuity and new technology, is able to do things that, 20 or 30 years ago, it could not. Many of my constituents are going for their third hip or knee replacement because the technology has improved. So, it is not surprising that the demands on the NHS have intensified and diversified. That is what has happened across the piece. We do not want to go back 20 or 30 years, when some of these treatments were not available and when people would not have been on waiting lists. However, they are now available, and we must all acknowledge that fact. A government of whatever colour would have to acknowledge that reality.

You say that there is talk of redundancies, and I repeat that I have checked with Brian and talked to other people, but I do not know of the mass redundancies that you are talking about. I hope that we do not see that happening in Wales. If you have details, please let me know. However, it would have to be not just talk, but specific examples.

Helen Mary Jones: Will you acknowledge that this celebration, looked at from the outside, is in very poor taste? We have nurses at the Assembly today who are concerned—rightly or wrongly—about their jobs, and we have patients waiting a long time for treatment. Will you assess the Welsh Assembly Government's hospitality budget to see how it contributes to improved delivery of service, which is what we would all want?

Sue Essex: I think that you will find that the hospitality budget is fairly limited, but I will certainly look at it again. During debates on issues such as this in the old Chamber we used to have incensed rage from you about the length of waiting lists. Many of us stood up then and accepted that the length of waits was not good; we were not happy with the situation, because the numbers represented real people. Now, we are seeing a very significant change, which is worth acknowledging and celebrating. It translates into real people receiving their operations and so on. We are not there yet, and if you have examples of excessive waiting times, I know

dylech ddathlu, fod y gwasanaeth iechyd, drwy ddyfeisgarwch a thechnoleg newydd, yn gallu gwneud pethau nad oedd yn bosibl iddo'u gwneud 20 neu 30 mlynedd yn ôl. Mae nifer o'm hetholwyr i yn cael cluniau neu bengliniau newydd am y trydydd tro am fod y dechnoleg wedi gwella. Nid yw'n syndod felly fod y galwadau ar y GIG wedi dwysáu a'u bod yn fwy amrywiol. Dyna sydd wedi digwydd drwy'r gwasanaeth. Nid ydym am fynd yn ôl 20 neu 30 mlynedd, pan nad oedd rhai o'r triniaethau hyn ar gael, a phan na fyddai pobl wedi bod ar restrau aros. Fodd bynnag, maent ar gael yn awr, a rhaid inni bob un gydnabod y ffaith honno. Byddai'n rhaid i unrhyw lywodraeth gydnabod y realiti hwnnw.

Dywedwch fod sôn am ddiswyddiadau, a dywedaf eto fy mod wedi gofyn i Brian ac wedi siarad â phobl eraill, ond ni wn am y diswyddiadau mawr yr ydych yn sôn amdanynt. Gobeithio na welwn hynny'n digwydd yng Nghymru. Os oes gennych fanylion, rhowch wybod imi. Fodd bynnag, byddai'n rhaid iddo fod yn fwy na chleber: byddai'n rhaid ichi roi enghreifftiau penodol.

Helen Mary Jones: A wnewch chi gydnabod nad yw'r dathliad hwn, wrth edrych o'r tu allan, yn briodol iawn? Mae gennym nyrsys yn y Cynulliad heddiw sy'n pryderu—yn gywir neu'n anghywir—am eu swyddi, ac mae gennym gleifion sy'n aros amser hir am driniaeth. A wnewch chi asesu cyllideb lletygarwch Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i weld sut y mae'n cyfrannu at wella'r ffordd y caiff gwasanaethau eu darparu, sef yr hyn y byddem bob un yn ei ddymuno?

Sue Essex: Credaf y byddech yn gweld bod y gyllideb lletygarwch yn gymharol gyfyngedig, ond edrychaf arni eto yn sicr. Yn ystod dadleuon ar faterion fel hyn yn yr hen Siambr, arferech ddangos eich dig am hyd rhestrau aros. Cododd nifer ohonom ar ein traed bryd hynny a derbyn nad oedd hyd amseroedd aros yn dda; nid oeddem yn fodlon â'r sefyllfa, gan fod y niferoedd yn cynrychioli pobl go iawn. Yn awr, yr ydym yn gweld newid sylweddol iawn, sy'n werth ei gydnabod a'i ddathlu. Mae'n golygu bod pobl go iawn yn cael eu llawdriniaethau, ac ati. Nid ydym wedi cyrraedd y nod eto, ac os oes gennych enghreifftiau o amseroedd aros

that Brian will respond to them. It is always best to write in with those examples, because there may be a specific reason, or perhaps an administrative mishap that needs to be looked at.

However, you must acknowledge that the figures now look much better. No-one is complacent, but we are going in the right direction, and at some speed. That is a matter of relief for all of us who care about the people whom we represent.

gormodol, gwn y bydd Brian yn ymateb iddynt. Mae'n well cyflwyno'r enghreifftiau hynny'n ysgrifenedig bob amser, oherwydd gall fod rheswm penodol, neu efallai gamgymeriad gweinyddol y mae angen ymchwilio iddo.

Fodd bynnag, rhaid ichi gydnabod bod y ffigurau'n edrych lawer yn well erbyn hyn. Nid oes neb yn gorffwys ar eu rhwyfau, ond yr ydym yn symud i'r cyfeiriad cywir, ac yn weddol gyflym. Mae hynny'n fater o ryddhad i bob un ohonom sy'n pryderu am y bobl yr ydym yn eu cynrychioli.

Effaith y Gyllideb ar Gyllid y Cynulliad The Impact of the Budget on Assembly Finances

Q2 Val Lloyd: Will the Minister make a statement on the impact of the Chancellor's recent budget on the Assembly's finances? OAQ0523(FIN)

C2 Val Lloyd: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am effaith cyllideb ddiweddaraf y Canghellor ar gyllid y Cynulliad? OAQ0523(FIN)

Q3 Leighton Andrews: Will the Minister make a statement on the impact of the Chancellor's recent budget on the Assembly's finances? OAQ0529(FIN)

C3 Leighton Andrews: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am effaith cyllideb ddiweddaraf y Canghellor ar gyllid y Cynulliad? OAQ0529(FIN)

Q6 Ann Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on the impact of the Chancellor's recent budget on the Assembly's finances? OAQ0522(FIN)

C6 Ann Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am effaith cyllideb ddiweddaraf y Canghellor ar gyllid y Cynulliad? OAQ0522(FIN)

Q8 Mark Isherwood: Will the Minister make a statement on the Chancellor's budget settlement for Wales? OAQ0526(FIN)

C8 Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am setliad cyllideb y Canghellor i Gymru? OAQ0526(FIN)

Sue Essex: We have a series of like-minded questions here. The UK budget presented by the Chancellor on 22 March provided Wales with an additional £45 million: £17 million in 2006-07 and £28 million in 2007-08.

Sue Essex: Dyma gyfres o gwestiynau tebyg. O ran cyllideb y DU a gyflwynwyd gan y Canghellor ar 22 Mawrth, dyrannwyd £45 miliwn ychwanegol i Gymru: £17 miliwn yn 2006-07 a £28 miliwn yn 2007-08.

Val Lloyd: I am pleased that £13 million under that recent budget is to be used for the raising attainment and individual standards in education programme, which aims to improve educational outcomes for underachieving pupils. In Swansea alone, £1.5 million will help to raise standards and provide the best possible start for those pupils most at risk of leaving school without qualifications. Will you join me in welcoming the support provided by this budget to those pupils who need it the most,

Val Lloyd: Yr wyf yn falch fod £13 miliwn o'r gyllideb ddiweddar honno i gael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer y rhaglen codi cyrhaeddiad a safonau unigol mewn addysg, sy'n anelu at wella canlyniadau addysgol i ddisgyblion sy'n tangyflawni. Yn Abertawe yn unig, bydd £1.5 miliwn yn helpu codi safonau a sicrhau'r dechrau gorau posibl i'r disgyblion hynny sy'n wynebu'r risg fwyaf o adael yr ysgol heb gymwysterau. A ymunwch â mi i groesawu'r cymorth a ddarperir gan y gyllideb hon i'r disgyblion hynny y mae

especially given that many schools in Swansea East did not receive the full, generous 5.5 per cent uplift provided to the City and County of Swansea Council by the Assembly?

Sue Essex: The extra money provided by Gordon Brown was welcome, as it allowed us to put an instant injection of money into tackling underachievement, which worries us all. As you said, there are problems of underachievement in schools in your constituency. The money will be welcomed by the schools that are to receive it. I hope that this is just the start of a fundamental attack on underachievement, which is a blight on our communities.

Leighton Andrews: I also welcome the additional money provided to Rhondda schools through the RAISE funding. I also applaud the instincts behind the programme, which are to assist the educational achievement of those in the most deprived communities. However, will you look sympathetically at cases where there may be some disagreement on the calculation of numbers receiving free school meals? There is some dispute over the figures, as, I believe, you would acknowledge.

Sue Essex: I am pleased to put on record that if there are instances where schools feel that the figure is not a true reflection of the situation—in the Rhondda or elsewhere—it is important that they write in with evidence. If necessary, we will take steps to change that.

2.10 p.m.

Ann Jones: Minister, I welcome that last statement on looking for corrections and for schools that may have been left out. With regard to the additional £15 million for next year and the following year, I ask that we continue in the same vein as this year, and target that money in the most effective means possible at those children whom we feel need that additional responsibility and help. It is important that we get a level playing field across all our areas, and I would like to know your plans for that additional £15 million.

arnynt ei angen fwyaf, yn enwedig o gofio na chafodd nifer o ysgolion yn Nwyrain Abertawe y cynnydd llawn, hael o 5.5 y cant a roddwyd i Gyngor Dinas a Sir Abertawe gan y Cynulliad?

Sue Essex: Yr oedd yr arian ychwanegol a ddarperir gan Gordon Brown i'w groesawu, a chaniataodd inni ddyrannu arian yn syth i fynd i'r afael â thangyflawni, sy'n peri pryder inni bob un. Fel yr oeddech yn dweud, mae problemau tangyflawni mewn ysgolion yn eich etholaeth. Caiff yr arian groeso gan yr ysgolion a fydd yn ei gael. Gobeithio mai megis dechrau y mae'r ymosodiad sylfaenol hwn ar dangyflawni, sy'n falltodd ar ein cymunedau.

Leighton Andrews: Yr wyf fi hefyd yn croesawu'r arian ychwanegol a ddarparwyd i ysgolion Rhondda drwy arian RAISE. Hoffwn ganmol y greddfau y tu ôl i'r rhaglen, sef cynorthwyo cyflawniad addysgol y rheini sy'n byw yn y cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig. Fodd bynnag, a fyddwch yn ystyried yn garedig yr achosion hynny lle y gall fod rhywfaint o anghytuno am gyfrifo'r nifer sy'n cael prydau ysgol am ddim? Mae rhywfaint o anghytuno am y ffigurau, fel y byddech yn cydnabod, mi gredaf.

Sue Essex: Yr wyf yn fwy na pharod i roi ar gofnod, os oes achosion lle mae ysgolion yn teimlo nad yw'r ffigur yn adlewyrchiad gwirioneddol o'r sefyllfa—yn Rhondda neu rywle arall—ei bod yn bwysig iddynt ysgrifennu atom gyda thystiolaeth. Os bydd angen, cymerwn gamau i newid hynny.

Ann Jones: Weinidog, yr wyf yn croesawu'r datganiad diwethaf hwnnw am ystyried cywiriadau ac ysgolion a all fod wedi'u hepgor. O ran y £15 miliwn ychwanegol am y flwyddyn nesaf a'r flwyddyn ganlynol, gofynnaf am inni barhau yn yr un ffordd ag eleni, a thargedu'r arian hwnnw drwy'r ffyrdd mwyaf effeithiol posibl tuag at y plant hynny y teimlwn fod angen y cyfrifoldeb a'r help ychwanegol hwnnw arnynt. Mae'n bwysig inni sicrhau chwarae teg i bob un o'n hardaloedd, a hoffwn wybod eich cynlluniau ar gyfer y £15 miliwn ychwanegol hwnnw.

Sue Essex: From my perspective, as Finance Minister, that money goes into the baseline, so that will be followed through. However, underachievement is a major issue for us. We have made great educational advances in the attainment levels of large numbers of schoolchildren, but we still have that residual problem of underachievement. That really can blight youngsters' lives, so I hope that this grant is just the beginning of our comprehensively tackling this problem.

Mark Isherwood: That extra £13 million, as we have heard, has been earmarked for schools where more than 20 per cent of pupils are entitled to free school meals, whatever their level of achievement. Your postcode lottery in funding across Wales already favours schools in areas of high deprivation, yet some of them—as measured by free school meal entitlement—are outperforming others quite significantly, whereas some areas of low deprivation—also measured by pupils' free school meal entitlement—are underperforming. I refer to the cuts faced by secondary schools in Wrexham, for example, despite the authority's GCSE results coming twenty-first out of 22 counties. How can you justify additional performance money for many schools that are not underachieving while penalising many that are?

Sue Essex: Mark, as you know, whatever formula you come up with, someone will always say that it should be different. When you are trying to distribute money, you have to choose the formula based on an indicator that you think is the best surrogate for what you are trying to achieve. Jane Davidson led on this, but the free school meal indicator was already showing up as having a very close correlation with deprivation.

I am quite prepared to consider the points that you made, and I know that Jane will be prepared to do that too, to see how we can take a wider view of tackling underachievement, because, as you rightly said, it does not correlate absolutely with deprivation figures. However, I take you back

Sue Essex: O'm safbwynt i, fel Gweinidog Cyllid, mae'r arian hwnnw'n mynd i'r gwaelodlin, felly, caiff hynny ei roi ar waith. Fodd bynnag, mae tangyflawni'n fater pwysig inni. Yr ydym wedi sicrhau datblygiadau mawr mewn addysg yn lefelau cyrhaeddiad nifer fawr o blant ysgol, ond mae'r broblem weddilliol honno o dangyflawni yn parhau. Gall hynny gael effaith wirioneddol andwyol ar fywydau pobl ifanc, felly, gobeithio mai megis dechrau ein proses eang o fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon yn drwyadl yw'r grant hwn.

Mark Isherwood: Mae'r £13 miliwn ychwanegol hwnnw, fel y clywsom, wedi ei neilltuo ar gyfer ysgolion lle mae gan dros 20 y cant o ddisgyblion hawl i gael prydau ysgol am ddim, beth bynnag fo'u lefel cyrhaeddiad. Mae eich loteri cod post o ran ariannu ledled Cymru eisoes yn ffafrio ysgolion mewn ardaloedd o amddifadedd uchel, ond mae rhai ohonynt-fel y'u mesurir yn ôl yr hawl i gael prydau ysgol am ddim-yn perfformio'n well o lawer na rhai eraill, er bod rhai ardaloedd o amddifadedd isela fesurir hefyd yn ôl yr hawl i gael prydau ysgol am ddim-yn tanberfformio. Cyfeiriaf at y toriadau sy'n wynebu ysgolion uwchradd yn Wrecsam, er enghraifft, er mai canlyniadau TGAU yr awdurdod yw'r gwaethaf ond un o'r 22 yn y sir. Sut y gallwch gyfiawnhau rhoi arian perfformiad ychwanegol i nifer o ysgolion nad ydynt yn tangyflawni a nifer o ysgolion sy'n tangyflawni yn cael eu cosbi?

Sue Essex: Mark, fel y gwyddoch, pa bynnag fformiwla a ddefnyddiwyd, bydd rhywun bob amser yn dweud y dylai fod yn wahanol. Pan fyddwch yn ceisio dosbarthu arian, rhaid ichi ddewis y fformiwla'n seiliedig ar y dangosydd gorau yn eich barn chi ar gyfer yr hyn yr ydych yn ceisio'i gyflawni. Arweiniodd Jane Davidson ar hyn, ond yr oedd y dangosydd prydau ysgol am ddim eisoes yn dangos cysylltiad agos iawn ag amddifadedd.

Yr wyf yn fwy na pharod i ystyried y pwyntiau a wnaethoch, a gwn y bydd Jane yn barod i wneud hynny hefyd, i weld sut y gallwn ystyried safbwynt ehangach wrth fynd i'r afael â thangyflawni, oherwydd, fel yr oeddech yn dweud, ac yn holl gywir, nid yw'n cyfateb yn union i ffigurau

to one of the most important pieces of work in the history of the Assembly, the 'Narrowing the Gap in the Performance of Schools' report, and the work that was done on primary and secondary schools. That pointed out that, yes, money is important, but other factors are equally important in relation to achievement and in narrowing the gap between the highest and lowest performing schools, and I would certainly like to see many of the recommendations being taken forward.

Jeff Cuthbert: While I do not dismiss out of hand requests for a review of the method of calculating the allocation of the RAISE money, I am sure that there are matters that could be looked at. Do you agree that, in my constituency of Caerphilly, where more than 35 per cent of adults have no qualifications at all—undoubtedly a direct result of the gross underfunding of education by former Conservative Governments—this RAISE money will be very well spent to end that sort of problem?

Sue Essex: It is very important that we—and this is the fundamental point that you made, Jeff—do not have a repeat of that, and have yet another generation not achieving its potential. In many cases, it is not that people cannot achieve, but that they have not been enabled to achieve their potential. With the RAISE programme, we are trying to look at how we can best intervene—with money, but not solely money—to ensure that that never happens to anyone again. I feel very strongly about every child being given an opportunity.

I should also point out that £1 million of this money is earmarked for looked-after children. That is an extremely vulnerable group of children for whom life is pretty tough, and we have to intervene to take them forward and give them a chance, and we will be looking at the most appropriate formula for that. Maybe the free school meals indicator is not the right one, as many of these children are dispersed. We have to ensure that children, whatever their background, circumstances and geographical location, are given the best possible start in life.

amddifadedd. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn gyfeirio at un o'r darnau pwysicaf o waith yn hanes y Cynulliad, sef yr adroddiad 'Cau'r Bwlch ym Mherfformiad Ysgolion', a'r gwaith a wnaed ar ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd. Dywedodd yr adroddiad hwnnw fod arian yn bwysig, mae ffactorau eraill lawn mor bwysig mewn cysylltiad â chyflawni a chau'r bwlch rhwng yr ysgolion sy'n perfformio orau a'r ysgolion sy'n perfformio waethaf. Hoffwn, yn sicr, weld nifer o'r argymhellion yn cael eu gweithredu.

Jeff Cuthbert: Er nad wyf yn llwyr ddiystyru ceisiadau am adolygiad o'r ffordd y caiff arian RAISE a ddyrennir ei gyfrifo, yr wyf yn siŵr fod yna faterion y gellid eu hystyried. A ydych yn cytuno, yn fy etholaeth i, sef Caerffili, lle nad oes gan dros 35 y cant o oedolion unrhyw gymwysterau o gwbl—a hynny'n ddiau o ganlyniad uniongyrchol i'r tanariannu difrifol ym maes addysg o dan hen Lywodraethau Ceidwadol—y caiff yr arian RAISE hwn ei wario mewn ffordd effeithiol iawn i sicrhau na welir y math hwn o broblem yn y dyfodol?

Sue Essex: Mae'n bwysig iawn—a dyma hanfod eich pwynt, Jeff—na welwn hynny'n digwydd eto, ac na welwn genhedlaeth arall yn methu â chyrraedd ei photensial. Mewn llawer achos, mae gan bobl y gallu i gyflawni, ond nid ydynt wedi eu galluogi i gyflawni eu potensial. O ran rhaglen RAISE, yr ydym yn ceisio edrych ar y ffordd orau i ymyrryd—gydag arian, ond nid arian yn unig—er mwyn sicrhau na fydd hynny'n digwydd i neb arall fyth eto. Teimlaf yn gryf iawn y dylid rhoi cyfle i bob plentyn.

Dylwn egluro hefyd fod £1 miliwn o'r arian hwn wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer plant sy'n cael gofal, hynny yw, grŵp o blant sy'n agored iawn i niwed a bywyd yn anodd iddynt. Rhaid inni ymyrryd er mwyn eu helpu a rhoi cyfle iddynt, a byddwn yn ystyried y fformiwla fwyaf priodol ar gyfer hynny. Efallai nad y dangosydd prydau ysgol am ddim yw'r un cywir i'w ddefnyddio, gan fod nifer o'r plant hyn wedi'u gwasgaru. Rhaid inni sicrhau y caiff plant y dechrau gorau posibl mewn bywyd, beth bynnag fo'u cefndir, eu hamgylchiadau a'u lleoliad daeryddol.

David Lloyd: Minister, the Chancellor's budget statement in March proposed an amalgamation of the Department of Health's research and development budget and that of the Medical Research Council to create one UK research and development fund. The subsequent redistribution of the funds is now subject to consultation at UK level. Wales currently has significant research and development moneys, which seem to be in peril following the Chancellor's announcement. For example, Cardiff University has more than £4 million of MRC money, which is now at risk in any redistribution. What representations are you making at a UK level on this matter?

Sue Essex: You raise an important point. I would not want to see that research capacity lost. I have left the main lead on that with Brian Gibbons, but I will certainly have a conversation with him afterwards, and perhaps he can write to you with the details.

David Lloyd: As you said, it is a fundamentally important point, not least because one of your manifesto promises was to promote research and development. With Welsh health research and development now at significant risk following the Chancellor's announcement, what will you do to prevent your promise on research and development in Wales becoming another broken promise?

Sue Essex: I would not be as dramatic about it as that. I said that I would go back and talk to Brian about this, because I know that he has taken this up. Research and development is important to Wales, certainly in the University of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, not just because of its medical benefits, but the spin-off in employment, and we feel strongly about that, I can assure you.

Jenny Randerson: Minister, fear of crime, minor crime and vandalism bedevils many of our communities, particularly some Valleys communities. Community support officers are making effective inroads in many areas. Can you tell us how much financial support your Government provides for these officers each year?

David Lloyd: Weinidog, yr oedd datganiad cyllideb y Canghellor ym mis Mawrth yn cynnig bod cyllideb ymchwil a datblygu'r Adran Iechyd a chyllideb y Cyngor Ymchwil Feddygol yn cael eu cyfuno i greu un gronfa ymchwil a datblygisd i'r DU. Mae'r gwaith dilynol o ailddosbarthu'r arian yn destun ymgynghori ar lefel y DU bellach. Ar hyn o bryd mae gan Gymru arian sylweddol ar gyfer ymchwil a datblygiad, ac ymddengys fod hwnnw mewn perygl yn dilyn cyhoeddiad y Canghellor. Er enghraifft, mae gan Brifysgol Caerdydd dros £4 miliwn o arian y Cyngor Ymchwil Feddygol, sydd bellach mewn perygl mewn unrhyw ailddosbarthu. Pa sylwadau yr ydych yn eu gwneud ar lefel y DU ar y mater hwn?

Sue Essex: Yr ydych yn codi pwynt pwysig. Ni fyddwn am weld y capasiti ymchwil hwnnw'n cael ei golli. Yr wyf wedi gadael i Brian Gibbons arwain y gwaith hwnnw i raddau helaeth, ond byddaf yn sicr yn cael trafodaeth ag ef maes o law, ac efallai y gall ysgrifennu atoch gyda'r manylion.

David Lloyd: Fel yr oeddech yn dweud, mae'n bwynt sylfaenol bwysig, yn bennaf am mai un o addewidion eich maniffesto oedd hyrwyddo ymchwil a datblygiad. Gydag ymchwil a datblygiad iechyd Cymru mewn perygl mawr yn dilyn cyhoeddiad y Canghellor, beth a wnewch i sicrhau na fydd eich addewid ar ymchwil a datblygiad yng Nghymru hefyd yn cael ei thorri?

Sue Essex: Ni fyddwn mor ddramatig â hynny amdano. Dywedais y byddwn yn trafod hyn gyda Brian, oherwydd gwn ei fod wedi mynd i'r afael â hyn. Mae ymchwil a datblygiad yn bwysig i Gymru, yn enwedig yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru, Caerdydd, nid yn unig oherwydd ei fanteision meddygol, ond oherwydd y swyddi a grëir yn ei sgîl, a gallaf eich sicrhau ein bod yn teimlo'n gryf ynglŷn â hynny.

Jenny Randerson: Weinidog, mae ofn troseddu, mân droseddau a fandaliaeth yn peri problemau i nifer o'n cymunedau, yn enwedig rhai o gymunedau'r Cymoedd. Mae swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yn gwneud cynnydd da mewn nifer o ardaloedd. A allwch ddweud wrthym faint o gymorth ariannol y mae eich Llywodraeth yn ei

ddarparu i'r swyddogion hyn bob blwyddyn?

Sue Essex: That comes under Edwina's budget, and so I would have to ask her exactly how much that is. However, as well as putting money directly into school funding through the RAISE scheme, we are also providing an additional £600,000 for schools to look at the issues underlying crime, and, in particular, to try to prevent youngsters from getting on the wrong track in terms of drugs and so on. So, within this budget, there is an additional £600,000 to support schools through the social justice portfolio.

Jenny Randerson: Thank you, Minister, but I am looking beyond the RAISE scheme to community support officers in general. Throughout Wales, local authorities are scrabbling around for money. Some comes from the Home Office, and some directly from the Welsh Assembly Government, but you do not have a budget line to indicate how much comes from the Welsh Assembly Government. Is it not time, given that the principle of having community support officers is now well-established, and they are working so effectively in our communities, your Government devoted, and was transparent about, the resources needed to make these posts an effective way of fighting minor crime and vandalism?

Sue Essex: As I said, I will need to ask Edwina where this lies in her budget. A request for a defined budget line could have been made last year, in the budget setting process. Such a request was not made, but, nevertheless, I appreciate that you have some genuine concerns, and I will speak to Edwina about this and see what transparency we can provide. If a defined budget line is needed for transparency, we can consider that.

Jonathan Morgan: The key challenge for the Assembly Government, when it receives additional money from the Treasury, is to ensure that it is spent wisely. Can you tell me how much this rather lavish and insensitive waiting-list party tonight will cost? Taxpayers' money is being spent on this

Sue Essex: Daw hynny o dan gyllideb Edwina, ac felly byddai'n rhaid imi ofyn iddi hi faint yw'r swm hwnnw yn union. Fodd bynnag, yn ogystal â buddsoddi arian yn uniongyrchol i ariannu ysgolion drwy gynllun Rhagori, yr ydym hefyd yn darparu £600,000 ychwanegol fel y gall ysgolion ymchwilio i'r materion sy'n achosi troseddu, ac yn benodol rwystro pobl ifanc rhag dilyn y trywydd anghywir o ran cyffuriau, ac ati. Felly, o fewn y gyllideb hon, mae £600,000 ychwanegol ar gael i gefnogi ysgolion drwy'r portffolio cyfiawnder cymdeithasol.

Jenny Randerson: Diolch, Weinidog, ond yr wyf yn edrych y tu hwnt i gynllun Rhagori at swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yn gyffredinol. Mae awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru yn ymbalfalu am arian. Daw rhywfaint o arian o'r Swyddfa Gartref, a rhywfaint yn uniongyrchol gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ond nid oes gennych linell yn y gyllideb i nodi faint a ddaw gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. O gofio bod yr egwyddor o gael swyddogion cymorth cymunedol bellach wedi hen ymsefydlu, a'u bod yn gweithio mor effeithiol yn ein cymunedau, onid yw'n bryd i'ch Llywodraeth neilltuo'r adnoddau y mae eu hangen i sicrhau bod y swyddi hyn yn ffordd effeithiol i leihau mân-droseddau a fandaliaeth, a bod yn glir amdanynt?

Sue Essex: Fel y dywedais, bydd angen imi holi Edwina ble mae yn sefyll yn ei chyllideb. Gellid bod wedi gwneud cais am linell ddiffiniedig yn y gyllideb y llynedd, yn ystod y broses pennu cyllidebau. Ni wnaed cais o'r fath, ond er hynny, yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi bod gennych rai pryderon dilys, a byddaf yn siarad ag Edwina am hyn ac yn ystyried sut y gallwn fod yn eglur. Os oes angen llinell ddiffiniedig yn y gyllideb er mwyn sicrhau eglurder, gallwn ystyried hynny.

Jonathan Morgan: Y brif her i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, pan gaiff arian ychwanegol gan y Trysorlys, yw sicrhau ei wario'n ddoeth. A allwch ddweud wrthyf faint fydd y parti mawr ac ansensitif hwn heno ar restrau aros ei gostio? Mae arian trethdalwyr yn cael ei wario ar y parti hwn, pan ellid ei wario ar

party, when it could be spent on something else. At the very least, the First Minister could pay for it himself.

2.20 p.m.

Sue Essex: No, I cannot. I am sure we will put that in a letter. I feel that the allocation of the extra budget that Gordon Brown gave us was spent wisely. It was very well received on the ground by schools, in terms of the RAISE money and the extra money for looked-after children. Do not forget that we also put a considerable injection of money into the dentistry service, particularly for west Wales. You would be hard pushed to say that we have not spent the extra money provided by Gordon Brown in a sensible way.

Glyn Davies: What proportion of the money that has come to the National Assembly as a result of the application of the Barnett formula following the budget, has gone to mitigate the increases in council tax that have caused such devastation to those on low fixed incomes over the whole period in which Labour has been in office?

Sue Essex: Council tax benefit comes from the UK Government, so it does not come from within our budget. We have paid for the moderation scheme on revaluation, and that has taken place over several years. In the course of the final budget, some extra money was provided for pensioners who went up a second band this year. That money has been carefully annotated, and it is clear for everyone to see exactly what we have put in.

rywbeth arall. Gallai'r Prif Weinidog dalu am y parti ei hun, o leiaf.

Sue Essex: Na, ni allaf ddweud. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwn yn ysgrifennu llythyr am hynny. Credaf fod dyraniad y gyllideb ychwanegol a roddodd Gordon Brown inni wedi ei wario'n ddoeth. Cafodd groeso mawr gan ysgolion, o ran arian Rhagori a'r arian ychwanegol ar gyfer plant sy'n cael gofal. Cofiwch ein bod hefyd yn buddsoddi swm sylweddol o arian yn y gwasanaeth deintyddol, yn enwedig yn y gorllewin. Byddai'n anodd i chi ddweud nad ydym wedi gwario'r arian ychwanegol a gawsom gan Gordon Brown yn ddoeth.

Glyn Davies: Pa gyfran o'r arian a ddaeth i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, o ganlyniad i gymhwyso fformiwla Barnett yn dilyn y gyllideb, sydd wedi mynd ar liniaru'r codiadau yn y dreth gyngor sydd wedi amharu cymaint ar bobl ar incwm sefydlog isel yn ystod yr holl gyfnod y mae Llafur wedi bod mewn grym?

Sue Essex: Daw budd-daliadau'r dreth gyngor o Lywodraeth y DU, felly, ni ddaw o'n cyllideb ni. Yr ydym wedi talu am y cynllun safoni ar ailbrisio, a digwyddodd hynny dros gyfnod o flynyddoedd. Yn ystod y gyllideb derfynol, darparwyd rhywfaint o arian ychwanegol i bensiynwyr a symudodd i fand uwch eleni. Eglurwyd yr arian hwnnw'n ofalus, ac mae'n glir i bawb weld yn union faint yr ydym wedi ei fuddsoddi.

Y Portffolio Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon The Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Portfolio

Q4 John Griffiths: Will the Minister make a statement on the overall budget provision for culture, Welsh language and sport in 2006-07? OAQ0516(FIN)

Sue Essex: Budget provision for the culture, Welsh language and sport portfolio in 2006-07 is £122.8 million. That is a 4 per cent increase over the 2005-06 provision.

John Griffiths: Do you agree that sports and

C4 John Griffiths: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y gyllideb gyffredinol a ddarperir ar gyfer diwylliant, yr iaith Gymraeg a chwaraeon yn 2006-07? OAQ0516(FIN)

Sue Essex: Y gyllideb ar gyfer y portffolio diwylliant, yr iaith Gymraeg a chwaraeon yn 2006-07 yw £122.8 miliwn. Mae hynny'n gynydd o 4 y cant er 2005-06.

John Griffiths: A gytunwch fod i chwaraeon

the arts have great cross-cutting benefits across the range of Welsh Assembly Government responsibilities, such as health, in terms of being physically active, education and social inclusion, and that they have socioeconomic and cultural benefits? Members of all parties in the Assembly have said that many times. Do you agree that we should recognise the cross-cutting benefits in deciding our spending priorities, and recognise that the Welsh Assembly Government can get an awful lot of bang for its buck when it comes to sports and the arts?

Sue Essex: Absolutely. That is a very important point; I know that Alun Pugh feels strongly about it. We have doubled the spend on sports in three years because sport has a multiplicity of benefits in terms of the normal competitive situation in which many engage, but there are also health benefits. It also has racial and social benefits, which is sometimes underestimated. In terms of the arts, we sometimes see small schemes which, nevertheless, help enormously in terms of developing individual and community potential. When you travel around Wales, you often come to nice small towns where arts or festival activities bring people together around a particular initiative.

Owen John Thomas: Recent projections from the Heritage Lottery Fund estimate a £143 million reduction in its income between 2009 and 2012, as a result of lottery funding for the 2012 Olympic Games. That will impact significantly on the amount of lottery funding coming into Wales. Have you received any representations from the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport for additional funding to offset this loss of revenue?

Sue Essex: I have held discussions with Alun Pugh about changes in funding. Nothing stays forever; that is an important lesson in life. Whether it is money coming from the normal voluntary sector or from a special initiative such as the lottery, you must try to ensure that there is sustainability in funding mechanisms. We must look carefully—as we have already done so with the lottery fund—

a'r celfyddydau fanteision trawsbynciol yn holl gyfrifoldebau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, fel iechyd, o ran bod yn weithgar yn gorfforol, addysg a chynhwysiant cymdeithasol, a bod iddynt fanteision economaidd-gymdeithasol a diwylliannol? Mae aelodau o bob plaid yn y Cynulliad wedi dweud hynny droeon. A gytunwch y dylem gydnabod y manteision trawsbynciol wrth benderfynu ein blaenoriaethau ar wario, a chydabod y gall Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru gael llawer iawn o werth am yr arian pan ddaw'n fater o chwaraeon a'r celfyddydau?

Sue Essex: Yn sicr. Mae hynny'n bwynt pwysig iawn; gwn fod Alun Pugh yn teimlo'n gryf iawn am y mater. Yr ydym wedi dyblu'r gwariant ar chwaraeon mewn tair blynedd am fod i chwaraeon nifer fawr o fanteision o ran y sefyllfa gystadleuol arferol y mae nifer yn rhan ohoni. Ond mae yna fanteision iechyd hefyd. Mae hefyd yn cynnig manteision hiliol a chymdeithasol, er nad yw hynny'n cael ei werthfawrogi weithiau. O ran y celfyddydau, weithiau gwelwn gynlluniau bach sydd, er hynny, yn helpu datblygu potensial unigol a chymunedol yn fawr iawn. Wrth deithio o amgylch Cymru, byddwch yn aml yn dod ar draws trefi bach dymunol lle mae'r celfyddydau neu weithgareddau gŵyl yn dod â phobl at ei gilydd o gwmpas menter benodol.

Owen John Thomas: Mae amcan-estyniadau gan Gronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri yn ddiweddar yn amcangyfrif £143 miliwn o ostyngiad yn ei hincwm rhwng 2009 a 2012 oherwydd rhoi arian loteri i Gemau Olympaidd 2012. Caiff hynny effaith fawr ar faint o arian loteri a ddaw i Gymru. A ydych wedi cael unrhyw geisiadau gan y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon am arian ychwanegol i wneud iawn am y golled refeniw hon?

Sue Essex: Cefais drafodaethau gydag Alun Pugh ynghylch newidiadau mwn ariannu. Nid oes dimunrhyw beth yn para am byth; mae hynny'n wers bwysig mewn bywyd. P'un a yw'n arian sy'n dod o'r sector gwirfoddol arferol neu o fenter arbennig fel y loteri, rhaid ichi geisio sicrhau bod cynaliadwyedd mewn dulliau ariannu. Rhaid inni ystyried yn ofalus—fel y gwnaethom eisoes gyda

at how we can turn some of the initiatives into sustainable projects. The same applies to other forms of funding; some of it is European or short-term funding that you must turn from a funding stream into something that is sustainable. Alun and I have been having discussions on that.

Lisa Francis: Returning to the theme of cross-cutting benefits, of the £1.8 million which the Assembly Government is making available for physical education and the school sport initiative, will there be any expectation on the Minister for Culture, Welsh language and Sport to transfer money from any culture budget to pay for the teaching of dance in schools under this initiative?

Sue Essex: That would be Alun's decision because every Minister has a fair degree of freedom within their portfolio. I am sure that he would be happy to respond to you on that either in committee or in a letter.

chronfa'r loteri—sut y gallwn droi rhai o'r mentrau yn brosiectau cynaliadwy. Mae'r un peth yn wir am fathau eraill ar ariannu; mae rhywfaint ohono'n arian Ewropeaidd neu'n arian tymor byr, a rhaid ichi ei droi o ffrwd ariannu i rywbeth cynaliadwy. Mae Alun a minnau wedi cael trafodaethau am hynny.

Lisa Francis: I ddychwelyd at fanteision trawsbynciol, sef yr £1.8 miliwn y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei fuddsoddi mewn addysg gorfforol a'r fenter chwaraeon mewn ysgolion, a fydd disgwyl i'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, yr iaith Gymraeg a Chwaraeon drosglwyddo arian o unrhyw gyllideb diwylliant i dalu am addysgu dawns mewn ysgolion o dan y fenter hon?

Sue Essex: Alun fyddai'n penderfynu hynny, am fod gan bob Weindog cryn dipyn o ryddid o fewn ei bortffolio. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'n fodlon ymateb i chi ar hynny naill ai mewn pwyllgor neu mewn llythyr.

Asedion Eiddo Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru Welsh Assembly Government Property Assets

Q5 Mick Bates: Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's property assets? OAQ0515(FIN)

Sue Essex: As at 31 March 2005, the net book value of the Assembly's tangible fixed assets, excluding information technology, plant and equipment, amounted to £9.7 billion. In addition, at that date, the net book value of comparable assets of Assembly sponsored public bodies that merged with the Assembly in April 2006, amounted to £262 million.

Mick Bates: I am sure that those figures will come as somewhat of a surprise to many of us. Your Government owns buildings but it also owns nearly 40 per cent of our woodlands. Forestry Commission land can be found all over Wales. It is particularly abundant in my constituency of Montgomeryshire, where average house prices have risen by 150 per cent in the last six years. Much of the forestry land could be used to build affordable homes on, especially if they were built by community land trusts.

C5 Mick Bates: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am asedion eiddo Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru? OAQ0515(FIN)

Sue Essex: Ar 31 Mawrth 2005, cyfanswm gwerth llyfr net asedau sefydlog cyffyrddadwy y Cynulliad, ac eithrio technoleg gwybodaeth, peiriannau ac offer, oedd £9.7 biliwn. Yn ogystal, ar y dyddiad hwnnw, cyfanswm gwerth llyfr net asedau cymaradwy cyrff cyhoeddus a noddur gan y Cynulliad ac a unodd â'r Cynulliad ym mis Ebrill 2006 oedd £262 miliwn.

Mick Bates: Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y ffigurau hynny'n peri syndod i nifer ohonom. Mae eich Llywodraeth yn berchen ar adeiladau, ond mae hefyd yn berchen ar bron i 40 y cant o'n coetiroedd. Mae tir y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth i'w gael ledled Cymru. Mae llawer ohono yn fy etholaeth yn sir Drefaldwyn, lle mae prisiau tai cyfartalog wedi codi 150 y cant yn ystod y chwe blynedd diwethaf. Gellid defnyddio llawer o'r coetir i adeiladu tai fforddiadwy, yn enwedig pe caent eu hadeiladu gan

Will you say today that you will examine the option of releasing some of the assets that you have just mentioned, particularly Forestry Commission land, for affordable housing?

Sue Essex: You say that you are surprised but a huge bulk of that money is around road infrastructure, which is net book value and is not transferable value.

Welsh woodlands have had a particular problem in terms of profitability and your question about whether Welsh woodlands can be used to provide affordable housing has been a particular initiative proposed by Carwyn Jones, as the Minister responsible. He has been getting to grips with this possible opportunity for a couple of years and he is extremely keen on making that project work if possible. Clearly it depends on location, does it not? You are looking at woodlands that are in a location that can link with existing communities and I think that there are already examples in Wales of affordable housing that has been built on such land. Carwyn is extremely keen to make this happen and a considerable amount of work and discussion has been going on with the Forestry Commission to that end.

Leighton Andrews: A total of 30 per cent of my constituency is Forestry Commission land. I urge you to resist the siren voices who want to build on woodlands. If we are looking at building affordable housing, I would prefer to consider brownfield sites that could be brought back into use. In the Valleys in particular, many of us see the Forestry Commission land as part of the green lung of the Valleys. It sustains our communities and is greatly valued by local people.

Sue Essex: That is an important point, because there is no single answer across the Wales; the answers have to reflect the particular geography of different areas. For many years, Forestry Commission land has been a great source of recreation in the Rhondda because Forestry Commission planting is on land that people have accessed for years, so, to lose the opportunity to do

ymddiriedolaethau tir cymunedol. A wnewch chi ddweud heddiw y byddwch yn archwilio'r dewis o ryddhau rhai o'r asedau yr oeddech yn sôn amdanynt, yn enwedig tir y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth, ar gyfer tai fforddiadwy?

Sue Essex: Yr ydych yn dweud eich bod yn synnu, ond mae cyfran helaeth o'r arian hwnnw wedi'i fuddsoddi mewn seilwaith ffyrdd, sef gwerth llyfr net ac nid yw'n werth trosglwyddadwy.

Mae coetiroedd Cymru wedi cael problem benodol o ran bod yn broffidiol, ac mae eich cwestiwn a ellir defnyddio coetiroedd Cymru i ddarparu tai fforddiadwy yn fenter benodol a gynigiwyd gan Carwyn Jones, fel y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am y maes hwn. Mae wedi bod yn mynd i'r afael â'r cyfle posibl hwn ers rai blynyddoedd, ac mae'n awyddus iawn i sicrhau bod y prosiect hwnnw'n llwyddo os yw'n bosibl. Yn amlwg, mae hynny'n dibynnu ar leoliad, onid yw? Yr ydych yn edrych ar goetiroedd sydd mewn lleoliad a all gysylltu â chymunedau sy'n bodoli eisoes, a chredaf fod enghreifftiau yng Nghymru eisoes o dai fforddiadwy wedi eu hadeiladu ar dir o'r fath. Mae Carwyn yn awyddus iawn i wireddu hyn, a bu llawer o waith a thrafod gyda'r Comisiwn Coedwigaeth i'r perwyl hwnnw.

Leighton Andrews: Mae cyfanswm o 30 y cant o'm hetholaeth i yn dir y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth. Fe'ch anogaf i anwybyddu'r rhai sydd am adeiladu ar goetiroedd. Os ydym yn ystyried adeiladu tai fforddiadwy, byddai'n well gennyf ystyried safleoedd tir llwyd y gellid eu defnyddio unwaith eto. Yn y Cymoedd, yn benodol, mae nifer ohonom yn ystyried tir y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth fel rhan o wyneb gwyrdd y Cymoedd. Mae'n cynnal ein cymunedau ac yn cael ei werthfawrogi'n fawr gan bobl leol.

Sue Essex: Mae hynny'n bwynt pwysig, oherwydd nid oes un ateb ar gyfer Cymru gyfan; rhaid i'r atebion adlewyrchu daearyddiaeth benodol gwahanol ardaloedd. Ers blynyddoedd, mae tir y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth wedi bod yn ffynhonnell wych ar gyfer hamdden yn Rhondda am fod y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth yn plannu ar dir y mae pobl wedi cael mynediad iddo ers

that would be severe. In the Rhondda, you have, as you rightly said, a great deal of brownfield land that could be bought up and which, because of the topography of the Valleys, is right in the heart of the communities anyway. However, that would not necessarily be the case in Montgomeryshire and other places, so it has to be horses for courses in terms of location.

Alun Ffred Jones: I fynd yn ôl at y pwnt a gododd Mick Bates ynglŷn â defnyddio'r tir sydd yn eiddo i'r Comisiwn Coedwigaeth ar gyfer tai fforddiadwy, cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog y syniad hwn dros ddwy flynedd yn ôl. A oes llathen sgwâr o'r tir hwn wedi'i glustnodi ar gyfer tai fforddiadwy ac a yw'r gwaith o godi tai wedi dechrau ar y tir hwn?

2.30 p.m.

Sue Essex: To be fair, the best place to answer these questions is in committee and I know that you both sit on the relevant committee. As I understand it, some progress has been made. I think that three schemes have been earmarked for taking this forward. Unfortunately, like many things in life, these things take time, particularly when you are dealing with land acquisition and property development. Mick mentioned community land trusts, and I know that people in your patch are looking at this as a way forward. We need some innovative ideas and innovative delivery mechanisms to tackle this problem in parts of Wales. I am open to any suggestions that come forward.

Alun Cairns: Minister, a lot of the land that the Assembly owns, within the net book value that you presented, includes roads, which is not transferable and is not of tangible value. Do you recognise that if the Assembly is sitting on some land that is ripe for development, there could well be a case for selling off that land for development to the private sector? If the Assembly is sitting on it, then it is not contributing to the economy. Will you consider reviewing all of the land assets of the Assembly to see if they can release resources to the Assembly and release opportunities for development within communities?

blynyddoedd. Felly, byddai colli'r cyfle i wneud hynny yn ddifrifol. Yn Rhondda, fel yr ydych wedi'i ddweud yn hollol gywir, mae gennych lawer o dir llwyd y gellid ei brynu, ac oherwydd topograffeg y Cymoedd mae yng nghanol y cymunedau beth bynnag. Fodd bynnag, nid felly y byddai yn sir Drefaldwyn a lleoedd eraill o reidrwydd, felly rhaid asesu pob ardal yn unigol o ran lleoliad.

Alun Ffred Jones: Going back to the point that Mick Bates raised about Forestry Commission land being used for affordable housing, the Minister announced this idea over two years ago. Has any of this land been identified for affordable housing and has the work of building houses on this land started?

Sue Essex: I fod yn deg, y lle gorau i ateb y cwestiynau hyn fyddai yn y pwyllgor, a gwn eich bod chi'ch dau yn aelodau o'r pwyllgor perthnasol. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, gwnaed rhywfaint o gynnydd. Credaf fod tri chynllun wedi eu clustnodi i hyrwyddo hyn. Yn anffodus, fel nifer o bethau mewn bywyd, mae'r pethau hyn yn cymryd amser, yn enwedig pan fyddwch yn ymdrin â chaffael tir a datblygu eiddo. Soniodd Mick am ymddiriedolaethau tir cymunedol, a gwn fod pobl yn eich ardal yn meddwl bod hon yn ffordd ymlaen. Mae arnom angen rhai syniadau arloesol a mecanweithiau darparu arloesol i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon mewn rhannau o Gymru. Yr wyf yn barod i drafod unrhyw awgrymiadau a gyflwynir.

Alun Cairns: Weinidog, mae llawer o'r tir sy'n eiddo i'r Cynulliad, o fewn y gwerth llyfr net a gyflwynwyd gennych, yn cynnwys ffyrdd, ac nid oes modd ei drosglwyddo, ac nid yw o werth diriaethol. A gydnabyddwch, os oes tir ym meddiant y Cynulliad sy'n barod i'w ddatblygu, y gallai fod dadl dros werthu'r tir hwnnw i'r sector preifat i'w ddatblygu? Os oes tir felly ym meddiant y Cynulliad, yna nid yw'n cyfrannu at yr economi. A ystyriwch adolygu holl asedau tir y Cynulliad i weld a allant ryddhau adnoddau i'r Cynulliad a chreu cyfleoedd datblygu mewn cymunedau?

Sue Essex: That work is ongoing. It would be an obvious solution if that is possible. Unfortunately, with regard to the land that is within our ownership, it is not as easy as you might think, because, as always, the devil is in the detail and the geography is not always right. However, we have already taken the decision that, where we can, we will use our own assets to try to bring forward affordable housing. We would certainly favour that. However, it has to be in the right location, because we do not want to put people in a place where there is no community and where there are no facilities or communications.

Sue Essex: Mae'r gwaith hwnnw'n mynd rhagddo. Byddai'n ateb amlwg pe bai modd gwneud hynny. Yn anffodus, o ran tir sy'n eiddo i ni, nid yw mor hawdd ag y byddech yn ei feddwl. Fel arfer, yn y print mân y mae'r problemau, ac nid yw daearyddiaeth y tir yn addas bob amser. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi penderfynu eisoes y byddwn, lle y gallwn, yn defnyddio ein hasedau ein hunain i geisio darparu tai fforddiadwy. Yn sicr, byddem o blaid hynny. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i'r lleoliad fod yn gywir, oherwydd nid ydym am roi pobl mewn man lle nad oes cymuned a lle nad oes cyfleusterau na dulliau cyfathrebu.

Asedion Eiddo Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru Welsh Assembly Government Property Assets

Q7 Peter Black: What assessment has the Minister made of the impact of the Government of Wales Bill on the Assembly's overall budget? OAQ0513(FIN)

C7 Peter Black: Pa asesiad y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i wneud o effaith Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyllideb gyffredinol y Cynulliad? OAQ0513(FIN)

Sue Essex: My advice is that the Bill will not have an additional impact on public expenditure. It does not alter the basis on which the resources for the Welsh block are determined.

Sue Essex: Fy nghyngor i yw na fydd y Mesur yn cael effaith ychwanegol ar wariant cyhoeddus. Nid yw'n newid y sail a ddefnyddir i bennu bloc Cymru.

Peter Black: The biggest impact on the Assembly's budget as a result of the Government of Wales Bill is that the additional powers will lead us to incur additional expenditure. Do you agree that unless we get a settlement based on need, those additional powers could prove to be limiting, in that we will not have the resources to use those powers for the benefit of the people of Wales?

Peter Black: Yr effaith fwyaf ar gyllideb y Cynulliad o ganlyniad i Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru yw y bydd y pwerau ychwanegol yn peri inni wario mwy. A gytunwch, oni chawn setliad yn seiliedig ar angen, y gallai'r pwerau ychwanegol hynny ein cyfyngu, am na fydd gennym yr adnoddau i ddefnyddio'r pwerau hynny er lles pobl Cymru?

Sue Essex: I do not necessarily follow the same logic as you. The Bill—and later the Act—will transfer legal powers to the Assembly. A taskforce has been established to look at the separation between the Government and the Assembly Parliamentary Service, and we will have to wait to see what comes forward. It is an issue of the legislation giving us legal powers, and then it will be up to the Assembly to decide what work goes forward under that.

Sue Essex: Nid wyf yn dilyn yr un rhesymeg â chi o reidrwydd. Bydd y Mesur—a'r Ddeddf yn ddiweddarach—yn trosglwyddo pwerau cyfreithiol i'r Cynulliad. Sefydlwyd tasglu i edrych ar y gwahaniad rhwng y Llywodraeth a Gwasanaeth Seneddol y Cynulliad, a bydd yn rhaid inni aros i weld beth a gyflwynir. Bydd y ddeddfwriaeth yn rhoi pwerau cyfreithiol inni, ac wedyn y Cynulliad fydd yn penderfynu pa waith fydd yn mynd yn ei flaen yn sgîl hynny.

William Graham: Minister, have you consulted colleagues about the necessity to

William Graham: Weinidog, a ydych wedi ymgynghori â'ch cyd-Weinidogion am yr

fund a referendum on proposals to extend the powers of the Assembly?

angen i ariannu refferendwm ar gynigion i ymestyn pwerau'r Cynulliad?

Sue Essex: No, I have not consulted them. That power will be in the legislation, but I do not think that anyone anticipates that that power will be used at any time.

Sue Essex: Nac ydwyf, nid wyf wedi ymgynghori â hwy. Bydd y pŵer hwnnw yn y ddeddfwriaeth, ond ni chredaf fod neb yn disgwyl y defnyddir y pŵer hwnnw rywbyrd.

Blaenoriaethau Cyllidebol Budget Priorities

Q9 Nick Bourne: Will the Minister make a statement on her current budget priorities? OAQ0518(FIN)

C9 Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei blaenoriaethau cyllidebol cyfredol? OAQ0518(FIN)

Sue Essex: Our priorities are set out in 'Wales: A Better Country', which is available on the website.

Sue Essex: Mae ein blaenoriaethau wedi eu gosod allan yn 'Cymru: Gwlad Well', sydd ar gael ar y wefan.

Nick Bourne: Minister, are you still determined that one of your priorities will not be to fund the merger of the police forces that our party was very much against, and about which all Members have some concerns? Has that been part of your consideration? Where are you in discussion? Are discussions now put back by the recent enforced reshuffle and the fact that we have a new Home Secretary, or does that not affect it? Will you update us on the position, Minister?

Nick Bourne: Weinidog, a ydych yn dal yn benderfynol na fydd yr un o'ch blaenoriaethau'n cynnwys ariannu'r broses o uno'r heddluoedd, syniad yr oedd ein plaid yn gadarn yn ei erbyn a phob Aelod wedi mynegi rhai pryderon yn ei gylch? A fu hynny'n rhan o'ch ystyriaeth? Beth yw'r sefyllfa o ran trafodaethau? A yw'r ad-drefnu gorfodol yn Llundain yn ddiweddar a'r ffaith fod gennym Ysgrifennydd Cartref newydd wedi peri oedi mewn trafodaethau, neu a yw hynny'n amherthnasol? A gawn ni'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf gennych, Weinidog?

Sue Essex: I accord with the point that we do not wish or intend to fund that merger, and I do not think that there is any evidence that that would be the case. As you know, Edwina Hart has made that very clear. In terms of where we are with the new Minister, I could not comment on that as I have not had any communications. However, I am sure that that is one of Edwina Hart's top priorities.

Sue Essex: Cydsyniaf â'r pwynt nad ydym yn dymuno nac yn bwriadu ariannu'r uno hwnnw, ac ni chredaf fod yna dystiolaeth o gwbl mai dyna a fyddai'n digwydd. Fel y gwyddoch, mae Edwina Hart wedi gwneud hynny'n hollol eglur. O ran y Gweinidog newydd, ni allaf wneud sylw am hynny am nad wyf wedi cael unrhyw ohebiaeth. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siŵr fod hynny'n un o brif flaenoriaethau Edwina Hart.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Weinidog, y cwestiwn mawr a ofynnir gan y cyhoedd yw sut mae'r arian yn cael ei wario, nid faint o arian sy'n cael ei briodoli i feysydd arbennig. Er bod y gyllideb iechyd wedi dyblu rhwng 1999 a diwedd y cylch ariannol presennol yn 2007, clywn eto heddiw fod nyrsys yn poeni y bydd swyddi yn cael eu colli. A ydych yn rhannu'r pryder hwnnw a deimlir gan y rhan fwyaf o'r cyhoedd? Clywn hefyd am ymddiriedolaethau sydd â diffygion ariannol,

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Minister, the major question asked by the public is how the money is spent, not how much money is allocated to particular areas. Although the health budget will have doubled between 1999 and the end of the present financial round in 2007, we hear again today that nurses fear that jobs will be lost. Do you share that concern felt by the majority of the public? We also hear of trusts with financial deficits, and that is also true of local health

ac mae hynny hefyd yn wir am fyrddau iechyd lleol. Ble mae'r arian wedi mynd, Weinidog? Sut mae eich Llywodraeth chi wedi ei wario?

Sue Essex: You know quite clearly where the money has gone, Rhodri Glyn. It has gone towards enabling the 'Agenda for Change', in its generic form, to take place, because without proper pay and staffing structures in the NHS, we cannot move forward. It is going into capital investment in buildings and equipment, the fruits of which are beginning to show. It is also going into the waiting times initiative. I repeat that I do not know exactly what the Royal College of Nursing has said, but I would be surprised if it said anything specific in Wales about job cuts; if it did, then I have no evidence, and nobody is passing on any evidence. Until that comes through, then I cannot say much more.

boards. Where has the funding gone, Minister? How has your Government spent it?

Sue Essex: Gwyddoch yn iawn i ble mae'r arian wedi mynd, Rhodri Glyn. Mae wedi mynd ar weithredu'r 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid', yn ei ffurf gyffredinol, oherwydd heb strwythurau cyflog a staffio priodol yn y GIG, ni allwn symud ymlaen. Mae'n mynd ar fuddsoddiad cyfalaf mewn adeiladau a chyfarpar, ac yr ydym yn dechrau gweld hynny'n dwyn ffrwyth. Mae hefyd yn mynd i'r fenter amseroedd aros. Dywedaf eto na wn yn union beth a ddywedodd Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys, ond byddwn yn synnu pe bai wedi dweud dim am golli swyddi yng Nghymru yn benodol; os gwnaeth hynny, nid oes gennyf unrhyw dystiolaeth, ac nid oes neb yn rhoi unrhyw dystiolaeth imi. Nes y cyflwynir y dystiolaeth honno, ni allaf ddweud llawer mwy.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad Questions to the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside

Gyrru Oddi-ar-y-ffordd yn Anghyfreithlon Illegal Off-roading

Q1 Val Lloyd: What action is the Minister taking to tackle illegal off-roading in Wales?
OAQ0706(EPC)

C1 Val Lloyd: Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â gyrru oddi-ar-y-ffordd yn anghyfreithlon yng Nghymru?
OAQ0706(EPC)

Q13 Lynne Neagle: Will the Minister make a statement on action being taken to tackle illegal off-roading in Wales?
OAQ0731(EPC)

C13 Lynne Neagle: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y camau sy'n cael eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â gyrru oddi-ar-y-ffordd yn anghyfreithlon yng Nghymru?
OAQ0731(EPC)

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): The Assembly Government is working with partners on a range of measures to encourage more responsible use of off-road vehicles in the countryside. New guidance has been issued to police, local authorities and community safety partnerships, and the Wales off-road steering group has recently published its recommendations.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cydweithio â phartneriaid ar ystod o fesurau i annog pobl i fod yn fwy cyfrifol wrth ddefnyddio cerbydau oddi-ar-y-ffordd yng nghefn gwlad. Mae canllawiau newydd wedi eu rhoi i'r heddlu, i awdurdodau lleol ac i bartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol, ac yn ddiweddar cyhoeddwyd ei argymhellion gan grŵp llywio Cymru ar yrru oddi-ar-y-ffordd.

Val Lloyd: It would be helpful if we could

Val Lloyd: Byddai'n fwy defnyddiol pe bai

have sites where motorcycles and quad bikes can be used safely and legally, which would be a pretty good solution all around. That needs to be looked at by local authorities. In that case, Minister, as a matter of principle, do you agree that residents should be consulted prior to deciding on the location of such sites and that it is crucial to get it exactly right, if these facilities are to be effective in reducing illegal off-roading?

Carwyn Jones: I think that, as a general principle, the more consultation there is and the more open it is, the more people will feel informed and the less capacity there will be for rumour-making and for people to believe the worst when, in fact, the situation is quite different.

Lynne Neagle: Minister, as you know, I have been concerned by a possible overemphasis on catering for the needs of off-roaders in place of a tough response on what is highly damaging and illegal anti-social behaviour. Constituents of mine affected by this problem have recently highlighted to me their concerns about that point, following the publication of the steering group's report. Can you underline today what actions you intend to take in partnership with the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs to promote the enforcement agenda across Wales?

Carwyn Jones: You have raised the matter with me on many occasions and I have, of course, been to your constituency and observed, at first hand, the effects of illegal off-road motor vehicle use of land. In fact, we saw illegal use of land while we were there, if I remember rightly.

The Police Reform Act 2002 enables officers to hand out warning notices to motor cyclists illegally driving off road. The motor bikes of those so warned can be impounded, if they are caught again. I know that a team from South Wales Police recently put cones along the Aber Valley in the Caerphilly constituency, and 90 written warnings were issued to those caught riding illegally. Of course, the police must make decisions as to

gennym safleoedd lle gellid defnyddio beiciau modur a beiciau cwad yn ddiogel ac yn gyfreithlon, a fyddai'n ateb eithaf da i bawb. Mae angen i awdurdodau lleol edrych ar hynny. Yn yr achos hwnnw, Weinidog, fel mater o egwyddor, a gytunwch y dylid ymgynghori â thrigolion cyn penderfynu lleoliad safleoedd o'r fath, a'i bod yn hanfodol gwneud hyn yn hollol gywir, er mwyn i'r cyfleusterau hyn fod yn effeithiol yn wrth leihau gyrru oddi-ar-y-ffordd yn anghyfreithlon?

Carwyn Jones: Credaf, fel egwyddor gyffredinol, po fwyaf o ymgynghori sydd a pho fwyaf agored fyd hynny, mwyaf y bydd pobl yn teimlo'u bod yn cael gwybod am sefyllfa, a bydd llai o le i bobl greu sibrydion a chredu'r gwaethaf pan fydd y sefyllfa, mewn gwirionedd, yn hollol wahanol.

Lynne Neagle: Weinidog, fel y gwyddoch, bûm yn pryderu ynghylch y posibilrwydd bod gormod o bwyslais yn cael ei roi ar ddiwallu anghenion gyrrwyr oddi-ar-y-ffordd, yn hytrach nag ymateb yn llym i ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol niweidiol ac anghyfreithlon. Yn ddiweddar tynnwyd fy sylw gan rai o'm hetholwyr y mae'r broblem hon yn effeithio arnynt at eu pryderon ynghylch y pwynt hwnnw, yn dilyn cyhoeddi adroddiad y grŵp llywio. A wnewch chi danlinellu heddiw pa gamau yr ydych yn bwriadu eu cymryd ar y cyd ag Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig i hyrwyddo'r agenda orfodi ledled Cymru?

Carwyn Jones: Yr ydych wedi codi'r mater gyda mi droeon a bûm, wrth gwrs, yn eich etholaeth lle gwelais dros fy hun effeithiau defnyddio tir i yrru cerbydau modur oddi-ar-y-ffordd yn anghyfreithlon. Yn wir, gwelsom dir yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n anghyfreithlon pan oeddem yno, os cofiaf yn iawn.

Mae Deddf Diwygio'r Heddlu 2002 yn galluogi swyddogion i gyflwyno hysbysiadau rhybudd i yrwyr beiciau modur sy'n gyrru oddi-ar-y-ffordd yn anghyfreithlon. Gellir atafaelu beiciau modur y rhai a rybuddir felly, os cânt eu dal eto. Gwn fod tîm o Heddlu De Cymru wedi rhoi conau ar hyd Cwm Aber yn etholaeth Caerffili yn ddiweddar, a rhoddwyd 90 o rybuddion ysgrifenedig i'r rhai a ddaliwyd yn gyrru'n

the priority that they give to illegal off-roading. However, clearly it is a growing problem and one that not just the law enforcement authorities, but other organisations such as local authorities, will increasingly need to heed.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): This is an increasing problem across many of the south Wales Valleys, and it frequently causes great nuisance to local residents. Can you tell us, in terms of the sticks and the carrots available to you as Minister, which sticks you have available to ensure that there is a proper enforcement to enable people to feel safe in their own homes in the way that Lynne Neagle has just indicated, and to ensure the provision of facilities and support for local authorities to provide legal sites so that we can deal with this matter once and for all? Clearly, making a spot check on this matter means that people move on and go elsewhere, therefore, they cannot come back to the same place more than once without fear of getting caught. So, can you tell us what action you will take as a result of the report and of the powers that you have, and will you have to press the UK Government to take more action?

2.40 p.m.

Carwyn Jones: The enforcement powers are there, and it is a matter for the law enforcement authorities to prioritise them as they see fit. There is no dearth of powers in this regard, but there is an issue over how those powers are implemented. I know that, from time to time, different police authorities take the view that off-road motor use has to be clamped down where it is illegal. However, we are talking about an activity that is potentially legal as long as legal sites can be found. Again, it is a matter for local authorities to identify sites in their own areas, although I am aware that these sites, almost inevitably, engender local opposition, which local authorities have to deal with. However, it is ultimately a matter for local authorities to decide where the best sites are for an activity that is potentially legal, but, in its illegal form, it can cause a great deal of damage to land. It is a matter that police authorities are

anghyfreithlon. Wrth gwrs, rhaid i'r heddlu benderfynu pa flaenoriaeth a roddant i yrru oddi-ar-y-ffordd yn anghyfreithlon. Fodd bynnag, mae'n broblem gynyddol, yn amlwg, ac yn broblem y bydd angen i sefydliadau heblaw awdurdodau gorfodi'r gyfraith, megis awdurdodau lleol, ei hystyried fwyfwy.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Mae hon yn broblem gynyddol yn lawer o gymoedd y de, ac yn aml mae'n achosi poendod mawr i drigolion lleol. A allwch ddweud wrthym, o ran y cosbau a'r gwobrwyon sydd ar gael ichi fel Gweinidog, pa gosbau sydd ar gael ichi i sicrhau y caiff y gyfraith ei gorfodi'n briodol, fel y gall pobl deimlo'n ddiogel yn eu cartrefi eu hunain fel y mae Lynne Neagle newydd ei nodi, ac i sicrhau y darperir cyfleusterau a chymorth i awdurdodau lleol ddarparu safleoedd cyfreithiol fel y gallwn ymdrin â'r mater hwn unwaith ac am byth? Yn amlwg, mae cadw llygad ar y mater hwnt ac yma yn golygu y bydd pobl yn mynd rywle arall, felly ni allant ddychwelyd i'r un lle fwy nag unwaith heb ofni cael eu dal. Felly, a allwch ddweud wrthym pa gamau y byddwch yn eu cymryd o ganlyniad i'r adroddiad a pha bwerau sydd gennych, ac a fydd rhaid ichi bwysu ar Lywodraeth y DU i weithredu mwy?

Carwyn Jones: Mae'r pwerau gorfodi yno, ac awdurdodau gorfodi'r gyfraith sy'n gyfrifol am eu blaenoriaethu fel y gwelant yn dda. Nid oes prinder pwerau yn hyn, ond mae problem o ran y ffordd y gweithredir y pwerau hynny. Gwn fod gwahanol awdurdodau'r heddlu, o dro i dro, yn barnu bod angen cymryd camau yn erbyn gyrru oddi-ar-y-ffordd pan fydd yn anghyfreithlon. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn sôn am weithgaredd a all fod yn gyfreithlon os gellir dod o hyd i safleoedd cyfreithlon. Unwaith eto, awdurdodau lleol sy'n gyfrifol am nodi safleoedd yn eu hardaloedd eu hunain, er y gwn fod y safleoedd hyn, yn anochel bron, yn peri gwrthwynebiad yn lleol, rhywbeth y mae'n rhaid i awdurdodau lleol ymdrin ag ef. Fodd bynnag, yn y bôn, awdurdodau lleol sy'n gyfrifol am benderfynu ble mae'r safleoedd gorau ar gyfer gweithgaredd sydd efallai'n gyfreithlon, ond sydd yn ei ffurf

increasingly becoming concerned with and dealing with on the ground.

anghyfreithlon yn gallu creu llawer o ddifrod i dir. Mae'n fater y mae awdurdodau'r heddlu yn gynyddol bryderus yn ei gylch ac yn gorfod ymdrin ag ef ar lawr gwlad.

Alun Cairns: In an earlier answer, the Minister said that the police have the power to impound these bikes. Is the Minister aware of how many have been impounded, and, if none have been impounded in Wales, would the Minister agree that impounding even a small number would send a strong signal to many offenders?

Alun Cairns: Mewn ateb cynharach, dywedodd y Gweinidog fod pwerau gan yr heddlu i atafaelu'r beiciau hyn. A yw'r Gweinidog yn gwybod faint sydd wedi eu hatafael, ac os nad atafaelwyd dim yng Nghymru, a yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno y byddai hyd yn oed atafaelu nifer fechan yn anfon neges gref i nifero droseddwy'r?

Carwyn Jones: I do not have figures in terms of how many bikes have been impounded. The police authorities can provide those figures, and I will write to you to provide those figures. As with any form of policing, it is the effect of a concentrated operation that can quite often be effective. The use of police officers in a particular area gets the message across, and if bikes are impounded, that would send a big strong message to those who are off-roading illegally.

Carwyn Jones: Nid yw'r ffigurau gennyf am nifer y beiciau sydd wedi eu hatafael. Gall awdurdodau'r heddlu ddarparu'r ffigurau hynny, ac fe ysgrifennaf atoch i roi'r ffigurau hynny ichi. Fel gyda phob math o blismona, gall ymgyrch fechan fod yn effeithiol yn aml. Mae defnyddio swyddogion heddlu mewn ardal benodol yn cyfleu'r neges, ac os caiff beiciau eu hatafael, byddai hynny'n anfon neges gref, fawr at y rheini sy'n gyrru oddi-ar-y-ffordd yn anghyfreithlon.

Datblygu Gwledig Rural Development

C2 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Beth yw blaenoriaethau'r Gweinidog dros ddatblygu gwledig ar gyfer y 12 mis nesaf? OAQ0720(EPC)

C2 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: What are the Minister's priorities with regard to rural development in the next 12 months? OAQ0720(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Fy mlaenoriaeth dros y cyfnod hwn yw adeiladu ar waith y cynllun datblygu gwledig er mwyn cryfhau ymhellach yr economi wledig yng Nghymru.

Carwyn Jones: My priority for this period is to build on the work of the current rural development plan in order to further strengthen the rural economy in Wales.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Fe'ch cyfeiriaf at gynllun Tir Mynydd. Yn y papur ymgynghorol a gyhoeddwyd gennych, dim ond dau opsiwn sydd, sef diddymu'r cynllun erbyn diwedd 2007 neu ei ddiddymu erbyn diwedd 2008. Nid ydych wedi rhannu'ch gweledigaeth gyda ni eto o ran yr hyn a fydd yn digwydd ar ôl i'r cynllun hwnnw gael ei ddiddymu. Onid yw'n bryd i chi wneud hynny, oherwydd mae ffermwyr yn gorfod paratoi ar gyfer y dyfodol a pharatoi llifeiriant ariannol ar gyfer y dyfodol? Ar hyn o bryd, yr ydych yn eu gadael heb wybod beth fydd yn ei le wedi i chi ddiddymu'r cynllun hwn.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I refer you to the Tir Mynydd scheme. In the consultation paper which you published there are only two options, which are to abolish the scheme by the end of 2007 or to abolish it by the end of 2008. You have not yet shared with us your vision as to what will happen when that scheme is abolished. Is it not about time you did so, because farmers have to prepare for the future and prepare their financial position for the future? You are leaving them in a position where they do not know what will be in place once this scheme comes to an end.

Carwyn Jones: Bydd datganiad ynglŷn â chynllun Tir Mynydd yn ystod y tair wythnos nesaf, a bydd ffermwyr yn ymwybodol bryd hynny o'r union sefyllfa. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn sylweddoli bod rhaid cael cynllun y gellir ei amddiffyn gerbron y trethdalwr. O safbwynt y cynllun fel ag y mae, nid wyf yn gefnogol ohono. Serch hynny, fel y dywedais, ni fydd cynllun newydd yn dechrau cyn i'r hen gynllun ddod i ben.

Yn ail, yr wyf yn edrych am gynllun a fydd o les i ffermwyr ac i'r trethdalwr sy'n talu'r arian.

Mick Bates: Which of those priorities that you have talked about, in general, will address the issue of climate change?

Carwyn Jones: In terms of climate change, there are several issues that we need to address. First, we must get to grips with renewable energy over the next five years. You will note the Assembly Government's response to the UK energy review, and the general contribution that renewable energy can make to the mitigation of climate change. In terms of farming in particular, it is important that we realise that if the uplands of Wales dry out, there is a potential for those uplands to release significant quantities of greenhouse gases. Therefore, we have to ensure that the agri-environment schemes that we have in place address climate change as well as more general environmental considerations.

Mick Bates: While I am sure that everyone would agree that agri-environment schemes go a small way to addressing the issue of climate change, why have you so far avoided doing something useful to address the issue of more carbon in the atmosphere? Allowing Welsh farmers to grow energy crops or more biomass so that we can produce our own fuel, and not rely on distant suppliers who profiteer at our expense when the potential is here in Wales to grow fuel and great crops, would bring profitability back to agriculture.

Carwyn Jones: Mick Bates seems to be suggesting that there is ban on growing biomass crops in Wales. That is not the case.

Carwyn Jones: A statement on Tir Mynydd will be made in the next three weeks, and farmers will then know exactly what the position is. It is important we recognise that we must have a scheme that can be defended in the eyes of the taxpayer. I do not support the scheme as it currently stands. However, as I have said, a new scheme will not be put in place before the old scheme is wound up.

Secondly, I am looking for a scheme that will benefit farmers, and benefit the taxpayer who pays the money in the first place.

Mick Bates: Pa un o'r blaenoriaethau hynny y sonioch amdanynt, yn gyffredinol, a fydd yn ymdrin â newid yn yr hinsawdd?

Carwyn Jones: O ran newid yn yr hinsawdd, mae sawl mater y mae angen inni ymdrin â hwy. Yn gyntaf, rhaid inni fynd i'r afael ag ynni adnewyddadwy yn ystod y pum mlynedd nesaf. Fe sylwch ar ymateb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i adolygiad ynni'r DU, a'r cyfraniad cyffredinol y gall ynni adnewyddadwy ei wneud i liniaru effeithiau newid yn yr hinsawdd. O ran ffermio'n benodol, mae'n bwysig inni sylweddoli bod posibilrwydd, pe bai ucheldiroedd Cymru yn sychu, y byddai'r ucheldiroedd hynny yn rhyddhau llawer o nwyon tŷ gwydr. Rhaid inni sicrhau, felly, fod y cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol sydd ar waith gennym yn ymdrin â newid yn yr hinsawdd yn ogystal ag ystyriaethau amgylcheddol mwy cyffredinol.

Mick Bates: Er fy mod yn siŵr y byddai pawb yn cytuno bod cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol yn gwneud rhywfaint i ymdrin â newid yn yr hinsawdd, pam yr ydych, hyd yma, wedi osgoi gwneud rhywbeth defnyddiol i fynd i'r afael â'r ffaith fod mwy o garbon yn yr atmosffer? Byddai caniatáu i ffermwyr Cymru dyfu cnydau ynni neu fwy o fio-màs, fel y gallwn gynhyrchu ein tanwydd ein hunain, a pheidio â dibynnu ar gyflenwyr o bell sy'n gwneud elw ar ein traul pan fo'r posibilïadau yma yng Nghymru i dyfu tanwydd a chnydau gwych, yn gwneud amaethyddiaeth yn broffidiol eto.

Carwyn Jones: Ymddengys fod Mick Bates yn awgrymu bod tyfu cnydau bio-màs wedi'i wahardd yng Nghymru. Nid dyna'r achos.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Yr wyf yn siŵr bod y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol mai un o'r pethau yr ydym yn dibynnu arno i ddatblygu'r economi wledig yw swyddi o ansawdd uchel. Mae'r Gweinidog yn gwybod bod pryder gwirioneddol yn Llangefni oherwydd y cyhoeddiad yr wythnos diwethaf bod swyddi yn cael eu colli yn ffatri Grampian Country Food. Credaf fod y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol bod honiadau yn cael eu gwneud, nid yn unig gan yr undebau, ond gan y cwmni bellach, fod cymhorthdal yn cael ei roi i'r diwydiant ieir yn Ffrainc a'r Eidal, sy'n golygu bod prisiau'r anifeiliaid sy'n dod i mewn i'r wlad hon yn tanseilio'r farchnad a dyna un o'r rhesymau pam y mae'r swyddi hyn yn cael eu colli. Mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi rhoi addewid y bydd yn ymchwilio i unrhyw daliadau a wneir yn Ffrainc a'r Eidal. Fodd bynnag, a all y Gweinidog roi sicrwydd y bydd ef a'i adran yn ystyried pa gymorth uniongyrchol y gall ef ei roi i'r diwydiant fel y gall gystadlu ar yr un lefel?

Carwyn Jones: Yr wyf wedi clywed y si hwn ac mae'n bwysig i ni ystyried y mater. Mae'n bwysig hefyd na roddir taliadau cudd i'r sawl sy'n cystadlu yn ein herbyn mewn gwledydd eraill, a'n bod yn gallu helpu cwmnïau fel Grampian. Y ffordd mwyaf cyffredin o wneud hynny yw drwy ddefnyddio grantiau prosesu a marchnata. Os hoffai'r cwmni wneud cais am grantiau o'r fath, gallwn ei ystyried.

Glyn Davies: The diversification of business activity is an extremely important aspect of developing the rural economy. What advice do you give to planning authorities that are reluctant to give residential or business permissions to people who wish to diversify in their areas and are damaging the whole principle of rural development?

Carwyn Jones: Without specific examples, it is difficult to answer that question. However, we certainly want to encourage diversification. It is a matter for local planning authorities to decide whether diversification is appropriate in their areas. It is impossible to give a view on individual planning applications, but local authorities have a duty to promote economic activity in

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): I am sure the Minister is aware that one thing we depend on to expand the rural economy is high-quality jobs. The Minister knows there is real concern in Llangefni because of the job losses at the Grampian Country Food factory, which were announced last week. I believe the Minister is aware that allegations have been made, not only by the unions, but by the company itself now, that subsidies are being given to the poultry industry in France and Italy, which means that the prices of those animals coming into this country undermine the market, and that that is one of the reasons why these jobs are being lost. The First Minister has made a promise that he will investigate any payments which are given in France and Italy. However, could the Minister give us an assurance that he and his department will consider what direct assistance he can give the industry so that it can compete at the same level?

Carwyn Jones: I have heard these rumours, and it is important that we consider this issue. It is important that no hidden payments are made to our competitors in other countries, and that we can assist companies such as Grampian. The most common way of doing that is to use processing and marketing grants. If the company wishes to make an application for such grants, we can consider it.

Glyn Davies: Mae arallgyfeirio gweithgarwch busnes yn agwedd hollbwysig ar ddatblygu'r economi wledig. Pa gyngor a rowch i awdurdodau cynllunio sy'n amharod i roi caniatâd preswyl neu fusnes i bobl sydd am arallgyfeirio yn eu hardaloedd, ac sy'n niweidio holl egwyddor datblygu gwledig?

Carwyn Jones: Heb enghreifftiau penodol, mae'n anodd ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn sicr am eu hannog i arallgyfeirio. Mater i awdurdodau cynllunio lleol yw penderfynu a yw arallgyfeirio'n briodol yn eu hardaloedd. Mae'n amhosibl rhoi barn ar geisiadau cynllunio unigol, ond mae gan awdurdodau lleol ddylyswydd i hyrwyddo gweithgarwch economaidd yn eu

their own areas. The planning system should be used to facilitate that, where appropriate.

hardaloedd eu hunain. Dylid defnyddio'r system gynllunio i hwyluso hynny, lle mae'n briodol.

Tipio Anghyfreithlon Fly-tipping

Q3 Rosemary Butler: Will the Minister make a statement on what action is being taken to tackle fly-tipping in Wales? OAQ0735(EPC)

C3 Rosemary Butler: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y camau sy'n cael eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â thipio anghyfreithlon yng Nghymru? OAQ0735(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: The recent fly-tipping strategy consultation will lead to the publication of a final strategy, which will emphasise the need for further action on enforcement, partnership working and educational awareness.

Carwyn Jones: Bydd yr ymgynghori'n ddiweddar ar y strategaeth tipio anghyfreithlon yn arwain at gyhoeddi strategaeth derfynol, a fydd yn pwysleisio'r angen i gymryd camau pellach ar orfodi, gweithio mewn partneriaeth ac ymwybyddiaeth addysgol.

Rosemary Butler: In Newport, the city council offers the kerbside collection of household and garden waste. It has a home-collection service for large items, and there is an easily accessible amenities site. Newport Wastesavers also does a house-to-house collection for glass, plastic and paper. Therefore, there is no excuse for fly-tipping, but it still happens, particularly in rural areas. The main problem is fly-tipping by Travellers. This is causing quite a number of blight areas in my constituency. It costs the local authority an enormous amount of money to clear up when they move on. Have you had discussions with your ministerial colleagues in Ireland to agree a common approach to how we deal with Travellers?

Rosemary Butler: Yng Nghasnewydd, mae cyngor y ddinas yn darparu gwasanaeth casglu gwastraff cartref a gardd ar ymyl y palmant. Mae'n darparu gwasanaeth casglu o'r cartref ar gyfer eitemau mawr, ac mae yna safle amwynderau sy'n hawdd ei gyrraedd. Mae Wastesavers Casnewydd hefyd yn casglu gwydr, plastig a phapur o dŷ i dŷ. Felly, nid oes esgus dros dipio'n anghyfreithlon, ond mae'n dal i ddigwydd, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Y brif broblem yw tipio anghyfreithlon gan Deithwyr. Mae hyn yn achosi bod nifer o ardaloedd dan falltod yn fy etholaeth i. Mae'n ddud iawn i'r awdurdod lleol glirio'r llanestr ar ôl iddynt ymadael. A ydych wedi cael trafodaethau gyda'ch cyd-weinidogion yn Iwerddon i gytuno ar ddull cyffredin o ymdrin â Theithwyr?

Carwyn Jones: I have not had discussions with colleagues in Ireland. Ultimately, the enforcement powers are there. It is a matter for the Environment Agency to prosecute people who fly-tip, regardless of who they are. If people have information about where fly-tipping is taking place, or if they witness fly-tipping, it is important that they inform the Environment Agency so that fly-tippers can be prosecuted. That said, I will investigate the situation in Ireland and will consider that with some interest.

Carwyn Jones: Nid wyf wedi cael trafodaethau gyda chyd-weinidogion yn Iwerddon. Yn y pen draw, mae'r pwerau gorfodi yno. Mater i Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yw erlyn pobl sy'n gyfrifol am dipio anghyfreithlon, waeth pwy ydynt. Os oes gan bobl wybodaeth ble mae gwastraff yn cael ei dipio'n anghyfreithlon, neu os ydynt yn gweld hynny'n digwydd, mae'n bwysig iddynt roi gwybod i Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd fel y gellir erlyn y rhai sy'n gyfrifol. Wedi dweud hynny, byddaf yn ymchwilio i'r sefyllfa yn Iwerddon ac yn ei hystyried gyda chryn ddiddordeb.

David Lloyd: What steps are you planning to take to deal with the anticipated increase in fly-tipping as a result of the new regulations on the waste electrical and electronic equipment directive?

Carwyn Jones: We do not anticipate that there will be an increase in fly-tipping as a result of the WEEE directive. As I mentioned, the Environment Agency has full enforcement powers on fly-tipping generally. The Flycapture project uses a database that exists in England and Wales, which is an important strategic tool to help local authorities to gather information on fly-tipping and to focus resources on fly-tipping hotspots. All 22 authorities in Wales are now registered with the Flycapture database. The sad fact is that, regardless of how easy it is to have waste removed and recycled, there will still be some people who fly-tip.

2.50 p.m.

David Melding: The issue of hazardous waste being dumped is a problem; to some extent, it is a consequence of better standards in disposing of waste. However, even there, local authorities are well placed, and the services that they provide come at a reasonable cost. People who get rid of, say, asbestos building materials illegally need to be prosecuted to the maximum level, whether by fine or imprisonment, because it can endanger lives.

Carwyn Jones: That is true. As with any criminal offence, the effectiveness of legislation lies not in how powerful it is but on people coming forward with evidence. You can have draconian legislation dealing with a particular offence, but unless people are willing to report it and stand up and give evidence in court then it is of little effect. That is why we have the Flycapture database, and that is why, for example, the Environment Agency is concentrating in particular at present, and more so in the future, on using video cameras to capture incidents of fly-tipping, so that that evidence can be used in court.

David Lloyd: Pa gamau y bwriadwch eu cymryd i ymdrin â'r cynnydd a ddisgwylir mewn tipio anghyfreithlon o ganlyniad i'r rheoliadau newydd ar y gyfarwyddeb offer gwastraff trydan ac electronig?

Carwyn Jones: Ni ragwelwn gynnydd mewn tipio anghyfreithlon o ganlyniad i'r gyfarwyddeb hon. Fel y dywedais, mae gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd bwerau gorfodi llawn o ran tipio anghyfreithlon yn gyffredinol. Mae prosiect Flycapture yn defnyddio cronfa ddata sy'n bodoli yng Nghymru a Lloegr ac sy'n ffordd strategol bwysig i helpu awdurdodau lleol i gasglu gwybodaeth am dipio anghyfreithlon, ac i sicrhau bod adnoddau ar gael yn yr ardaloedd hynny sydd â phroblem tipio anghyfreithlon. Mae pob un o'r 22 awdurdod yng Nghymru bellach wedi'u cofrestru ar gronfa ddata Flycapture. Y ffaith drist yw, waeth pa mor hawdd yw cael gwared ar wastraff a'i ailgylchu, y bydd rhai pobl yn parhau i dipio gwastraff yn anghyfreithlon.

David Melding: Mae dympio gwastraff peryglus yn broblem; i ryw raddau, mae'n deillio o safonau gwell ar gyfer cael gwared ar wastraff. Fodd bynnag, hyd yn oed yno, mae awdurdodau lleol mewn sefyllfa dda, ac mae'r tâl am y gwasanaethau a ddarperir ganddynt yn ddigon rhesymol. Mae angen erlyn pobl sydd, er enghraifft, yn cael gwared ar ddeunyddiau adeiladu asbestos yn anghyfreithlon, a'u cosbi gymaint â phosibl, boed drwy ddirwy neu garchar, oherwydd gall beryglu bywydau.

Carwyn Jones: Mae hynny'n wir. Fel unrhyw drosedd, mae effeithiolrwydd deddfwriaeth yn dibynnu ar gael pobl i roi tystiolaeth, yn hytrach na pha mor bwerus ydyw. Gallwch gael deddfwriaeth ddraconaidd sy'n ymdrin â throedd penodol, ond os nad yw pobl yn barod i roi gwybod amdano a rhoi tystiolaeth yn y llys, yna prin yw ei heffaith. Dyna pam mae gennym gronfa ddata Flycapture, a dyna pam, er enghraifft, mae Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yn canolbwyntio'n benodol ar hyn o bryd, ac yn fwyfwy yn y dyfodol, ar ddefnyddio camerâu fideo i ffilmio achosion o dipio anghyfreithlon, fel y gellir defnyddio'r

dystiolaeth yn y llys.

Gwastraff Waste

Q4 Janet Davies: What progress has the Welsh Assembly Government made in reducing the increase in the production of waste? OAQ0712(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: We are identifying effective action across Wales, and are working with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and other devolved administrations on action at the UK level. We must realise that the vast majority of waste that comes into Wales starts life as manufactured products or packaging from outside Wales. That is why it is important to have, at the very least, a UK approach, and preferably a European approach.

Janet Davies: As you know, landfill sites in Wales are filling fast and closing steadily, putting pressure on existing sites. How confident are you that there is an Assembly Government strategy that will ensure adequate landfill capacity in Wales for the next 20 years?

Carwyn Jones: I do not believe that there is a difficulty with landfill capacity, although I would add the rider that we are trying to move away from landfill. The hierarchy of the use of waste, which Members will be aware of, suggests that landfill comes at the very bottom. We need to move away even more quickly from the use of landfill that we have, because the number of potential landfill sites, inevitably, will be limited in the future. However, as far as the near future is concerned, I do not anticipate any problems with landfill capacity; where landfill capacity reduces in the future, I anticipate other methods being available to deal with waste.

Christine Chapman: It was encouraging that the target of recycling and compositing 15 per cent of municipal waste was reached on an all-Wales basis. We have come a long way from the point where only 7 per cent of waste was recycled in 1999. What practical and strategic support is the Welsh Assembly

C4 Janet Davies: Pa gynnydd y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi ei wneud i leihau'r cynnydd yn y gwastraff a gynhyrchir? OAQ0712(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Yr ydym yn nodi camau gweithredu effeithiol ledled Cymru, ac yn gweithio gydag Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig a gweinyddiaethau datganoledig eraill ar weithredu ledled y DU. Rhaid inni sylweddoli bod y rhan fwyaf o'r gwastraff a ddaw i mewn i Gymru yn dechrau fel cynhyrchion neu ddeunydd pecynnu wedi ei gynhyrchu y tu allan i Gymru. Dyna pam mae'n bwysig sicrhau ein bod yn gweithredu ledled y DU, o leiaf, ac ar draws Ewrop os yw'n bosibl.

Janet Davies: Fel y gwyddoch, mae safleoedd tirlenwi yng Nghymru yn llenwi'n gyflym ac yn cau'n raddol, gan roi pwysau ar safleoedd sy'n bodoli eisoes. Pa mor hyderus ydych chi fod gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad strategaeth a fydd yn sicrhau bod digon o adnoddau tirlenwi ar gael yng Nghymru am yr 20 mlynedd nesaf?

Carwyn Jones: Ni chredaf fod problem o ran lleoedd tirlenwi, er y byddwn yn ychwanegu ein bod yn ceisio rhoi'r gorau i dirlenwi. Awgryma hierarchaeth defnyddio gwastraff, y bydd Aelodau yn ymwybodol ohoni, fod tirlenwi ar y gwaelod i gyd. Mae angen inni roi'r gorau i dirlenwi hyd yn oed yn gyflymach, oherwydd bydd nifer y safleoedd tirlenwi posibl, yn anochel, yn brin yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, o ran y dyfodol agos, ni ragwelaf unrhyw broblemau gyda lleoedd tirlenwi; pan fydd lleoedd tirlenwi yn lleihau yn y dyfodol, rhagwelaf y bydd dulliau eraill ar gael i ymdrin â gwastraff.

Christine Chapman: Yr oedd yn galonogol fod y targed o ailgylchu a chompostio 15 y cant o wastraff trefol ar sail Cymru gyfan wedi ei gyrraedd. Yr ydym wedi gwneud cynnydd sylweddol er 1999, pan ailgylchid dim ond saith y cant o wastraff. Pa gymorth ymarferol a strategol y mae Llywodraeth

Government providing to the nine local authorities that did not reach the 15 per cent target, because we know that future targets will be far more challenging, and it will be more difficult for them to achieve them?

Carwyn Jones: Those local authorities have been required to explain why they have not reached those targets. In many instances, the authorities have plans to reach targets in the future. For example, when the initial targets were published, Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council was at the bottom for recycling, but that has changed now. We anticipate that the local authorities that do not at present recycle as much as they should will move ahead, either with the steps that they need to take to reduce their figure, or to continue with their existing plans for opening new facilities to deal with waste and to recycle more in the future.

Jonathan Morgan: A recent BBC survey showed that as many as 16 local authorities in Wales were looking to increase the amount of waste that they incinerate in order to meet the 2010 targets. Is that in line with Government policy, and do you think that enough is being done with waste management in local authorities?

Carwyn Jones: A residual fraction of waste will always have to be either burned or landfilled—that is the reality of the situation. Even a country such as the Netherlands, where recycling rates are up near 60 or 70 per cent, incinerates its residual waste, because the landfill capacity there is next to nothing. What is important is that local authorities plan how to dispose of the residual waste that cannot be recycled, either through energy from waste plants, preferably, or through incineration, or, as the very last resort, through landfill. However, there is no getting away from the fact that there will still be waste that cannot be recycled, which will have to be disposed of in other ways.

Cynulliad Cymru yn ei roi i'r naw awdurdod lleol na lwyddodd i gyflawni'r targed o 15 y cant, oherwydd gwyddom y bydd targedau'r dyfodol lawer yn fwy heriol ac y bydd yn anos iddynt eu cyflawni?

Carwyn Jones: Mae angen i'r awdurdodau lleol hynny egluro pam na lwyddwyd i gyflawni'r targedau hynny. Mewn llawer achos, mae'r awdurdodau'n bwriadu cyrraedd targedau yn y dyfodol. Er enghraifft, pan gyhoeddwyd y targedau cychwynnol, yr oedd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot ar waelod y rhestr o ran ailgylchu, ond mae hynny wedi newid bellach. Rhagwelwn y bydd yr awdurdodau lleol nad ydynt yn ailgylchu cymaint ag a ddylent yn symud ymlaen, naill ai gyda'r camau y mae angen iddynt eu cymryd i ostwng eu ffigur, neu i barhau eu cynlluniau presennol ar gyfer agor cyfleusterau newydd i ymdrin â gwastraff ac ailgylchu mwy yn y dyfodol.

Jonathan Morgan: Dangosodd arolwg gan y BBC yn ddiweddar fod cynifer ag 16 o awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru yn awyddus i gynyddu faint o wastraff a gaiff ei losgi ganddynt er mwyn cyrraedd targedau 2012. A yw hynny'n unol â pholisi'r Llywodraeth, ac a ydych yn credu bod digon yn cael ei wneud ar reoli gwastraff mewn awdurdodau lleol?

Carwyn Jones: Bydd yn rhaid llosgi neu dirlenwi cyfran weddilliol o wastraff o hyd—dyna realiti'r sefyllfa. Mae hyd yn oed gwlad fel yr Iseldiroedd, lle y mae cyfraddau ailgylchu yn agos at 60 neu 70 y cant, yn llosgi ei gwastraff gweddilliol, oherwydd ychydig leoedd tirlenwi sydd ar ôl. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw bod awdurdodau lleol yn cynllunio sut i gael gwared ar y gwastraff gweddilliol na ellir ei ailgylchu, naill ai drwy ynni o weithfannau gwastraff, os yw'n bosibl, neu drwy ei losgi, neu pan fetho pob dim arall, drwy ei dirlenwi. Fodd bynnag, ni ellir dianc rhag y ffaith y bydd gwastraff na ellir ei ailgylchu, a bydd yn rhaid cael gwared arno mewn ffyrdd eraill.

Cynnal a Chadw Llwybrau Cefn Gwlad The Maintenance of Countryside Footpaths

Q5 Laura Anne Jones: Will the Minister **C5 Laura Anne Jones:** A wnaiff y

make a statement on the maintenance of countryside footpaths in Wales? OAQ0740(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: The maintenance of public footpaths is primarily the responsibility of local highway authorities.

Laura Anne Jones: The chairman of the Welsh local access forum recently resigned, stating that the Welsh Assembly Government is not prepared to provide adequate funding to maintain countryside footpaths in Wales. Countryside footpaths are in a worse state than they were three years ago. What are you going to do about it?

Carwyn Jones: Local authorities receive £2.4 million-worth of funding a year, and it is a matter for them to identify footpaths in their area and to improve them. The Assembly is not responsible for footpaths, so I cannot accept for one second that it is somehow the responsibility of the Assembly. Yes, we provide money for the footpaths, but it is for local authorities to justify how they use that money and how footpaths are being dealt with in their areas.

John Griffiths: Do you agree that farmers and other significant landowners have a responsibility not to frustrate the countryside and rights of way legislation by obstructing footpaths or rendering them difficult to use? Given the great benefits that flow from the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000—including socioeconomic, quality of life, fitness and health benefits—there is a responsibility on all who have a role to play to ensure that this legislation can provide those opportunities to the fullest extent possible.

Carwyn Jones: There is no doubt that farmers were opposed to this at the very beginning. They have now realised how important footpaths are to society and the benefits that access can bring to society in general in terms of health and social wellbeing.

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae'r gosodiad hwnnw bod ffermwyr wedi gwrthwynebu pob cynllun i hyrwyddo'r defnydd o lwybrau

Gweinidog ddatganiad am gynnal a chadw llwybrau cefn gwlad yng Nghymru? OAQ0740(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Awdurdodau priffyrdd lleol sy'n bennaf gyfrifol am gynnal a chadw llwybrau troed cyhoeddus.

Laura Anne Jones: Ymddiswyddodd cadeirydd fforwm mynediad lleol Cymru yn ddiweddar, gan ddweud nad yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn barod i roi digon o arian i gynnal a chadw llwybrau troed cefn gwlad yng Nghymru. Mae llwybrau troed cefn gwlad mewn cyflwr gwaeth nag yr oeddent dair blynedd yn ôl. Beth yr ydych yn bwriadu ei wneud am hynny?

Carwyn Jones: Mae awdurdodau lleol yn cael £2.4 miliwn bob blwyddyn, a mater iddynt hwy yw nodi llwybrau troed yn eu hardal a'u gwella. Nid yw'r Cynulliad yn gyfrifol am lwybrau troed, felly, ni allaf dderbyn o gwbl mai'r Cynulliad sy'n gyfrifol amdanynt. Mae'n wir ein bod yn rhoi arian ar gyfer y llwybrau troed, ond mater i awdurdodau lleol yw cyfiawnhau sut y maent yn defnyddio'r arian hwnnw a sut yr ymdrinnir â llwybrau troed yn eu hardaloedd.

John Griffiths: A gytunwch fod cyfrifoldeb ar ffermwyr a thirfeddianwyr sylweddol eraill i beidio â drysu'r ddeddfwriaeth cefn gwlad a hawliau tramwy drwy roi rhwystrau ar draws llwybrau troed, neu eu gwneud yn anodd eu defnyddio? O gofio'r buddiannau mawr sy'n deillio o Ddeddf Cefn Gwlad a Hawliau Tramwy 2000—gan gynnwys buddiannau economaidd-gymdeithasol, ansawdd bywyd, ffirwydd ac iechyd—mae gan bawb sy'n chwarae rhan gyfrifoldeb i sicrhau y gall y ddeddfwriaeth hon ddarparu'r cyfleoedd hynny i'r graddau mwyaf posibl.

Carwyn Jones: Nid oes amheuaeth nad oedd ffermwyr yn gwrthwynebu hyn ar y dechrau'n deg. Maent bellach wedi sylweddoli mor bwysig yw llwybrau troed i gymdeithas, a'r buddiannau y gall y mynediad hwnnw eu cynnig i gymdeithas yn gyffredinol o ran iechyd a lles cymdeithasol.

Alun Ffred Jones: Saying that farmers have been opposed to every scheme to promote the use of pathways is a sweeping statement to

ychedig yn ysgubol a chamarweiniol. Mae cynnal a chadw llwybrau yng nghefn gwlad hefyd yn rhan o gynllun Tir Mynydd, ac mae'r taliadau hynny wedi cael eu hadnabod fel rhai sydd hefyd yn cynnal cymdeithas. Gan edrych ymlaen i'r blynyddoedd nesaf, a allwch roi sicrwydd i'r gymuned amaethyddol y bydd y gronfa ar gyfer cynlluniau amaeth-amgylchedd yn aros ar yr un lefel, neu a ydych yn rhagweld y bydd yr arian hwnnw'n crebachu?

Carwyn Jones: Nid wyf yn rhagweld y bydd y gronfa'n crebachu. Un o flaenoriaethau mawr y Llywodraeth yw sicrhau bod mwy a mwy o adnoddau a ffermwyr yn mynd i mewn i gynlluniau amaeth-amgylchedd. Mae hefyd yn bwysig cofio, mewn perthynas â'r datganiad cyntaf a oedd yn rhan o'r cwestiwn, pan gyfarfûm innau ag undebau ffermwyr pan oedd y Ddeddf ar fin cael ei chyflwyno, yr oeddent yn erbyn yr holl beth. Mae pethau wedi newid yn awr, ond nid oes amheuaeth bod y mwyafrif o ffermwyr yn erbyn llwybrau cyhoeddus bryd hynny.

make and rather misleading. The maintenance of countryside footpaths is also part of the Tir Mynydd scheme, and those payments have been identified as ones that also support society. Looking ahead to the next few years, could you give an assurance to the agriculture community that the fund for agri-environment schemes will remain at the current level, or do you predict that that funding will diminish?

Carwyn Jones: I do not foresee that the funding will diminish. One of the Government's chief priorities is to ensure that more and more resources and farmers go into agri-environment schemes. It is also important to remember, with regard to that first statement, which was part of the question, that when I met with the farming unions when the CROW Act was about to be introduced, they were against the whole thing. Things have changed now, but there is no doubt that a majority of farmers were opposed to public footpaths at that time.

Cychwyn Tanau Dinistriol yng Nghefn Gwlad The Deliberate Starting of Destructive Fires in the Countryside

Q6 Carl Sargeant: What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to prevent the deliberate starting of destructive fires in our countryside areas? OAQ0739(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: The Welsh Forum for the Control of Countryside Fires, which is a partnership between the Welsh Assembly Government, the Countryside Council for Wales, the emergency services and other interested bodies, was set up in 2004 to help to prevent and control illegal fires. Since then, the number of countryside fires has reduced significantly.

Carl Sargeant: The north Wales fire service has attended just fewer than 7,000 grass fires in the last four years. In some cases, gorse and grass fires are not arson; in fact, controlled heather and grass burning is an important part of the development of the countryside. What is the Assembly Government doing to ensure that managed fires are carried out safely and do not get out of control?

C6 Carl Sargeant: Beth mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i atal pobl rhag cychwyn tanau dinistriol yn ein hardaloedd gwledig? OAQ0739(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Sefydlwyd Fforwm Cymru dros Reoli Tanau Cefn Gwlad, sy'n bartneriaeth rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, y gwasanaethau brys a chyrff eraill sydd â diddordeb, yn 2004 i helpu atal a rheoli tanau anghyfreithlon. Ers hynny, mae nifer y tanau yng nghefn gwlad wedi lleihau'n sylweddol.

Carl Sargeant: Mae gwasanaeth tân y gogledd wedi cael eu galw i ychydig llai na 7,000 o danau glaswellt yn ystod y pedair blynedd diwethaf. Mewn rhai achosion, nid tanau bwriadol yw tanau eithin a glaswellt; yn wir, mae achosion o losgi grug a glaswellt wedi ei reoli yn rhan bwysig o ddatblygiad cefn gwlad. Beth y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod tanau a reolir yn cael eu cynnal'n ddiogel ac nad ydynt yn mynd allan o reolaeth?

Carwyn Jones: You are right to say that there may be occasions when fires are beneficial to the environment. I think that we should realise that, though it is important that they are controlled. In order to help control these fires, I know that the forum issued an advisory leaflet earlier this year to some 9,000 landowners on how to plan and carry out controlled burning in a safe and effective way.

Mark Isherwood: What cross-departmental work are you undertaking with public and voluntary agencies to tackle the underlying causes of anti-social behaviour, which often leads to the deliberate starting of destructive fires in rural areas? I refer, for example, to DangerPoint located in Flintshire in north Wales, the social inclusion work at the Youth Hostel Association in Llangollen and the cross-generational work undertaken by groups like Neighbourhood Watch in Carl's constituency.

Carwyn Jones: That is primarily a matter for my friend, Edwina Hart, as it sits in her portfolio. However, I refer you back to the fact that the forum has been set up, which includes the emergency services. As a result of the establishment of that forum, the number of fires has reduced.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 7, OAQ0729(EPC), yn ôl.

Carwyn Jones: Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle pan ddywedwch y gall fod adegau pan fydd tanau'n fuddiol i'r amgylchedd. Credaf y dylem sylweddoli hynny, er ei bod yn bwysig eu rheoli. Er mwyn helpu rheoli'r tanau hynny, gwn fod y fforwm wedi cyhoeddi taflen yn gynharach eleni i gynghori tua 9,000 o dirfeddianwyr sut i gynllunio a rheoli tanau mewn modd diogel ac effeithiol.

Mark Isherwood: Pa waith trawsadrannol a wneir gennych ar y cyd ag asiantaethau cyhoeddus a gwirfoddol i fynd i'r afael ag achosion sylfaenol o ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, sy'n aml yn arwain at ddechrau tanau dinistriol yn fwriadol mewn ardaloedd gwledig? Cyfeiriaf, er enghraifft, at DangerPoint yn Sir y Fflint yn y gogledd, y gwaith cynhwysiant cymdeithasol a wneir gan y Gymdeithas Hostelau Ieuenctid yn Llangollen, a'r gwaith rhwng y gwahanol genedlaethau a wneir gan grwpiau megis Gwarchod Cymdogaeth yn etholaeth Carl.

Carwyn Jones: Mater i fy ffrind, Edwina Hart, yw hynny'n bennaf, gan ei fod yn perthyn i'w phortffolio hi. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn gyfeirio'n ôl at y ffaith fod y fforwm wedi'i sefydlu, sy'n cynnwys y gwasanaethau brys. O ganlyniad i sefydlu'r fforwm hwnnw, mae nifer y tanau wedi lleihau.

The Presiding Officer: Question 7, OAQ0729(EPC), has been withdrawn.

Rhywogaeth H5N1 o Ffliw Adar The H5N1 Strain of Avian Flu

Q8 William Graham: Will the Minister outline discussions that he has held with members of other parliaments about the implementation and monitoring of the protection and surveillance zones around Cellardyke, arising from the discovery of a bird death contaminated by the H5N1 strain of avian flu? OAQ0733(EPC)

C8 William Graham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu trafodaethau a gafodd gydag aelodau seneddau eraill am weithredu a monitro parthau diogelu a goruchwyllo yn ardal Cellardyke, ar ôl darganfod aderyn marw a oedd wedi ei halogi â'r math H5N1 o fflw adar? OAQ0733(EPC)

3.00 p.m.

Carwyn Jones: I note that William Graham mentioned other parliaments, suggesting that this is a parliament, Llywydd. Perhaps there has been a change of heart on the part of the

Carwyn Jones: Sylwaf fod William Graham wedi crybwyll seneddau eraill, gan awgrymu mai senedd yw hon, Lywydd. Efallai bod y Ceidwadwyr wedi newid eu barn ac y dylem

Conservatives that we should know more about. I have had discussions about Cellardyke with my immediate colleague in Scotland, Ross Finnie, who I understand is a Member of the Scottish Parliament.

William Graham: Thank you for your answer, Minister. I tabled this question before the unfortunate outbreak in East Anglia. Will you take this opportunity to reassure the people of Wales that the necessary sharing of information is being done to implement protective and surveillance zones? Will you continue to emphasise that there is no need to react with panic if there are future discoveries of avian flu, and the need to promote the quality of produce provided by Welsh poultry farmers and of poultry products made in Wales?

Carwyn Jones: It is important to emphasise that the action the Scottish Executive took in dealing with the discovery of the bird in Cellardyke has resulted in the disease being contained. That, in itself, is proof that the plan in place there was effective, and we have a similar, if not identical, plan in Wales. The avian flu that has been discovered in Norfolk is of a different strain, but it is avian flu nevertheless. It appears to be contained in Norfolk. I certainly echo your words in emphasising that people should not be concerned about avian flu. Certainly, as far as the Food Standards Agency is concerned, there is no reason why people should not eat poultry.

gael gwybod mwy amdano. Cefais drafodaethau ar Cellardyke gyda'm cyd-aelod agos yn yr Alban, Ross Finnie sydd, fel a ddeallaf, yn Aelod o Senedd yr Alban.

William Graham: Diolch ichi am eich ateb, Weinidog. Cyflwynais y cwestiwn hwn cyn yr achos anffodus yn Nwyrain Anglia. A fanteisiwch ar y cyfle hwn i sicrhau pobl Cymru bod y wybodaeth angenrheidiol yn cael ei rhannu er mwyn gweithredu parthau gwarchod a gwyliadwriaeth? A fyddwch yn parhau i bwysleisio nad oes angen ymateb mewn panig os ceir achosion o ffliw adar yn y dyfodol, a bod angen hyrwyddo ansawdd y cynnyrch a ddarperir gan ffermwyr dofednod Cymru a'r cynnyrch dofednod sy'n cael ei baratoi yng Nghymru?

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n bwysig pwysleisio o ganlyniad i'r camau gweithredu a gymerodd Gweithrediaeth yr Alban i ymdrin â'r aderyn a ddarganfuwyd yn Cellardyke, fod y clefyd wedi ei reoli. Mae hynny ynddo'i hun yn brawf bod y cynllun a oedd ar waith yno yn effeithiol, ac mae gennym gynllun tebyg, os nad yr un fath, yng Nghymru. Mae'r math o ffliw adar a ddarganfuwyd yn Norfolk yn fath gwahanol, ond ffliw adar ydyw yr un fath. Ymddengys ei fod wedi ei gyfyngu i Norfolk. Yn sicr, adleisiaf eich geiriau wrth bwysleisio na ddylai pobl bryderu am ffliw adar. Yn sicr, ym marn yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd, nid oes rheswm o gwbl pam na ddylai pobl fwyta cig dofednod.

Y Strategaeth Amgylcheddol The Environment Strategy

Q9 Gwenda Thomas: Will the Minister make a statement on the environment strategy for Wales? OAQ0708(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: The strategy was due to be published last Thursday, 4 May, but, given Peter Law's funeral, it was felt that we should not launch it on that day. It will now be published on 17 May and it will set out the Assembly Government's long-term strategy for the Welsh environment

Gwenda Thomas: Do you agree that Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council's

C9 Gwenda Thomas: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y strategaeth amgylcheddol ar gyfer Cymru? OAQ0708(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Bwriadwyd cyhoeddi'r strategaeth ddydd Iau diwethaf, 4 Mai, ond oherwydd angladd Peter Law teimlwyd na ddylem ei lansio ar y diwrnod hwnnw. Caiff ei chyhoeddi yn awr ar 17 Mai, a bydd yn gosod allan strategaeth hirdymor Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer yr amgylchedd yng Nghymru.

Gwenda Thomas: A gytunwch mai ymateb Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port

response to the environment strategy for Wales is the correct one, in that there should be more balance in the use of renewable energy technologies? Currently, there is a focus on wind energy, but should there not be similar promotion of, and incentives for, schemes utilising solar, photovoltaic, hydro and biomass energy?

Carwyn Jones: I believe that incentives are in place for other forms of renewable energy, and technical advice note 8, with which Members will be familiar, deals with the need for all manner of renewable energy sources to be addressed.

Talbot i strategaeth amgylcheddol Cymru yw'r un cywir, yn yr ystyr y dylid sicrhau cydbwysedd gwell wrth ddefnyddio technolegau ynni adnewyddadwy? Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r canolbwyntio ar ynni gwynt, ond oni ddylid hyrwyddo cynlluniau sy'n defnyddio ynni'r haul, ynni ffotofoltäig, ynni dŵr ac ynni bio-mäs yn yr un ffordd, a darparu'r un math o gymhellion ar eu cyfer?

Carwyn Jones: Credaf fod cymhellion yn cael eu cynnig ar gyfer mathau eraill o ynni adnewyddadwy, ac mae nodyn cyngor technegol 8, y bydd yr Aelodau yn gyfarwydd ag ef, yn ymdrin â'r angen i ystyried pob math o ffynonellau ynni adnewyddadwy.

Talu Cymorthdaliadau Fferm yn y Canolbarth a'r Gorllewin The Payment of Farm Subsidies in Mid and West Wales

Q10 Lisa Francis: Will the Minister make a statement on the payment of farm subsidies in Mid and West Wales? OAQ0717(EPC)

C10 Lisa Francis: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am dalu cymorthdaliadau fferm yn y Canolbarth a'r Gorllewin? OAQ0717(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Across Wales 97.5 per cent of farmers have either received an interim 2005 single payment or the payment in full. I do not anticipate that the figure is significantly different in Mid and West Wales.

Carwyn Jones: Ledled Cymru, mae 97.5 y cant o ffermwyr naill ai wedi cael taliad sengl interim ar gyfer 2005 neu'r taliad llawn. Ni ragwelaf fod y ffigur hwnnw yn sylweddol wahanol yn y Canolbarth a'r Gorllewin.

Lisa Francis: Llai na phum mlynedd ers i cynllun Tir Mynydd gael ei gyflwyno, mae eich Llywodraeth yn dweud ei fod yn anghynaliadwy, ond nid ydych yn awgrymu dewis arall ar gyfer ardaloedd llai ffafriol. Mae bron 80 y cant o Gymru yng nghategori ardaloedd llai ffafriol, ac mae Meirionnydd yn gyfan gwbl yn y dosbarth hwn. A gytunwch mai'r hyn sydd yn anghynaliadwy yw ffermio ardaloedd fel hyn heb gyllid cynorthwyol?

Lisa Francis: Less than five years after the Tir Mynydd scheme was established, your Government is describing it as unsustainable, but you do not suggest another option for less-favoured areas. Almost 80 per cent of Wales is included in this category of less-favoured areas, and the whole of Meirionnydd is in this category. Do you agree that what is unsustainable is farming these areas without subsidies?

Carwyn Jones: Y broblem gyda'r ddadl honno yw bod ffermydd yn yr ardaloedd hynny—yr ucheldiroedd—yn gwneud mwy o arian na ffermydd yn yr iseldiroedd. Dyna'r broblem gyda Tir Mynydd. Nid taliad economaidd-gymdeithasol mohono, gan ei fod, ar hyn o bryd, yn cael ei dargedu ar y rhai sydd yn gwneud mwy o elw na'r rhai yn yr iseldiroedd. Dyna wendid y cynllun ar hyn o bryd, a dyna pam y mae'n rhaid ei adolygu er mwyn sicrhau bod mwy o reswm dros

Carwyn Jones: The problem with that argument is that farmers in the highlands are making more money than farmers in the lowlands. That is the problem with Tir Mynydd. It is not a socioeconomic payment, because at present it is targeted at those who are making a greater profit than those in the lowlands. That is the weakness of the scheme as it stands, and that is why we need a review of the scheme, to ensure that there is more justification for making the payments in the

wneud y taliadau yn y lle cyntaf.

Elin Jones: Yn 2003, perswadiodd y Llywodraeth Lafur yn San Steffan yr Undeb Ewropeaidd i beidio â gosod cyfanswm o gymhorthdal i ffermwyr unigol. Rhyw £187,000 oedd y cyfanswm bryd hynny. O'r ffigurau diweddaraf—y rhai yr ydych wedi eu cyhoeddi'n ddiweddar—mae tri o ffermwyr o Gymru dros y nenfwd hwnnw, ond mae cannoedd o ffermwyr yn Lloegr sydd dros y nenfwd hwnnw, a rhai ohonynt yn derbyn i fyny at £3 miliwn. A ydych yn cytuno gyda'r math hwn o nenfwd?

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n bwysig dros ben fod pobl yn deall faint o arian mae ffermwyr yn ei gael. Arian cyhoeddus yw hyn, ac yr wyf wedi cwrdd â llawer o ffermwyr yng Nghymru nad oes ots ganddynt fod y ffigurau yn cael eu cyhoeddi. Mae'n bwysig dros ben fod pobl yn deall faint yn gymwys mae ffermwyr yn cael. Ni welaf fod hynny'n broblem.

Elin Jones: Drwy lwc, yr wyf yn cael dwy dro ar ofyn cwestiwn, felly gofynnaf eto—

Y Llywydd: Nid drwy lwc, ond drwy ganiatâd caredig y Llywydd.

Elin Jones: Drwy ganiatâd y Llywydd, mae gennyf ddau gyfle i gwestiynu'r Gweinidog, felly gofynnaf eto y cwestiwn a ofynnais yn awr na chefais ateb iddo. A ydych yn cytuno y dylai bod nenfwd ar daliadau cymhorthdal i ffermwyr unigol?

Carwyn Jones: Mae hwnnw'n gwestiwn diddorol. Pan fod gennyf ffermwyr sy'n derbyn £3 miliwn, mae hynny'n rhoi enw gwael i'r diwydiant ffermio dros Ewrop. Credaf ei fod yn bwysig ein bod yn ystyried yn yr adolygiad nesaf, yn 2013, na ddylai ffermwyr gael miliynau o bunnoedd o daliadau. Rhaid i bob fferm a phob gwlad sydd â diwydiant ffermio ystyried y ffaith bod angen i ffermwyr gystadlu yn y farchnad gyda llai o daliadau yn y dyfodol pell.

first place.

Elin Jones: In 2003, the Labour Government at Westminster persuaded the European Union not to set a total for the subsidy to an individual farmer. The total was about £187,000 at that time. According to the latest figures—those which you recently published—three farmers in Wales are over that ceiling, but hundreds of farmers in England are over that ceiling, and some have received up to £3 million. Do you agree with this kind of ceiling?

Carwyn Jones: It is very important that people understand how much money farmers receive. This is public money, and I have met many farmers in Wales who do not mind the figures being published. It is very important that people understand precisely how much farmers receive. I do not see any problem with that.

Elin Jones: Luckily, I have two attempts at asking a question, so I will ask again—

The Presiding Officer: Not luckily, but by kind permission of the Presiding Officer.

Elin Jones: By kind permission of the Presiding Officer, I have two opportunities to question the Minister, therefore I shall ask again the question which I have just asked, and to which I did not receive a reply. Do you agree that there should be a ceiling on subsidy payments to individual farmers?

Carwyn Jones: That is an interesting question. When you have farmers receiving £3 million, that gives a bad name to the farming industry across Europe. I think it is important we consider in the next review, in 2013, that farmers should not get millions of pounds in subsidies. Every farm and every country with a farming industry must consider that farmers will need to compete in the marketplace with fewer subsidies in the distant future.

Canllawiau Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 20 Technical Advice Note 20 Guidelines

C11 Owen John Thomas: Pa gynlluniau sydd gyda'r Gweinidog i gryfhau canllawiau

Q11 Owen John Thomas: What plans does the Minister have to strengthen the TAN 20

TAN 20? OAQ0711(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Mae swyddogion yn adolygu'r adroddiad sydd gennym. Unwaith y bydd yr adolygiad hwnnw gennyf, byddaf yn ystyried, unwaith eto, adolygiad TAN 20.

Owen John Thomas: Fel finnau, yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn hyderus ynglŷn â dyfodol yr iaith Gymraeg, ond pan yr wyf yn ymweld â gorllewin Cymru yr wyf yn cael fy siomi yn aml o weld cynifer o dai newydd sydd wedi eu hadeiladu, ac nad oes llawer o bobl leol yn byw ynddynt. Yn yr ardaloedd hynny mae perygl, os nad yw wedi digwydd yn barod, y bydd iaith y gymuned yn troi o'r Gymraeg i'r Saesneg. Mae eisiau rhywbeth ar frys i gryfhau'r sefyllfa bresennol o ran caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer tai newydd.

Carwyn Jones: Mae TAN 1 a TAN 2 yn fwy perthnasol i'r ddadl honno. Yr wyf wedi ei wneud yn hollol glir i awdurdodau lleol ei fod yn bosibl iddynt greu cynlluniau i sicrhau bod tai fforddiadwy ar gael yn eu hardaloedd i bobl leol. Mae'n rhaid iddynt gael asesiad anghenion tai—mae hynny'n bwysig dros ben—ond os oes angen tai fforddiadwy arnynt, mae'n hollol bosibl i awdurdodau lleol sicrhau bod tai o'r fath ar gael ac yn cael eu hadeiladu yn eu hardaloedd. Fodd bynnag, os ydynt yn gwneud hynny, rhaid iddynt gofio eu bod yn atebol i'r etholwyr lleol.

guidelines? OAQ0711(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Officials are reviewing the report that we have. Once I have that review, I will consider, once again, the TAN 20 review.

Owen John Thomas: Like me, I am sure you are confident about the future of the Welsh language, but when I visit west Wales I am often disappointed by the number of new houses that have been built, and the fact that not many local people live in them. In those areas there is a danger, if it has not already happened, that the language of the community will change from Welsh to English. Something must be done urgently to strengthen the current situation with regard to planning permission for new houses.

Carwyn Jones: TAN 1 and TAN 2 are more relevant to that debate. I have made it absolutely clear to local authorities that it is possible for them to create schemes to ensure that affordable housing is available in their areas for local people. They must have a housing needs assessment—that is extremely important—but if they need affordable housing, it is completely possible for local authorities to ensure that such houses are available and are built in their areas. However, if they do so, they must remember that they are accountable to the local electorate.

Diogelu'r Amgylchedd yn y Canolbarth Safeguarding the Environment of Mid Wales

Q12 Nick Bourne: Will the Minister make a statement on his policies for safeguarding the environment of mid Wales? OAQ0725(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: The environment strategy will apply to the whole of Wales and we are delivering policies that address specific environmental issues, following our obligations under national and international legislation.

Nick Bourne: Many people in the area that I represent were delighted by the decision of the planning inspector to throw out the recommendation to select some of the most beautiful areas of the Brecon Beacons

C12 Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei bolisiau ar gyfer diogelu'r amgylchedd yn y canolbarth? OAQ0725(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Bydd y strategaeth amgylcheddol yn berthnasol i Gymru gyfan ac yr ydym yn cyflwyno polisiau sy'n ymdrin â materion amgylcheddol penodol, gan ddilyn ein rhwymedigaethau o dan ddeddfwriaeth genedlaethol a rhyngwladol.

Nick Bourne: Yr oedd nifer o bobl yn yr ardal a gynrychiolir gennyf fi yn falch iawn o glywed penderfyniad yr arolygydd cynllunio i wrthod yr argymhelliad i ddewis rhai o ardaloedd prydferthaf Parc Cenedlaethol

National Park for possible gravel extraction. You will no doubt have seen that it included Trallwn, Aberbran near Brecon, three areas near Talybont-on-Usk, and areas near Crickhowell. Do you share my delight in that decision and will you endorse the finding of the planning inspector?

Carwyn Jones: I do not comment on the findings of planning inspectors; they are independent. It is for the independent inspectors and tribunals to take decisions as they see fit. However, I think that it is worth emphasising that there are two reasons for safeguarding areas for gravel extraction. The first is longer term, so that generations to come can decide what they want to do with the reserves that are there, and the second, which is most important, is to stop these areas from being built on. What has happened across Wales is that houses have been built on many areas of gravel resources. People must realise that if areas of land are protected in terms of safeguarding gravel resources, it means that they will not be built on. If they are not protected, it means that they can be built on. Local people must realise that.

Bannau Brycheiniog fel safleoedd posibl ar gyfer echdynnu graean. Byddwch mae'n siŵr wedi gweld ei fod yn cynnwys Trallwn, Aberbrân ger Aberhonddu, tair ardal ger Talybont-ar-Wysg, ac ardaloedd ger Crucywel. A ydych chi, fel finnau, yn falch am y penderfyniad hwnnw ac a gefnogwch benderfyniad yr arolygydd cynllunio?

Carwyn Jones: Ni fyddaf yn rhoi sylwadau ar bendefyniadau arolygwyr cynllunio; maent yn annibynnol. Cyfrifoldeb yr arolygwyr a'r tribiwnlysoedd annibynnol yw gwneud penderfyniadau fel y gwelant yn dda. Fodd bynnag, credaf ei bod yn werth pwysleisio bod dau reswm dros ddiogelu ardaloedd ar gyfer echdynnu graean. Mae'r cyntaf yn rheswm tymor hwy, fel y gall cenedlaethau'r dyfodol benderfynu beth y maent am ei wneud gyda'r cronfeydd sydd yno. Mae'r ail, sy'n holl bwysig, yn ymwneud ag atal adeiladu yn y manau hyn. Ledled Cymru, mae tai wedi eu codi mewn llawer ardal lle mae adnoddau graean. Rhaid i bobl sylweddoli, os caiff darnau o dir eu diogelu o ran gwarchod adnoddau graean, ei bod yn golygu na fydd adeiladu yn yr ardaloedd hynny. Os na chânt eu diogelu, gellir adeiladu arnynt. Rhaid i bobl leol sylweddoli hynny.

Estyn Cyfnod y Pwyllgor ar Seilwaith y Rheilffyrdd a Gwell Gwasanaethau i Deithwyr Extension of the Duration of the Committee on Rail Infrastructure and Improved Passenger Services

John Marek: I propose that:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. resolves to rescind points 1(f) and 2 of its resolution of Tuesday 6 December 2005 in relation to NDM2735 (establishment of the Committee on Rail Infrastructure and Improved Passenger Services);

2. resolves that:

a) the Committee on Rail Infrastructure and Improved Passenger Services shall cease to exist on 30 June 2006; and

b) a debate on the final report submitted by the committee shall take place before 30 June

John Marek: Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn penderfynu diddymu pwynt 1(f) a phwynt 2 y penderfyniad a wnaeth dydd Mawrth 6 Rhagfyr 2005 ynghylch NDM2735 (sefydlu'r Pwyllgor ar Seilwaith y Rheilffyrdd a Gwell Gwasanaethau i Deithwyr);

2. yn penderfynu:

a) y bydd y Pwyllgor ar Seilwaith y Rheilffyrdd a Gwell Gwasanaethau i Deithwyr yn dod i ben ar 30 Mehefin 2006, a

b) y cynhelir dadl ar yr adroddiad terfynol a gyflwynwyd gan y pwyllgor cyn 30 Mehefin

2006. (NDM3020)

I regret that I have to take up the time of Plenary to propose this motion, but I hope that Plenary will understand that due to the death of Peter Law and his funeral last Thursday, the committee meeting had to be postponed, thus necessitating the motion that is before us today, which I commend to Plenary.

The Presiding Officer: No-one has indicated that they wish to speak on this matter. We will therefore move to the vote.

3.10 p.m.

*Cynnig (NDM3020): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 1.
Motion (NDM3020): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 1.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne

2006. (NDM3020)

Mae'n ddrwg gennyf fod yn rhaid imi gymryd amser y Cyfarfod Llawn i gynnig y cynnig hwn, ond gobeithio y bydd y Cyfarfod Llawn yn deall, oherwydd marwolaeth Peter Law a'i angladd ddydd Iau diwethaf, y bu'n rhaid gohirio cyfarfod y pwyllgor, ac o ganlyniad bu'n rhaid cyflwyno'r cynnig ger ein bron heddiw, ac yr wyf yn ei gymeradwyo i'r Cyfarfod Llawn.

Y Llywydd: Nid oes neb wedi dangos eu bod am lefaru ar y mater hwn. Felly, symudwn i'r bleidlais.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelod canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Member voted against:

Lloyd, Val

Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Sgil-gynhyrchion Anifeiliaid (Cymru) 2006 Approval of the Animal By-products (Wales) Regulations 2006

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

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Animal By-products (Wales) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 7 April 2006. (NDM3009)

I propose that:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 2 May 2006 in relation to the draft the Animal By-Products (Wales) Regulations 2006; and

2. approves that the draft the Animal By-products (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 7 April 2006;

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 7 April 2006; and

c) the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office on 2 May 2006. (NDM3010)

Glyn Davies: The regulation before us is complex. In many ways it is a tidying-up exercise, but I have a couple of points to raise in my short contribution, and I hope that the

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Sgil-gynhyrchion Anifeiliaid (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Ebrill 2006. (NDM3009)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Mai 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Sgil-gynhyrchion Anifeiliaid (Cymru) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Sgil-gynhyrchion Anifeiliaid (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 7 Ebrill 2006.

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Ebrill 2006; ac

c) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Mai 2006. (NDM3010)

Glyn Davies: Mae'r rheoliad sydd ger ein bron yn un cymhleth. Mewn llawer ffordd, ymarfer tacluso ydyw, ond mae gennyf rai pwyntiau i'w codi yn ystod fy nghyfraniad

Minister will touch upon them if he responds to the debate.

First, with regard to the disposal of animal by-products, I am unsure as to how this regulation applies to use of tallow. There has been a considerable amount of debate about the recycling and the use of tallow over recent years; last week, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs announced that it would put off a decision for about six months. It did not involve a permanent derogation, but it is such a hugely important issue that I would like the Minister to give us some assurance that we will not pass something today that would affect our long-term ability to use tallow as a replacement for fossil fuels.

The other issue relates to section 29, which permits the burial of animals in remote areas. The Minister will know that we do not think that the legislation banning the burial of farm animals in Britain is sensible. It is in operation now, and it has been implemented in a far more satisfactory way this year than it was last year. We are settling down to manage this new bit of legislation. However, it still makes no sense at all in Britain, particularly in the remote areas of Wales. While section 29 does allow the identification of areas, it specifically relates to two small areas of Wales where a derogation applies a description to them as remote areas. The issue for me is that I do not want to pass something that will prevent our identifying other parts of Wales, if at all possible, as remote areas where this rather ludicrous bit of legislation will apply in future.

Mick Bates: Minister, you will recall that Welsh Liberal Democrats originally raised many concerns regarding these regulations. I am pleased to see that many of the points contained here represent the relaxation of many of the stringent rules that were previously applied. We will, therefore, support this regulation. However, Glyn Davies asked about tallow: I add to that the position of gelatine and its use in various foods and in photographic products and so on. I would like you to clarify that issue.

byr, a gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn cyfeirio atynt os bydd yn ymateb i'r ddadl.

Yn gyntaf, o ran gwaredu sgil-gynhyrchion anifeiliaid, nid wyf yn siŵr sut y mae'r rheoliad hwn yn berthnasol i ddefnyddio gwêr. Bu cryn ddadlau yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf ynghylch ailgylchu a defnyddio gwêr; yr wythnos diwethaf cyhoeddodd yr Adran dros yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig y byddai'n gohirio penderfyniad am ryw chwe mis. Nid oedd yn golygu rhanddirymu parhaol, ond mae'n fater mor bwysig fel yr hoffwn i'r Gweinidog roi sicrwydd inni na fyddwn yn pasio rhywbeth heddiw a fyddai'n effeithio ar ein gallu hirdymor i ddefnyddio gwêr fel dewis yn lle tanwyddau ffosil.

Mae a wnelo'r mater arall ag adran 29, sy'n caniatáu i anifeiliaid gael eu claddu mewn ardaloedd anghysbell. Gŵyr y Gweinidog nad ydym yn credu bod y ddeddfwriaeth ym Mhrydain sy'n gwahardd claddu anifeiliaid fferm yn ddoeth. Mae ar waith yn awr, ac mae wedi ei weithredu lawer yn fwy boddhaol eleni na'r llynedd. Yr ydym yn dechrau llwyddo i weithredu'r darn newydd hwn o ddeddfwriaeth. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n gwneud unrhyw synnwyr o gwbl ym Mhrydain, yn arbennig yn ardaloedd anghysbell Cymru. Er bod adran 29 yn caniatáu i ardaloedd gael eu nodi, mae'n ymwneud yn benodol â dwy ardal fach o Gymru lle y mae rhanddirymiad yn eu disgrifio fel ardaloedd anghysbell. Yr wyf yn awyddus i beidio â phasio rhywbeth a fydd yn ein hatal rhag nodi rhannau eraill o Gymru, os yw'n bosibl o gwbl, fel ardaloedd anghysbell lle y bydd y darn hwn o ddeddfwriaeth, sy'n chwerthinllyd braidd, yn berthnasol yn y dyfodol.

Mick Bates: Weinidog, fe gofiwch fod Ddemocratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn wreiddiol wedi codi sawl pryder am y rheoliadau hyn. Yr wyf yn falch gweld bod nifer o'r pwyntiau a gynhwysir yma yn llacio nifer o'r rheolau caeth a ddefnyddiwyd gennym gynt. Byddwn, felly, yn cefnogi'r rheoliad hwn. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd Glyn Davies yn holi am wêr: hoffwn ychwanegu sefyllfa gelatin at hynny a'i ddefnyddio mewn amrywiol fwydydd ac mewn cynnyrch ffotograffig, ac ati. Hoffwn ichi egluro'r

mater hwnnw.

The issue of burying farm animals is particularly contentious, because derogations were originally found under this legislation for remote areas of Scotland. The fallen stock scheme has eventually become fairly effective in its operation. However, it still imposes large costs on the industry. Will you give an indication as to whether you will revisit the derogation available for on-farm burial in certain areas under the classification of remote areas? I remind you that, yesterday, we celebrated the lifting of the ban on certain beef exports, and a great part of this regulation was due to the disease bovine spongiform encephalopathy. Now that incidence is so low, will you make any efforts to commission research to see to what extent transmissible spongiform encephalopathies are out there in the sheep flock, so that we may return to on-farm burial. The issues are linked, and with the current low incidence and GB's status, I would have thought that you would be in a position to lobby the commission for a derogation in Wales, particularly as there is so much livestock farming here.

Mae mater claddu anifeiliaid fferm yn arbennig o ddadleuol, oherwydd darganfuwyd rhanddirymiaid yn wreiddiol o dan y ddeddfwriaeth hon ar gyfer ardaloedd anghysbell yn yr Alban. Mae'r ffordd y caiff y cynllun stoc trig ei weithredu o'r diwedd yn gymharol effeithiol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n gorfodi costau enfawr ar y diwydiant o hyd. A rowch arwydd a ydych yn bwriadu ailystyried y rhanddirymiad sydd ar gael ar gyfer claddu ar ffermydd mewn rhai ardaloedd penodol o dan y dosbarthiad ardaloedd anghysbell? Fe'ch atgoffaf ein bod ddoe wedi dathlu bod y gwaharddiad ar rai allforion cig eidion penodol wedi'i ddiddymu, ac yr oedd rhan helaeth o'r rheoliad hwn yn deillio o'r clefyd enseffalopathi sbyngffurf buchol. Gan fod achosion o'r clefyd hwnnw bellach mor isel, a wnewch ymdrech i gomisiynu gwaith ymchwil i weld i ba raddau y mae enseffalopathïau sbyngffurf buchol trosglwyddadwy yn bodoli yn y ddiadell ddefaid, er mwyn inni allu fynd yn ôl i gladdu ar ffermydd. Mae'r materion yn gysylltiedig, a chan fod nifer yr achosion ar hyn o bryd yn isel a chyda statws Prydain Fawr, tybiwn y byddech mewn sefyllfa i lobïo'r comisiwn am rannirymiad yng Nghymru, yn arbennig gan fod cymaint o ffermio da byw yma.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): In terms of tallow, it is the waste incineration directive that is the important piece of legislation in that regard. There is nothing in this legislation that would cause difficulties in terms of the use of tallow in Wales, because it is outside the scope of this legislation.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): O ran gwêr, y gyfarwyddeb llosgi gwastraff yw'r darn pwysig o ddeddfwriaeth yn hynny. Nid oes dim yn y ddeddfwriaeth hon a fyddai'n achosi anawsterau o ran defnyddio gwêr yng Nghymru, gan ei fod y tu allan i gwmpas y ddeddfwriaeth hon.

In terms of gelatine, the legislation is clear on the circumstances where gelatine can be used, particularly in terms of photographic products and the procedure that must be followed before an application for gelatine use in products can be made.

O ran gelatin, mae'r ddeddfwriaeth yn glir ynglŷn â'r amgylchiadau lle y gellir defnyddio gelatin, yn enwedig mewn cynnyrch ffotograffig a'r weithdrefn y mae'n rhaid ei dilyn cyn y gellir gwneud cais am ddefnyddio gelatin mewn cynnyrch.

In terms of derogation, the legislation identifies Bardsey and Caldey islands as remote areas. We now know that the national fallen stock scheme, which is partially funded by Government, has been successful across

O ran rhanddirymiad, mae'r ddeddfwriaeth yn nodi bod Ynys Enlli ac Ynys Bŷr yn ardaloedd anghysbell. Gwyddom erbyn hyn fod y cynllun stoc trig cenedlaethol, a ariennir yn rhannol gan y Llywodraeth, wedi

Wales after the difficulties of last year. We know that there is no risk in terms of TSEs and their spread via water courses, for example. It is not the time to seek a derogation for the whole of Wales to allow on-farm burial to continue when we have put ourselves in a position where the incidences of TSEs in Wales is low. It would not be wise for us to consider anything that would make that situation worse in the future.

bod yn llwyddiant ledled Cymru ar ôl yr anawsterau y llynedd. Gwyddom nad oes risg o gwbl o ran eneffalopathïau sbyngffurf trosglwyddadwy a'u lledaeniad drwy gyrsiau dŵr, er enghraifft. Nid dyma'r amser i ofyn am randdirymiad i Gymru gyfan i ganiatáu i gladdu ar y fferm barhau, a ninnau wedi sicrhau ein bod mewn sefyllfa lle mae'r achosion o eneffalopathïau sbyngffurf trosglwyddadwy yng Nghymru yn brin. Ni fyddai'n ddoeth inni ystyried dim a fyddai'n gwneud y sefyllfa honno'n waeth yn y dyfodol.

*Cynnig (NDM3009): O blaid 44, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3009): For 44, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cynnig (NDM3010): O blaid 46, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM3010): For 46, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Addysg (Gorchmynion Rhianta) (Cymru) 2006, a
Gorchymyn Deddf Ymddygiad Gwrthgymdeithasol 2003 (Cychwyn Rhif 5)
(Cymru) 2006**

**Approval of the Education (Parenting Orders) (Wales) Regulations 2006, and
Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003 (Commencement No. 5) (Wales) Order 2006**

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

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

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

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

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the Education (Parenting Orders) (Wales) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Members on 3 May 2006. (NDM3011)

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Addysg (Gorchmynion Rhianta) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau ar 3 Mai 2006. (NDM3011)

I propose that:

Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 4 April 2006 in relation to the draft the Education (Parenting Orders) (Wales) Regulations 2006; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Ebrill 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Addysg (Gorchmynion Rhianta) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. approves that the draft the Education (Parenting Orders) (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:

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

a) the draft laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 3 May 2006; and

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 3 Mai 2006, a

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 27 March 2006. (NDM3012)

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Mawrth 2006. (NDM3012)

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 (Commencement No. 5) (Wales) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Members on 3 May 2006. (NDM3013)

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Ymddygiad Gwrthgymdeithasol 2003 (Cychwyn Rhif 5) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau ar 3 Mai 2006.

(NDM3013)

I propose that

Cynigiaf fod

*the National Assembly for Wales:**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:*

1. *considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 4 April 2006 in relation to the draft the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 (Commencement No. 5) (Wales) Order 2006; and*

1. *yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Ebrill 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Ymddygiad Gwrthgymdeithasol 2003 (Cychwyn Rhif 5) (Cymru) 2006; a*

2. *approves that the draft the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 (Commencement No. 5) (Wales) Order 2006 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 3 May 2006. (NDM3014)*

2. *yn cymeradwyo bod y gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Ymddygiad Gwrthgymdeithasol 2003 (Cychwyn Rhif 5) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 3 Mai 2006. (NDM3014)*

Janet Ryder: Plaid Cymru will support these Orders, but they do represent a new venture and we have a number of concerns about them. To be effective, parenting Orders must be supported; parents and young people need to be supported. There needs to be in place a proper counselling and support services for parents, given that many of the Orders may be granted in circumstances where the relationship between the parent and child has already broken down, giving rise to the behaviour that has led to the application for the parenting Order. How many counties at present have the counselling and support services in place ready to support the Orders if they are applied for? If not, how will you monitor the situation to ensure that, if counties apply for parenting Orders, the support structure is ready to support the parents to ensure that the parenting Orders are given the best possible chance of succeeding?

Janet Ryder: Bydd Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi'r Gorchymynion hyn, ond menter newydd ydynt ac mae gennym nifer o bryderon yn eu cylch. I fod yn effeithiol, rhaid i Orchymynion rhianta gael eu cefnogi; mae angen i rieni a phobl ifanc gael eu cefnogi. Mae angen cael gwasanaethau cwnsela a chymorth priodol i rieni, o gofio y gall nifer o'r Gorchymynion hyn gael eu gwneud dan amgylchiadau lle mae'r berthynas rhwng y rhiant a'r plentyn eisoes wedi chwalu, gan achosi'r ymddygiad sydd wedi arwain at y cais am Orchymyn rhianta. Faint o siroedd sydd â'r gwasanaethau cwnsela a chymorth ar waith ar hyn o bryd i gefnogi'r Gorchymynion os gwneir cais amdanynt? Os nad ydynt ar waith, sut y byddwch yn monitro'r sefyllfa i sicrhau, os bydd siroedd yn gwneud cais am Orchymynion rhianta, fod y cymorth yn barod i helpu'r rhieni er mwyn sicrhau bod y Gorchymynion rhianta yn cael y cyfle gorau posibl i lwyddo?

Because the Orders are a new venture, we would like to see the Minister return in a year with a report to Plenary or committee on the way in which they have been applied county by county, showing who has applied for them, under what circumstances, and the kind of support that has been put in to ensure that they work. I am also concerned that all the costs, as the Orders make clear, associated with the requirement of parenting Orders

Am fod y Gorchymynion yn fenter newydd, hoffem weld y Gweinidog yn dychwelyd ymhen blwyddyn i roi adroddiad i'r Cyfarfod Llawn neu'r pwyllgor ar y ffordd y maent wedi eu defnyddio fesul sir, gan ddangos pwy sydd wedi gwneud cais amdanynt, o dan ba amgylchiadau, a'r math o gymorth a roddwyd i sicrhau eu bod yn llwyddo. Pryderaf hefyd fod yr holl gostau sy'n gysylltiedig â gofyniad Gorchymynion rhianta o dan adran

under section 20, including the costs of providing the counselling and guidance programmes, should be borne by local education authorities. Therefore, in the report that we hope you will bring back in a year, we would like to see an analysis of the implications of the costs for counties.

William Graham: In welcoming the regulations, we note that they clearly outline the circumstances and expectations of local education authorities on how they can work with parents to improve pupils' behaviour and attendance at schools. In that way, they are entirely laudable. The regulations specify the circumstances under which they may apply to magistrates courts for parenting Orders, and that LEAs must bear full responsibility for the costs associated with such Order requirements.

We note that the conditions in which a parenting Order may be applied for are set out broadly in the Act, and defining these more fully in the regulations will ensure that LEAs and magistrates courts are clear on their detail. We seek some clarification from the Minister. These regulations include a commitment from parents, so the Minister must include all that is expected of them in her guidelines.

We acknowledge that the regulations will reduce potential misunderstandings between the governing bodies of schools and the local education authorities about who is financially responsible for progressing the Orders.

3.20 p.m.

We recognise that the primary aim of these regulations is to allow local education authorities, via parenting Orders and parenting contracts, to work with parents on the expected behaviour of their children, with the aim of improving their children's attendance at school and enhancing their prospects of educational achievement. Within this primary aim, we need to express concern that any direct costs associated with preparing and implementing contracts and

20, gan gynnwys costau darparu rhaglenni cwnsela ac arweiniad, fel yr eglura'r Gorchmynion, i ddisgyn ar ysgwyddau awdurdodau addysg lleol. Felly, yn yr adroddiad y byddwch yn ei gyflwyno ymhen blwyddyn, gobeithio, hoffem weld dadansoddiad o'r goblygiadau i siroedd o ran costau.

William Graham: Wrth groesawu'r rheoliadau, sylwn eu bod yn amlinellu'n glir o dan ba amgylchiadau y gall awdurdodau addysg lleol weithio gyda rhieni i wella ymddygiad a phresenoldeb disgyblion mewn ysgolion, a'r hyn a ddisgwylir gan awdurdodau addysg lleol. O ran hynny, maent i'w canmol. Mae'r rheoliadau yn pennu o dan ba amgylchiadau y gallant wneud cais i'r llysoedd ynadon am Orchmynion rhianta, a bod yn rhaid i'r AALLau ysgwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb llawn am y costau sy'n gysylltiedig â gofynion Gorchmynion o'r fath.

Sylwn fod yr amgylchiadau lle y gellir gwneud cais am Orchmynion rhianta wedi'u hamlinellu'n fras yn y Ddeddf, a bydd diffinio'r rhain yn llawnach yn y rheoliadau yn sicrhau bod AALLau a llysoedd ynadon yn deall yn union o dan ba amgylchiadau y gellir gwneud cais. Hoffem gael eglurhad ar un pwynt gan y Gweinidog. Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn cynnwys ymrwymiad gan rieni, felly, rhaid i'r Gweinidog gynnwys popeth a ddisgwylir ganddynt yn ei chanllawiau.

Cydnabyddwn y bydd y rheoliadau'n lleihau camddealltwriaeth bosibl rhwng cyrff llywodraethu ysgolion a'r awdurdodau addysg leol ynglŷn â phwy sy'n gyfrifol yn ariannol am fynd ymlaen â'r Gorchmynion.

Cydnabyddwn mai prif nod y rheoliadau hyn yw caniatáu i awdurdodau addysg lleol, drwy Orchmynion rhianta a chontractau rhianta, weithio gyda rhieni ar yr ymddygiad a ddisgwylir gan eu plant, gyda'r nod o wella presenoldeb eu plant yn yr ysgol a gwella eu rhagolygon o ran cyflawniad addysgol. O fewn y prif nod hwn, mae angen inni fynegi'r pryder y bydd unrhyw gostau uniongyrchol a dynnir wrth baratoi a gweithredu contractau a Gorchmynion yn cael eu tynnu'n wirfoddol

Orders will be incurred voluntarily by the LEA, as the provisions are not statutory.

The range of costs could vary greatly, depending on the nature of what is agreed within the contract and may, at their simplest, contain agreements on improving attendance levels and punctuality, which will incur little or no direct cost, but they could include more costly interventions, such as out-of-school provision, which may lawfully be provided on a full-time basis. Therefore, we would welcome the Minister's clarification on that and hope that future costs will not fall, once again, on the council tax payer.

Parenting Orders are likely to be more cost intensive than parenting contracts, as they are likely to include counselling or guidance programmes. The Youth Justice Board for England and Wales estimates that the typical costs of a parenting Order, including application, supervision and provision of parenting classes, would be around £1,000. The Welsh Assembly Government has provided no additional funding to support the implementation of parenting contracts and Orders, with the exception of a grant of £15,000 for each LEA in Wales over the next two years. The Minister seems to hope that working with parents will avoid the escalation of behavioural or attendance problems and more costly interventions at a later date. I trust that the Minister's hopes are realised but I ask her to ensure the provision of full funding to meet all LEA costs, including those connected with implementing these regulations.

Peter Black: The Welsh Liberal Democrats will support these Orders. It is useful that the Minister has waited before implementing this—it has been implemented for some time in England—and the emphasis on parenting contracts, as opposed to Orders, is also to be welcomed. Where possible, solving these problems through working with parents should be the way forward. I support that.

Like the other two speakers, I think that there will be concern about the costs if local education authorities are forced to go down

gan AALl, am nad yw'r darpariaethau'n rhai statudol.

Gallai'r costau amrywio'n ddirfawr, yn ôl natur yr hyn y cytunwyd arno yn y contract, ac ar eu symlaf gallent gynnwys cytundebau ar wella presenoldeb a phrydlondeb, na fyddent yn achosi fawr ddim costau uniongyrchol. Ond gallent gynnwys ymyriadau mwy costus, megis darpariaeth y tu allan i'r ysgol, y gellid ei darparu'n gyfreithlon yn llawn amser. Felly, byddai'n dda gennyf pe bai'r Gweinidog yn egluro hynny gan obeithio na fydd costau yn y dyfodol unwaith eto yn disgyn ar ysgwyddau pobl sy'n talu'r dreth gyngor.

Mae Gorchmynion rhianta yn debygol o fod yn fwy costus na chontractau rhianta, gan eu bod yn debygol o gynnwys rhaglenni cwnsela neu arweiniad. Mae Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuenctid Cymru a Lloegr yn amcangyfrif y byddai Gorchmyn rhianta, gan gynnwys gwneud cais, goruchwyllo a darparu dosbarthiadau rhianta, yn costio tua £1,000. Nid yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi darparu dim cyllid ychwanegol i helpu gweithredu contractau a Gorchmynion rhianta, ac eithrio grant o £15,000 i bob AALl yng Nghymru dros y ddwy flynedd nesaf. Ymddengys fod y Gweinidog yn gobeithio y bydd gweithio gyda rhieni yn osgoi problemau cynyddol gydag ymddygiad neu bresenoldeb ac ymyriadau mwy costus yn ddiweddarach. Hyderaf y bydd gobeithion y Gweinidog yn cael eu gwireddu, ond gofynnaf iddi sicrhau darparu cyllid llawn i dalu costau AALLau, gan gynnwys y rheini sy'n gysylltiedig â gweithredu'r rheoliadau hyn.

Peter Black: Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi'r Gorchmynion hyn. Mae'n beth da bod y Gweinidog wedi oedi cyn gweithredu hyn—mae wedi'i weithredu ers cryn amser yn Lloegr—a chroesawn hefyd y pwyslais ar gontractau rhianta, yn hytrach na Gorchmynion. Lle bynnag y mae'n bosibl, gweithio gyda rhieni ddylai'r ffordd ymlaen fod. Cefnogaf hynny.

Fel y ddau siaradwr arall, credaf y bydd pryder ynglŷn am y os bydd awdurdodau addysg lleol yn cael eu gorfodi i weithredu

the route of implementing parenting Orders. As William Graham said, they cost £1,000 each and, although there has been a £15,000 grant over two years for every local education authority, that money is largely for the set-up and support costs around putting the Orders and contracts in place, which is money that the local education authority would welcome and will hopefully make good use of.

There is a need to monitor the number of Orders and contracts and, if it seems that the numbers of Orders are increasing beyond the financial capabilities of the LEAs, I hope that the Minister will be able to intervene and provide additional finance so that the education authorities can proceed. Apart from those reservations, I am happy to support the regulations.

The Minister for Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills (Jane Davidson): I thank Members for their contributions. We had a good discussion on these broad principles in committee. I welcome the fact that, in committee, Members have warmly welcomed the view that we, as the Welsh Assembly Government, have taken of looking primarily at parenting contracts, which are two-sided, formal, written agreements between parents and either the local education authority or the governing body of the school. It is worth emphasising that contracts are voluntary. In a contract, the parent agrees to comply with the specified requirements tailored to their situation, and the local education authority or the governing body agrees to provide specified support tailored to the parent's needs.

On the counselling arrangements that are already in place in local authorities, there was a substantial report on this issue to committee relatively recently, and this is a commitment that the Assembly Government has made under the Clywch recommendations. However, the particular issue in terms of the parenting contract is about that tailored support and it is the reason why I was happy to offer committee the opportunity to monitor these contract and Order arrangements a year after their introduction. In that way we can look at the additional grant that we have put

Gorchmynion rhianta. Fel y dywedodd William Graham, maent yn costio £1,000 yr un, ac er bod grant o £15,000 dros ddwy flynedd wedi ei roi i bob awdurdod addysg lleol, mae'r arian hwnnw'n bennaf ar gyfer costau sefydlu a chymorth mewn cysylltiad â rhoi'r Gorchmynion a'r contractau ar waith, sef arian y byddai'r awdurdod addysg lleol yn ei groesawu ac yn gwneud defnydd da ohono, gobeithio.

Mae angen monitro nifer y Gorchmynion a'r contractau, ac os ymddengys fod nifer y Gorchmynion yn cynyddu y tu hwnt i allu AALlau, gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn gallu ymyrryd ac yn rhoi cyllid ychwanegol fel y gall yr awdurdodau addysg weithredu. Ar wahân i'r amheuon hynny, yr wyf yn fwy na pharod i gefnogi'r rheoliadau.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau (Jane Davidson): Diolch i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau. Cawsom drafodaeth dda am yr egwyddorion cyffredinol hyn yn y pwyllgor. Croesawaf y ffaith fod yr Aelodau, yn y pwyllgor, wedi rhoi croeso cynnes i'n penderfyniad, fel Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, i edrych ar gontractau rhianta yn bennaf, sy'n gontractau dwyochrog, ffurfiol ac ysgrifenedig rhwng rhieni a'r awdurdod addysg lleol neu gorff llywodraethu'r ysgol. Mae'n werth pwysleisio mai contractau gwirfoddol ydynt. Mewn contract, mae'r rhieni'n cytuno i gydymffurfio â'r gofynion penodol sydd wedi'u teilwra yn ôl eu sefyllfa, ac mae'r awdurdod addysg lleol neu'r corff llywodraethu yn cytuno i roi cymorth penodol wedi'i deilwra yn ôl anghenion y rhiant.

O ran y trefniadau cwnsela sydd eisoes ar waith mewn awdurdodau lleol, rhoddwyd adroddiad sylweddol i'r pwyllgor am y mater hwn yn gymharol ddiweddar, ac mae hwn yn ymrwymiad y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'i wneud o dan argymhellion Clywch. Fodd bynnag, y prif fater sy'n codi o ran y contract rhianta yw'r cymorth hwnnw wedi'i deilwra, a dyna'r rheswm pam yr oeddwn yn falch rhoi cyfle i'r pwyllgor fonitro'r trefniadau hyn ar gyfer contractau a Gorchmynion flwyddyn ar ôl eu cyflwyno. Fel hynny gallwn ystyried y grant

in place for local authorities in 2005-06 and in 2006-07 and at where the support has operated in terms of the parenting contracts and the kind of support that is most effective for the future. Issues around the right kind of support are included in the RAISE programme. The parenting action plan that we published last December makes clear our additional support for parents, including a multilingual telephone helpline.

We will look at issues around finances, but the way forward is through voluntary participation in parenting contracts, and using that route before the parenting Order, which is a civil Order imposed by the magistrates court, requiring parents to attend a parenting programme for up to three months and satisfy any other specified requirements. I am grateful to Peter Black for acknowledging that our looking at the experience of England means that we now have evidence from studies of hard-to-reach, high-need parents who often fail to engage with services, which shows that, when they are persuaded to attend parenting support services, many report being extremely glad that they attended and note significant gains in parenting confidence and competence as a result. If Members meet parenting networks and groups throughout Wales, I am sure that you will find the same experience. I thank Members for their comments.

ychwanegol a ddarparwyd gennym ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol yn 2005-06 a 2006-07, a ble y mae'r cymorth wedi gweithredu o ran y contractau rhianta a'r math o gymorth sydd fwyaf effeithiol ar gyfer y dyfodol. Mae materion sy'n codi am y math cywir o gymorth wedi'u cynnwys yn rhaglen RAISE. Mae'r cynllun gweithredu rhianta a gyhoeddwyd gennym fis Rhagfyr diwethaf yn egluro ein cymorth ychwanegol i rieni, gan gynnwys llinell gymorth amlieithog.

Byddwn yn edrych ar faterion o ran cyllid, ond y ffordd ymlaen yw drwy gymryd rhan yn wirfoddol mewn contractau rhianta, a defnyddio'r llwybr hwnnw cyn y Gorchymyn rhianta, sy'n Orchymyn sifil wedi ei wneud gan y llys ynadon, i'w gwneud yn ofynnol i rieni gymryd rhan mewn rhaglen rianta am hyd at dri mis a bodloni unrhyw ofynion penodol eraill. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Peter Black am gydnabod bod ein penderfyniad i edrych ar brofiad Lloegr yn golygu bod gennym dystiolaeth o astudiaethau o rieni ag anghenion mawr ac sy'n anodd eu cyrraedd ac sydd yn aml yn methu â gweithio gyda gwasanaethau. Mae hynny'n dangos bod nifer yn dweud, ar ôl cael eu darbwyllo i fynychu gwasanaethau cymorth rhianta, eu bod yn hynod falch iddynt eu mynychu ac yn sôn bod eu hyder a'u gallu fel rhieni wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol o ganlyniad i hynny. Os bydd Aelodau'n cyfarfod â rhwydweithiau a grwpiau rhianta ledled Cymru, fe gewch yr un profiad, mae'n siŵr. Diolch i'r Aelodau am eu sylwadau.

*Cynnig (NDM3011): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3011): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa

German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3012): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3012): For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane

Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3013): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3013): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3014): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3014): For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Deddf Cefn Gwlad a Hawliau Tramwy 2000
 (Cychwyn Rhif 8 a Darpariaethau Trosiannol) (Cymru) 2006
 Approval of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (Commencement No. 8
 and Transitional Provisions) (Wales) Order 2006**

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

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (Commencement No.8 and Transitional Provisions) (Wales) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 3 May 2006. (NDM3015)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 4 April 2006 in relation to the draft the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (Commencement No.8 and Transitional Provisions) (Wales) Order 2006; and

2. approves that the draft the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (Commencement No.8 and Transitional Provisions) (Wales) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 3 May 2006; and

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Cefn Gwlad a Hawliau Tramwy 2000 (Cychwyn Rhif 8 a Darpariaethau Trosiannol) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 3 Mai 2006. (NDM3015)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Ebrill 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Cefn Gwlad a Hawliau Tramwy 2000 (Cychwyn Rhif 8 a Darpariaethau Trosiannol) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Deddf Cefn Gwlad a Hawliau Tramwy 2000 (Cychwyn Rhif 8 a Darpariaethau Trosiannol) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 3 Mai 2006, a

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 27 March 2006. (NDM3016)

This commencement Order will bring into force a number of technical provisions in relation to public rights of way, and, perhaps more significantly, provisions relating to the creation of a new category of public right of way—in other words, restricted byways. Members will be aware that there has, historically, been some confusion over the legal right of motorised vehicles to use certain rights of way. These regulations will clarify the situation with regard to motorised vehicles.

Mick Bates: Minister, you said that this would clarify this particular issue. However, there are particular issues about access over what was previously classified as roads used as public paths; in particular, farm traffic—for example, a farmer taking feed to animals—might have used the old RUPPs for access to feed his stock. On many occasions, this access may have gone through another property as various properties are sold off. Can you clarify the position of such farm vehicles where there may be an exemption for those to travel over roads that are now not open to vehicular traffic? There are also many RUPPs which adjoin small council roads. As many of us know, the terrain means that the water runs down these roads, which are not often well maintained, onto the council roads and erodes the council roads.

3.30 p.m.

Could you clarify the issues regarding maintenance of the road, particularly at the junction with the council road? Who will be responsible for paying for that? You have mentioned this afternoon that the Government has made £2.4 million available for the maintenance of public highways, footpaths and so on. That is a particular concern because it affects council budgets. I could take you to places where there is considerable erosion and it is an immense nuisance to people who travel on the RUPPs,

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Mawrth 2006. (NDM3016)

Bydd y Gorchymyn cychwyn hwn yn dod â nifer o ddarpariaethau technegol mewn perthynas â hawliau tramwy cyhoeddus i rym, ac, efallai'n bwysicach na hynny, ddarpariaethau yn ymwneud â chreu categori newydd o hawl tramwy cyhoeddus—mewn geiriau eraill, cilffyrdd cyfyngedig. Bydd yr Aelodau'n gwybod fod ychydig ddryswch, yn hanesyddol, am hawl gyfreithiol cerbydau modurol i ddefnyddio hawliau tramwy penodol. Bydd y rheoliadau hyn yn egluro'r sefyllfa o ran cerbydau modurol.

Mick Bates: Weinidog, yr oeddech yn dweud y byddai hyn yn egluro'r mater penodol hwn. Fodd bynnag, cyfyd problemau penodol ynglŷn â mynediad dros yr hyn a oedd gynt yn ffyrdd a ddefnyddid fel llwybrau cyhoeddus; yn benodol, gallai traffig fferm—er enghraifft, ffermwr yn mynd â phorthiant i anifeiliaid—fod wedi defnyddio'r hen ffyrdd hyn i gyrraedd ei anifeiliaid i'w bwydo. Yn aml iawn byddai'r mynediad hwn wedi golygu mynd dros eiddo arall wrth i wahanol eiddo gael ei werthu. A allwch egluro'r sefyllfa o ran cerbydau fferm o'r fath, lle gall fod eithriad i'r rheini sy'n teithio dros ffyrdd nad ydynt ar agor i gerbydau mwyach? Mae nifer o ffyrdd a ddefnyddir fel llwybrau cyhoeddus hefyd yn ffinio â ffyrdd bach cyngor. Fel y gŵyr nifer ohonom, mae'r tir yn golygu bod y dŵr yn rhedeg i lawr ar hyd y ffyrdd hyn, nad ydynt yn aml wedi'u cynnal yn dda, i ffyrdd cyngor gan erydu ffyrdd cyngor.

A allwch egluro'r materion yn ymwneud â chynnal a chadw'r ffordd, yn enwedig lle mae cyffordd â ffordd cyngor? Pwy fydd yn gyfrifol am dalu am hwnnw? Yr ydych wedi crybwyll y prynhawn yma fod y Llywodraeth wedi rhyddhau £2.4 miliwn er mwyn cynnal a chadw ffyrdd a llwybrau cyhoeddus, ac yn y blaen. Mae hwnnw'n bryder penodol oherwydd ei fod yn effeithio ar gyllidebau cynghorau. Gallwn ddangos llefydd ichi lle mae cryn erydiad ac mae'n boendod mawr i bobl sy'n teithio ar y ffyrdd a ddefnyddir fel

because it may go to their house, and to those travelling on the council road.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): This depends whether the right of way itself is a public right of way in terms of having been adopted by the highway authority. Where it is a public highway, it is a matter for the local authority, in the case of non-trunk roads and motorways, to maintain the road. Where it is a private road, it is a matter for the private landowner to maintain that road. However, it is not always that simple. In years gone by, some of these individual highways and byways became muddled in terms of the responsibility for their upkeep, and this can only be done sometimes following a lengthy process of legal research. That is, unfortunately, the reality of the situation. However, as a result of the legislation, those highways about which there has been the confusion as to whether motor vehicles should use them will automatically be categorised as RUPPs, although there is the possibility that, in certain circumstances, local authorities can redesignate them as byways open to all traffic. Nevertheless, where historic use of a particular path can be proven, it may be that those rights would overcome the particular designation of the highway.

The intention of the legislation is to clarify exactly where motorised vehicles can and cannot go. Just to clarify the situation with regard to BOATs, for example, where there has been unquestioned right for vehicle users to use a particular path and where that has been in place since 1981, there is the opportunity to apply to a local highway authority for reclassification as a byway that is open to all traffic. This will depend very much on the individual circumstances, and, where there is historic use of a particular path, it may well be that the rights of a person using that path may well overcome the provisions of the legislation. However, it is impossible to give general guidance in that regard. It depends very much on the individual circumstances of the byway itself.

llwybrau cyhoeddus am eu bod, efallai, yn arwain at eu tai, ac i'r rheini sy'n teithio ar ffordd y cyngor.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Dibynna hyn ar y cwestiwn a yw'r hawl tramwy ei hun yn hawl tramwy cyhoeddus yn yr ystyr iddo gael ei fabwysiadu gan yr awdurdod priffyrdd. Mater i'r awdurdod lleol yw cynnal a chadw'r ffordd pan fo'n ffordd gyhoeddus, yn achos ffyrdd nad ydynt yn gefnffyrdd a phriffyrdd. Pan fo'n ffordd breifat, cyfrifoldeb y tiffeddiannwr preifat yw cynnal y ffordd honno. Fodd bynnag, nid yw bob amser yn fater syml. Flynnyddoedd yn ôl, bu dryswch ynghylch rhai o'r priffyrdd a'r cilffyrdd unigol hyn o ran y cyfrifoldeb dros eu cynnal a'u cadw, ac ar ôl proses hirfaith o ymchwil gyfreithiol yn unig y gellir datrys hyn weithiau. Yn anffodus, dyna'r sefyllfa. Fodd bynnag, o ganlyniad i ddeddfwriaeth, caiff y priffyrdd hynny y bu dryswch yn eu cylch o ran a ddylai cerbydau modur eu defnyddio, eu dosbarthu'n awtomatig yn ffyrdd a ddefnyddir fel llwybrau cyhoeddus, er bod posibilrwydd, mewn rhai amgylchiadau, y gall awdurdodau lleol eu hail-ddynodi'n gilffyrdd sy'n agored i bob math o drafnidiaeth. Serch hynny, lle gellir profi defnyddio llwybr penodol yn hanesyddol, mae'n bosibl y byddai'r hawliau hynny'n drech na dynodiad penodol y briffordd.

Bwriad y ddeddfwriaeth yw egluro'n union i ble y gall cerbydau modur fynd ac i ble na allant fynd. Er mwyn egluro'r sefyllfa parthed cilffyrdd sydd ar agor i bob math o drafnidiaeth, er enghraifft, pan fu hawl ddiamheuol i ddefnyddwyr cerbydau ddefnyddio llwybr penodol, a hynny wedi digwydd er 1981, mae cyfle i wneud cais i'r awdurdod priffyrdd lleol i'w ailddosbarthu fel cilffordd sydd ar agor i bob math o drafnidiaeth. Bydd hynny'n dibynnu'n fawr iawn ar yr amgylchiadau unigol, a lle bydd llwybr penodol wedi ei ddefnyddio'n hanesyddol, gall hawliau rhywun sy'n defnyddio'r llwybr hwnnw fod yn drech na darpariaethau'r ddeddfwriaeth. Fodd bynnag, byddai'n amhosibl rhoi arweiniad cyffredinol yn y cyd-destun hwnnw. Dibynna'n fawr iawn ar amgylchiadau unigol y gilffordd ei hun.

Mick Bates: Sorry, I did not realise that you had given way. You seem to have clouded the waters a little more with that statement. Can you tell me to whom people go in order to establish historic rights? Furthermore, you have not answered the question about the cost of maintenance when the erosion of a council road is generally due to water, for example, running off a RUPP. That is a particularly crucial issue given that you have put £2.4 million into looking after these new restrictive byways.

Carwyn Jones: I think that the Chair gave way for me there, Llywydd.

In terms of from whom clarification should be sought, that is the local highway authority. On the question about damage being done to a public highway as a result of something that is coming off a private highway, it is a matter for the council to determine whether the nuisance coming off the private highway is sufficiently serious and proximate for the private landowner to be taken to court to address or rectify the nuisance, or to pay damages. There may be occasions when use of land is such that the owner of the land could be liable for damage to other land and to public highways, but, again, it very much depends on the circumstances. This is called the Rylands versus Fletcher rule. It depends entirely on the circumstances, on the proximity of the private highway to the public highway, and on the nature of the nuisance.

Y Llywydd: Caf fy nhemtio i ymuno yn y ddadl, ond gwn y byddai hynny allan o drefn.

Mick Bates: Mae'n flin gennyf, nid oeddwn yn sylweddoli eich bod wedi ildio. Mae'n ymddangos eich bod wedi drysu pethau ymhellach gyda'r datganiad hwnnw. A allwch chi ddweud wrthyf i bwy y dylai pobl fynd i gadarnhau hawliau hanesyddol? At hynny, nid ydych wedi ateb y cwestiwn ynghylch cost cynnal a chadw pan fydd erydiad ffordd cyngor i'w briodoli'n gyffredinol i ddŵr, er enghraifft, yn llifo oddi ar ffordd a ddefnyddir fel llwybr cyhoeddus. Mae hwnnw'n fater eithriadol hanfodol o gofio eich bod wedi neilltuo £2.4 miliwn ar gyfer cynnal y cilffyrdd cyfyngiadol newydd hyn.

Carwyn Jones: Credaf fod y Cadeirydd wedi ildio imi, Lywydd.

O ran at bwy y dylai pobl fynd am eglurhad, yr ateb yw'r awdurdod priffyrdd lleol. O ran y cwestiwn ynghylch y difrod a wneir i briffordd gyhoeddus o ganlyniad i rywbeth a ddaw oddi ar ffordd breifat, mater i'r cyngor yw penderfynu a yw'r niwsans oddi ar y ffordd breifat yn ddigon difrifol ac yn ddigon agos i ddwyn achos cyfreithiol yn erbyn y tîrffeddiannwr preifat i unioni'r niwsans neu fynd i'r afael ag ef, neu i dalu iawndal. Gall fod achosion pan fydd y defnydd a wneir o'r tir yn golygu y gallai perchennog y tir fod yn atebol am niwed i dir arall ac i briffyrdd cyhoeddus. Ond unwaith eto, mae'n dibynnu i raddau helaeth ar yr amgylchiadau. Gelwir hyn yn rheol Rylands versus Fletcher. Mae'n dibynnu'n llwyr ar yr amgylchiadau, pa mor agos yw'r ffordd breifat at y briffordd gyhoeddus, ac ar natur y niwsans.

The Presiding Officer: I am tempted to join in this debate, but I know that would not be in order.

*Cynnig (NDM3015): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3015): For 48, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter

Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3016): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3016): For 48, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet

Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Dadl am Amgueddfeydd, Archifau a Llyfrgelloedd ym Mywyd Cymunedau Debate on Local Museums, Archives and Libraries in Community Life

Motion (NDM3017): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM3017): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. affirms the important educational and cultural roles of local museum, archive and library services in community life;

1. yn cadarnhau swyddogaeth addysgiadol a diwylliannol gwasanaethau amgueddfeydd, archifau a llyfrgelloedd lleol ym mywyd y gymuned;

2. notes the development of strategic partnerships by key stakeholders to deliver improved services for all users;

2. yn nodi datblygu partneriaethau strategol gan randdeiliaid allweddol er mwyn darparu gwell gwasanaethau i bob defnyddiwr;

3. notes the Welsh Assembly Government's support for innovative services which extend access to the rich cultural heritage of Wales.

3. yn nodi cefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i wasanaethau arloesol er mwyn i fwy o bobl allu manteisio ar dreftadaeth ddiwylliannol gyfoethog Cymru.

- Amendment 1 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:
- calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to ensure that rural communities in Wales have continuing access to libraries, museums and archive services.*
- Amendment 2 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:
- calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to ensure that all communities in Wales have access to cultural and historical exhibits in a local setting.*
- Amendment 3 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Add a new point at the end of the motion:
- calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to increase the funding available for the promotion of local museums, archives and library services.*
- Amendment 4 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Add a new point at the end of the motion:
- calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to carry out a feasibility study into the viability of creating a national archive.*
- Amendment 5 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:
- calls upon the Welsh Assembly Government to prevent any cuts to professional library staff at universities in Wales which will undermine the quality of education provision and affect the quality of student support.*
- Amendment 6 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:
- calls upon the Welsh Assembly Government to ensure that libraries stock adequate books, are open at times which suit the public and that rural libraries are maintained and not closed down.*
- Amendment 7 in the name of Lisa Francis.
- Gwelliant 1 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau llyfrgelloedd, amgueddfeydd ac archifau'n parhau i fod ar gael i gymunedau gwledig Cymru.*
- Gwelliant 2 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau bod pob cymuned yng Nghymru yn gallu gweld arddangosiadau diwylliannol a hanesyddol yn lleol.*
- Gwelliant 3 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gynyddu'r arian sydd ar gael i hyrwyddo gwasanaethau amgueddfeydd, archifau a llyfrgelloedd lleol.*
- Gwelliant 4 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gynnal astudiaeth ddichonoldeb i weld a fyddai'n ymarferol creu archif genedlaethol.*
- Gwelliant 5 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i atal unrhyw doriadau i staff llyfrgell proffesiynol ym mhrifysgolion Cymru a fydd yn tanseilio ansawdd yr addysg a ddarperir ac yn effeithio ar ansawdd y cymorth i fyfyrwyr.*
- Gwelliant 6 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau bod llyfrgelloedd yn cadw digon o lyfrau, eu bod ar agor ar adegau sy'n hwylus i'r cyhoedd a bod llyfrgelloedd gwledig yn cael eu cadw yn hytrach na'u cau.*
- Gwelliant 7 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu

Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls upon the Welsh Assembly Government to recognise the importance of fully exploiting the information management expertise of archive services in Wales, particularly in respect of freedom of information requests and expresses concern that not all material in archives referring to active and semi active records is properly catalogued.

Amendment 8 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to review the structure of the county records offices and an examination of the benefits of establishing a national public records office within the National Library of Wales.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1 a 2 yn enw Kirsty Williams, 3 a 4 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, a 5, 6, 7, ac 8 yn enw Lisa Francis.

Cyn imi alw ar y Gweinidog i agor y ddadl, credaf y byddai'n briodol i mi ddymuno priodas dda i'r Gweinidog ac i Mary.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh): Diolch yn fawr am eich caredigrwydd.

I propose that:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. affirms the important educational and cultural roles of local museum, archive and library services in community life;

2. notes the development of strategic partnerships by key stakeholders to deliver improved services for all users;

3. notes the Welsh Assembly Government's support for innovative services which extend access to the rich cultural heritage of Wales. (NDM3017)

This debate provides us with an important

pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gydnabod pwysigrwydd manteisio i'r eithaf ar arbenigedd rheoli gwybodaeth gwasanaethau archifau Cymru, yn enwedig yng nghyswllt ceisiadau rhyddid gwybodaeth ac yn mynegi pryder nad yw'r holl ddeunydd yn yr archifau sy'n cyfeirio at gofnodion byw a chofnodion lled-fyw yn cael ei gatalogio'n briodol.

Gwelliant 8 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i adolygu strwythur y swyddfeydd cofnodion sir ac archwilio manteision sefydlu swyddfa cofnodion cyhoeddus genedlaethol yn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1 and 2 in the name of Kirsty Williams, amendments 3, and 4 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, and amendments 5, 6, 7, and 8 in the name of Lisa Francis

Before I call on the Minister to open the debate, I believe it would be appropriate for me to wish the Minister and Mary a happy marriage.

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh): Thank you for your kind words.

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn cadarnhau swyddogaeth addysgiadol a diwylliannol gwasanaethau amgueddfeydd, archifau a llyfrgelloedd lleol yn mywyd y gymuned;

2. yn nodi datblygu partneriaethau strategol gan randdeiliaid allweddol er mwyn darparu gwell gwasanaethau i bob defnyddiwr;

3. yn nodi cefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i wasanaethau arloesol er mwyn i fwy o bobl allu manteisio ar dreftadaeth ddiwylliannol gyfoethog Cymru. (NDM3017)

Mae'r ddadl hon yn gyfle pwysig inni godi

opportunity to raise the profile of the excellent work carried out by our non-national museums, archives and libraries in Wales. They deliver high-quality services in both our national languages for the education and enjoyment of the people of Wales.

Our libraries, museums and archives build on a great historic tradition of providing local access to culture, education and knowledge. These institutions now face the challenge of delivering relevant services, in the internet age—a twenty-first-century society underpinned, as it is, by ICT and the internet.

Following a wide public consultation exercise, the Assembly Government established CyMAL: Museums Archives and Libraries Wales as a policy division in April 2004. Based in Aberystwyth, CyMAL has implemented a wide-ranging action plan from 2004 to 2006 to support the improved delivery of services by the sector to more of Wales's citizens.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3.37 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.37 p.m.*

CyMAL is not a quango but it has an advisory council, which I chair. It meets regularly, and the council consists of 12 members who provide me and officers with expert advice on work programmes, and contribute expertise in specific policy areas.

CyMAL has already established a productive set of partnerships with local authorities, the voluntary sector, Amgueddfa Cymru—National Museum Wales, and the National Library of Wales. I am pleased to note the excellent progress made in the establishment of practical advice and support services to our local museums, archives and libraries.

The activity of providing advice is underpinned by new grant schemes—substantial grant schemes totalling more than £1.8 million per year, which will ensure that more people benefit from these services. To give a practical example, I was at Newport

proffil y gwaith rhagorol a wneir gan ein hamgueddfeydd nad ydynt yn rhai cenedlaethol, archifau a llyfrgelloedd yng Nghymru. Cynigiant wasanaethau o'r radd flaenaf yn ein dwy iaith genedlaethol er lles addysg a mwynhad pobl Cymru.

Mae ein llyfrgelloedd, ein amgueddfeydd a'n harchifau wedi'u seilio ar draddodiad hanesyddol pwysig o sicrhau bod diwylliant, addysg a gwybodaeth ar gael i bobl leol. Mae'r sefydliadau hyn bellach yn wynebu'r her o ddarparu gwasanaethau perthnasol yn oes y rhyngryd—cymdeithas yr unfed ganrif ar hugain sy'n seiliedig, fel y mae, ar dechnoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu a'r rhyngryd.

Ar ôl ymgynghori cyhoeddus helaeth, sefydlwyd CyMAL: Amgueddfeydd Archifau a Llyfrgelloedd Cymru fel isadran bolisi yn Ebrill 2004 gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae CyMAL, yn Aberystwyth, wedi rhoi cynllun gweithredu eang ei gwmpas ar waith o 2004 i 2006 i gefnogi darparu gwasanaethau'n well gan y sector i fwy o ddinasyddion Cymru.

Nid cwango yw CyMAL, ond mae ganddo gyngor ymgynghorol a fi sy'n ei gadeirio. Bydd yn cyfarfod yn rheolaidd, ac mae'r cyngor yn cynnwys 12 aelod sy'n rhoi cyngor arbenigol i mi ac i swyddogion parthed rhaglenni gwaith, ynghyd â chynnig eu harbenigedd mewn meysydd polisi penodol.

Mae CyMAL eisoes wedi sefydlu cyfres gynhyrchiol o bartneriaethau gydag awdurdodau lleol, y sector gwirfoddol, Amgueddfa Cymru a Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru. Yr wyf yn falch o nodi'r cynnydd rhagorol a wnaed wrth sefydlu gwasanaethau cyngor a chymorth ymarferol i'n hamgueddfeydd, ein harchifau a'n llyfrgelloedd lleol.

Ategir y gwaith o ddarparu cyngor gan gynlluniau grant newydd—cynlluniau grant sylweddol sy'n rhoi cyfanswm o fwy na £1.8 miliwn y flwyddyn ac a fydd yn sicrhau bod mwy o bobl yn cael budd o'r gwasanaethau hyn. Rhoddaf enghraifft ymarferol. Yr

central library in January to celebrate the achievement of public libraries in responding to the first set of Welsh public library standards, which ran until 2005. Public libraries the length and breadth of Wales were measured against a set of 23 standards. At the end of the three-year period, considerable progress had been made; not least was a substantial increase in expenditure on library materials for public borrowing and reference, and, best of all, was a 15 per cent increase in visitor numbers.

Looking specifically at our libraries, prior to the establishment of CyMAL, some £30,000 per year was allocated to the Library and Information Services Council in Wales. In April 2004, I introduced a £1 million annual development programme for public libraries. Some of the major successes of that first grant programme were grants to utilise technological development to improve disabled people's access to library resources, including, for example, the JAWS screen-reader system for visually impaired users. I know that many Assembly Members will be pleased that Wales uniquely offers free internet access in its public libraries. Not everyone can afford to have internet access at home.

3.40 p.m.

To build on that, many libraries across Wales are providing a range of ICT courses to assist people to develop new skills that will enhance their employment prospects. During recent visits to Tylorstown and Rhydyfelin libraries in Rhondda Cynon Taf, library users left me in no doubt as to the positive benefits of attending these sessions.

In 2005, I launched a two-year strategic development programme for libraries, which was backed by £2 million of Assembly Government money. Two programme strands bring together all Welsh library services to develop highly innovative online services, which provide free access to Welsh library resources, reference books and newspapers, and validated links to information. This

oeddwn yn bresennol yn llyfrgell ganolog Casnewydd ym mis Ionawr i ddatllygu llwyddiant llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus wrth ymateb i'r gyfres gyntaf o safonau llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus Cymru, a fu ar waith tan 2005. Mesurwyd llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus ledled Cymru yn erbyn cyfres o 23 o safonau. Ar ddiwedd y cyfnod o dair blynedd, gwnaed cryn gynnydd; yn bennaf, gwelwyd cynnydd sylweddol mewn gwariant ar ddeunyddiau llyfrgell i'w benthyca a deunydd cyfeirio, ac yn well na'r cyfan gwelwyd cynnydd o 15 cant yn niferoedd yr ymwelwyr.

I edrych yn benodol ar ein llyfrgelloedd, cyn sefydlu CyMAL dyrannwyd tua £30,000 y flwyddyn i'r Cyngor Gwasanaethau Llyfrgell a Gwybodaeth yng Nghymru. Ym mis Ebrill 2004, cyflwynais raglen ddatblygu flynyddol gwerth £1 filiwn ar gyfer llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus. Ymhlith rhai o'r prif lwyddiannau yn y rhaglen grant gyntaf honno yr oedd grantiau i ddefnyddio datblygiad technolegol i wella mynediad i'r anabl i adnoddau llyfrgell, gan gynnwys, er enghraifft, system darlennydd sgrîn JAWS i'r rheini sydd â nam ar eu golwg. Gwn y bydd nifer o Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn falch gwybod bod mynediad am ddim i'r rhyngwyd mewn llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus—rhywbeth sy'n unigryw i Gymru. Ni all pawb fforddio cael mynediad i'r rhyngwyd gartref.

At hynny, mae nifer o lyfrgelloedd ar draws Cymru yn darparu cyfres o gyrсия TGCh i gynorthwyo pobl i ddatblygu sgiliau newydd a fydd yn gwella'u rhagolygon cyflogaeth. Yn ystod ymweliadau â llyfrgelloedd Tylorstown a Rhydfelen yn Rhondda Cynon Taf yn ddiweddar, fe'm hargyhoeddwyd gan ddefnyddwyr y llyfrgelloedd hynny o fuddiannau gwirioneddol mynychu'r sesiynau hyn.

Yn 2005, lanswyd rhaglen ddatblygu strategol ddwy-flynedd i lyfrgelloedd, a ategwyd gan £2 filiwn o arian Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae dwy raglen yn uno holl wasanaethau llyfrgell Cymru i ddatblygu gwasanaethau ar-lein arloesol iawn, sy'n cynnig mynediad am ddim i adnoddau, llyfrau cyfeiriadol a phapurau newydd yn llyfrgelloedd Cymru ynghyd â chysylltiadau

partnership is led by the National Library of Wales. Users are now able to access high-quality information services from home, from school and from the workplace, as well as by physically attending local libraries. I anticipate that this new service will be of particular benefit to rural users.

I am pleased to note that the LINC y Gogledd partnership in north-west Wales was the first partnership in the whole of the UK to offer university library membership and borrowing facilities to public library members. A user studying in Aberdyfi, for example, can now borrow books from the University of Wales, Bangor, from his or her public library at no charge.

Wales has the highest percentage of library borrowers in the UK. Having said that, I recognise that libraries need to market their services better to the considerable numbers of non-users. A marketing programme, led by Wrexham County Borough Council, has been implemented to develop a national marketing plan for libraries and training for librarians in pushing their services to new users.

Since 2004, the Assembly Government, via CyMAL, has increased the amount of grant aid to accredited museums throughout Wales each year by around £400,000. This provides support for innovative projects to improve public access and to help to preserve our nation's heritage. I am pleased to note the emphasis on improving access and the provision of lifelong learning services.

Museums are also eligible to apply to the cross-domain Annog Addysg/Inspiring Learning grant fund, which provides around £280,000 each year for projects carried out in partnership to develop public access. An example of that will be the electronic guide to Ruthin, developed by the Denbighshire record office in partnership with the local comprehensive school, Ysgol Brynhyfryd. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and others

gwybodaeth wedi eu ddilysu. Arweinir y bartneriaeth hon gan Lyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru. Bellach mae gwasanaethau gwybodaeth o safon ar gael i ddefnyddwyr yn eu cartrefi, eu hysgolion a'u gweithleoedd, yn ogystal â thrwy ymweld â llyfrgelloedd lleol yn bersonol. Rhagwela y bydd y gwasanaeth newydd hwn o fudd i ddefnyddwyr gwledig yn arbennig.

Yr wyf yn falch o nodi mai partneriaeth LINC y Gogledd yn y gogledd-ddwyrain oedd y bartneriaeth gyntaf drwy'r DU gyfan i gynnig aelodaeth o lyfrgell prifysgol a chyfleusterau benthyca i aelodau o lyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus. Er enghraifft, gall defnyddiwr sy'n astudio yn Aberdyfi yn awr fenthyca llyfrau gan Brifysgol Cymru, Bangor am ddim o'i lyfrgell gyhoeddus.

Yng Nghymru y mae'r ganran uchaf o fenthycwyr llyfrgell yn y DU. Wedi dweud hynny, yr wyf yn cydnabod bod angen i lyfrgelloedd farchnata eu gwasanaethau'n well i'r niferoedd mawr nad ydynt yn eu defnyddio. Mae rhaglen farchnata, dan arweiniad Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam, wedi ei gweithredu i ddatblygu cynllun marchnata cenedlaethol ar gyfer llyfrgelloedd, a hyfforddiant i lyfrgellwyr wrth hyrwyddo'u gwasanaethau ymhlith defnyddwyr newydd.

Er 2004, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, drwy gyfrwng CyMAL, wedi cynyddu cyfanswm y cymorth grant i amgueddfeydd achrededig ledled Cymru bob blwyddyn o ryw £400,000. Darpara hyn gymorth i brosiectau arloesol wella mynediad i'r cyhoedd a help i ddiogelu'n treftadaeth genedlaethol. Yr wyf yn falch o sylwi ar y pwyslais ar wella darpariaeth gwasanaethau addysg gydol oes a'r mynediad iddynt.

Mae amgueddfeydd hefyd yn gymwys i wneud cais am y grant Annog Addysg ar draws parthau, sy'n darparu oddeutu £280,000 bob blwyddyn i brosiectau a gynhelir mewn partneriaeth i ddatblygu mynediad cyhoeddus. Ymhlith yr enghreifftiau mae canllaw electronig i Ruthun, a ddatblygwyd gan Archifdy Sir Ddinbych mewn partneriaeth â'r ysgol gyfun leol, Ysgol Brynhyfryd. Mae potensial aruthrol gan Gomisiwn Brenhinol Henebion

have tremendous potential to develop these services.

The Cyfoeth Cymru Gyfan/Sharing Treasures grant scheme is another excellent example of partnership work leading to improved access to our national cultural treasures. This scheme enabled Wrexham museum to be updated in order to take the fabulous Mold gold cape on loan from the British Museum. Visitor numbers more than doubled as a result of that exhibition. I look forward to an increased distribution of national museum assets for display in our local museums.

In relation to local archive services, CyMAL provides around £175,000 in grant aid each year. This funding provides support for innovative and developmental projects for the benefit of users, and assists with the preservation and conservation of the unique documentary heritage of Wales. For example, the West Glamorgan Archive Service received a grant to conserve plans of work undertaken by the Neath Abbey ironworks in the late eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century, which is a collection of international significance. Glamorgan record office has supported the Butetown history project, which examines the history of one of the most culturally diverse areas of our capital city.

As well as being a cultural resource that enables individuals to research and discover the history of their families and communities, we need to remember that archives have an important role to play in preserving evidence of past activities and decisions. This is not just an academic interest. To take one example, the records of heavy industry that have been preserved by archive services across Wales have provided the documentary evidence required to enable former miners, or their families, to claim their rightful compensation for suffering from pneumoconiosis, and, similarly, former slate quarry workers affected by silicosis. Staff in museums, archives and libraries are to be congratulated on their dedication and professionalism, and training is a key focus of future budgets.

Cymru ac eraill i ddatblygu'r gwasanaethau hyn.

Mae'r cynllun grant Cyfoeth Cymru Gyfan/Sharing Treasures yn enghraifft ardderchog arall o waith partneriaeth yn arwain at well mynediad i'n trysorau diwylliannol cenedlaethol. Mae'r cynllun hwn wedi galluogi moderneiddio amgueddfa Wrecsam er mwyn benthyg clogyn aur ysbennydd yr Wyddgrug gan yr Amgueddfa Brydeinig. O ganlyniad i'r arddangosfa honno, gwelwyd niferoedd yr ymwelwyr yn fwy na dyblu. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld mwy o asedau ein hamgueddfa genedlaethol yn cael eu dosbarthu i'w harddangos yn ein hamgueddfeydd lleol.

O ran gwasanaethau archifau lleol, mae CyMAL yn darparu oddeutu £175,000 mewn cymorth grant bob blwyddyn. Rhydd yr arian hwn gymorth i brosiectau arloesol a datblygiadol er lles defnyddwyr, ac mae'n cynorthwyo gyda'r gwaith o warchod a diogelu treftadaeth ddogfennol unigryw Cymru. Er enghraifft, cafodd Gwasanaeth Archifau Gorllewin Morgannwg grant i ddiogelu cynlluniau gwaith gan weithfeydd haearn Abaty Nedd ddiwedd y ddeunawfed ganrif a dechrau'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg, sy'n gasgliad o arwyddocâd rhyngwladol. Mae archifdy Morgannwg wedi cefnogi prosiect hanes Butetown, sy'n astudio hanes un o'r ardaloedd mwyaf amrywiol ei diwylliant yn ein prifddinas.

Yn ogystal â gweithredu fel adnodd diwylliannol sy'n galluogi unigolion i ymchwilio a dod o hyd i hanes eu teuluoedd a'u cymunedau, mae angen inni gofio bod archifau yn bwysig i gadw tystiolaeth o weithgareddau a phenderfyniadau o'r gorffennol. Nid diddordeb academiaidd yn unig mohono. Fel un enghraifft, mae cofnodion y diwydiant trwm a gadwyd gan wasanaethau archifau ledled Cymru wedi darparu'r dystiolaeth angenrheidiol i alluogi cyn-lowyr, neu eu teuluoedd, i hawlio'r iawndal dyledus am ddioddef gan niwmoconiosis, ac yn yr un modd, cynchwarelwyr y mae silicosis wedi effeithio arnynt. Dylid llongyfarch staff amgueddfeydd, archifau a llyfrgelloedd am eu hymroddiad a'u proffesiynoldeb, ac mae hyfforddiant yn allweddol yng nghyllidebau'r

dyfodol.

I ask the Assembly to reject all the amendments. We oppose amendment 1, because the Assembly Government is already working with local authorities to support access to the sector services for all communities in Wales. On amendment 2, through CyMAL, the Assembly Government continues to support access to cultural and historical exhibits provided by our 83 registered local museums. We oppose amendment 3, because, since April 2004, the sector has received substantial additional funding for marketing within new grant programmes. We oppose amendment 4, because the First Minister has already made it clear that establishing a national archive for Wales would be a costly initiative at a time when there are competing priorities for public funds.

We oppose amendment 5, because higher education institutions are autonomous bodies, and their staffing levels are a matter for them. We oppose amendment 6, because my role in superintending the delivery of public library services under the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964 is already being carried through, through the Welsh public library standards framework. We oppose amendment 7, because CyMAL is already funding the Catalog Cymru project to investigate the current position in relation to local archives collection management services in Wales. We oppose amendment 8, because, again, a work stream is already under way through CyMAL to support collaborative activities by local record offices to deliver improved services for users. The structure of local record offices is a matter for individual, local authorities, and establishing a national public records office would be a major initiative, with far-reaching financial and organisational implications. In the meantime, we continue to receive an excellent service from Kew.

We are committed to working in partnership as part of our 'Making the Connections' programmes. We are committed to further developing our non-national museums, our archives and our library services, and we look

Gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad wrthod pob un o'r gwelliannau. Gwrthwynebwn welliant 1, am fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gweithio gydag awdurdodau lleol eisoes i sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau sector ar gael i bob cymuned yng Nghymru. O ran gwelliant 2, drwy CyMAL mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn parhau i sicrhau bod pobl yn gallu gweld arddangosiadau diwylliannol a hanesyddol a ddarperir gan ein 83 o amgueddfeydd lleol cofrestredig. Gwrthwynebwn welliant 3, oherwydd er mis Ebrill 2004 mae'r sector wedi cael llawer o arian ychwanegol ar gyfer marchnata o fewn rhaglenni grant newydd. Gwrthwynebwn welliant 4 am fod y Prif Weinidog eisoes wedi gwneud yn glir y byddai sefydlu archif genedlaethol i Gymru yn gostus ar adeg pan fydd blaenoriaethau'n cystadlu am arian cyhoeddus.

Gwrthwynebwn welliant 5 am fod sefydliadau addysg uwch yn gyrrff ymreolaethol ac yn gyfrifol am eu lefelau staffio eu hunain. Gwrthwynebwn welliant 6, oherwydd mae fy rôl yn goruchwylio'r broses o ddarparu gwasanaethau llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus o dan Ddeddf Llyfrgelloedd Cyhoeddus ac Amgueddfeydd 1964 yn cael ei chyflawni eisoes, drwy fframwaith safonau llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus Cymru. Gwrthwynebwn welliant 7 am fod CyMAL yn ariannu prosiect Catalog Cymru eisoes i ymchwilio i'r sefyllfa bresennol mewn perthynas â gwasanaethau rheoli casgliadau archifau lleol yng Nghymru. Gwrthwynebwn welliant 8, oherwydd unwaith eto mae ffrwd waith eisoes ar gael drwy CyMAL i gefnogi gweithgareddau cydweithredol gan swyddfeydd cofnodion lleol i ddarparu gwasanaethau gwell i ddefnyddwyr. Cyfrifoldeb awdurdodau lleol unigol yw strwythur swyddfeydd cofnodion lleol, a byddai sefydlu swyddfa cofnodion cyhoeddus genedlaethol yn fenter fawr, gyda goblygiadau ariannol a sefydliadol eang. Yn y cyfamser, parhawn i gael gwasanaeth ardderchog gan Kew.

Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i weithio mewn partneriaeth fel rhan o'n rhaglenni 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau'. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i ddatblygu ein hamgueddfeydd nad ydynt yn rhai cenedlaethol, ein harchifau a'n

forwards to an exciting, productive period, which will deliver a better service for the people of Wales. I look forward to the debate this afternoon.

Jenny Randerson: I propose the following amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 1: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to ensure that rural communities in Wales have continuing access to libraries, museums and archive services.

I propose amendment 2. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to ensure that all communities in Wales have access to cultural and historical exhibits in a local setting.

We will support all the amendments, although I have some doubts about the quality of amendment 6, in relation to the concept of ‘adequate books’—does that mean adequate numbers of books, or an adequate range of books? There needs to be some clarity there.

Lisa Francis: Perhaps I should have been more specific—it means an adequate stock of new books.

Jenny Randerson: On that basis, we are happy to support that amendment.

Our amendments serve to underline the need for access for all. The Minister is right that work has started—some five years ago—on supporting our rural areas, and supporting the services in those rural areas. However, there is still much to be done. There is still often a doubt in the minds of rural museums, for example, of where they will get their funding in the future, and there are still many issues to be addressed, for example, in relation to the number of mobile libraries available in rural areas.

I take this opportunity to congratulate all

gwasanaethau llyfrgell ymhellach, ac edrychwn ymlaen at gyfnod cynhyrchiol, cyffrous a fydd yn darparu gwell gwasanaeth i bobl Cymru. Edrychaf ymlaen at y ddadl y prynhawn yma.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 1: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau llyfrgelloedd, amgueddfeydd ac archifau'n parhau i fod ar gael i gymunedau gwledig Cymru.

Cynigiau welliant 2. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau bod pob cymuned yng Nghymru'n gallu gweld arddangosiadau diwylliannol a hanesyddol yn lleol.

Byddwn yn cefnogi pob un o'r gwelliannau, er bod gennyf rai amheuon ynghylch ansawdd gwelliant 6, mewn perthynas â chysyniad ‘digon o lyfrau’—a yw hynny'n golygu nifer digonol o lyfrau, neu amrywiaeth ddigonol o lyfrau? Mae angen egluro hynny.

Lisa Francis: Efallai y dylwn fod wedi bod yn fwy penodol—mae'n golygu stoc ddigonol o lyfrau newydd.

Jenny Randerson: Ar y sail honno, yr ydym yn fodlon cefnogi'r gwelliant hwnnw.

Mae ein gwelliannau'n tanlinellu'r angen i bawb gael mynediad. Mae'r Gweinidog yn llygad ei le wrth ddweud bod gwaith wedi dechrau—ryw bum mlynedd yn ôl—i gefnogi ein hardaloedd gwledig, a chefnogi'r gwasanaethau yn yr ardaloedd gwledig hynny. Fodd bynnag, erys llawer i'w wneud eto. Mae amheuaeth mewn amgueddfeydd gwledig yn aml o hyd, er enghraifft, o ble y daw eu harian yn y dyfodol, ac mae llawer o faterion i ymdrin â hwy o hyd, er enghraifft, mewn perthynas â nifer y llyfrgelloedd symudol sydd ar gael mewn ardaloedd gwledig.

Achubaf ar y cyfle hwn i longyfarch pawb

those involved in the Sharing Treasures scheme. It was an exciting idea, which has made a real difference. However, there is far more still to be done. Sharing Treasures has still not reached all parts of Wales, and it still has further to go in terms of providing often very simple or basic exhibits to museums.

I also congratulate those involved with CyMAL, which was set up specifically to give a voice to those three organisations together, and was the first organisation to represent the interests of archives. We often talk about museums and libraries, but how often do we value the work of archivists, and the importance of the archives in our country?

3.50 p.m.

I will refer briefly to an issue close to home for me. In a country with many excellent local museums, one of its ironies is that Cardiff, which boasts our national museum and St Fagans National History Museum, does not have a local museum. I became a councillor in 1983 and we were discussing then when there would be a Cardiff museum. It is very significant that, at last, we have firm plans for a museum and, after decades of prevarication and doubt, we are at last talking about which building it might be in and a date when we hope it will open. Cardiff is also building a new central library, which should be very attractive to new users, as well as the many people who already use it.

I will briefly mention one of my little pet themes, which is that I still feel that our national museum and gallery needs to market the art gallery side of it more strongly and separately. I was in the national museum only a couple of weeks ago and someone said to me, 'I had no idea that Cardiff—and Wales—had such a wonderful national gallery'.

I move on to the question of the library standards. To muse on the reason why they were introduced in the first place, it was at the request of librarians throughout Wales, because our libraries were being squeezed.

sy'n rhan o gynllun Cyfoeth Cymru Gyfan. Mae'n syniad cyffrous, sydd wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol. Fodd bynnag, erys llawer mwy i'w wneud. Nid yw Cyfoeth Cymru Gyfan wedi cyrraedd pob rhan o Gymru eto, ac mae ganddo fwy i'w wneud o hyd i ddarparu arddangosiadau syml iawn neu sylfaenol yn aml i amgueddfeydd.

Llongyfarchaf hefyd y rheini sy'n ymwneud â CyMAL, a sefydlwyd yn benodol i roi llais i'r tri sefydliad hynny gyda'i gilydd, y sefydliad cyntaf i gynrychioli buddiannau archifau. Soniwn yn aml am amgueddfeydd a llyfrgelloedd, ond pa mor aml y byddwn yn gwerthfawrogi gwaith archifwyr, a phwysigrwydd yr archifau yn ein gwlad?

Cyfeiriaf yn gryno at fater sy'n agos at fy nghalon. Mewn gwlad lle y mae nifer o amgueddfeydd lleol ardderchog, un o'r pethau eironig yw nad oes amgueddfa leol gan Gaerdydd, lle mae ein hamgueddfa genedlaethol ac Amgueddfa Werin Cymru Sain Ffagan. Deuthum yn gynghorydd yn 1983, a byddem yn trafod bryd hynny pryd fyddai amgueddfa Caerdydd ar gael. Mae'n arwyddocaol iawn bod gennym, o'r diwedd, gynlluniau cadarn am amgueddfa, ac ar ôl degawdau o oedi ac amau, yr ydym o'r diwedd yn siarad am ba adeilad i'w rhoi ynddo a'r dyddiad y gobeithiwn y bydd yn agor. Mae Caerdydd hefyd yn adeiladu llyfrgell ganolog newydd, a ddylai fod yn ddeniadol iawn i ddefnyddwyr newydd, yn ogystal â'r bobl niferus sy'n ei defnyddio eisoes.

Cyfeiriaf yn gyflym at un o'm hoff themâu, sef fy mod yn dal i gredu bod angen i'n hamgueddfa a'n horiel genedlaethol farchnata ei horiel yn gryfach ac ar wahân. Yr oeddwn yn yr amgueddfa genedlaethol ychydig wythnosau'n ôl a dywedodd rhywun wrthyf, 'Nid oedd gennyf syniad fod gan Gaerdydd—a Chymru—oriel genedlaethol mor odidog'.

Symudaf ymlaen at safonau llyfrgelloedd. I ystyried pam y cawsant eu cyflwyno yn y lle cyntaf, gwnaed hynny ar gais llyfrgellwyr ledled Cymru, am fod ein llyfrgelloedd o dan bwysau. Yr oedd eu harian yn gostwng am

Funds were being cut because there were no standards. It was the only part of the statutory duty of local authorities for which they did not have standards, so when local authorities hit a bad year—which they do only too often—they would cut the libraries budget, because they did not have to achieve any standards in that regard. Therefore, I am delighted to see that progress has been made, and I particularly congratulate the mystery local authority that is achieving 21 of the 23 standards. I am glad that opening hours have been extended and that so many of them are spending more on books, but—

John Griffiths: I can enlighten you and state that it is Newport that has the library service that is achieving 21 out of the 23 standards.

Jenny Randerson: Congratulations to Newport. However, I want to express some concern about the fact that there is still not very good progress as regards the provision of Welsh-language materials. That was an area where there was dramatic variation five years ago, when this was first done, from one area to another. Only nine local authorities are currently achieving those standards; I suspect that those are probably the nine that were doing pretty well to begin with. To find that progress is less good there than elsewhere is very disappointing. I am pleased that the Minister has decided to ratchet it up and to increase the standards, because the trend throughout the UK has been for our libraries to be losing customers, readers and ‘footfall’, as they call it. These standards are the only way to ensure that we reverse that important trend.

Owen John Thomas: Cynigiâf welliant 3 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gynyddu'r arian sydd ar gael i hyrwyddo gwasanaethau amgueddfeydd, archifau a llyfrgelloedd lleol.

Cynigiâf welliant 4 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gynnal astudiaeth ddichonoldeb i weld a

nad oedd unrhyw safonau. Dyna'r unig ran o ddyletswydd statudol awdurdodau lleol nad oedd ganddynt safonau ar ei chyfer. Felly, pan fyddai awdurdodau lleol yn cael blwyddyn anodd—sy'n digwydd yn aml—byddent yn torri'r gyllideb ar gyfer llyfrgelloedd, am nad oedd yn rhaid iddynt gyrraedd unrhyw safonau o ran hynny. Felly, yr wyf yn falch o weld y cynnydd a wnaed, ac yr wyf yn llongyfarch yn arbennig yr awdurdod lleol dirgel sy'n cyrraedd 21 o'r 23 o safonau. Yr wyf yn falch bod oriau agor wedi'u hymestyn a bod cynifer ohonynt yn gwario mwy ar lyfrau, ond—

John Griffiths: Gallaf roi'r ateb ichi a dweud mai Casnewydd yw'r gwasanaeth llyfrgell sy'n cyrraedd 21 o'r 23 o safonau.

Jenny Randerson: Llongyfarchiadau i Gasnewydd. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf am fynegi ychydig bryder am nad oes cynnydd da iawn o hyd wrth ddarparu deunyddiau Cymraeg. Yr oedd hwnnw'n faes lle yr oedd gwahaniaethau mawr bum mlynedd yn ôl, pan wnaed hyn gyntaf, o ardal i ardal. Dim ond naw awdurdod lleol sy'n cyrraedd y safonau hynny ar hyn o bryd; tybiaf mai'r naw a oedd yn gwneud yn eithaf da i ddechrau yw'r rhain. Mae'n siomedig iawn gweld bod cynnydd yn llai yno nag mewn manau eraill. Yr wyf yn falch bod y Gweinidog wedi penderfynu gwella'r safonau, oherwydd mae ein llyfrgelloedd ledled y DU wedi tueddu i golli cwsmeriaid, darllenywyr a nifer yr ymwelwyr. Y safonau hyn yw'r unig ffordd i sicrhau ein bod yn newid y duedd bwysig honno.

Owen John Thomas: I propose amendment 3 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to increase the funding available for the promotion of local museums, archives and library services.

I propose amendment 4 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to carry out a feasibility study into the viability

fyddai'n ymarferol creu archif genedlaethol. of creating a national archive.

Yr wyf yn croesawu'r cyfle i drafod y pwnc hwn heddiw. Mae potensial enfawr yn gorwedd o fewn adnoddau digyffwrdd ein llyfrgelloedd, amgueddfeydd ac archifau lleol. Yr wyf hefyd yn falch bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cydnabod y potensial hwn wrth sefydlu CyMAL yn ôl ym mis Ebrill 2004. Ar ben hynny, mae cynllun grant Cyfoeth Cymru Gyfan yn galluogi pump o amgueddfeydd lleol i fenthyg ac arddangos eitemau o amgueddfeydd ac orielau cenedlaethol Cymru. Yr wyf hefyd yn gobeithio y bydd y datblygiad newydd '@ Eich Llyfrgell Chi' gyda gwasanaethau newydd ar-lein, yn dod â mwy o wybodaeth a thrysorau'r llyfrgelloedd lleol o fewn cyrraedd pobl.

Ymhlith y cyhoedd, gan gynnwys ymwelwyr, mae diddordeb cynyddol mewn hanes lleol, chwilio am wreiddiau teuluol, neu gasglu gwybodaeth gyffredinol ac astudio ein hetifeddiaeth genedlaethol gyfoethog.

Mewn gwlad fel Cymru, gyda'i hinsawdd glaeaf, mae'n bwysig bod adnoddau ein llyfrgelloedd, amgueddfeydd ac archifau lleol yn cynnig cyfle i ymwelwyr a thriogion yn ddiwahân i ddilyn eu diddordebau ym mhob rhan o'r wlad. Mae hefyd yn hanfodol fod y gwasanaeth yn gyffredinol o safon uchel. Erbyn heddiw, mae llawer o wybodaeth, megis manylion cyfrifiadau, ar gael ar ddisgiau mewn prif lyfrgelloedd, ond nid felly mewn llyfrgelloedd lleol yn gyffredinol, er na fyddai paratoi'r fath wasanaeth yn gostus iawn. Pa gamau sydd gan y Gweinidog ar y gweill i ymestyn adnoddau tebyg i fwy o lyfrgelloedd?

Wrth edrych ar gynllun gweithredu CyMAL 2004-06, gwelaf ei fod yn bwriadu hyrwyddo 'Balchder mewn cymunedau lleol' ac yng '[Ngh]ymeriad diwylliannol a threftadaeth ddwyieithog Cymru'. Ymhellach, mae'r cynllun yn cyfeirio at ddatblygu fframwaith strategol i gynnal gwasanaethau llyfrgell dwyieithog dyfeisgar. Pa gynnydd a wnaed o ran cyflawni'r bwriadau hyn? Mae'n amlwg bod parhad sawl llyfrgell leol ar draws Cymru yn ansicr ar hyn o bryd, sy'n awgrymu nad yw llawer o awdurdodau lleol ar yr un donfedd â'r Llywodraeth wrth

I welcome the opportunity to discuss this matter today. There is massive potential within the untouched resources of our local libraries, museums and archives. I am also pleased that the Government of Wales acknowledged that potential by establishing CyMAL back in April 2004. In addition to that, the Sharing Treasures grant scheme is enabling five of our local museums to borrow and exhibit items from the national museums and galleries of Wales. I also hope that the new development called '@ Your Library', with new online services, will mean that more information and the treasures of local libraries are brought within easy reach of people.

Among the public, including visitors, there is mounting interest in local history, tracing family history and genealogy, or just gathering general information, and studying our rich national heritage.

In a country such as Wales, with its cool climate, it is important that the resources of our local libraries, museums and archives offer an opportunity for visitors and local residents alike to pursue their interests in all parts of the country. It is also crucial that the service is of a consistently high standard. These days, a great deal of information, such as census figures, is available on disk in our main libraries. But that is not generally so in local libraries, although preparing such a service would not be especially costly. What steps does the Minister propose taking to extend access to similar resources to more libraries?

Looking at the CyMAL action plan for 2004-06, I see that it proposes to promote 'Pride in local communities' and 'Wales' cultural identity and bilingual heritage'. Later on, the plan refers to developing a strategic framework to provide innovative bilingual library services. What progress has been made towards achieving these aims? It is evident that the future of many local libraries throughout Wales is uncertain at present, which suggests that few local authorities are on the same wavelength at the Government in terms of valuing the importance of libraries.

ystyried pwysigrwydd llyfrgelloedd.

Hefyd, wrth edrych ar amgueddfeydd lleol, gwelir nad ydynt yn cael fawr o ystyriaeth mewn ambell ddinas a thref. Ai Caerdydd, Jenny, yw'r unig brifddinas yn Ewrop sydd heb amgueddfa leol, a hynny serch y ffaith fod adeilad braf ac eitemau di-rif ar gael i greu sefydliad teilwng? Mae cyngor dinas Caerdydd yn cropian ymlaen gyda 2010 fel y targed i agor amgueddfa leol.

Yn Rhondda Cynon Taf, mae'r cyngor wedi bod yn myfyrio a ddylai barhau i roi grant pitw o £45,000 y flwyddyn i helpu cynnal amgueddfa Pontypridd, a hynny ar adeg pan oedd y dref yn dathlu 250 o flynyddoedd ers agor ei phont hanesyddol, a 150 o flynyddoedd ers i'r tad a'r mab, Evan a James James, ysgrifennu ein hanthem genedlaethol, *Hen Wlad fy Nhadau*. Yng Nghastell Nedd, mae dyfodol yr amgueddfa leol hefyd o dan fygythiad, ac ym Merthyr, mae'r cynlluniau cyffrous i ddatblygu'r amgueddfa leol yn sefyll yn stond, a hyn oll yn sgîl cyllideb flynyddol bitw o £2 miliwn sydd i'w rhannu rhwng 400 o lyfrgelloedd, amgueddfeydd ac archifau lleol ar draws Cymru. Galwaf felly ar y Gweinidog i baratoi achos cryf dros arian ychwanegol i'w gyllideb, er mwyn galluogi Cymru i elwa o'i diwylliant a'i hetifeddiaeth gyfoethog.

I gloi, mae'r archifau sy'n cofnodi rhan sylweddol o hanes Cymru, o enedigaethau, priodasau a marwolaethau hyd at waith a gweinyddiaeth, yn cael eu cadw yn Lloegr. Mae Prif Weinidog Cymru wedi gwrthod ceisiadau gennyf sawl gwaith i drosglwyddo'r cofnodion hyn i greu archif genedlaethol. Yn Iwerddon a'r Alban, mae'r archifau cenedlaethol yn ffynonellau sylweddol o incwm. Gofynnaf i'r Llywodraeth, felly, i gynnal astudiaeth o hyfywdra creu archif cenedlaethol i Gymru.

Lisa Francis: I propose the following amendments in the name of Lisa Francis. Amendment 5: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

calls upon the Welsh Assembly Government to prevent any cuts to professional library staff at universities in Wales, which will undermine the quality of education provision

In addition, it is clear that local museums are not given much thought in some towns and cities. Is Cardiff, Jenny, the only capital city in Europe that does not have a local museum, although a wonderful building and countless items are available to create such a deserving establishment? Cardiff city council is crawling forward, with 2010 its target date for opening a local museum.

In Rhondda Cynon Taf, the council has been deliberating whether to continue to award a tiny grant of £45,000 a year to help maintain Pontypridd museum, and that at a time when the town was celebrating 250 years since the opening of its historic bridge and 150 years since the father and son team of Evan and James James wrote our national anthem, *Hen Wlad fy Nhadau*. In Neath, the future of the local museum is also under threat, and in Merthyr, the exciting plans to develop the local museum are at a standstill. This is all as a result of the paltry annual budget of £2 million that has to be allocated between 400 local libraries, museums and archives across Wales. Therefore, I call on the Minister to prepare a strong case for additional funding for his budget, to enable Wales to take advantage of its rich culture and heritage.

To close, the archives that record a significant proportion of the history of Wales, from births, marriages and deaths to matters of work and administration, are kept in England. The First Minister has rejected several requests from me for these documents to be transferred in order to create a national archive. In Ireland and Scotland, the national archives are a major source of income. I ask the Government, therefore, to conduct a study into the viability of creating a national archive for Wales.

Lisa Francis: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Lisa Francis. Gwelliant 5: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i atal unrhyw doriadau i staff llyfrgell proffesiynol ym mhrifysgolion Cymru a fydd yn tanseilio ansawdd yr addysg a ddarperir

and affect the quality of student support.

ac yn effeithio ar ansawdd y cymorth i fyfyrwyr.

I propose amendment 6. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

Cynigiaf welliant 6. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls upon the Welsh Assembly Government to ensure that libraries stock adequate books, are open at times which suit the public and that rural libraries are maintained and not closed down.

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau bod llyfrgelloedd yn cadw digon o lyfrau, eu bod ar agor ar adegau sy'n hwylus i'r cyhoedd a bod llyfrgelloedd gwledig yn cael eu cadw yn hytrach na'u cau.

I propose amendment 7. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

Cynigiaf welliant 7. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls upon the Welsh Assembly Government to recognise the importance of fully exploiting the information management expertise of archive services in Wales, particularly in respect of freedom of information requests and expresses concern that not all material in archives referring to active and semi-active records is properly catalogued.

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gydnabod pwysigrwydd manteisio i'r eithaf ar arbenigedd rheoli gwybodaeth gwasanaethau archifau Cymru, yn enwedig yng nghyswllt ceisiadau rhyddid gwybodaeth ac yn mynegi pryder nad yw'r holl ddeunydd yn yr archifau sy'n cyfeirio at gofnodion byw a chofnodion lled fyw yn cael ei gatalogio'n briodol.

I propose amendment 8. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

Cynigiaf welliant 8. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to review the structure of the county records offices and an examination of the benefits of establishing a national public records office within the National Library of Wales.

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i adolygu strwythur y swyddfeydd cofnodion sir ac archwilio manteision sefydlu swyddfa cofnodion cyhoeddus genedlaethol yn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru.

I am pleased to say that we will be supporting the other amendments. Regarding our amendment 5, the Minister has already mentioned the University of Wales, Bangor. Last year, as a result of the funding crisis in higher education in Wales, librarian posts were axed at Bangor. In a consultation paper circulated prior to those cuts, librarians were described as 'not delivering value for money when compared to the internet'. Yet any librarian who has had contact with a first-year student will know that students do not find it easy to find resources on the web.

Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud y byddwn yn cefnogi'r gwelliannau eraill. O ran gwelliant 5, mae'r Gweinidog eisoes wedi cyfeirio at Brifysgol Cymru, Bangor. Y llynedd, o ganlyniad i argyfwng ariannu mewn addysg uwch yng Nghymru, collwyd swyddi llyfrgellwyr ym Mangor. Mewn papur ymgynghori a ddosbarthwyd cyn y toriadau hynny, dywedwyd nad oedd llyfrgellwyr yn darparu gwerth am yr arian o'u cymharu â'r rhyngrwyd. Eto bydd unrhyw lyfrgellydd sydd wedi cael cyswllt â myfyrwyr yn eu blwyddyn gyntaf yn gwybod nad yw myfyrwyr yn ei chael yn hawdd dod o hyd i adnoddau ar y we.

Universities may well be autonomous, but if the culture Minister and CyMAL say that their mission is to re-skill and redevelop the sector, and that they want to see libraries contributing to the Welsh Assembly

Efallai fod prifysgolion yn ymreolaethol, ond os yw'r Gweinidog dros ddiwylliant a CyMAL yn dweud mai eu cenhadaeth yw rhoi sgiliau newydd i'r sector a'i ailddatblygu, a'u bod am weld llyfrgelloedd

Government agenda—which means communities and student communities as well—they must surely understand that any proposals to cut back on university library services will work directly against the ‘Reaching Higher’ and ‘Reaching Wider’ strategies. In fact, they will add to the workload of many lecturers who will end up having to tackle much of the core work that would normally fall to library staff.

yn cyfrannu at agenda Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru—sy'n golygu cymunedau a myfyrwyr hefyd—rhaid eu bod yn deall y bydd unrhyw gynigion i gwtogi gwasanaethau llyfrgelloedd prifysgolion yn gweithio'n uniongyrchol yn erbyn y strategaethau ‘Ymestyn yn Uwch’ ac ‘Ymestyn yn Ehangach’. Mewn gwirionedd, byddant yn ychwanegu at lwyth gwaith nifer o ddarlithwyr, a fydd yn gorfod mynd i'r afael â llawer o'r gwaith craidd a fyddai'n cael ei wneud fel rheol gan staff llyfrgelloedd.

4.00 p.m.

Amendment 6 refers to threats to libraries. Notwithstanding the good work already undertaken by CyMAL although it is a fairly new body, research has revealed that many of our public libraries, founded 150-odd years ago as the universities of the street, are still, in too many cases, dying on their feet. They stock too few new books and they are not open at times that suit the public, as was evidenced this year, in January, when Denbighshire County Council decided to close St Asaph library on Fridays, despite the fact that more people than ever were using that service. Jenny has already mentioned the threat to rural and mobile library services. Without doubt, the Minister will remind us that local authorities are the main service managers of public and community libraries, but he will know that it is his responsibility, under the relevant Act, to superintend library services. As the chair of CyMAL's advisory body, he, with them, monitors activities through the Welsh public libraries standards framework, which benchmarks performance against the best of UK delivery.

Mae gwelliant 6 yn cyfeirio at fygythiadau i lyfrgelloedd. Er y gwaith da a wnaed eisoes gan CyMAL, er mai corff cymharol newydd yw hwnnw, mae gwaith ymchwil wedi datgelu bod nifer o'n llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus, a sefydlwyd tua 150 o flynyddoedd yn ôl fel prifysgolion y stryd, yn dal i fod yn dirywio'n sylweddol mewn llawer gormod o achosion. Nid oes ganddynt ddigon o lyfrau newydd ac nid ydynt ar agor ar amseroedd sy'n hwylus i'r cyhoedd, fel y gwelwyd eleni, ym mis Ionawr, pan benderfynodd Cyngor Sir Dinbych gau llyfrgell Llanelwy ar ddydd Gwener, er gwaethaf y ffaith bod mwy o bobl nag erioed yn defnyddio'r gwasanaeth hwnnw. Mae Jenny eisoes wedi sôn am y bygythiad i wasanaethau llyfrgelloedd gwledig a symudol. Heb os, bydd y Gweinidog yn ein hatgoffa mai awdurdodau lleol yw prif reolwyr gwasanaethau llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus a chymunedol, ond gŵyr mai ei gyfrifoldeb ef, o dan y Ddeddf berthnasol, yw goruchwylio gwasanaethau llyfrgelloedd. Fel cadeirydd corff cynghori CyMAL, mae ef, gyda hwy, yn monitro gweithgareddau drwy fframwaith safonau llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus Cymru, sy'n meincnodi perfformiad yn erbyn y ddarpariaeth orau yn y DU.

On amendment 7, research into the effects of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and its impact on local authority archive services was conducted and funded by CyMAL and the Society of Archivists last year. Alarming, 100 per cent of those surveyed reported poorly catalogued material, and even completely uncatalogued material, in their archives. One report revealed that three

O ran gwelliant 7, cafodd gwaith ymchwil i effeithiau Deddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000 a'i heffaith ar wasanaethau archif awdurdodau lleol ei wneud a'i ariannu gan CyMAL a Chymdeithas yr Archifwyr y llynedd. Yr hyn sy'n peri gofid yw bod pawb a holwyd wedi sôn bod deunydd wedi'i gatalogio'n wael, a hyd yn oed ddeunydd heb ei gatalogio o gwbl, yn eu harchifau.

quarters of the material was uncatalogued, due to a lack of investment by the parent body. That highlights the invisibility of archive services within the larger domains of local authorities. We all know that people are used to accessing information using Google, but they do not understand how much work goes on behind the scenes and is needed to index everything in libraries, museums and archives. That is the purpose of our amendment and that is why we must raise the profile of this work.

On our final amendment, concerning an examination of the benefits of setting up a national public records office within the National Library of Wales, from previous experience I suspect that the Minister—and, indeed, the First Minister, if he were here—will tell me that the creation of a Welsh public records office would be far too costly. I anticipate that because that is what they have been saying for the last three years, however, they might like to consider that Welsh political archives have existed at the national library in Aberystwyth since 1983 and that the National Archives at Kew has little to offer in the way of cultural or historical ties with Wales—the last exhibition to be held there that had anything to do with Wales was in 1961. Of the 530-odd staff employed at the National Archives at Kew, would the Minister care to tell me how many specifically work on Welsh public records? Finally, would he care to explain why National Archives staff repeatedly inform my constituents that they are unable to undertake searches on their behalf, but tell them that they would be most welcome to visit the National Archives at Kew to consult the records? I do not know about that being any kind of excellent service.

Lynne Neagle: Although public museums are, relatively speaking, quite a modern idea, these places of learning have become such an integral part of our understanding of history, culture and science that we cannot imagine a world without them. Although their important role as places of great learning conjures up images of the great museums—

Datgelodd un adroddiad fod tri chwarter y deunydd heb ei gatalogio, oherwydd diffyg buddsoddiad gan y rhiant gorff. Mae hynny'n tynnu sylw at y ffaith fod gwasanaethau archif o fewn prif barthau awdurdodau lleol mor anweledig. Gwyddom fod pobl yn gyfarwydd â chael gafael ar wybodaeth drwy ddefnyddio Google, ond nid ydynt yn deall faint o waith sy'n cael ei wneud y tu ôl i'r llenni a faint o waith sy'n angenrheidiol i fynegeio popeth mewn llyfrgelloedd, amgueddfeydd ac archifau. Dyna bwrpas ein gwelliant, a dyna pam mae'n rhaid inni godi proffil y gwaith hwn.

O ran ein gwelliant olaf, ynglŷn ag archwiliad o fanteision sefydlu swyddfa cofnodion cyhoeddus genedlaethol yn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru, o brofiad blaenorol tybiaf y bydd y Gweinidog—a'r Prif Weinidog hefyd, pe byddai yma—yn dweud wrthyf y byddai creu swyddfa cofnodion cyhoeddus ar gyfer Cymru lawer yn rhy gostus. Disgwyliaf hynny oherwydd dyna y maent wedi ei ddweud ers y tair blynedd diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, efallai yr hoffent ystyried bod archifau gwleidyddol Cymru yn bodoli yn y llyfrgell genedlaethol yn Aberystwyth er 1983, ac nad oes gan yr Archifau Cenedlaethol yn Kew lawer i'w gynnig o ran cysylltiadau diwylliannol na hanesyddol â Chymru—yn 1961 y cynhaliwyd yr arddangosfa ddiwethaf yno a oedd ag unrhyw gysylltiad â Chymru. O'r 530 o staff yn fras a gyflogir yn yr Archifau Cenedlaethol yn Kew, a wnaiff y Gweinidog ddweud wrthyf faint ohonynt sy'n gweithio'n benodol ar gofnodion cyhoeddus o Gymru? Yn olaf, a wnaiff egluro pam mae staff yr Archifau Cenedlaethol yn dweud wrth fy etholwyr i dro ar ôl tro na allant wneud chwiliadau ar eu rhan, ond bod croeso iddynt ymweld â'r Archifau Cenedlaethol yn Kew i weld y cofnodion yno? Nid wyf yn credu y gellir galw hynny'n wasanaeth ardderchog o gwbl.

Lynne Neagle: Er bod amgueddfeydd cyhoeddus yn syniad cymharol fodern yn gyffredinol, mae'r manau dysgu hyn wedi dod yn rhan mor annatod o'n dealltwriaeth o hanes, diwylliant a gwyddoniaeth fel na allwn ddychmygu byd hebddynt. Er bod eu rôl bwysig fel manau dysgu rhagorol yn creu darlun o'r amgueddfeydd mawr—Uffizi,

Uffizi, the Imperial War Museum or the Guggenheim—independent and local museums also offer an irreplaceable link with our past and help tell whole communities about why we are who we are. They also help children to see art forms for the first time, from impressionist painting to pottery. Museums and those responsible for running them therefore have a profound responsibility to the people that they serve. I am lucky, in my constituency of Torfaen, to have one of Wales's newest and most important museums in the Big Pit: National Coal Museum. It is a testament to the men and women who sacrificed so much to the industry, and its popularity proves why we need to better celebrate our industrial heritage.

Less lauded, but equally valuable to the local community, is Pontypool museum, of which I am fortunate enough to be a vice-president. The museum is hosting special events throughout May free to the public, thanks to Assembly funding through CyMAL. It has recently hosted an exhibition of a fine series of Picasso prints. CyMAL has also recently awarded an additional £6,500 to improve access to the museum, and the development of a lifelong learning suite is intended to further that ambition.

Despite the undoubted good work being undertaken thanks to CyMAL grants, issues have arisen in Pontypool and, I am sure, elsewhere, that suggest room for improvement. For example, greater flexibility in awarding grants for ongoing projects and staff costs would allow more security and continuity where other revenue streams have not delivered. In Pontypool, for example, CyMAL was unable to contribute to the upkeep of the existing education officer post, yet the museum could submit a bid for a new post having had to let the existing staff member go. Perhaps the Minister will consider introducing some common sense and flexibility here, in exceptional circumstances.

CyMAL is helping museums and libraries to address the problem of social exclusion in Wales, and I urge the Minister to develop this work further. Recent research suggests that

yr Amgueddfa Ryfel Ymerodrol neu'r Guggenheim—mae amgueddfeydd annibynnol a lleol hefyd yn cynnig cyswllt di-ail â'n gorffennol ac yn helpu dweud wrth gymunedau cyfan am ein hanes. Maent hefyd yn helpu plant i weld mathau o gelfyddyd am y tro cyntaf, o beintiadau'r argraffiadwyr i grochenwaith. Felly, mae gan amgueddfeydd a'r rheini sy'n gyfrifol am eu rhedeg gyfrifoldeb mawr tuag at y bobl y maent yn eu gwasanaethu. Yr wyf yn ffodus, yn fy etholaeth yn Nhor-faen, fod gennym un o amgueddfeydd pwysicaf a mwyaf newydd Cymru, sef y Pwll Mawr: Amgueddfa Lofaol Cymru. Mae'n dyst i'r dynion a'r merched a aberthodd gymaint i'r diwydiant, ac mae ei phoblogrwydd yn profi pam mae angen inni ddatlu ein treftadaeth ddiwydiannol yn well.

Amgueddfa sy'n cael llai o glod, ond sydd yr un mor werthfawr i'r gymuned leol, yw amgueddfa Pont-y-pŵl, ac yr wyf yn ddigon ffodus i fod yn is-lywydd arni. Mae'r amgueddfa'n cynnal digwyddiadau arbennig drwy gydol mis Mai am ddim i'r cyhoedd, diolch i arian y Cynulliad drwy CyMAL. Yn ddiweddar cynhaliodd arddangosfa o gyfres gain o brintiau Picasso. Rhoddwyd £6,500 ychwanegol iddi yn ddiweddar hefyd gan CyMAL i wella mynediad i'r amgueddfa, a bwriedir datblygu ystafell dysgu gydol oes er mwyn gwireddu'r uchelgais hwnnw.

Er y gwaith da diamheuol a wneir, diolch i grantiau CyMAL, mae problemau wedi codi ym Mhont-y-pŵl ac mewn mannau eraill, yr wyf yn siŵr, sy'n awgrymu bod lle i wella. Er enghraifft, byddai mwy o hyblygrwydd wrth ddyfarnu grantiau ar gyfer prosiectau parhaus a chostau staff yn sicrhau mwy o ddiogelwch a pharhad pan fydd ffrydiau refeniw eraill wedi methu. Ym Mhont-y-pŵl, er enghraifft, ni allai CyMAL barhau i gyfrannu at gost swydd bresennol y swyddog addysg, ond gallai'r amgueddfa gyflwyno cynnig am swydd newydd ar ôl gorfod gadael i'r aelod presennol o staff fynd. Efallai y bydd y Gweinidog yn ystyried defnyddio ychydig synnwyr cyffredin a hyblygrwydd yma, o dan amgylchiadau eithriadol.

Mae CyMAL yn helpu amgueddfeydd a llyfrgelloedd i fynd i'r afael â phroblem allgáu cymdeithasol yng Nghymru, ac anogaf y Gweinidog i ddatblygu'r gwaith hwn

museums, with support from other agencies, can provide the context and environment for active citizenship, such as developing confidence and self esteem and learning transferable skills. That ambition matches the arts agenda that the Minister has set out for Wales, and it reflects Labour's commitment to arts and culture for all. I hope that it is also reflected in the upcoming arts review.

Our history is a vital resource for communities in Wales, and we must therefore continue to help and develop independent museums and to maximise people's access to their history and culture.

Laura Anne Jones: The role of the free public library has been important in Wales over many decades, but at a time when, under this Government, we see the closure of local schools, rural post offices, surgeries and whatever else it is trying to close in rural communities, I beg the Minister that we do not see local archives, libraries and museums following the same trend.

Local libraries are important facilities, particularly for the less well-off, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Those who live in remote areas rely in particular on mobile libraries—I found them very useful when I was growing up. I was pleased to see this debate on the agenda today, and I hope that it will not be all talk, but that we will see some action on this. I ask the Government to put the right amount of money and more support into these local facilities, because they are vital to many people.

I am delighted by the initiative of free internet services being provided in libraries. That is a great service, and it shows that we are moving with the times. However, many people still prefer books, and I hope that this new service will not be provided at the expense of providing books.

ymhellach. Mae gwaith ymchwil yn ddiweddar yn awgrymu y gall amgueddfeydd, gyda chymorth gan asiantaethau eraill, ddarparu'r cyd-destun a'r amgylchedd ar gyfer dinasyddiaeth weithredol, fel datblygu hyder a hunan-barch a dysgu sgiliau trosglwyddadwy. Mae'r uchelgais hwnnw yn cyd-fynd â'r agenda ar gyfer y celfyddydau a osodwyd allan gan y Gweinidog ar gyfer Cymru, ac mae'n adlewyrchu ymrwymiad Llafur i'r celfyddydau a diwylliant i bawb. Gobeithio y caiff hynny ei adlewyrchu hefyd yn yr adolygiad arfaethedig o'r celfyddydau.

Mae ein hanes yn adnodd hollbwysig ar gyfer cymunedau yng Nghymru, ac felly rhaid inni barhau i helpu a datblygu amgueddfeydd annibynnol a sicrhau bod hanes a diwylliant mor hygyrch â phosibl i bobl.

Laura Anne Jones: Mae rôl y llyfrgell gyhoeddus am ddim wedi bod yn bwysig yng Nghymru ers degawdau, ond ar adeg pan welwn ysgolion lleol, swyddfeydd post gweledig a meddygfeydd yn cau o dan y Llywodraeth hon, a beth bynnag arall y mae'n ceisio'i gau mewn cymunedau gweledig, erfyniaf ar y Gweinidog i sicrhau nad fydd archifau, llyfrgelloedd ac amgueddfeydd lleol yn wynebu'r un dynged.

Mae llyfrgelloedd lleol yn gyfleusterau pwysig, yn enwedig i'r rhai sy'n llai cefnog, yr henoed, a phobl ag anableddau. Mae'r rhai sy'n byw mewn ardaloedd anghysbell yn dibynnu'n arbennig ar lyfrgelloedd symudol—gwelais eu bod yn ddefnyddiol iawn pan oeddwn i'n tyfu. Yr oeddwn yn falch o weld y ddadl hon ar yr agenda heddiw, a gobeithio nad siarad gwag yn unig fydd yma, ond y bydd gweithredu hefyd. Gofynnaf i'r Llywodraeth roi digon o arian a mwy o gymorth i'r cyfleusterau lleol hyn, oherwydd maent yn hollbwysig i nifer o bobl.

Yr wyf yn falch iawn bod gwasanaethau rhyngwyd am ddim yn cael eu darparu mewn llyfrgelloedd. Mae'n wasanaeth ardderchog, ac yn dangos ein bod yn symud ymlaen. Fodd bynnag, mae'n well gan lawer ddarllen llyfrau o hyd, a gobeithio na fydd y gwasanaeth newydd hwn yn cael ei ddarparu ar draul darparu llyfrau.

Today's libraries remain an essential service, and they contribute to the community, education, health and business life. With this in mind, I welcome amendment 6, calling on the Assembly Government to provide more stock in terms of books and, importantly, to ensure that our libraries are open at times that suit the public, so that people can access them even if they work during the day.

I agree with everything that Lynne Neagle just said about local museums: they are very important facilities. In my home town of Usk, we have the Usk Rural Life Museum, which is a vital educational tool that breeds respect in schoolchildren for the area, because they have a better knowledge, once they have been there, of the local area.

Minister, I ask you to protect our local communities by protecting these wonderful facilities, and to perhaps try to increase facilities in those communities that are not so well-off.

Leighton Andrews: I will focus on the use of archives and the recording of history by real people in real communities. In the post-war period, a considerable amount was done by historians to explore the popular history of Wales, as it industrialised and as the struggles for democracy and the representation of ordinary working people developed.

4.10 p.m.

In the 1970s and 1980s, historians such as Merfyn Jones, Hywel Francis, Dai Smith and Gwyn Alf Williams did much to popularise that history and to locate it at the centre of historical study in Wales. Alongside movements such as the History Workshop in the UK as a whole, we had organisations such as Llafur, the journal and the society for the study of Welsh labour history, which were supported in their beginnings by organisations such as the south Wales area of the National Union of Mineworkers. It led to developments such as the oral history recorded in South Wales Miners' Library.

History remains central to Wales, to south

Mae llyfrgelloedd heddiw yn darparu gwasanaeth hanfodol o hyd, ac yn cyfrannu at y gymuned, addysg, iechyd a bywyd busnes. O ystyried hyn, croesawaf welliant 6, sy'n galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i ddarparu mwy o lyfrau ac, yn bwysig, i sicrhau bod ein llyfrgelloedd ar agor ar adegau sy'n hwylus i'r cyhoedd, fel y gall pobl fynd yno hyd yn oed os ydynt yn gweithio yn ystod y dydd.

Cytunaf â phopeth y mae Lynne Neagle newydd ei ddweud am amgueddfeydd lleol: maent yn gyfleusterau pwysig iawn. Yn fy nhref enedigol, Brynbuga, mae gennym Amgueddfa Bywyd Gwledig Brynbuga, sy'n offeryn addysgol hanfodol i fagu parch ymysg plant ysgol at yr ardal, oherwydd mae ganddynt well gwybodaeth o'r ardal leol ar ôl bod yno.

Weinidog, gofynnaf ichi ddiogelu ein cymunedau lleol drwy ddiogelu'r cyfleusterau ardderchog hyn, ac efallai geisio cynyddu'r cyfleusterau yn y cymunedau hynny nad ydynt mor gyfoethog.

Leighton Andrews: Byddaf yn canolbwyntio ar ddefnyddio archifau a chofnodi hanes gan bobl go iawn mewn cymunedau go iawn. Yn y cyfnod ar ôl y rhyfel, gwnaeth haneswyr lawer i archwilio hanes poblogaidd Cymru, wrth i'r wlad ddiwydiannu ac wrth i'r ymgyrchoedd dros ddemocratiaeth a chynrychiolaeth pobl gyffredin o'r dosbarth gweithiol ddatblygu.

Yn y 1970au a'r 1980au, gwnaeth haneswyr megis Merfyn Jones, Hywel Francis, Dai Smith a Gwyn Alf Williams lawer o waith i boblogeiddio'r hanes hwnnw a'i osod yng nghanol astudiaethau hanesyddol yng Nghymru. Ochr yn ochr â symudiadau fel History Workshop yn y DU yn gyffredinol, yr oedd gennym sefydliadau fel Llafur, y cyfnodolyn a'r gymdeithas ar gyfer astudio hanes llafur yng Nghymru, a gafodd gefnogaeth wrth ddechrau gan sefydliadau fel Undeb Cenedlaethol y Glowyr yn y de. Arweiniodd hyn at ddatblygiadau fel yr hanes llafar a gofnodwyd yn Llyfrgell Glowyr De Cymru.

Mae hanes yn parhau'n ganolog i Gymru, i'r

Wales, and to the communities of the former coalfield in particular. You cannot tell the story of the making of Cardiff as the capital city, or of Cardiff bay, without reference to the history of the coalfields, and I hope that that will be reflected in the new Cardiff museum.

It is therefore hardly surprising that so many different historical activities are being undertaken, and so many different events being marked and explored. To give you some recent examples, in the Rhondda the Ark project has received £12,000 from the Heritage Lottery Fund for a DVD about the mining history of the Rhondda. Porth County Community School and Hafod Primary School have received Heritage Lottery Fund and Cadw funding for their pit to port mosaic, which is now on display at Trehafod railway station, and their pit to port sculpture, which is about to tour Wales. In its final year, the Welsh Development Agency funded a feasibility study for community uses of the Powerhouse building in Llwynypia, which played a central role in the Tonypany riots of 1910. Spectacle Theatre is looking at creating a community play about the 1910 riots for the forthcoming centenary. If we look at literature in its historical context, Rhondda authors such as Gwyn Thomas, Lewis Jones and Ron Berry are selling well in the first Library of Wales publications. Honno will shortly re-publish the autobiography of Rhondda Labour women's pioneer, Elizabeth Andrews—no relation.

The BBC has recently re-shown, 40 years on, Vincent Kane's film *The Long Street* on BBC2W, with a free showing in the Parc and Dare Theatre for Rhondda residents. The entertainer Mal Pope is writing a musical about the Rhondda boxer Tommy Farr. Last week, residents of Cwmparc marked the sixty-fifth anniversary of the bombing of their village during the second world war with a memorial designed by local children. The Cistercian Way marks the long-standing role in religious pilgrimage of St Mary's Church, Penrhys.

de a chymunedau'r hen feysydd glo yn benodol. Ni allwch adrodd hanes creu Caerdydd fel prifddinas, na bae Caerdydd, heb gyfeirio at hanes y meysydd glo, a gobeithio y caiff hynny ei adlewyrchu yn yr amgueddfa newydd yng Nghaerdydd.

Felly, nid yw'n syndod bod cynifer o weithgareddau hanesyddol gwahanol yn cael eu cynnal, a chynifer o ddiwyddiadau gwahanol yn cael eu nodi a'u harchwilio. I roi rhai enghreifftiau diweddar ichi, yn Rhondda cafodd prosiect Ark £12,000 gan Gronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri i lunio DVD am hanes glofaol y Rhondda. Mae Ysgol Gymunedol Sirol Porth ac Ysgol Gynradd Hafod wedi cael arian gan Gronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri a chan Cadw ar gyfer eu mosäig o'r pwll i'r porthladd, sydd bellach yn cael ei arddangos yng gorsaf reilffordd Trehafod, a'u cerflun o'r pwll i'r porthladd, sydd ar fin mynd ar daith o amgylch Cymru. Yn ystod ei flwyddyn olaf, ariannodd Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru astudiaeth ddichonoldeb o ddefnyddio adeilad y Pwerdy yn Llwynypia, a chwaraeodd ran ganolog yn nherfysgoedd Tonypany yn 1910, at ddibenion cymunedol. Mae Theatr Spectacle yn ystyried creu drama gymunedol am y terfysgoedd yn 1910 ar gyfer y canmlwyddiant sydd i ddod. O edrych ar lenyddiaeth yn ei chyd-destun hanesyddol, mae awduron o Ronda fel Gwyn Thomas, Lewis Jones a Ron Berry yn gwerthu'n dda yng nghyhoeddiadau cyntaf Llyfrgell Cymru. Bydd Honno maes o law yn ailgyhoeddi hunangofiant arloeswraig Llafur Rhondda ar ran merched, Elizabeth Andrews—dim perthynas.

Yn ddiweddar, mae'r BBC wedi ailddangos ffilm Vincent Kane *The Long Street* ar BBC2W, a wnaed 40 mlynedd yn ôl, gan ei dangos am ddim yn Theatr y Parc a'r Dâr i drigolion y Rhondda. Mae'r difyrwr Mal Pope yn ysgrifennu sioe gerdd am y paffiwr o'r Rhondda, Tommy Farr. Yr wythnos diwethaf, nododd trigolion Cwm-parc bum mlynedd a thrigain ers bomio eu pentref yn ystod yr ail ryfel byd gyda chofeb wedi'i chynllunio gan blant lleol. Mae'r Llwybr Sistersaidd yn nodi rôl hirsefydlog Eglwys y Santes Fair, Pen-rhys mewn pererindodau crefyddol.

There are dozens of individuals and many societies dedicated to the marking of Rhondda history, both communal and familial. In that context, I particularly wish to mention the late Haydn Shadbolt who did so much to ensure that the centenary of Rhondda transport was marked at the Rhondda heritage park two weeks ago. Haydn will be sadly missed by many of us. I also congratulate Rhondda Cynon Taf Country Borough Council on its online Rhondda heritage trail, which includes hundreds of digitised photographs, and which is supported by a grant from CyMAL.

In a globalised system, we see an upsurge of interest by people in their family and community histories. There has been a huge growth in family history, which has exploded since the arrival of the internet, not only in relation to public sites, such as that of the Public Record Office, but also private sites such as ancestry.co.uk and 1837online.com, using digitised materials from the census, and births, marriages and deaths.

Owen John Thomas: Do you agree that it would be a good idea if the census disks were put into local libraries, and not just at the large library in a town? It is not expensive to do, and they are materials from which people can learn a lot.

Leighton Andrews: I urge you to keep up with what is happening, Owen, because if you did you would understand that most of the records are now on the internet, and in local libraries such as mine in the Rhondda they are therefore available through the internet provision.

I regard these developments as positive and optimistic, and I also believe that in designing strategies for the archives of Wales, we should draw on the energy and interest of individuals and community organisations, which are at the forefront of recording and developing family history.

When the National Museums and Galleries of Wales held its consultation about its future vision, central among the subjects that people

Mae yna ddwsinau o unigolion a nifer o gymdeithasau sy'n dathlu hanes cymunedol a theuluol Rhondda. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, hoffwn sôn yn benodol am y diweddar Haydn Shadbolt, a wnaeth gymaint i sicrhau bod canmlwyddiant trafniadaeth Rhondda yn cael ei dathlu ym mharc treftadaeth Rhondda bythefnos yn ôl. Bydd colled fawr ar ôl Haydn. Hoffwn longyfarch Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf hefyd am lwybr treftadaeth ar-lein Rhondda, sy'n cynnwys cannoedd o ffotograffau digidol ac sy'n cael ei gefnogi gan grant gan CyMAL.

Mewn system fyd-eang, gwelwn gynnydd yn niddordeb pobl yn hanes eu teulu a'u cymuned. Gwelwyd cynnydd enfawr mewn hanes teuluol ers dyfodiad y rhynggrwyd, nid yn unig mewn perthynas â gwefannau cyhoeddus, fel gwefan y Swyddfa Cofnodion Cyhoeddus, ond hefyd gwefannau preifat fel ancestry.co.uk ac 1837online.com, sy'n defnyddio deunydd wedi'i ddigideiddio o'r cyfrifiad, a genedigaethau, priodasau a marwolaethau.

Owen John Thomas: A gytunwch y byddai'n syniad da rhoi disgiau'r cyfrifiad i lyfrgelloedd lleol, nid mewn llyfrgelloedd mawr mewn trefi'n unig? Ni fyddai'n gostus gwneud hynny, ac maent yn ddeunyddiau y gall pobl ddysgu llawer ohonynt.

Leighton Andrews: Fe'ch anogaf i gadw llygad ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd, Owen, oherwydd pe byddech yn gwneud hynny byddech yn deall bod y rhan fwyaf o'r cofnodion ar y rhynggrwyd bellach, ac mewn llyfrgelloedd lleol fel fy llyfrgell i yn Rhondda maent ar gael felly drwy ddarpariaeth y rhynggrwyd yno.

Yr wyf o'r farn bod y datblygiadau hyn yn gadarnhaol ac yn optimistaidd, a chredaf hefyd y dylem, wrth gynllunio strategaethau ar gyfer archifau Cymru, ddefnyddio egni a diddordeb unigolion a sefydliadau cymunedol sy'n arwain yn y gwaith o gofnodi a datblygu hanes teuluol.

Pan fu Amgueddfeydd ac Oriolau Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ymgynghori am eu gweledigaeth ar gyfer y dyfodol, un o'r prif

wanted to hear about were the history of working-class movements in Wales, and the lives of ordinary people, especially their domestic lives. My colleague Huw Lewis has rightly championed the cause of a people's history museum in Wales. As he says in his pamphlet, it would give people a vital sense of continuity and of their roots, allowing them to grow together in this emerging Wales. Amen to that.

We should turn that vision of a people's history museum into reality. We should explore how to create the museum from a number of different funding streams. We should seek to place Wales at the forefront of the digitisation industry, which is central to content development on the internet, starting with our own Welsh historic archives, which reside in so many record offices. We should work with the owners of photographic, audio and video archives, such as the BBC, ITV Wales and S4C, to get them to share their resources with us. We should look at the scope for partnership with potential commercial users of archive material, such as the family history websites that I mentioned, allowing them usage of archives under licence in return for digitisation funding. Above all, we should be working to ensure that this museum exists virtually as well as physically so that its contents, including our archives, can be accessed online as well as in person by the thousands out there who want them.

Val Lloyd: Local museums, archives and libraries have, in the recent past, struggled to attract the interest of younger generations. They were often viewed as uninteresting and even dull, but not any more, and their current role in community life should not be underestimated. They can provide a unique insight into local history and traditions, and libraries are a valuable source of information and advice.

Local museums and libraries in Swansea are leading the way in turning their traditional image around and have developed a range of services that aim to reach out to

bethau yr oedd pobl am glywed amdanynt oedd hanes symudiadau'r dosbarth gweithiol yng Nghymru, a bywyd pobl gyffredin, yn enwedig eu bywyd yn y cartref. Mae fy nghyd-Aelod Huw Lewis wedi ymgyrchu dros gael amgueddfa hanes pobl yng Nghymru, yn gywir ddigon. Fel y dywed yn ei bamffled, byddai'n rhoi syniad hanfodol o barhad i bobl, a syniad o'u gwreiddiau, i ganiatau iddynt dyfu gyda'i gilydd yn y Gymru hon sy'n datblygu. Amen i hynny.

Dylem wireddu'r weledigaeth honno o gael amgueddfa hanes pobl. Dylem archwilio sut i greu'r amgueddfa gan ddefnyddio nifer o ffrydiau ariannu gwahanol. Dylem geisio sicrhau bod Cymru ar y blaen yn y diwydiant digideiddio, sy'n ganolog i'r broses o ddatblygu cynnwys ar y rhyngwrwd. Dylem ddechrau gyda'n harchifau hanesyddol ein hunain yng Nghymru, sydd i'w cael mewn cynifer o swyddfeydd cofnodion. Dylem weithio gyda pherchnogion archifau ffotograffig, sain a fideo, fel y BBC, ITV Wales ac S4C, i'w cymell i rannu eu hadnoddau gyda ni. Dylem edrych ar y cyfle i lunio partneriaeth gyda defnyddwyr masnachol posibl deunydd archif, fel gwefannau hanes teuluol y soniais amdanynt, gan ganiatau iddynt ddefnyddio archifau o dan drwydded yn gyfnewid am arian digideiddio. Yn bennaf oll, dylem fod yn gweithio i sicrhau bod yr amgueddfa hon ar gael ar ffurf rithwir yn ogystal â'r ffisegol fel y gellir cael mynediad i'w chynnwys, gan gynnwys ein harchifau, ar-lein yn ogystal ag yn bersonol gan y miloedd o bobl sydd am eu cael.

Val Lloyd: Mae amgueddfeydd lleol, archifau a llyfrgelloedd yn y gorffennol wedi bod yn brwydro i ddenu diddordeb y to iau. Y farn amdanynt yn aml oedd nad oeddynt yn ddiddorol a'u bod yn ddiflas hyd yn oed, ond nid felly mwyach, ac ni ddylid diystyru eu rôl bresennol ym mywyd cymunedau. Gallant gynnig cipolwg unigryw i hanes a thraddodiadau lleol, ac mae llyfrgelloedd yn ffynhonnell werthfawr o wybodaeth a chynghor.

Mae amgueddfeydd a llyfrgelloedd lleol yn Abertawe yn dangos y ffordd ymlaen drwy drawsnewid eu delwedd draddodiadol a datblygu amrywiaeth o wasanaethau gyda'r

schoolchildren and young people. The National Waterfront Museum has a superb variety of hands-on activities but, equally, local museums have much to offer. The Foresight education service is run across Swansea Museum, the Glynn Vivian Art Gallery and Plantasia and aims to bring the museums closer to schools and to make them more accessible to young audiences. There are practical schemes on offer and young people are encouraged to develop their critical awareness through first-hand experience of art and craft. Community projects also encourage participation from all parts of the city. The service also produces several excellent publications. The Egypt centre in the University of Wales Swansea also offers hands-on activities and has an excellent schools programme that addresses most parts of the national curriculum.

Libraries across Swansea are also bringing their services up to date in making them more interactive, thus building up their strength as a valued information point. If you have tried to get in at certain critical times of the week, you will understand how this is happening. The Swansea virtual library allows users to ask questions online, through the 'Ask a librarian' and 'Ask Cymru' services. The latter is an excellent research service for all kinds of information about Wales and is particularly useful for school or other projects. The virtual library also offers an internet guide, which directs you to websites where useful information on topics such as benefits and pensions can be found.

Libraries in Swansea are trying to get children involved in reading and writing activities from a young age. The increased interest in the internet and computer-based activities means that children and young people read less and less, which has an effect on literacy. Libraries across the city have developed an excellent strategy to turn the trend around. They are running word-search competitions, creative-writing workshops and so on, where authors are on hand to inspire young people to write stories or poems. There

nod o gyrraedd plant ysgol a phobl ifanc. Mae gan Amgueddfa Genedlaethol y Glannau amrywiaeth ragorol o weithgarwch ymarferol, ond, yn yr un modd, mae gan amgueddfeydd lleol lawer i'w gynnig hefyd. Caiff gwasanaeth addysg Foresight ei gynnal ar y cyd rhwng Amgueddfa Abertawe, Oriol Gelf Glynn Vivian a Plantasia, a'r nod yw dod â'r amgueddfeydd yn nes at yr ysgolion a'u gwneud yn fwy cyfleus i gynulleidfaoedd ifanc. Caiff cynlluniau ymarferol eu cynnig, ac anogir pobl ifanc i ddatblygu eu hymwybyddiaeth feirniadol drwy brofi celf a chrefft yn uniongyrchol. Mae prosiectau cymunedol hefyd yn annog cyfranogiad o bob rhan o'r ddinas. Mae'r gwasanaeth hefyd yn cynhyrchu nifer o gyhoeddiadau gwych. Mae canolfan yr Aifft ym Mhrifysgol Cymru Abertawe hefyd yn cynnig gweithgarwch ymarferol, a rhaglen wych i ysgolion sy'n delio â'r rhan fwyaf o'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol.

Mae llyfrgelloedd ledled Abertawe hefyd yn diweddarau eu gwasanaethau drwy eu gwneud yn fwy rhyngweithiol, a thrwy hynny eu hatgyfnerthu fel man gwybodaeth gwerthfawr. Os ydych wedi ceisio cael mynediad ar rai adegau arbennig o'r wythnos, byddwch yn deall sut mae hyn yn digwydd. Mae llyfrgell rithwir Abertawe yn galluogi defnyddwyr i ofyn cwestiynau ar-lein, drwy'r gwasanaethau 'Ask a librarian' ac 'Ask Cymru'. Gwasanaeth ymchwil ardderchog yw'r olaf ar gyfer pob math o wybodaeth am Gymru, ac mae'n arbennig o ddefnyddiol ar gyfer prosiectau ysgol neu brosiectau eraill. Mae'r llyfrgell rithwir hefyd yn cynnig canllaw i'r rhyngwyd, sy'n eich cyfeirio at wefannau lle y gellir dod o hyd i wybodaeth ddefnyddiol am bynciau megis budd-daliadau a phensiynau.

Mae llyfrgelloedd yn Abertawe yn ceisio annog plant i gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau darllen ac ysgrifennu yn ifanc. Mae'r diddordeb cynyddol yn y rhyngwyd a gweithgareddau cyfrifiadurol yn golygu bod plant a phobl ifanc yn darllen llai a llai, ac mae hynny'n effeithio ar eu llythrennedd. Mae llyfrgelloedd ar draws y ddinas wedi datblygu strategaeth ardderchog i wyrdroi'r duedd hon. Byddant yn cynnal cystadlaethau chwilaer, gweithdai ysgrifennu creadigol ac ati, lle mae awduron wrth law i

are also teenage reading groups and a Bookstart club for younger children and toddlers. All these innovative services take account of the changing needs and interests of local communities and affirm educational and cultural roles within community life.

Denise Idris Jones: As the Assembly Member for Conwy, I am fortunate to have two art galleries and two museums in my constituency. Those galleries and museums play important educational and cultural roles in community life. As we have heard this afternoon, funding can be difficult but I am pleased to say that the Oriol Mostyn art gallery in Llandudno will this week receive positive news about lottery funding for an extension. The curator, Martin Barlow, is looking forward to this development. It will allow the gallery to hold larger-scale exhibitions and more than one exhibition at a time. That will give younger artists who do not have sufficient pieces to fill the main gallery section an opportunity to display their work. Already, Oriol Mostyn runs educational, community work projects alongside Tŷ Hapus in Llandudno for young people aged between 4 and 18 but more flexibility in the size of rooms will provide extra space, enabling the local young people to meet on site.

The Royal Cambrian Gallery in Conwy is a major attraction and it recently exhibited Kyffin Williams's works. The artist himself was well enough to be present and to talk about his paintings. The exhibition was introduced by the celebrity artist, Rolf Harris, whose wife has connections with the area, and it was a real treat. The academy, which is funded by the Assembly, regularly sponsors artists to work with young people in schools, through a programme called Artists in Schools. I know that this work is enjoyed by the pupils. This, along with the museum in Bangor, means that Conwy is a significant cultural centre in north Wales. I hope that the Assembly can continue the investment to allow further growth and development.

ysbrydoli pobl ifanc i ysgrifennu storïau a cherddi. Mae yna grwpiau darllen i bobl yn eu harddegau hefyd, a chlwb Dechrau Da i blant iau a phlant bach. Mae'r holl wasanaethau arloesol hyn yn cymryd i ystyriaeth anghenion a diddordebau cymunedau lleol sy'n newid ac yn cadarnhau rôl addysg a diwylliant ym mywyd y gymuned.

Denise Idris Jones: Fel Aelod y Cynulliad dros Gonwy, yr wyf yn ffodus fod gennyf ddwy oriel gelf a dwy amgueddfa yn fy etholaeth. Mae i'r orielau a'r amgueddfeydd hynny ran bwysig yn addysgol ac yn ddiwylliannol ym mywyd y gymuned. Fel y clywsom y prynhawn yma, gall fod yn anodd eu hariannu, ond yr wyf yn falch dweud y bydd Oriol Mostyn yn Llandudno yn cael newyddion da yr wythnos hon am arian loteri ar gyfer estyniad. Mae'r curadur, Martin Barlow, yn edrych ymlaen at y datblygiad hwn. Bydd yn galluogi'r oriel i gynnal arddangosfeydd mwy, a mwy nag un arddangosfa ar y tro. Bydd hynny'n gyfle i artistiaid iau nad oes ganddynt ddigon o waith i lenwi'r brif oriel ddangos eu gwaith. Eisoed, mae Oriol Mostyn yn cynnal prosiectau gwaith cymunedol addysgol gyda Tŷ Hapus yn Llandudno ar gyfer pobl ifanc rhwng 4 a 18 oed, ond bydd mwy o hyblygrwydd ym maint yr ystafelloedd yn rhoi mwy o ofod, gan alluogi pobl ifanc i gyfarfod ar y safle.

Mae'r Oriol Frenhinol Gymreig yng Nghonwy yn atyniad o bwys, ac yn ddiweddar cynhaliwyd arddangosfa yno o waith Kyffin Williams. Yr oedd yr artist ei hun yn ddigon iach i fod yn bresennol ac i siarad am ei ddarluniau. Cyflwynwyd yr arddangosfa gan yr artist enwog, Rolf Harris, sydd â chysylltiadau â'r ardal drwy ei wraig, ac yr oedd yn ddigwyddiad pleserus iawn. Mae'r academi, sy'n cael ei hariannu gan y Cynulliad, yn noddi artistiaid yn rheolaidd i weithio gyda phobl ifanc mewn ysgolion, drwy raglen a elwir yn Artistiaid mewn Ysgolion. Gwn fod disgyblion yn mwynhau'r gwaith hwn. Mae hyn, ynghyd â'r amgueddfa ym Mangor, yn golygu bod Conwy yn ganolfan ddiwylliannol bwysig yn y gogledd. Gobeithio y gall y Cynulliad barhau i fuddsoddi er mwyn hwyluso twf a datblygiad pellach.

4.20 p.m.

Irene James: A sense of pride in their history inspires the people of Islwyn. The campaign for the restoration of Newbridge Memo has attracted national attention. The work of the Risca Historical Society and Oxford House is keeping local history alive. I cannot commend their efforts enough. They continue to promote local history and culture despite a sustained deficit in funding, which has characterised funding for the arts, cultural history and the preservation of our historical environment across south Wales. Without more innovative and strategic use of resources, the heritage of the south Wales Valleys—including historic buildings, socialist history, the industrial foundation, musical heritage, the history of the miners' eisteddfod, and the unique historical contribution to Welsh culture—is in danger of being permanently under-represented in the story of Wales.

Historical records of the miners' libraries, welfare halls, workingmen's clubs and other signposts of our history that rest within them are in decline. Founded and funded through union contributions for the benefit of the whole community, these institutions have declined in parallel with heavy industry across Wales. As well as signposts of our history, which richly deserve to be acknowledged with the proper funding, they could be a part of a living history and a catalyst for community regeneration.

Diminishing funding for organisations such as the coal industry social welfare organisation, which was once solely funded from miners' contributions and which funded coalfield community activities, has left the south Wales Valleys unable to mitigate the increasing decline of indigenous cultural awareness in our communities.

Archived resources could drive better representation of local history in communities across coalfield areas. The South Wales Miners' Library in Swansea, which houses an extensive south Wales coalfield collection and coalfield web materials, is an excellent resource which

Irene James: Mae ymdeimlad o falchder yn eu hanes yn ysbrydoli pobl Islwyn. Mae'r ymgyrch dros adfer y Memo yn Nhrecelyn wedi denu sylw cenedlaethol. Mae gwaith Cymdeithas Hanesyddol Rhisga ac Oxford House yn cadw hanes lleol yn fyw. Ni allaf or-ganmol eu hymdrechion. Maent yn parhau i hyrwyddo hanes a diwylliant lleol er gwaethaf diffyg ariannol, rhywbeth sydd wedi bod yn nodweddiadol o faes ariannu'r celfyddydau, hanes diwylliannol a chadw ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol ledled y de. Heb ddefnyddio adnoddau'n fwy arloesol a strategol, mae perygl na chaiff etifeddiaeth Cymoedd y de—gan gynnwys adeiladau hanesyddol, hanes sosialaidd, y sylfaen ddiwydiannol, etifeddiaeth gerddorol, hanes eisteddfod y glowyr, a'r cyfraniad unigryw i ddiwylliant Cymru—gynrychiolaeth deilwng yn hanes Cymru.

Mae cofnodion hanesyddol sydd ynddynt o lyfrgelloedd y glowyr, neuaddau lles, clybiau gweithwyr ac arwyddbyst eraill o'n hanes, yn dirywio. Cafodd y sefydliadau hyn eu sefydlu a'u hariannu drwy gyfraniadau gan yr undebau er lles y gymuned gyfan, ac maent wedi dirywio fel y diwydiant trwm ar draws Cymru. Yn ogystal â gweithredu fel arwyddbyst o'n hanes, sy'n haeddu cael eu cydnabod drwy eu hariannu'n briodol, gallent hefyd fod yn rhan o hanes byw ac yn sbardun i adfywio cymunedol.

Mae lleihad mewn cyllid ar gyfer sefydliadau megis sefydliad lles cymdeithasol y diwydiant glo, a ariannid ar un adeg yn gyfan gwbl drwy gyfraniadau'r glowyr ac a fyddai'n ariannu gweithgareddau'r cymunedau glofaol, wedi golygu na all Cymoedd y de leddfu'r dirywiad cynyddol mewn ymwybyddiaeth ddiwylliannol frodorol yn ein cymunedau.

Byddai adnoddau archif yn gallu cynnig gwell cynrychiolaeth o hanes lleol mewn cymunedau ar hyd a lled yr ardaloedd glofaol. Mae Llyfrgell Glowyr De Cymru yn Abertawe, sy'n gartref i gasgliad helaeth yn ymwneud â maes glo y de, a deunyddiau gwe ar y maes glo, yn adnodd ardderchog a allai

could spur greater recognition of local history, in a more natural way.

The campaign for a museum of people's history in south Wales to celebrate the history of the working classes in Wales, in addition to a showcase of our history, may well be the catalyst which drives greater acknowledgement and, more significantly, greater strategic resources to better represent our history in the Valleys, and our future.

John Griffiths: It is very pleasing for me to be able to take part in this debate and recognise the impressive achievements of the Newport library service and its museums. Newport library service has been recognised by the Welsh Assembly Government as a high achiever. As was mentioned earlier by Alun, and as I said in my intervention when Jenny was speaking, Newport library service has achieved 21 out of the 23 standards set by the Welsh Assembly Government, which represented the highest performance by any local authority in Wales. Good things are happening in Newport. I believe that that is important, as it is about extending learning, leisure and cultural opportunities. If we all look back at our own lives, we will remember how library services presented opportunities, expanded horizons, and gave us an eye-opening experience of the world. It is a service that is greatly valued by communities for very good reason.

So, I am pleased to be able to acknowledge the high standards and the great improvement achieved by Newport library service and to acknowledge the fact that this is done in partnership with relevant organisations in the city, in close consultation with the public and with strong monitoring of performance. There are ambitious targets and close monitoring of improvements and service delivery. With that approach, the achievements that we have seen to date will be built upon and further impressive improvements will take place.

I will mention some of the ways in which that has been done. We have a books-to-home scheme in Newport, which means that those people who are unable to get to the libraries

ysgogi mwy o ymwybyddiaeth o hanes lleol, mewn ffordd fwy naturiol.

Efallai mai'r ymgyrch dros amgueddfa hanes pobl de Cymru i ddathlu hanes y dosbarth gweithiol yng Nghymru, yn ogystal â bod yn arddangosfa o'n hanes, fydd y sbardun a fydd yn ysgogi mwy o gydnabyddiaeth, ac yn bwysicach na hynny yn ysgogi mwy o adnoddau strategol i gynrychioli ein hanes yn y Cymoedd, a'n dyfodol, yn well.

John Griffiths: Mae'n bleser i mi gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon a chydabod yr hyn mae gwasanaeth llyfrgell ac amgueddfeydd Casnewydd wedi ei wneud. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi cydnabod gwasanaeth llyfrgell Casnewydd fel un sy'n llwyddo'n fawr. Fel y soniodd Alun yn gynharach, ac fel y dywedais yn fy ymyriad pan oedd Jenny yn siarad, mae gwasanaeth llyfrgell Casnewydd wedi bodloni 21 o'r 23 o safonau a osododd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Hwnnw oedd y perfformiad uchaf gan unrhyw awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru. Mae pethau da yn digwydd yng Nghasnewydd. Credaf fod hynny'n bwysig, gan ei fod yn ymwneud ag ehangu cyfleoedd dysgu, hamdden a chyfleoedd diwylliannol. Pe bai pob un ohonom yn edrych yn ôl ar ein bywydau, byddwn yn cofio sut yr oedd y gwasanaethau llyfrgell yn rhoi cyfleoedd inni, gan ymestyn ein gorwelion a rhoi cyfle inni brofi'r byd o'r newydd. Mae hefyd yn wasanaeth a gaiff ei werthfawrogi'n fawr gan gymunedau, am reswm da iawn.

Felly, mae'n bleser gennyf gydnabod y safonau uchel a'r gwelliant mawr y mae gwasanaeth llyfrgell Casnewydd wedi eu cyflawni, a chydabod mai mewn partneriaeth â'r sefydliadau perthnasol yn y ddinas yr oedd hyn yn bosibl, drwy ymgynghori â'r cyhoedd a monitro perfformiad yn gadarn. Mae yna dargedau uchelgeisiol a gwaith monitro craff o'r gwelliannau a'r ddarpariaeth gwasanaeth. Gyda'r dull hwnnw, caiff yr hyn a gyflawnwyd hyd yn hyn ei ddatblygu ac fe welwn welliannau trawiadol eraill.

Cyfeiriaf at rai o'r ffyrdd y mae hynny wedi ei wneud. Mae gennym gynllun llyfrau-i'ch-cartref yng Nghasnewydd, sy'n golygu y caiff llyfrau, CDs a DVDs eu cludo i gartrefi

can get books, CDs and DVDs delivered to their homes. There is a library links project, which means that mobile libraries park in public places, which is very innovative; for example, some books are provided in a local pub. It is a very popular scheme that is set to expand. There is also a spread the word project, which is a week-long celebration of reading and writing. That is closely allied to children and young people services, promoting library services to those young people.

So, the library service is clearly achieving great things. Furthermore, Newport's central museum, along with others, has been recognised by the Welsh Assembly Government and by CyMAL and its accreditation scheme. So, in conclusion, it is fair to say that it is crystal clear that Newport City Council, its officers and councillors, and all those involved in the library and museum service are working very hard to take these services forward. They are doing so impressively, raising standards and enhancing opportunities and quality of life for local communities. I am very pleased to be able to stand here today and recognise that achievement and to have had this opportunity to thank those people for all their hard work in providing these very important improvements and opportunities for local communities.

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh): Jenny Randerson's amendment 1 represented a very thoughtful contribution, talking about the Cardiff museum. I know that many residents of the capital city would like to see that. There appears to be some progress in train. I share Leighton Andrew's view that the contribution of the Valleys to our capital city should be fully recognised in any museum.

John Griffiths was right to point out the excellent progress made in Newport, which offers many examples of good progress on many fronts. I am not sure whether or not Newport is entitled to a *Blue Peter* badge for its efforts, John, but it already has plenty of ships.

pobl na allant fynd i lyfrgelloedd i nôl llyfrau. Mae yna brosiect cyswllt llyfrgell, sy'n golygu bod faniau llyfrgell yn parcio mewn mannau cyhoeddus, sy'n gam arloesol iawn; er enghraifft, darperir rhai llyfrau mewn tafarn leol. Mae'n gynllun poblogaidd iawn sydd ar fin ehangu. Mae yna brosiect lledaenu'r gair hefyd, sef wythnos gyfan o ddatllu darllen ac ysgrifennu. Mae gan hwnnw gysylltiad agos â gwasanaethau i blant a phobl ifanc, i hyrwyddo gwasanaethau llyfrgell i'r bobl ifanc hynny.

Felly, mae'n amlwg fod y gwasanaeth llyfrgell yn gwneud pethau da. Yn ogystal, mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a CyMAL a'i chynllun achredu wedi cydnabod amgueddfa ganolog Casnewydd, ynghyd ag eraill. Felly, i gloi, mae'n deg dweud ei bod yn hollol amlwg fod Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd, ei swyddogion a'i chynghorwyr, a phawb sy'n rhan o'r gwasanaeth llyfrgell ac amgueddfeydd, yn gweithio'n galed iawn i ddatblygu'r gwasanaethau hyn. Maent yn gwneud hyn mewn modd rhagorol, gan godi safonau a gwella cyfleoedd ac ansawdd bywyd i gymunedau lleol. Yr wyf yn falch iawn i allu sefyll yma heddiw a chydnabod y cyflawniad hwnnw, ac i gael y cyfle hwn i ddiolch i'r bobl hynny am eu gwaith caled wrth ddarparu'r gwelliannau a'r cyfleoedd pwysig hyn i gymunedau lleol.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh): Yr oedd gwelliant 1 gan Jenny Randerson yn gyfraniad meddylgar iawn, gan ymdrin ag amgueddfa Caerdydd. Gwn yr hoffai nifer o drigolion y brifddinas weld hynny. Ymddengys fod ychydig gynnydd wedi ei wneud. Cytunaf â barn Leighton Andrews y dylid cydnabod cyfraniad y Cymoedd i'n prifddinas yn llawn mewn unrhyw amgueddfa.

Yr oedd John Griffiths yn iawn i nodi'r cynnydd ardderchog a wnaethpwyd yng Nghasnewydd, sy'n cynnig nifer o enghreifftiau o gynnydd da ar lawer agwedd. Nid wyf yn siŵr a yw Casnewydd yn haeddu bathodyn *Blue Peter* am ei hymdrechion, John, ond mae ganddi ddigon o longau eisoes.

Laura Anne Jones talked about a mass closure programme. There is no mass closure programme around these services in Wales. Indeed, there has been substantial development funding and substantial investment. I am glad that you recognised, Laura, that the universal and free provision of internet access is very popular around Wales. It is good to see everyone from schoolchildren to senior citizens using those services—from local history societies to workers from other parts of the EU in Wales e-mailing home for free.

Many Members made contributions of one sort or another in relation to budgets. Of course, we are coming up to the start of another budget planning round. Members will have opportunities in committees to make their budgetary priorities, but I ask opposition Members in this year's budget planning round not to vote again for a series of cuts to culture expenditure.

Online services were also mentioned. We live in a world where the internet is dominated by the likes of Amazon.com and people will not use second-rate services. Where documents are physically located becomes ever less important with the development of scanning and distribution across the internet.

4.30 p.m.

I want to be clear about roles—it is the role of the Assembly Government and CyMAL and my role, as Minister and CyMAL, and it is my role, as Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport, to provide leadership to the sector and to provide developmental funding to the sector. As an Assembly Government, we cannot assume core funding for every library, archive and museum in Wales. We simply do not have the resources to do that. As well as having discretionary powers in many of these areas, local authorities have statutory responsibility in terms of libraries.

The Conservatives talked about a funding crisis in higher education. There is no funding crisis in higher education. I would ask you to be careful in throwing such

Siaradodd Laura Anne Jones am raglen o gau ar raddfa fawr. Nid oes rhaglen o'r fath yn ymwneud â'r gwasanaethau hyn yng Nghymru. Yn wir, yr hyn a welwyd oedd arian datblygu sylweddol a buddsoddi sylweddol. Yr wyf yn falch ichi gydnabod, Laura, fod darparu mynediad am ddim i'r rhyngwyd i bawb yn boblogaidd ledled Cymru. Mae'n beth da gweld pawb, o blant ysgol i bobl hŷn, yn defnyddio'r gwasanaethau hynny—o gymdeithasau hanes lleol, i bobl o rannau eraill o'r UE sy'n gweithio yng Nghymru ac yn anfon negeseuon e-bost gartref am ddim.

Cyfeiriodd nifer o'r Aelodau at gyllidebau o ryw fath neu'i gilydd. Yr ydym, wrth gwrs, ar fin cychwyn ar gylch cynllunio cyllideb arall. Caiff yr Aelodau gyfle yn eu pwyllgorau i gyflwyno'u blaenoriaethau cyllidebol, ond gofynnaf i Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau beidio â phleidleisio eto yng nghylch cynllunio cyllideb eleni dros gyfres o doriadau yn y gwariant ar ddiwylliant.

Soniwyd hefyd am wasanaethau ar-lein. Yr ydym yn byw mewn byd lle mae cwmnïau fel Amazon.com yn rheoli'r rhyngwyd a lle na fydd pobl am ddefnyddio gwasanaethau eilradd. Mae lleoliad ffisegol dogfennau yn mynd yn llai a llai pwysig wrth i'r gallu i sganio a dosbarthu ar draws y rhyngwyd ddatblygu.

Yr wyf am fod yn glir o ran rolau—rôl Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a CyMAL, a'm rôl i, fel Gweinidog a CyMAL, a'm rôl, fel Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, i roi arweiniad i'r sector a darparu arian datblygu i'r sector. Fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ni allwn ddod yn gyfrifol am gyllid craidd i bob llyfrgell, archifdy ac amgueddfa yng Nghymru. Yn syml, nid oes gennym yr adnoddau i wneud hynny. Yn ogystal â chael pwerau dewisol mewn nifer o'r meysydd hyn, mae gan awdurdodau lleol gyfrifoldeb statudol o ran llyfrgelloedd.

Soniodd y Ceidwadwyr am argyfwng ariannu mewn addysg uwch. Nid oes argyfwng ariannu mewn addysg uwch. Gofynnaf ichi fod yn ofalus wrth wneud cyhuddiadau o'r

accusations around.

Lisa Francis: You mentioned how the internet has grown and the effect that that is having. However, it is clearly having a serious impact on librarians. If you cannot fulfil your Government's Reaching Higher-Reaching Wider agenda—and it is your job to supervise the library framework standards at the end of the day, as you have just said—you must accept that this is something that you, as Minister with responsibility for Culture, should be concerned about.

Alun Pugh: We look carefully to all sorts of developments in library services. There are many good examples of developmental practice in libraries. We are seeing libraries in higher education institutions, public libraries, and our national library working together in a way that was inconceivable a number of years ago.

Val Lloyd and Lynne Neagle talked about the complementarity between national museums and local museum collections. Again, we are working hard to achieve that, and the way that we are structuring our grant programmes increasingly allows some of the national treasures from the national collections to be shown in good environmental circumstances and with good levels of security in all parts of Wales.

Denise Idris Jones pointed out some of the treats that are available in Conwy, just across the road from my Clwyd West constituency. Oriol Mostyn and the Royal Cambrian Gallery are different institutions that have a track record in providing some first-rate work. It was good to hear that Kyffin Williams, one of our great painters, is enjoying better health at present. Personally, I am a great fan of his work.

Leighton Andrews powerfully advocated Labour history, and that the writing of history is too important to be left solely to the professionals. It is important that ordinary voices are heard. The digitisation projects that we are funding will preserve many of these first-hand accounts.

fath.

Lisa Francis: Yr oeddech yn sôn am y ffordd y mae'r rhyngrwyd wedi tyfu a'r effaith a gaiff. Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg yn cael effaith ddifrifol ar lyfrgellwyr. Os na allwch gyflawni eich agenda eich Llywodraeth Ymestyn yn Uwch - Ymestyn yn Ehangach—a'ch cyfrifoldeb chi yw goruchwyllo safonau'r fframwaith llyfrgelloedd yn y pen draw, fel yr ydych newydd ddweud—rhaid ichi dderbyn bod hyn yn rhywbeth y dylech chi, fel Gweinidog gyda chyfrifoldeb dros Ddiwylliant, fod yn pryderu amdano.

Alun Pugh: Byddwn yn edrych yn ofalus ar bob math o ddatblygiadau mewn gwasanaethau llyfrgelloedd. Mae nifer o enghreifftiau da o arfer datblygiadol mewn llyfrgelloedd. Gwelwn lyfrgelloedd mewn sefydliadau addysg uwch, llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus a'n llyfrgell genedlaethol yn cydweithio mewn ffordd a fyddai wedi bod yn annimadwy nifer o flynyddoedd yn ôl.

Soniodd Val Lloyd a Lynne Neagle am y ffordd y gall casgliadau amgueddfeydd cenedlaethol ac amgueddfeydd lleol ategu ei gilydd. Eto, yr ydym yn gweithio'n galed tuag at gyflawni hynny, ac mae'r modd yr ydym yn strwythuro ein rhaglenni grant yn ei gwneud yn fwyfwy posibl arddangos rhai o'r trysorau cenedlaethol o'r casgliadau cenedlaethol mewn amgylchiadau amgylcheddol da a chyda lefelau diogelwch da ym mhob rhan o Gymru.

Tynnodd Denise Idris Jones sylw at rai o'r pethau da sydd ar gael yng Nghonwy, ar draws y ffordd i'm hetholaeth i, Gorllewin Clwyd. Mae Oriol Mostyn a'r Oriol Frenhinol Gymreig yn sefydliadau gwahanol sydd ag enw da am ddarparu gwaith o'r safon uchaf. Yr oedd yn dda clywed bod Kyffin Williams, un o'n harlunwyr mawr, mewn gwell hwyliau ar hyn o bryd. Yn bersonol, yr wyf yn edmygydd mawr o'i waith.

Yr oedd Leighton Andrews yn eiriolwr grymus ar ran hanes Llafur, a'r syniad bod ysgrifennu hanes yn rhy bwysig i'w adael i bobl broffesiynol yn unig. Mae'n bwysig clywed lleisiau pobl gyffredin. Bydd y prosiectau digideiddio a ariannwn yn diogelu nifer o'r adroddiadau hyn o lygad y ffynnon.

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

Alun Pugh: I will say just one thing to Owen John Thomas. He talked about census lists. Many of these materials are now available online. I speak from personal experience of the special thrill in seeing a digitised census record of your great-grandfather as a boy. That original census record is now available online, and I will make sure that my officials get in touch with you so that you can also trace your family tree.

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

Alun Pugh: Dywedaf un peth wrth Owen John Thomas. Soniodd am restrau cyfrifiad. Mae llawer o'r deunyddiau hyn ar gael ar-lein erbyn hyn. Siaradaf o brofiad o'r cyffro arbennig o weld cofnod cyfrifiad wedi'i ddigideiddio o'ch hen dad-cu yn fachgen. Mae'r cofnod cyfrifiad gwreiddiol hwnnw bellach ar gael ar-lein, a gwnaf yn siŵr y bydd fy swyddogion yn cysylltu â chi fel y gallwch olrhain eich achau.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 1: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 13, Ymatal 11, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 2: For 13, Abstain 11, Against 28.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Cairns, Alun

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary

Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 3: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise

Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 4: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 5: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 23, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
 Amendment 6: For 23, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 7: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 8: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 8: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val

Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

Motion (NDM3017): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM3017): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. affirms the important educational and cultural roles of local museum, archive and library services in community life;

1. yn cadarnhau swyddogaeth addysgiadol a diwylliannol gwasanaethau amgueddfeydd, archifau a llyfrgelloedd lleol ym mywyd y gymuned;

2. notes the development of strategic partnerships by key stakeholders to deliver improved services for all users;

2. yn nodi datblygu partneriaethau strategol gan randdeiliaid allweddol er mwyn darparu gwell gwasanaethau i bob defnyddiwr;

3. notes the Welsh Assembly Government's support for innovative services which extend access to the rich cultural heritage of Wales.

3. yn nodi cefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i wasanaethau arloesol er mwyn i fwy o bobl allu manteisio ar dreftadaeth ddiwylliannol gyfoethog Cymru.

Cynnig (NDM3017): O blaid 44, Ymatal 8, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM3017): For 44, Abstain 8, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary

Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Glyn
 Francis, Lisa
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Dadl am Adroddiad Blynyddol y Pwyllgor ar Safonau Ymddygiad a Chynnig i ddiwygio'r Cod Ymddygiad ar gyfer Aelodau'r Cynulliad, a Chynnig i Ddiwygio Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 4

Debate on the Annual Report of the Committee on Standards of Conduct and Motion to revise the Code of Conduct for Assembly Members, and Motion to Approve Changes to Standing Order No. 4

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

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cynigir trafod y ddau eitem nesaf gyda'i gilydd, oni bai bod Aelod yn gwrthwynebu. Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiad.

Kirsty Williams: I propose that:

Kirsty Williams: Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. *in accordance with Standing Order 6.6 and 16.1, notes the Annual Report of the Committee on Standards of Conduct 2005, which was laid in the Table Office on 28 April 2006; and*

1. *yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 6.6 ac 16.1, yn nodi Adroddiad Blynyddol y Pwyllgor ar Safonau Ymddygiad 2005, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Ebrill 2006; a*

2. *adopts the revised code of conduct for Assembly Members, which was laid in the Table Office on 28 April 2006. (NDM3019)*

2. *yn mabwysiadu'r cod ymddygiad diwygiedig ar gyfer Aelodau'r Cynulliad, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Ebrill*

2006. (NDM3019)

I propose that:

the National Assembly acting under section 46(6) of the Government of Wales Act 1998 and Standing Order 37:

1. considers the report of the Business Committee, which was laid in the Table Office on 28 April 2006; and

2. approves the amendments to Standing Order No. 4 and the amendments to the Guidance on the Registration and Declaration of Members' Interests, set out in the report of the Business Committee. (NDM3018)

The Committee on Standards of Conduct is required to present an annual report to the Assembly on the complaints against Members that have been referred to it, on the action that it has taken to deal with those complaints and on its conclusions. This debate allows the committee to present its conclusions on these matters, and provides an opportunity for a more general debate on the standards of conduct of Assembly Members. The debate also provides the opportunity to consider a number of changes to Standing Orders that the committee has considered, as well as proposals to revise the code of conduct for Assembly Members. I will talk about those in more detail later, but, first, I wish to concentrate on the committee's annual report.

I wish to thank my colleagues on the committee for their hard work and continued co-operation during the period covered by this report. It has not all been plain sailing, and their support is much appreciated. I also wish to thank the secretariat, both past and present, for its support and hard work during a year that saw much of the work reviewed by the committee over the past few years come to fruition. I am also grateful for the help that it has given me as Chair.

The main purpose of this report is to advise the Assembly on complaints against Members. A breakdown of all the complaints

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu'n unol ag adran 46(6) Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 a Rheol Sefydlog 37:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Ionawr 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo'r gwelliannau i Reol Sefydlog Rhif 4 a'r gwelliannau i'r Canllawiau ar Gofrestru a Datgan Buddiant gan Aelodau, fel y'u nodir yn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes. (NDM3018)

Disgwylir i'r Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad gyflwyno adroddiad blynyddol i'r Cynulliad am y cwynion yn erbyn Aelodau a gyfeiriwyd ato, am y camau a gymerodd i fynd i'r afael â'r cwynion hynny ac am ei gasgliadau. Mae'r ddadl hon yn galluogi'r pwyllgor i gyflwyno'i gasgliadau ar y materion hyn, ac mae'n gyfle am ddadl fwy cyffredinol ar safonau ymddygiad Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Mae'r ddadl hefyd yn gyfle i ystyried nifer o addasiadau i'r Rheolau Sefydlog a ystyriwyd gan y pwyllgor, yn ogystal â chynigion i ddiwygio'r cod ymddygiad ar gyfer Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Soniaf am y rheini'n fanylach maes o law, ond yn gyntaf dymunaf ganolbwyntio ar adroddiad blynyddol y pwyllgor.

Dymunaf ddiolch i'm cyd-Aelodau ar y pwyllgor am eu gwaith caled a'u cydweithrediad parhaus yn ystod cyfnod yr adroddiad hwn. Ni fu'n hawdd o gwbl, a gwerthfawrogir eu cefnogaeth yn fawr. Hoffwn ddiolch hefyd i'r ysgrifenyddiaeth, ysgrifenyddiaeth y gorffennol a'r un bresennol, am ei chymorth a'i gwaith caled yn ystod blwyddyn pan wireddwyd llawer o'r gwaith a adolygwyd gan y pwyllgor dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf. Yr wyf hefyd yn ddiolchgar am y cymorth a gefais i fel Cadeirydd.

Prif bwrpas yr adroddiad hwn yw rhoi gwybod i'r Cynulliad am gwynion yn erbyn Aelodau. Mae dadansoddiad o'r holl gwynion

investigated, including those that did not reach the committee, is appended to the report. During the period covered by this report, nine complaints were investigated. Of these, eight were dismissed by the Commissioner for Standards and only one complaint was referred to the committee. This complaint was unanimously dismissed, and the committee's report relating to it was laid before the Assembly on 7 December 2005.

The complaint that was referred to the committee was the first to be considered under the new procedure for dealing with complaints against Assembly Members, which was endorsed in Plenary last year. The committee believes that the new complaints procedure is fairer and more open and transparent, and offers a far more robust basis for the consideration of complaints. However, the committee is keen to ensure that the procedure continues to evolve, so that we can learn lessons from our own experience of dealing with complaints and are able to adopt best practice from other democratic institutions. By doing this, we hope to ensure that all involved, regardless of the outcome of any complaint, will feel that they have been treated openly, fairly and with honesty and integrity.

4.40 p.m.

Although the committee's consideration of complaints is often what attracts most interest, the committee's work is not primarily to deal with complaints. Our work programme over the last few years has prioritised three significant areas: the review of standard procedures in the Assembly; freemasonry; and the future role of the independent adviser. Last year, 2005, saw most of this work come to fruition.

The committee has continued to consider and, where appropriate, has taken steps to implement, the recommendations made by Diana Woodhouse in her review of the Assembly's standards procedures. These include the amendments to Standing Order No. 4 and the guidance on the registration and declaration of Members' interests that are before the Assembly today. These changes

a archwiliwyd, gan gynnwys y rhai na chyraeddodd y pwyllgor, wedi'i gysylltu wrth yr adroddiad. Yn ystod cyfnod yr adroddiad hwn, archwiliwyd naw cwyn. O'r rhain, gwrthodwyd wyth gan y Comisiynydd Safonau a dim ond un gŵyn a gyfeiriwyd at y pwyllgor. Gwrthodwyd y gŵyn honno'n unfrydol, a chyflwynwyd adroddiad y pwyllgor ynglŷn â hi gerbron y Cynulliad ar 7 Rhagfyr 2005.

Y gŵyn a gyfeiriwyd at y pwyllgor oedd yr un gyntaf i gael ei hystyried o dan y drefn newydd ar gyfer ymdrin â chwynion yn erbyn Aelodau'r Cynulliad, a gymeradwywyd yn y Cyfarfod Llawn y llynedd. Cred y pwyllgor fod y drefn gwyno newydd yn decach ac yn fwy agored ac eglur, a'i bod yn sail lawer cadarnach ar gyfer ystyried cwynion. Fodd bynnag, mae'r pwyllgor yn awyddus i sicrhau bod y drefn yn datblygu o hyd, fel y gallwn ddysgu gwersi o'n profiad ein hunain o ymdrin â chwynion a mabwysiadu'r arfer gorau gan sefydliadau democrataidd eraill. Drwy wneud hyn, gobeithiwn sicrhau bod pawb sy'n rhan o'r drefn, beth bynnag fydd canlyniad unrhyw gŵyn, yn teimlo iddynt gael eu trin yn agored, yn deg a chyda gonestrwydd a chywirdeb.

Er mai ystyriaeth y pwyllgor o gwynion yn aml yw'r hyn sy'n denu'r diddordeb mwyaf, nid ymdrin â chwynion yw gwaith pennaf y pwyllgor. Mae ein rhaglen waith dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf wedi blaenoriaethu tri maes arwyddocaol: adolygu'r gweithdrefnau safonau yn y Cynulliad; seiryddiaeth rydd; a rôl yr ymgynghorydd annibynnol yn y dyfodol. Y llynedd, yn 2005, gwelwyd y rhan fwyaf o'r gwaith hwnnw'n dwyn ffrwyth.

Mae'r pwyllgor wedi parhau i ystyried, ac os oedd hynny'n briodol mae wedi cymryd camau i weithredu'r argymhellion a wnaed gan Diana Woodhouse yn ei hadolygiad o weithdrefnau safonau'r Cynulliad. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys diwygio Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 4 a'r canllawiau ar gofrestru a datgan buddiannau'r Aelodau sydd gerbron y Cynulliad heddiw. Bwriedir i'r newidiadau

are intended to clarify and simplify registration requirements for Members, to avoid the need for repeated amendments to the register, and, most importantly, to make the registration process even more open and transparent to people in Wales. I commend these changes to you.

Members will recall that a new Standing Order—Standing Order No. 38—was adopted by the Assembly last April, which requires Members to record their membership of any private club or society where membership is invited by selection. This replaced the earlier requirement for Members to record membership of the Freemasons. This provision has been in place for over 12 months, and experience during this time has shown that the problems feared by Members do not seem to have materialised. All entries are published alongside the register of Members' interests and are available for public inspection. However, the record of societies, unfortunately, has attracted little attention from members of the public. Entries to the record have been limited. Those entries that have been received range from memberships of Rotary clubs, to membership of graduate societies; no-one has recorded membership of the Freemasons.

On issues around the code of conduct, one of the first Woodhouse recommendations to be implemented was that requiring the production of a code of conduct for Assembly Members that brought together several pieces of guidance and protocol into one, coherent document. It is now over two years since that new code was approved by the Assembly, and some revisions are necessary to reflect consequential changes arising from decisions made in the Assembly since the code was first approved. Members are invited to consider proposed revisions to the code of conduct, as set out in the motion before us today.

Members will note that, as well as those consequential changes, the committee is recommending two further important changes to the code, which are: to prohibit the lobbying of the members of the Committee on Standards of Conduct in a manner calculated or intended to influence their consideration of a complaint; and to require

hyn egluro a symleiddio'r gofynion cofrestru i Aelodau, i osgoi'r angen am addasu'r gofrestr o hyd, ac yn bwysicaf oll, i wneud y broses gofrestru hyd yn oed yn fwy agored ac eglur i bobl Cymru. Cymeradwyaf yr addasiadau hyn ichi.

Bydd Aelodau'n cofio i Reol Sefydlog newydd—Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 38—gael ei mabwysiadu gan y Cynulliad ym mis Ebrill y llynedd, sy'n gofyn i Aelodau gofnodi eu haelodaeth o unrhyw glwb neu gymdeithas breifat lle y gwahoddir aelodaeth drwy ddedol. Yr oedd hyn yn disodli'r gofyniad cynharach i Aelodau gofnodi aelodaeth o'r Seiri Rhyddion. Bu'r ddarpariaeth hon mewn grym ers dros 12 mis, a dengys y profiad yn ystod y cyfnod hwn nad oedd y problemau a ofnid gan Aelodau wedi ymddangos. Cyhoeddir pob cofnod ochr yn ochr â'r gofrestr o fuddiannau'r Aelodau, ac maent ar gael i'w harchwilio gan y cyhoedd. Fodd bynnag, ychydig iawn o sylw gan y cyhoedd, yn anffodus, a roddwyd i'r cofnod o gymdeithasau. Prin fu'r cofnodion a wnaed. Mae'r cofnodion a dderbyniwyd yn amrywio o aelodaeth o glybiau Rotary i aelodaeth o gymdeithasau i raddedigion; ni chofnodwyd aelodaeth o'r Seiri Rhyddion gan neb.

O ran y cod ymddygiad, un o argymhellion cyntaf Woodhouse i'w weithredu oedd yr angen i greu cod ymddygiad ar gyfer Aelodau'r Cynulliad i ddod â nifer o ganllawiau a phrotocolau ynghyd yn un ddogfen gydlynol. Mae dwy flynedd wedi mynd heibio ers i'r cod newydd hwnnw gael ei gymeradwyo gan y Cynulliad, ac mae rhai addasiadau'n angenrheidiol i adlewyrchu newidiadau yn sgîl penderfyniadau a wnaed yn y Cynulliad ers cymeradwyo'r cod gyntaf. Gwahoddir Aelodau i ystyried yr addasiadau a gynigir yn y cod ymddygiad, fel y'u gosodir yn y cynnig o'n blaenau heddiw.

Bydd Aelodau'n sylwi, yn ogystal â'r newidiadau dilynol hynny, fod y pwyllgor yn argymhell dau newid pwysig arall yn y cod, sef: gwahardd llobio aelodau'r Pwyllgor ar Safonau Ymddygiad mewn modd bwriadol neu a fwriedir i ddylanwadu ar eu hystyriaeth o gŵyn; a gofyniad i Aelodau gydweithredu ag archwiliad gan y comisiynydd safonau.

Members to co-operate with an investigation by the standards commissioner. Both these revisions aim to bring the Assembly's code into line with that of other UK legislatures.

In a committee such as ours, it is vital that Members work together, putting aside party politics. This non-partisan approach needs to be evident not only when dealing with complaints, but in the committee's more general work. I am confident that the Committee on Standards of Conduct will continue to adopt this approach in all aspects of its work. The committee and its members continue to build up expertise and experience in this field, and we very much look forward to the third Assembly. I am sure that the committee has much to offer and will be well placed to advise on certain areas, particularly the establishment of the new Standing Orders and the direct impact that they will have on the standards regime in the new Assembly, following next year's elections.

The number and outcome of complaints made against Members, and evidence from the standards commissioner, has led the committee to conclude that there seems to be few grounds for concern about Members' ethical standards. The committee report, however, makes the important point—and this has become traditional on these occasions—that we must guard against complacency. To that end, the committee has asked the commissioner, as part of his ongoing review of our procedures, and working with Members and others, to build up existing ethical standards and to continue to develop a standards culture in the Assembly. This has been advanced greatly by the appointment of Richard Penn, by the Assembly's endorsement of Mr Penn's appointment last year as our commissioner, and by some of the changes that he has made, including the publication of a website that gives Members direct access to the commissioner and his reports to the Committee on Standards of Conduct. I take this opportunity, on behalf of the committee and the Assembly, to thank Richard Penn for his work.

I am grateful for the time that the Assembly

Nod y ddau newid hyn yw gwneud cod y Cynulliad yn debyg i god seneddau eraill y DU.

Mewn pwyllgor megis ein pwyllgor ni, mae'n hanfodol i Aelodau'n cydweithio, gan roi gwleidyddiaeth plaid o'r neilltu. Nid wrth ymdrin â chwynion yn unig y mae angen i'r ymagwedd amhleidiol hon fod yn amlwg, ond yng ngwaith mwy cyffredinol y pwyllgor. Yr wyf yn hyderus y bydd y Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad yn parhau i weithredu felly ym mhob agwedd ar ei waith. Mae'r pwyllgor a'i aelodau yn parhau i ddatblygu arbenigedd a phrofiad yn y maes hwn, ac edrychwn ymlaen yn fawr at y trydydd Cynulliad. Yr wyf yn siŵr fod gan y pwyllgor lawer i'w gynnig a'i fod mewn sefyllfa dda i roi cyngor ar feysydd penodol, yn arbennig sefydlu Rheolau Sefydlog newydd a'r effaith uniongyrchol y byddant yn ei gael ar y gyfundrefn safonau yn y Cynulliad newydd, yn dilyn etholiadau'r flwyddyn nesaf.

Mae nifer a chanlyniad y cwynion a wnaed yn erbyn Aelodau, a'r dystiolaeth gan y comisiynydd safonau, wedi arwain y pwyllgor i ddod i'r casgliad nad oes llawer o reswm dros bryderu am safonau moesegol Aelodau. Mae adroddiad y pwyllgor, fodd bynnag, yn gwneud pwynt pwysig—ac mae hyn yn draddodiadol ar achlysuron o'r fath—sef bod yn rhaid inni wyllo rhag bod yn hunanfodlon. I'r perwyl hwn, gofynnodd y pwyllgor i'r comisiynydd, fel rhan o'i adolygiad parhaus o'n gweithdrefnau, a chan gydweithio ag Aelodau ac eraill, adeiladu ar y safonau moesegol presennol a pharhau i ddatblygu diwylliant o safonau yn y Cynulliad. Rhoddwyd cryn hwb i hyn eisoes drwy benodi Richard Penn, gan gefnogaeth y Cynulliad i benodiad Mr Penn y llynedd fel ein comisiynydd, a chan rhai o'r newidiadau a wnaed ganddo, gan gynnwys cyhoeddi gwefan sy'n rhoi cyswllt uniongyrchol â'r comisiynydd i'r Aelodau ac i'w adroddiadau i'r Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad. Achubaf ar y cyfle hwn, ar ran y pwyllgor a'r Cynulliad, i ddiolch i Richard Penn am ei waith.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am yr amser a roddwyd

has given today to hear about the work of the Committee on Standards of Conduct. I suspect that it is a committee that most Members would like to have little to do with, rather than more, but the committee's work is important.

Alun Cairns: I am grateful for the opportunity to contribute to this debate. In the first instance, I congratulate Kirsty on her first visit back to the Assembly since the birth of her new baby. Secondly, it is important to recognise the role of the Committee on Standards of Conduct, the role that Kirsty plays as Chair of the committee, and the exemplary way in which the committee conducts its work in a non-partisan way.

I want to highlight a principle that I have underlined in previous debates and use a case that was investigated this year as an example. That principle is that some members of the public, whatever their motivation, can use the process which can result in an assumption that the person who is being investigated is guilty until proven innocent. I have been part of an investigation by the committee on more than one occasion, so I feel for anyone who has been investigated. I know the pressure and anxiety that that causes and how the media interprets it. Therefore, it is important that investigations are conducted swiftly and that the pressures on the individual are taken into account.

The case this year related to an Assembly Member who had sought to defend the interests of constituents with regard to a medical centre that was charging higher rates than the normal telephone charges. That is a legitimate action for any Assembly Member to take, but some of those responsible who worked at that medical practice, or were related to it, made a complaint against the conduct of the Assembly Member, and so an investigation was conducted. I want to question whether that investigation should have taken as long as it took, and whether it should have been dismissed after a preliminary investigation.

Having spoken to a number of Assembly Members—not members of the Committee on Standards of Conduct, obviously—I found that the general view was quite plainly that

gan y Cynulliad heddiw i glywed am waith y Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad. Tybiaf ei fod yn bwyllgor y byddai'r rhan fwyaf o Aelodau yn awyddus i beidio ag ymwneud ag ef, pe bai modd, ond mae gwaith y pwyllgor yn bwysig.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Yn gyntaf, hoffwn longyfarch Kirsty ar ei hymweliad cyntaf â'r Cynulliad ers geni ei baban newydd. Yn ail, mae'n bwysig cydnabod rôl y Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad, rôl Kirsty fel Cadeirydd y pwyllgor, a'r ffordd glodwiw y mae'r pwyllgor yn gwneud ei waith mewn ffordd amhleidiol.

Hoffwn dynnu sylw at egwyddor yr wyf wedi ei hamlinellu mewn dadleuon blaenorol a defnyddio fel enghraifft achos yr ymchwiliwyd iddo eleni. Yr egwyddor honno yw y gall rhai aelodau o'r cyhoedd, beth bynnag fo'u cymhelliant, ddefnyddio'r broses a all olygu tybied bod y sawl yr ymchwiler iddo yn euog nes profi ei fod yn ddiueog. Bùm yn rhan o ymchwiliad gan y pwyllgor ar fwy nag un achlysur, felly, galalf gydymdeimlo ag unrhyw un sy'n destun ymchwiliad. Gwn am y pwysau a'r pryder y mae hynny'n ei achosi a'r ffordd y mae'r cyfryngau'n ei ddehongli. Felly, mae'n bwysig cynnal ymchwiliadau'n gyflym ac ystyried y pwysau ar yr unigolyn.

Yr oedd a wnelo'r achos eleni ag Aelod Cynulliad a geisiodd amddiffyn buddiannau etholwyr o ran canolfan feddygol a oedd yn codi cyfraddau uwch na'r taliadau ffôn arferol. Mae hwnnw'n gam gweithredu dilys i unrhyw Aelod Cynulliad ei gymryd, ond gwnaed cwyn gan rai o'r bobl a oedd yn gyfrifol am hynny ac a oedd yn gweithio yn y practis meddygol hwnnw, neu a oedd yn ymwneud ag ef, yn erbyn ymddygiad yr Aelod Cynulliad, ac felly cynhaliwyd ymchwiliad. Yr wyf am gwestiynu a ddylai'r ymchwiliad hwnnw fod wedi cymryd mor hir ag y gwnaeth, ac a ddylid bod wedi ei wrthod ar ôl ymchwiliad rhagarweiniol.

Ar ôl siarad â nifer o Aelodau'r Cynulliad—nid aelodau'r Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad, yn amlwg—gwelais mai'r farn gyffredinol oedd bod gan Aelodau yr hawl i wneud rhai

Members reserve the right to make some uncomfortable comments on occasion in the interests of constituents, but if a member of the public makes a complaint against them and they end up before the Committee on Standards of Conduct, it would be an abuse of procedure to have to go through a months-long investigation, no doubt at considerable cost to the Assembly, when it is quite obvious what the outcome would be and that that sort of case should be dismissed. In that respect, I ask whether the Commissioner for Standards, in his new role, can exercise judgment in dismissing what could be seen as frivolous complaints to save the pressures placed on any one Assembly Member when going through the full, formal investigation that the committee is duty bound to undertake if a matter has been referred to it.

My second point relates to the change in Standing Orders. I ask the Chair of the committee whether consideration has been given to the implication of paragraph 21 of the report of the Business Committee, which refers to the regular revaluation of shareholdings. I do not happen to be in this position, but there may be Assembly Members who have large numbers of shareholdings, and if they have to provide an accurate estimate of the value of their shareholdings, they will need to employ a stockbroker or an accountant and so there could well be a cost implication to a regular revision of that holding that the Assembly may wish to consider.

Kirsty Williams: I thank Alun for his comments. Alun will be aware—and perhaps I should have touched upon this in my opening remarks—that the complaints procedure has changed. One of the changes that was implemented was, hopefully, to achieve what you have just highlighted. The new procedure allows for greater autonomy for the commissioner in sifting and managing complaints.

4.50 p.m.

Indeed, the complaints procedure will now allow complaints on relatively minor matters or where the facts are not in dispute to be dealt with by the commissioner alone, more quickly and without the need for a formal

sylwadau anodd ar adegau er lles etholwyr, ond os bydd aelod o'r cyhoedd yn gwneud cwyn yn eu herbyn a hwythau yn y pen draw yn ymddangos gerbron y Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad, byddai cynnal ymchwiliad sy'n para am fisoedd yn camddefnyddio'r weithdrefn, gan beri i'r Cynulliad dynnu costau sylweddol yn sicr, a hithau'n hollol amlwg beth fyddai'r canlyniad ac y dylid gwrthod y math hwnnw o achos. Yn hynny o beth, gofynnaf a all y Comisiynydd Safonau, yn ei rôl newydd, arfer doethineb a gwrthod cwynion y gellid eu hystyried yn rhai gwamal, i osgoi rhoi pwysau ar unrhyw un Aelod Cynulliad pan fydd yn destun ymchwiliad ffurfiol llawn y mae'n rhaid i'r pwyllgor ei gynnal os cyfeirir mater ato.

Mae a wnelo fy ail bwynt â'r newid yn y Rheolau Sefydlog. Gofynnaf i Gadeirydd y pwyllgor a ystyriwyd goblygiad paragraff 21 o adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes, sy'n cyfeirio at y broses o ailbriso cyfranddaliadau'n rheolaidd. Nid wyf yn digwydd bod yn y sefyllfa honno, ond efallai fod gan nifer o Aelodau'r Cynulliad lawer o gyfranddaliadau, ac os bydd yn rhaid iddynt roi amcangyfrif cywir o werth eu cyfranddaliadau, bydd angen iddynt gyflogi brocer stoc neu gyfrifydd. Felly, gallai'r broses o adolygu'r daliad hwnnw'n rheolaidd dynnu costau y gallai'r Cynulliad fod yn awyddus i'w hystyried.

Kirsty Williams: Diolch i Alun am ei sylwadau. Bydd Alun yn ymwybodol—ac efallai y dylwn fod wedi sôn am hyn yn fy sylwadau agoriadol—fod y weithdrefn gwyno wedi newid. Un o'r newidiadau a weithredwyd oedd cyflawni'r hyn yr ydych newydd dynnu sylw ato, gobeithio. Mae'r weithdrefn newydd yn rhoi mwy o annibyniaeth i'r comisiynydd wrth ddioli a rheoli cwynion.

Yn wir, bydd y weithdrefn gwyno erbyn hyn yn galluogi'r comisiynydd i ymdrin â chwynion am faterion cymharol ddibwys neu lle nad oes dadlau ynghylch y ffeithiau, ar ei ben ei hun, ynghynt a heb fod angen

investigation. Therefore, the new procedure takes on board your concerns and allows the commissioner a greater amount of flexibility. It was one of the issues highlighted in the Woodhouse review. Perhaps it has taken us a little longer to change the complaints procedure to take that on board, but that is certainly in place now.

I should also point out that it is not for the committee to decide which complaints come before it—that is why we employ the Commissioner for Standards. It is his role to decide whether a case should be referred to the committee, and only then can the committee consider the case brought before it. I think that that is appropriate. It would not be appropriate for the committee to decide whether to consider every individual complaint, so that is why we have a commissioner. He makes that value judgment on whether a case should come before us, and we then have to consider the case on the merits of the evidence brought before us. As we have seen, of all the complaints made in the period covered by this report, only one came before the committee.

Alun Cairns: I am grateful to Kirsty Williams for her statements, which have been exceptionally helpful. Kirsty, if several cases are referred to the committee and they are dismissed all the time, do you feel that the commissioner should perhaps reconsider the sorts of cases that he refers? In my experience, having studied the referrals made to the committee, I have found that the vast majority of them were dismissed. Perhaps that should form part of guidance to the commissioner about the sort of attitude that the committee takes to the cases referred.

Kirsty Williams: As I said, Alun, it is very difficult for us to make a value judgment on which cases come before us and which do not, as we are not informed of the cases that have been dismissed. They are not even brought to our attention. The commissioner deals with those on his own. That is why we have a Commissioner for Standards, that is why that person underwent a vigorous selection procedure, and that is why his appointment—or perhaps, in future, her appointment—was ratified by the Assembly.

ymchwiliad ffurfiol. Felly, mae'r weithdrefn newydd yn ystyried eich pryderon ac yn rhoi mwy o hyblygrwydd i'r comisiynydd. Dyna un o'r materion y tynnwyd sylw ato yn adolygiad Woodhouse. Efallai ei bod wedi cymryd fymryn yn hirach inni newid y weithdrefn gwyno i ystyried hynny, ond mae hynny'n bendant ar waith bellach.

Dylwn hefyd dynnu sylw at y ffaith nad y pwyllgor ddylai benderfynu pa gwynion a ddaw ger ei fron—dyna pam y cyflogwyd y Comisiynydd Safonau. Ei rôl ef yw penderfynu a ddylid cyfeirio achos at y pwyllgor, a'r pryd hwnnw'n unig y gall y pwyllgor ystyried yr achos ger ei fron. Credaf fod hynny'n briodol. Ni fyddai'n briodol i'r pwyllgor benderfynu a ddylid ystyried pob cwyn unigol, felly, dyna pam mae gennym gomisiynydd. Ef sy'n penderfynu a ddylai achos ddod ger ein bron, a ni wedyn sy'n gorfod ystyried yr achos yn ôl haeddiant y dystiolaeth a gyflwynir inni. Fel y gwelsom, o blith yr holl gwynion a wnaed yn ystod cyfnod yr adroddiad hwn, dim ond un a ddaeth gerbron y pwyllgor.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Kirsty Williams am ei datganiadau, sydd wedi bod yn hynod ddefnyddiol. Kirsty, os cyfeirir nifer o achosion at y pwyllgor a'u bod yn cael eu gwrthod bob tro, a ddylai'r comisiynydd, yn eich barn chi, ailystyried y mathau o achosion y bydd yn eu cyfeirio? O'm profiad i, ar ôl astudio'r achosion a gyfeiriwyd at y pwyllgor, yr wyf wedi gweld bod y mwyafrif helaeth wedi eu gwrthod. Efallai y dylai hynny fod yn rhan o'r canllaw i'r comisiynydd ynglŷn â'r math o agwedd y mae'r pwyllgor yn ei harddel at yr achosion a gyfeirir ato.

Kirsty Williams: Fel y dywedais, Alun, mae'n anodd iawn inni benderfynu pa achosion a ddylai ddod ger ein bron a pha rai na ddylent, gan na chawn wybod am yr achosion a wrthodwyd. Ni chânt eu dwyn i'n sylw hyd yn oed. Y comisiynydd sy'n ymdrin â'r rheini ar ei ben ei hun. Dyna pam mae gennym Gomisiynydd Safonau, dyna pam yr aeth drwy weithdrefn ddethol lem, a dyna pam y bu i'r Cynulliad ddilysu ei benodiad—neu efallai, yn y dyfodol, ei phenodiad. Rhaid inni ymddiried yn y person hwnnw i

We must then give our trust to that person to apply the rules as he or she sees fit. We have a code of conduct, and a list of rules by which we are supposed to abide. Using those, he makes a judgment about whether a case should come before the committee, and I believe strongly that we must take that on trust, and then make a judgment on the case that comes before us. The number and nature of complaints that come forward are out of our control.

You mentioned the time taken on this particular investigation, and the committee is due to look at how the new complaints procedure is working. If we find that there are concerns about the time taken to deal with complaints, I am sure that we will take steps to address that problem.

You also referred to the new rules regarding shares. I do not recall the committee considering whether there would be an additional cost to Members, but I would point out that Members need get this valuation only once a year, and I do not consider that to be an excessive requirement of Members. I am not familiar with how much a stockbroker would charge for such a duty, but I am sure that if a Member has so many stocks for the broker to look at, he or she can well afford the fees.

gymhwyso'r rheolau fel y gwêl yn dda. Mae gennym god ymddygiad, a rhestr o reolau y mae'n rhaid inni gydymffurfio â hwy. Drwy ddefnyddio'r rheini, mae'n penderfynu a ddylai achos ddod gerbron y pwyllgor, a chredaf yn gryf fod yn rhaid inni ymddiried yn hynny ac yna lunio barn ar yr achos a ddaw ger ein bron. Mae nifer a natur y cwynion a gyflwynir wedi mynd y tu hwnt i'n rheolaeth.

Soniecch am yr amser a gymerwyd ar yr ymchwiliad penodol hwn, ac mae'r pwyllgor yn bwriadu edrych ar y ffordd y mae'r weithdrefn gwyno newydd yn gweithio. Os gwelwn fod pryderon ynghylch yr amser a gymerir i ymdrin â chwynion, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwn yn cymryd camau i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem honno.

Cyfeiriecch hefyd at y rheolau newydd ar gyfranddaliadau. Nid wyf yn cofio bod y pwyllgor wedi ystyried a fyddai cost ychwanegol i Aelodau, ond dywedaf mai unwaith y flwyddyn yn unig y mae angen i Aelodau gael y prisiad hwn, ac nid wyf yn ystyried bod hynny'n ofyniad rhy feichus ar Aelodau. Nid wyf yn gyfarwydd â faint y byddai brocer stoc yn ei godi am ddyletswydd o'r fath, ond yr wyf yn siŵr os oes gan Aelod gymaint â hynny o stoc i'r brocer edrych arno y gall fforddio'r ffioedd yn hawdd.

*Cynnig (NDM3019): O blaid 46, Ymatal 1, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3019): For 46, Abstain 1, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian

Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelod canlynol:
The following Member abstained:

Graham, William

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3018): O blaid 47, Ymatal 1, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3018): For 47, Abstain 1, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise

Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelod canlynol:
 The following Member abstained:

Graham, William

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Morglawdd Hafren—Y Ffordd Ymlaen Severn Barrage—The Way Forward

Rosemary Butler: The title of my short debate is ‘Severn Barrage—The Way Forward?’ but the question mark has disappeared. I have agreed that Jocelyn Davies, William Graham and Mick Bates may speak at the end.

Rosemary Butler: Teitl fy nadl fer yw ‘Morglawdd Hafren—Y Ffordd Ymlaen?’ ond mae’r marc cwestiwn wedi diflannu. Yr wyf wedi cytuno i Jocelyn Davies, William Graham a Mick Bates siarad ar y diwedd.

For centuries, the power of the Severn estuary has fascinated and sometimes terrified the people of south Gwent. We have the second highest tidal range in the world, and the fact that we have a rich natural environment on our doorstep is recognised internationally by scientists. There have always been competing claims by people wanting to exploit the natural resources of the Severn estuary. For centuries, industrialists and builders have been attracted by the flat lands of the Gwent levels, fishermen have

Ers canrifoedd, mae ynni aber afon Hafren wedi hudo ac weithiau wedi dychryn trigolion de Gwent. Mae gennym yr amrediad llanw mwyaf yn y byd ond un, a chaiff y ffaith fod gennym amgylchedd naturiol cyfoethog o fewn tafliad carreg ei chydhabod yn rhyngwladol gan wyddonwyr. Gwnaed honiadau cystadleuol croes gan bobl sydd am fanteisio ar adnoddau naturiol aber afon Hafren erioed. Ers canrifoedd, mae diwydianwyr ac adeiladwyr wedi eu denu gan diroedd gwastad Gwent, mae pysgotwyr wedi

competed for licences to net salmon and other fish, naturalists have tried to protect the rich fauna and flora, and farmers have made use of the rich soil. Now, we have reached a new phase in the history of the Severn estuary, with the prospect of seeing the biggest change yet.

For much of the second part of the last century we were presented with plans for a Severn barrage that would trap the tide to generate electricity, but nothing ever came of it and, until recently, it looked as if it would remain that way. The Welsh Assembly Government, with the support of the Secretary of State for Wales, Peter Hain, is taking the Severn barrage project far more seriously than any previous administration has. By submitting plans to the UK energy review for a tidal regeneration scheme, which would cost £10 billion and would supply as much power as two nuclear power stations for the next 150 years, we are taking a quantum leap in the direction of a new, clean-energy policy.

Naturally, the barrage raises a series of issues and today I want to highlight some of the arguments that will have to be resolved. Personally, I wholeheartedly support a system that provides an alternative to nuclear power. Fortunately, we have not had a Chernobyl-style accident in this country, but there are other aspects of nuclear power that need to be considered. For example, there have been long-term worries about possible cancer clusters around nuclear installations, such as Hinckley Point, and it will probably take 100 years to decommission Hinckley Point A. The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority recently admitted that cleaning up Britain's old nuclear sites is likely to cost £70 billion—seven times as much as the cost of constructing the Severn barrage. In my view, anything is better than nuclear power.

The idea of a barrage that would run for 10 miles between Lavernock point and Brean down in Somerset presents us with a breathtaking image. A whole new world would be created. The barrage would create new habitats for plants and animals that currently find it difficult to survive in the

cystadlu am drwyddedau i rwydo eog a mathau eraill o bysgod, mae naturiaethwyr wedi ceisio diogelu'r cyfoeth anifeiliaid a phlanhigion, ac mae ffermwyr wedi defnyddio'r pridd ffrwythlon. Bellach, yr ydym wedi cyrraedd cam newydd yn hanes aber afon Hafren, gyda'r posibilrwydd o weld y newid mwyaf eto.

Drwy gydol ail ran y ganrif ddiwethaf, fwy neu lai, cyflwynwyd cynlluniau inni ar gyfer morglawdd ar afon Hafren a fyddai'n dal y llanw i gynhyrchu trydan, ond ni weithredwyd arnynt, a than yn ddiweddar ymddangosai fel pe byddai'n parhau felly. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, gyda chefnogaeth Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, Peter Hain, yn rhoi ystyriaeth lawer mwy difrifol i brosiect morglawdd Hafren nag a roddwyd gan unrhyw weinyddiaeth flaenorol. Drwy gyflwyno cynlluniau i adolygiad ynni'r DU ar gyfer cynllun adfywio llanwol, a fyddai'n costio £10 biliwn ac yn cyflenwi cymaint o ynni â dwy atomfa niwclear am y 150 o flynyddoedd nesaf, yr ydym yn mentro i gyfeiriad polisi ynni glân newydd.

Yn naturiol, mae'r morglawdd yn codi llu o broblemau, a heddiw yr wyf am amlygu rhai o'r dadleuon y bydd yn rhaid eu datrys. Yn bersonol, cefnogaf yn llwyr system sy'n darparu dewis yn lle ynni niwclear. Yn ffodus, nid ydym wedi cael damwain yn y wlad hon fel a gafwyd yn Chernobyl, ond mae angen ystyried agweddau eraill ar ynni niwclear. Er enghraifft, cafwyd pryderon hirdymor ynglŷn â chlystyrau canser posibl o amgylch safleoedd niwclear, megis Hinckley Point, a bydd yn cymryd canrif i ddadgomisiynu Hinckley Point A, fwy na thebyg. Cyfaddefodd yr Awdurdod Dadgomisiynu Niwclear yn ddiweddar fod glanhau hen safleoedd niwclear Prydain yn debygol o gostio £70 biliwn—saith gwaith y gost o adeiladu morglawdd Hafren. Yn fy marn i, mae unrhyw beth yn well nag ynni niwclear.

Mae'r syniad o forglawdd, a fyddai'n ymestyn am 10 milltir rhwng Trwyn Larnog a Brean yng Ngwlad yr Haf, yn ddelwedd ryfeddol. Câi byd newydd cyfan ei greu. Byddai'r morglawdd yn creu cynefinoedd newydd i blanhigion ac anifeiliaid sy'n cael anhawster ar hyn o bryd i fyw dan amodau

aggressive conditions of the Severn. It would provide another road crossing between south Wales and the west country and, importantly, it would help to generate between 6 and 12 per cent of the UK's energy requirements. Leisure facilities, particularly for people interested in water sports, would flourish as the present tidal range of 40m would be reduced by 50 per cent.

The Severn Tidal Power Group, a consortium of major civil engineering companies, supporting what is probably the most ambitious of the possible schemes, believes that the barrage could be completed by 2017. Even at the outset, it would send a powerful message to those who do not yet understand the urgency facing us as far as global warming is concerned. Other conservationists say that, unless we embrace alternative energy in a big way, whole species in other parts of the world will be wiped out. Perhaps schemes such as the Severn barrage could help to prevent that from happening. I am not a scientist and, so far, I have not come to any conclusions, but it is obvious that the conservation arguments are extremely complex and must be weighed up fully before any decisions are taken.

5.00 p.m.

No-one at an official level has yet decided what form the barrage should take, although, reading between the lines, the full-blown version seems to have made the biggest impression in Welsh government circles. I am assured by an answer from the First Minister to a written Assembly question last week that, as a result of meetings with the Severn Tidal Power Group and the South West Regional Assembly, it was agreed that further work should be carried out on the social, economic and environmental consequences of constructing a barrage.

A huge number of questions need to be answered. Would the tidal lagoon version generate as much power as a barrage? Would it do as much as a barrage to protect coastal areas from rising sea levels? Tidal lagoon supporters, such as Friends of the Earth, say that it would provide protection for coastlines, and they also say that there are

ymosodol afon Hafren. Byddai'n ffordd arall i groesi rhwng y de Cymru a gorllewin Lloegr, ac yn bwysicach na hynny byddai'n helpu cynhyrchu rhwng 6 a 12 y cant o ofynion ynni y DU. Byddai cyfleusterau hamdden yn ffynnu, yn arbennig ar gyfer pobl sydd â diddordeb mewn chwaraeon dŵr, oherwydd byddai'r amrediad llanw presennol o 40m yn gostwng 50 y cant.

Cred Grŵp Ynni Llanw Afon Hafren, consortiwm o gwmnïau peirianeg sifil mawr sy'n cefnogi'r cynllun mwyaf uchelgeisiol o blith y cynlluniau posibl, y gellid cwblhau'r morglawdd erbyn 2017. Hyd yn oed o'r cychwyn, byddai'n neges rymus i'r rhai nad ydynt eto yn deall enbydrwydd y sefyllfa a wynebwn o ran cynhesu byd-eang. Dywed cadwraethwyr eraill, oni fyddwn yn dechrau defnyddio ynni amgen ar raddfa fawr, y bydd rhywogaethau cyfan mewn rhannau eraill o'r byd yn darford. Efallai y gallai cynlluniau megis morglawdd Hafren helpu atal hynny rhag digwydd. Nid gwyddonydd mohonof, a hyd yma nid wyf wedi dod i unrhyw gasgliadau. Ond mae'n amlwg fod y dadleuon o ran cadwraeth yn hynod gymhleth a bod yn rhaid eu pwysu a'u mesur yn llawn cyn gwneud unrhyw benderfyniadau.

Nid oes neb ar lefel swyddogol wedi penderfynu eto ar ffurf bosibl y morglawdd, er, o ddarllen rhwng y llinellau, ymddengys mai'r fersiwn llawn a wnaeth yr argraff fwyaf yng nghylchoedd llywodraeth Cymru. Fe'm sicrhawyd gan ateb gan y Prif Weinidog i gwestiwn ysgrifenedig gan y Cynulliad yr wythnos diwethaf sef, o ganlyniad i gyfarfodydd gyda'r Severn Tidal Power Group a Chynulliad Rhanbarthol y De Orllewin, fod cytundeb y dylid gwneud gwaith pellach ar ganlyniadau cymdeithasol, economaidd ac amgylcheddol adeiladu morglawdd.

Mae angen ateb nifer fawr iawn o gwestiynau. A fyddai fersiwn morlyn llanw yn cynhyrchu cymaint o bŵer â morglawdd? A fyddai'n gwneud cymaint â morglawdd i ddiogelu ardaloedd arfordirol rhag lefelau'r môr sy'n codi? Dywed cefnogwyr morlyn llanw, megis Cyfeillion y Ddaear, y byddai'n darparu diogelwch ar gyfer morliniau, a

cheaper flood prevention options. However, all this needs examination. We need to know the comparative costs. Are we wasting our time even thinking about a Severn barrage when Lord Sainsbury, the Parliamentary Under-secretary of State for Science and Innovation, ruled it out so emphatically in a House of Lords debate only two years ago? Given its current habitat directive, would the EU rule out such a development on environmental grounds, thereby scuppering the scheme once and for all? These may be difficult questions, but we need to find the answers very quickly indeed.

The Gwent Levels, in my constituency, have always been vulnerable to flooding. Churches at Goldcliffe, St Brides Wentlooge, Redwick and Peterstone all have plaques on their walls recording the height of a terrible flood in 1607. In days when the population was fairly small, some 2,000 people were drowned or killed along the shores of the Severn. Scientists from Bath Spa University have come to the conclusion, after much research, that the flood was caused by a tsunami out in the Celtic sea. A subsequent BBC *Timewatch* programme screened a dramatic reconstruction of the incident. I am not for a moment suggesting that we will have another tsunami, but it does make one think.

When tidal surges on the north Wales coast caused flooding in Towyn in 1990, the water was also close to the top of the seawall on the coastline between Cardiff and Newport. The long-term risks of flooding remain and are obvious, particularly when the Environment Agency has warned that tidal levels could rise by half a metre over the next 50 years. It seems to me that if we are to get the major coastal protection measures needed, a Severn barrage would be the best option. However, as I said, some conservationists argue that tidal lagoons would also be effective. Any review of the Severn barrage scheme, or of the tidal lagoon scheme, should make total coastal protection one of its main considerations. If the Welsh Assembly Government and the Westminster Government decide, between them, to go ahead with a tidal-power generation scheme, they must also ensure that it incorporates a

dywedant hefyd fod yna ddewisiadau rhatach i atal llifogydd. Fodd bynnag, mae angen archwilio hyn oll. Mae angen inni wybod y costau cymharol. A ydym yn gwastraffu ein hamser hyd yn oed i feddwl am forglawdd ar afon Hafren, a'r Arglwydd Sainsbury, Isysgrifennydd Seneddol dros Wyddoniaeth ac Arloesedd, wedi ei ddiystyru'n llwyr mewn dadl yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi ddim ond dwy flynedd yn ôl? O ystyried ei gyfarwyddeb gyfredol ar gynefinoedd, a fyddai'r UE yn diystyru datblygiad o'r fath ar sail amgylcheddol, gan ddifetha'r cynllun unwaith ac am byth? Efallai fod y rhain yn gwestiynau anodd, ond mae angen inni gael yr atebion yn gyflym iawn.

Mae Lefelau Gwent, yn fy etholaeth i, yn agored i lifogydd erioed. Mae gan eglwysi yn Allteyrn, Llansanffraid Gwynllŵg, Redwick a Llanbedr blaciau ar eu waliau yn cofnodi uchder llifogydd ofnadwy yn 1607. Yn y dyddiau pan oedd y boblogaeth yn gymharol fach, cafodd tua 2,000 o bobl eu boddi neu eu lladd ar hyd glannau afon Hafren. Daeth gwyddonwyr o Brifysgol Bath Spa i'r casgliad, ar ôl llawer o waith ymchwil, fod y llifogydd wedi'u hachosi gan tswnami allan yn y môr Celtaidd. Wedi hynny, ailgreodd rhaglen *Timewatch* y BBC y digwyddiad mewn ffordd ddramatig. Nid wyf am eiliad yn awgrymu y cawn tswnami arall, ond mae'n gwneud ichi feddwl.

Pan achosodd ymchwydd y llanw ar arfordir y gogledd y llifogydd yn Nhywyn yn 1990, yr oedd y dŵr hefyd yn agos at frig y morglawdd ar y morlin rhwng Caerdydd a Chasnewydd. Mae risgiau hirdymor llifogydd yn parhau ac yn amlwg, yn enwedig gan fod Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd wedi rhybuddio y gallai lefelau'r llanw godi hanner metr dros yr 50 mlynedd nesaf. Ymddengys i mi, os ydym am sicrhau'r prif gamau diogelwch arfordirol sydd eu hangen, mai morglawdd ar afon Hafren fyddai'r dewis gorau. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais, mae rhai cadwraethwyr yn dadlau y byddai morlynnoedd llanw hefyd yn effeithiol. Dylai unrhyw adolygiad o gynllun morglawdd afon Hafren, neu o'r cynllun morlyn llanw, roi ystyriaeth flaenllaw i ddiogelwch arfordirol llawn. Os bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Llywodraeth San Steffan yn penderfynu, rhyngddynt, i barhau â chynllun

coastal protection scheme, so that we can all sleep safely in our beds, knowing that the events of 1607 will never be repeated.

Jocelyn Davies: It is far too early for us to make a decision or to make our minds up on this matter, because we simply do not know enough. Many people will be surprised that the Welsh Assembly Government is giving support to this scheme at this stage. After all, in 2003, the DTI said that the barrage was unlikely to be economically viable, and that the environmental impact would be too great. What, therefore, has changed in the intervening three years to make the financial costs and the environmental impact suddenly acceptable? Is the Minister confident that he can overcome the difficulty of breaching the European habitats directive, which recognises the estuary as 'very important' in international environmental terms?

Would it not be better to keep an open mind at this point, and explore all feasible renewable energy alternatives alongside that of a barrage?

Mick Bates: Thank you, Rosemary, for picking this interesting issue for your short debate. I recommend to everyone a visit to the only tidal barrage that I know of, by St Malo at La Rance. It was built in the 1960s, and I remind you of the important fact that no more have been built since. People have already referred to the habitats directive, and I am certain that it will prove to be one of the critical factors in deciding whether the barrage can go ahead.

Someone also has to explain what has changed in relation to the commercial case, since the 2003 review ruled out the barrage as not being commercially viable. We should also know what costs would be incurred by the Government in feasibility studies, planning and compulsory purchases, and so on, in order for such a project to go ahead.

I hope that this will not deflect attention from the good work in technical advice note 8, and

cynhyrchu ynni'r llanw, rhaid iddynt hefyd sicrhau ei fod yn ymgorffori cynllun diogelwch arfordirol, fel y gallwn i gyd gysgu'n dawel, gan wybod na chaiff digwyddiadau 1607 byth eu hailadrodd.

Jocelyn Davies: Mae'n rhy gynnar o lawer inni wneud penderfyniad na i ddod i gasgliad ar y mater hwn, yn syml gan nad oes gennym ddigon o wybodaeth. Bydd nifer yn synnu bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn rhoi cefnogaeth i'r cynllun hwn ar hyn o bryd. Wedi'r cyfan, yn 2003 dywedodd yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant y byddai'r morglawdd yn annhebygol o fod yn ymarferol yn economaidd, ac y byddai'r effaith amgylcheddol yn rhy fawr. Beth, felly, sydd wedi newid yn y tair blynedd ers hynny i wneud y costau ariannol a'r effaith amgylcheddol yn dderbyniol? A yw'r Gweinidog yn hyderus y gall oresgyn yr anhawster o dorri cyfarwydddeb cynefinoedd Ewrop, sy'n cydnabod bod yr aber yn 'bwysig iawn' yn amgylcheddol yn rhyngwladol?

Oni fyddai'n well cadw meddwl agored ar y pwynt hwn, ac archwilio'r holl ddewisiadau eraill sy'n ymarferol o ran ynni adnewyddadwy ochr yn ochr â morglawdd?

Mick Bates: Diolch ichi, Rosemary, am ddewis y mater diddorol hwn ar gyfer eich dadl fer. Argymhellaf bawb i ymweld â'r unig forglawdd llanw y gwn amdano, ger St Malo yn La Rance. Fe'i hadeiladwyd yn y 1960au, ac fe'ch atgoffaf o'r ffaith bwysig na chodwyd yr un arall ers hynny. Mae pobl erioed wedi cyfeirio at y gyfarwydddeb cynefinoedd, ac yr wyf yn sicr y bydd yn un o'r ffactorau hollbwysig wrth benderfynu a all y morglawdd fynd yn ei flaen.

Rhaid i rywun hefyd egluro beth sydd wedi newid yn yr achos masnachol, oherwydd yr oedd adolygiad 2003 yn diystyru'r morglawdd am nad oedd yn ymarferol yn fasnachol. Dylem hefyd fod yn ymwybodol o'r costau y byddai'r Llywodraeth yn eu tynnu gydag astudiaethau dichonolrwydd, cynllunio a phrynu gorfodol, ac ati, er mwyn i brosiect o'r fath fynd yn ei flaen.

Gobeithio na fydd hyn yn tynnu sylw oddi ar y gwaith da yn nodyn cyngor technegol 8,

the encouragement of all other renewable energy resources in Wales, as well as investment in energy efficiency. I hope that it will not be used as an excuse to detract from an agenda that the Government is failing to meet.

The Minister for Enterprise, Innovation and Networks (Andrew Davies): I thank Rosemary Butler for initiating this important debate, which follows the call that I and the Welsh Assembly Government have made to the UK Government for a new study of issues relating to a Severn tidal barrage as part of its energy review.

To give this some historical background, in 2002 a definitive study carried out by the Severn Tidal Power Group concluded that a reappraisal of the Severn barrage was justified. In 2003, at our request, the UK Government's White Paper on energy acknowledged that, while there were strong environmental concerns, the Severn barrage should remain on the agenda for re-examination at a later date.

The question of what has changed since 2003 has been posed this afternoon. Since then, there has been exponentially growing concern about the impact of global warming, and there has been an increasing scientific consensus that such a phenomenon is occurring. Furthermore, it is predicted that the demand for electricity will continue to increase over the next 20 years. If this extra demand were to be met from traditional fossil fuel generation, such as gas and coal power plants, the gap between our carbon emissions and our carbon reduction targets would continue to widen.

A further change since 1989 has been a significant reduction in the cost of capital, which would have a substantial impact on such a capital-intensive project. Also, three years ago, we had an energy market in the UK in which energy costs were historically extremely low. Given the rise in the cost of fossil fuels and the demand for them, we now have energy prices that are at a historically high level.

Why does the Assembly Government propose that the Severn barrage should be

nac yn lleihau anogaeth i'r holl adnoddau ynni adnewyddadwy eraill yng Nghymru, yn ogystal â buddsoddi mewn effeithlonrwydd ynni. Gobeithio na chaiff ei ddefnyddio fel esgus i dynnu sylw oddi ar agenda y mae'r Llywodraeth yn methu â'i chyflawni.

Y Gweinidog dros Fenter, Arloesi a Rhwydweithiau (Andrew Davies): Diolch i Rosemary Butler am ddechrau'r ddadl bwysig hon, sy'n dilyn y cais a wneuthum innau a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i Lywodraeth y DU am astudiaeth newydd o faterion yn ymwneud â morglawdd llanw afon Hafren fel rhan o'i hadolygiad ynni.

I roi rhywfaint o gefndir hanesyddol, yn 2002 daeth astudiaeth ddiffiniol gan Severn Tidal Power Group i'r casgliad bod modd cyfiawnhau ailarfarnu morglawdd afon Hafren. Yn 2003, yn ôl ein cais, cydnabu Papur Gwyn Llywodraeth y DU ar ynni, er bod pryderon amgylcheddol cryf, y dylai morglawdd afon Hafren barhau ar yr agenda i'w ailystyried yn ddiweddarach

Gofynnwyd y cwestiwn y prynhawn yma beth sydd wedi newid ers 2003. Ers hynny, cafwyd pryder cynyddol ynglŷn ag effaith cynhesu byd-eang, a chafwyd consensws gwyddonol cynyddol bod ffenomen o'r fath yn digwydd. At hynny, rhagwelir y bydd y galw am drydan yn parhau i gynyddu dros yr 20 mlynedd nesaf. Pe bae'r galw ychwanegol hwnnw'n cael ei ddiwallu gan ddulliau cynhyrchu tanwydd ffosil traddodiadol, megis gweithfeydd pŵer nwy a glo, byddai'r bwlch rhwng y carbon sy'n cael ei ryddhau a'n targedau lleihau carbon yn dal i gynyddu.

Newid pellach er 1989 yw'r gostyngiad sylweddol yng nghost cyfalaf, a fyddai'n cael effaith sylweddol ar brosiect tebyg i hwn, sydd â chymaint o gyfalaf. Hefyd, dair blynedd yn ôl yr oedd gennym farchnad ynni yn y DU lle yr oedd costau ynni yn isel iawn yn hanesyddol. O gofio'r cynnydd yng nghost tanwyddau ffosil a'r galw amdanynt, mae gennym brisiau ynni bellach sydd ar lefel uchel yn hanesyddol.

Pam mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cynnig y dylid ystyried morglawdd afon Hafren?

considered? There is an overwhelming need to reduce our carbon emissions while increasing the amount of electricity produced, so we would consider it extremely foolish to ignore the potential of such a development as the Severn barrage to produce 17 TWh per year. As Rosemary Butler said, it would be equivalent to two large nuclear power plants operating for at least 120 years, and that without the problems of treatment, long-term storage, and disposal of nuclear waste from spent fuel and reactor decommissioning.

Mick Bates raised the issue of the other technologies that could be used to harness renewable energy, particularly marine energy. As Wales is surrounded on three sides by the sea, the marine environment offers us significant opportunities in the harnessing of the renewable energy of waves and tides. As a Government, we have already supported two marine energy projects through the Objective 1 programme—Wave Dragon and Marine Current Turbines. We will also be carrying out an assessment of the potential of Welsh waters for the development of future marine technologies.

Members raised the issue of tidal lagoons in the Severn estuary and elsewhere, and they have been put forward by some as an alternative to a barrage. We would welcome such lagoons if they can be shown to be effective, robust, financially viable, socially acceptable, and environmentally benign.

Alun Ffred Jones: There are two issues here. Lord Sainsbury made the statement quoted earlier in 2003, but I gather that he made a similar statement earlier this year. Have you spoken to him or to the department about your proposal for a Severn barrage? Secondly, on the Marine Current Turbines project that you mentioned, when are we likely to get the result of the experiments done off the Pembrokeshire coast?

Andrew Davies: I have not spoken to Lord Sainsbury recently about this issue, however, I have spoken on two occasions to Malcolm Wicks, the Minister of State for Energy, who is taking forward the consultation. We have made the case that I have made already that, given the scenario that we are faced with in

Mae gwir angen lleihau faint o garbon a ryddheir a chynyddu faint o drydan a gynhyrchir. Felly, byddai'n ffôl iawn yn ein barn ni i anwybyddu potensial datblygiad megis morglawdd afon Hafren i gynhyrchu 17 TWh y flwyddyn. Fel y dywedodd Rosemary Butler, byddai'n cyfateb i ddwy atomfa niwclear fawr yn gweithredu am o leiaf 120 o flynyddoedd, a hynny heb y problemau o ran triniaeth, storio hirdymor, a gwaredu gweddillion tanwydd niwclear a dadgomisiynu adweithyddion.

Cyfeiriodd Mick Bates at y technolegau eraill y gellid eu defnyddio i gynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy, yn enwedig ynni'r môr. Gan fod Cymru wedi'i hamgylchynu gan fôr ar dair ochr, mae amgylchedd y môr yn cynnig cyfleoedd sylweddol inni gynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy drwy'r tonnau a'r llanw. Fel Llywodraeth, yr ydym eisoes wedi cefnogi dau brosiect ynni môr drwy raglen Amcan 1—Draig y Don a Marine Current Turbines. Byddwn hefyd yn gwneud asesiad o botensial dyfroedd Cymru ar gyfer datblygu technolegau'r môr yn y dyfodol.

Cyfeiriodd Aelodau at forlynoedd llanw yn aber Hafren ac mewn mannau eraill, ac fe'u cyflwynwyd gan rai fel dewis yn lle morglawdd. Byddem yn croesawu morlynoedd o'r fath os gellir dangos eu bod yn effeithiol, yn gadarn, yn ddichonadwy yn ariannol, yn dderbyniol yn gymdeithasol, ac yn ddiogel i'r amgylchedd.

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae dau fater yma. Gwnaeth yr Arglwydd Sainsbury y datganiad a ddyfynnwyd yn gynharach yn 2003, ond deallaf iddo wneud datganiad tebyg yn gynharach eleni. A ydych wedi siarad ag ef neu â'r adran am eich cynnig am forglawdd afon Hafren? Yn ail, o ran prosiect Marine Current Turbines a grybwyllwyd gennych, pryd yr ydym yn debygol o gael canlyniad yr arbrofion a wnaed oddi ar arfordir sir Benfro?

Andrew Davies: Nid wyf wedi siarad â'r Arglwydd Sainsbury yn ddiweddar am y mater hwn, fodd bynnag, yr wyf wedi siarad ddwywaith â Malcolm Wicks, y Gweinidog Gwladol dros Ynni sy'n gweithredu ar yr ymgynghori hwn. Yr ydym wedi cyflwyno dadl yr wyf eisoes wedi ei chyflwyno sef, o

terms of energy costs, demand and global warming, this is a serious proposition and, at this stage, we are asking the UK Government, as part of the energy review, to consider undertaking, either singly or jointly, full environmental, financial and economic impact assessments of proposals such as the Severn tidal barrage.

5.10 p.m.

On the Marine Current Turbines project, I do not know the timescale for the evaluation of this development, but I will get my officials to give me the information and I will write to you.

Glyn Davies: Will you clarify your position in this debate? If we are looking at this as a possible future source of renewable energy, I think that, generally speaking, you will have agreement to it. However, are you supporting it? Some of the media comments that I have seen suggest that the Government is in support of a Severn barrage. I would be deeply concerned about that, because there is so much that is yet to be understood in relation to whether this is the right way forward or not. What is your position?

Andrew Davies: Our position is clear and it is laid out in the memorandum as part of the UK Government's energy review: given the challenges that I have already outlined, we believe that this is a serious proposition that needs serious consideration, but only after full environmental, financial and economic assessments have been made. Until the serious questions involved, many of which Rosemary Butler raised, have been addressed, that would be premature. The other obvious issue is that this would not be a public sector initiative; it would be a development taken forward by the construction industry and the Severn Tidal Power Group, which is made up, as you said, of major construction companies. They are serious companies and they believe that this proposition is viable and could be made to work commercially. However, needless to say, we need to answer those questions.

Jocelyn Davies: You said that the rise in the cost of energy has made this more viable.

ystyried y senario a wynebwn o ran costau ynni, y galw am ynni a chynhesu byd-eang, mae hwn yn gynnig difrifol, ac ar hyn o bryd yr ydym yn gofyn i Lywodraeth y DU, fel rhan o'r adolygiad ynni, ystyried gwneud asesiadau llawn, naill ai'n unigol neu ar y cyd, o effeithiau amgylcheddol, ariannol ac economaidd cynigion megis morglawdd llanw afon Hafren.

O ran y prosiect Marine Current Turbines, ni wn beth yw'r amserlen o ran gwerthuso'r datblygiad hwn, ond gofynnaf i'm swyddogion roi'r wybodaeth imi ac ysgrifennaf atoch.

Glyn Davies: A wnewch chi egluro eich safbwynt ar y ddadl hon? Os ydym yn edrych ar hyn fel ffynhonnell ynni adnewyddadwy bosibl yn y dyfodol, credaf, yn gyffredinol, y byddwch yn cytuno â'r cynnig. Fodd bynnag, a ydych yn ei gefnogi? Awgryma rhai o sylwadau'r cyfryngau a welais fod y Llywodraeth yn cefnogi morglawdd afon Hafren. Byddwn yn bryderus iawn ynglŷn â hynny, oherwydd bod cymaint y mae angen ei ddeall eto o ran ai dyma'r ffordd gywir ymlaen ai peidio. Beth yw eich safbwynt chi?

Andrew Davies: Mae ein safbwynt yn glir ac wedi ei osod allan yn y memorandwm fel rhan o adolygiad ynni Llywodraeth y DU: o gofio'r heriau yr wyf eisoes wedi'u hamlinellu, credwn fod hwn yn gynnig difrifol y mae angen rhoi ystyriaeth ddifrifol iddo, ond dim ond ar ôl gwneud asesiadau llawn o'r effeithiau amgylcheddol, ariannol ac economaidd. Nes yr eir i'r afael â'r cwestiynau difrifol dan sylw y codwyd nifer ohonynt gan Rosemary Butler, byddai hynny'n rhy gynnar. Y mater amlwg arall yw na fyddai hyn yn fenter gan y sector cyhoeddus; byddai'n ddatblygiad gan y diwydiant adeiladu a Severn Tidal Power Group, sy'n cynnwys, fel y crybwyllwyd gennych, brif gwmnïau adeiladu. Maent yn gwmnïau mawr, a chredant fod y cynnig hwn yn ddichonadwy ac y gellid ei weithredu'n fasnachol. Fodd bynnag, afraid dweud bod angen inni ateb y cwestiynau hynny.

Jocelyn Davies: Bu ichi ddweud bod y cynnydd yng nghost ynni wedi gwneud hyn

From what you have just said, can I take it that this would not require a public subsidy?

Andrew Davies: That is the impression that we were given when we had a presentation from the Severn Tidal Power Group. We were given the clear impression that this would be a commercial undertaking, unlike some of the other tidal technologies that have been proposed, for which there have been requests for significant public investment.

As I said, in terms of tidal lagoons, there may well be a mix of marine technologies, with a barrage and appropriately sited lagoons. In overall aspiration terms, the more tidal energy that we can harness, the better that is for us as a country, as long as proper consideration is given to all aspects of sustainable development, whether social, economic or environmental.

Concerns have been raised in the chamber and outside about environmentally designated sites, and one cannot, and must not, underestimate the importance of environmental issues when considering the feasibility of such a barrage. Any study of the pros and cons of a barrage will have to consider its potential impact on the Severn estuary special protection area, the proposed special area of conservation in the Severn and on the special areas of conservation relating to the Wye and Usk rivers. We will need to know whether, and to what extent, important species of fish and birds would be affected. It would be appropriate for the study also to consider what impact changes resulting from global warming will have on these species. We need to consider both sides of the issue.

We believe that a new study would need to consider the environmental impacts, the effect on shipping to upstream ports—although I note that the city of Bristol supports our position on a Severn tidal barrage—flood defence issues, as Rosemary Butler has said, the impact on fishing and water recreation, and the knock-on economic consequences for both sides of the Severn.

yn fwy dichonadwy. O'r hyn yr ydych newydd ei ddweud, a allaf gymryd na fyddai hyn yn gofyn am gymhorthdal cyhoeddus?

Andrew Davies: Dyna'r argraff a gawsom o'r cyflwyniad gan Severn Tidal Power Group. Cawsom yr argraff glir y byddai hyn yn fenter fasnachol, yn wahanol i rai o'r technolegau llanw eraill a gynigiwyd, lle bu ceisiadau am fuddsoddi cyhoeddus sylweddol.

Fel y dywedais, o ran morlynnoedd llanw, efallai y byddai cyfuniad o dechnolegau môr, gyda morglawdd a morlynnoedd wedi'u lleoli'n briodol. O ran y dyhead cyffredinol, po fwyaf o ynni'r llanw y gallwn ei gynhyrchu, gorau oll fydd hynny i ni fel gwlad, cyhyd ag y rhoddir ystyriaeth briodol i bob agwedd ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy, boed yn gymdeithasol, yn economaidd neu'n amgylcheddol.

Codwyd pryderon yn y siambr a'r tu allan ynglŷn â safleoedd dynodedig amgylcheddol, ac ni ellir, ac ni ddylid, diystyried pwysigrwydd materion amgylcheddol wrth ystyried dichonolrwydd morglawdd o'r fath. Bydd yn rhaid i unrhyw astudiaeth o fanteision ac anfanteision morglawdd ystyried ei effaith bosibl ar ardal gwarchodaeth arbennig aber Hafren, yr ardal cadwraeth arbennig arfaethedig yn afon Hafren a'r ardaloedd cadwraeth arbennig sy'n ymwneud ag afon Gwy ac afon Wysg. Bydd angen inni wybod pa un a effeithid ar rywogaethau pwysig o bysgod ac adar, ac i ba raddau. Byddai'n briodol i'r astudiaeth hefyd ystyried pa effaith a gaiff newidiadau sy'n deillio o gynhesu byd-eang ar y rhywogaethau hyn. Mae angen inni ystyried dwy ochr y mater.

Credwn y byddai angen i astudiaeth newydd ystyried yr effeithiau amgylcheddol, yr effaith ar longau yn teithio i borthladdoedd i fyny'r afon—er y sylwaf fod dinas Bryste yn cefnogi ein safbwynt ar forglawdd llanw afon Hafren—materion diogelwch rhag llifogydd, fel y dywedodd Rosemary Butler, yr effaith ar bysgota a gweithgareddau dŵr, a'r canlyniadau economaidd i ddwy ochr afon Hafren.

Lorraine Barrett: After next year, Sully will be in my constituency. Lavernock is within Sully and if this barrage goes ahead, one side of the barrage will come to Lavernock. I ask you to take on board the obvious concerns of residents at this point about the impact that it would have on their living environment. I hope that you will take those views on board and involve people in the consultation as things progress, if they do progress.

Andrew Davies: At this stage, we are looking at the proposal that full economic as well as environmental impact assessments are conducted, and I would expect those issues to be taken on board. If the assessments show that it is feasible, and that it is in the public interest for it to go ahead, then it would go through the appropriate planning processes which would, almost inevitably, lead to a public inquiry.

Looking at some of the environmental issues in more detail, some biologists have referred to the absence of a diverse ecology due to the mud suspension in large parts of the Severn estuary. They expect that changes resulting from a barrage would reduce the turbulence and, as in the River Rance—as pointed out by Mick Bates—would result in a proliferation of species. It is clear that there is greater biodiversity now upstream of the barrage on the River Rance than existed prior to its construction. My understanding of the reason for that is that sediment is deposited and light can penetrate the water to a greater depth, encouraging greater biodiversity of flora and fauna.

Experience in the River Rance in France has shown that there is greater biodiversity than before the barrage was constructed. There are 150 species of fish and birds, which is about four times more than before the barrage was built 40 years ago. However, it is also accepted that some species disappeared. It is important to note that some of the ecological problems encountered were caused by the way that that barrage was constructed—I understand that it was done in dry conditions as opposed to what is proposed for the Severn tidal barrage, which is that it would be done in wet conditions.

Lorraine Barrett: Ar ôl y flwyddyn nesaf, bydd Sili yn fy etholaeth i. Mae Larnog o fewn Sili, ac os aiff y morglawdd hwn yn ei flaen bydd un ochr o'r morglawdd yn dod i Larnog. Gofynnaf ichi ystyried pryderon amlwg trigolion bryd hynny ynghylch yr effaith a gâi ar eu hamgylchedd byw. Gobeithio y byddwch yn ystyried y safbwyntiau hynny ac yn cynnwys pobl yn yr ymgynghori wrth i'r gwaith fynd rhagddo, os aiff rhagddo.

Andrew Davies: Ar hyn o bryd yr ydym yn edrych ar y cynnig i wneud asesiadau llawn o effaith economaidd ac amgylcheddol, a byddwn yn disgwyl i'r materion hynny gael eu hystyried. Os dengys yr asesiadau fod hynny'n ymarferol, a'i fod yn llesol i'r cyhoedd iddo fynd rhagddo, yna byddai'n mynd drwy'r prosesau cynllunio priodol a fyddai, bron yn anochel, yn arwain at ymchwiliad cyhoeddus.

I edrych ar rai o'r materion amgylcheddol yn fanylach, mae rhai biolegwyr wedi cyfeirio at absenoldeb ecoleg amrywiol oherwydd y daliant llaid mewn rhannau mawr o aber Hafren. Maent yn disgwyl y bydd newidiadau oherwydd morglawdd yn lleihau'r cynnwrf, ac fel ar afon Rance—fel y soniodd Mick Bates—byddai'n arwain at doreth o rywogaethau. Mae'n amlwg bod mwy o fioamrywiaeth bellach i fyny'r morglawdd ar afon Rance nag oedd cyn ei adeiladu. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, y rheswm am hynny yw bod gwaddodion yn cael eu gollwng a bod golau'n gallu ymdreiddio'n ddyfnach i'r dŵr, gan annog mwy o fioamrywiaeth o blanhigion ac anifeiliaid.

Mae profiad yn afon Rance yn Ffrainc wedi dangos bod mwy o fioamrywiaeth nag oedd cyn i'r morglawdd gael ei adeiladu. Mae yno 150 o rywogaethau o bysgod ac adar, tua phedair gwaith yn fwy na chyn i'r morglawdd gael ei adeiladu 40 mlynedd yn ôl. Fodd bynnag, derbynnir hefyd fod rhai rhywogaethau wedi diflannu. Mae'n bwysig sylwi bod rhai o'r problemau ecolegol a gafwyd wedi eu hachosi gan y ffordd yr adeiladwyd y morglawdd—deallaf iddo gael ei wneud o dan amodau sych, yn wahanol i'r hyn a gynigir ar gyfer morglawdd llanw afon Hafren, sef y byddai'n cael ei wneud o dan amodau gwlyb.

Glyn Davies: Do you accept that an increase in the number of species is not an acceptable argument? You would lose species, so greater diversity and an increase in the number of species that are not threatened in other parts of the country is one minor plus. To lose a species that is dependent on that environment is a huge negative. That is likely to be the reason that the European Union will not allow this to go ahead.

Andrew Davies: That is what I would expect an environmental impact assessment to explore. The evidence gathered by my officials and others who have visited the River Rance has shown that, on one hand, biodiversity has increased. I am not denying that there will be no environmental impact, but I do not accept the alarmist projections made by some environmental groups that the area would be devastated, nor should comparisons be drawn with Cardiff bay, as it is quite different, because that is a permanently impounded area of water, whereas the Severn would still retain tidal movements, although it is accepted that this would be at a lesser range. There will be environmental changes, but, as I said, given the challenges of global warming, there will be environmental changes anyway. Those running the River Rance barrage scheme say that electricity has been produced on a predictable basis over the last 40 years, and at a significantly lower cost than nuclear energy. France produces around 80 per cent of its electricity through nuclear power.

In conclusion, I think that the Severn barrage is potentially an exciting project which has, as its fundamental premise, the environmentally positive goal of producing electricity from renewable energy. In my view, environmental groups should consider the matter carefully, rather than reject the matter out of hand, as seems to be the case.

The green lobby has done some excellent work in raising the profile of environmental issues. However, it must mature. As Jonathan Porritt, the leading progressive environmentalist, said:

Glyn Davies: A dderbyniwch nad yw cynnydd yn nifer y rhywogaethau yn ddadl dderbyniol? Byddech yn colli rhywogaethau, felly, mae mwy o amrywiaeth a chynnydd yn nifer y rhywogaethau na chânt eu bygwth mewn rhannau eraill o'r wlad yn un fantais fach. Mae colli rhywogaeth sy'n ddibynnol ar yr amgylchedd hwnnw yn anfantais enfawr. Mae'n debyg mai dyna fydd y rheswm pam na fydd yr Undeb Ewropeaidd yn caniatáu i hyn fynd yn ei flaen.

Andrew Davies: Dyna y byddwn yn disgwyl i asesiad effaith amgylcheddol ymchwilio iddo. Mae'r dystiolaeth a gasglwyd gan fy swyddogion ac eraill sydd wedi ymweld ag afon Rance wedi dangos, ar y naill law, fod bioamrywiaeth wedi cynyddu. Nid wyf yn gwadu na fydd dim effaith amgylcheddol, ond ni dderbyniaf yr amcanestyniadau brawychol a wnaed gan rai grwpiau amgylcheddol y byddai'r ardal yn cael ei dinistrio. Ni ddylid ychwaith gymharu â bae Caerdydd, gan ei fod yn dra gwahanol, oherwydd mae mewn ardal lle mae'r dŵr wedi ei gronni'n barhaus, ond byddai afon Hafren yn cadw symudiadau llanw, er y derbynir y byddai'r amrywiad yn llai. Fe fydd newidiadau amgylcheddol, ond fel y dywedais, o gofio heriau cynhesu byd-eang, fe fydd newidiadau amgylcheddol beth bynnag. Mae'r rhai sy'n cynnal cynllun morglawdd afon Rance yn dweud bod trydan wedi ei gynhyrchu ar sail ragweladwy dros y 40 mlynedd diwethaf, ac am gost sylweddol is nag ynni niwclear. Mae Ffrainc yn cynhyrchu tua 80 y cant o'i thrydan drwy bŵer niwclear.

I gloi, credaf y gallai morglawdd afon Hafren fod yn brosiect cyffrous, a'i gysail sylfaenol yw'r nod cadarnhaol amgylcheddol o gynhyrchu trydan o ynni adnewyddadwy. Yn fy marn i, dylai grwpiau amgylcheddol ystyried y mater yn ofalus, yn hytrach na'i wrthod ar unwaith, fel sy'n ymddangos wedi digwydd.

Mae'r garfan werdd wedi gwneud gwaith ardderchog i godi proffil materion amgylcheddol. Fodd bynnag, rhaid iddi aeddfedu. Fel y dywedodd Jonathan Porritt, yr amgylcheddwr blaengar o fri:

‘The environment movement is going to have to raise its game.’

Mae’r mudiad amgylcheddol yn mynd i orfod gwella.

He goes on to say:

Aiff yn ei flaen i ddweud:

‘We’re still the people who like to say ‘no’, to talk more in terms of nightmares rather than visions.’

Yr ydym yn bobl sy’n hoffi dweud ‘na’ o hyd, i sôn mwy am hunllefau yn hytrach na gweledigaethau.

5.20 p.m.

I agree with him when he says that the movement must get better at presenting the overwhelming positive benefits of the proposed transition to sustainable development in terms of new opportunities for entrepreneurs, new sources of economic prosperity in jobs, a higher quality of life for people, safer, more secure communities, and a better work-life balance.

Cytunaf ag ef pan ddywed bod yn rhaid i’r mudiad wella’r modd y mae’n cyflwyno buddiannau cadarnhaol aruthrol y newid arfaethedig mewn datblygu cynaliadwy o ran cyfleoedd newydd i entrepreneuriaid, ffynonellau newydd o ffyniant economaidd mewn swyddi, gwell ansawdd bywyd i bobl, cymunedau mwy diogel a gwell cydbwysedd rhwng bywyd a gwaith.

I believe that the Severn barrage could be such a project—environmentally sustainable and economically beneficial. That is why I believe that it is worthy of serious consideration.

Credaf y gallai morglawdd afon Hafren fod yn brosiect felly—yn gynaliadwy yn amgylcheddol ac yn fuddiol yn economaidd. Dyna pam y credaf ei fod yn werth ei ystyried.

I thank Rosemary Butler again for raising this issue. While the Assembly Government has not given its unequivocal backing to a Severn barrage, we consider that the time is right for a new assessment of all the relevant issues. I do not believe that anything that I have heard this afternoon detracts from that opinion.

Diolch i Rosemary Butler unwaith eto am godi’r mater hwn. Er nad yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi rhoi ei chefnogaeth ddigamsyniol i forglawdd afon Hafren, credwn fod yr amser yn iawn i gael asesiad newydd o’r holl faterion perthnasol. Nid wyf yn credu bod dim a glywais y prynhawn yma yn tynnu oddi ar y farn honno

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today’s proceedings to a close.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.20 p.m.

The meeting ended at 5.20 p.m.

Aelodau a’u Pleidiau

Members and their Parties

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)

Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)

Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)

Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)

Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)

Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)

Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)

Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)

Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)

Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)

Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)

Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)

Davies, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)

Davies, Glyn (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Dunwoody, Tamsin (Llafur - Labour)
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Essex, Sue (Llafur – Labour)
 Francis, Lisa (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
 Gwyther, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Idris Jones, Denise (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Laura Anne (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
 Marek, John (Cymru Ymlaen – Forward Wales)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Pugh, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
 Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Catherine (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Owen John (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)