Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings
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Cynnwys Contents

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd
Questions to the Minister for Natural Resources and Food

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio
Questions to the Minister for Housing and Regeneration

Cynnig Gweithdrefnol
Procedural Motion

Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol ar ei Ymchwiliad Undydd i Farw-enedigaethau yng Nghymru
The Health and Social Care Committee's Report on the One-day Inquiry into Stillbirths in Wales

Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol ar ei Ymchwiliad i Bolisi Llywodraeth Cymru ar yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol
The Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee's Report on the Inquiry into the Welsh Government's Historic Environment Policy

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig: Cymru o fewn y Deyrnas Unedig
Welsh Conservatives Debate: Wales in the United Kingdom

Cyfnod Pleidleisio
Voting Time

Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 1.29 p.m. gyda'r Llywydd (Rosemary Butler) yn y Gadair.

The Assembly met at 1.29 p.m. with the Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) in the Chair.

13:29

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer

Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The National Assembly for Wales is now in session.

Dyma ddechrau trafodion Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd

Questions to the Minister for Natural Resources and Food

Polisïau Ynni Adnewyddadwy

Renewable Energy Policies

13:29

Suzy Davies

Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

1. Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Gweinidog i adolygu polisïau ynni adnewyddadwy Llywodraeth Cymru? OAQ(4)0009(NRF)

1. What plans does the Minister have to review the Welsh Government's renewable energy policies? OAQ(4)0009(NRF)

13:29

Alun Davies

Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd / The Minister for Natural Resources and Food

The Welsh Government's energy policy is set out in 'Energy Wales'. Our aim is a low-carbon economy that delivers jobs and long-term prosperity on the basis of working in partnership with communities and businesses.

Nodir polisi ynni Llywodraeth Cymru yn 'Ynni Cymru'. Ein nod yw cael economi carbon isel sy'n sicrhau swyddi a ffyniant hirdymor ar sail gweithio mewn partneriaeth â chymunedau a busnesau.

13:30

Suzy Davies

Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You will be aware of the recent ruling that all 27 European member states are failing to comply with the Aarhus convention. Therefore, what discussions have you had with the UK Government, as the member state, to ensure that energy policy in Wales complies with the convention, especially regarding the means by which the public is involved in formulating Welsh Government energy policy?

Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r dyfarniad diweddar bod pob un o 27 o aelod-wladwriaethau Ewrop yn methu â chydymffurfio â chonfensiwn Aarhus. Felly, pa drafodaethau rydych wedi'u cael â Llywodraeth y DU, fel yr aelod-wladwriaeth, er mwyn sicrhau bod y polisi ynni yng Nghymru yn cydymffurfio â'r confensiwn, yn enwedig o ran y modd y mae'r cyhoedd yn ymwneud â llunio polisi ynni Llywodraeth Cymru?

13:30 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

You will be familiar with the work that was done on delivering on 'Energy Wales', as well as the work that has been done, and the focus that has been placed, on community involvement and community benefit in several different projects that the Welsh Government has been involved with. You will also be aware that energy policy, in terms of the approach of the UK Government, is one where we have regular conversations.

Byddwch yn gyfarwydd â'r gwaith a wnaed ar gyflawni ar 'Ynni Cymru', yn ogystal â'r gwaith a wnaed, a'r ffocws a roddwyd, ar gynnwys y gymuned a budd cymunedol mewn nifer o brosiectau gwahanol y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn gysylltiedig â hwy. Byddwch hefyd yn ymwybodol ein bod yn cael trafodaethau rheolaidd ar bolisi ynni, o ran dull gweithredu Llywodraeth y DU.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:30 **Vaughan Gething** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, you will be aware, from our long-running inquiry in the Environment and Sustainability Committee, of our interest in renewable energy matters. Would you make a further statement on one of the greatest potential areas of benefit to Wales, namely what the Welsh Government is doing to support marine and tidal power off Wales's coastline.

Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol, o'n hymchwiliad hirfaith yn y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd, o'n diddordeb mewn materion ynni adnewyddadwy. A wnewch ddatganiad pellach ar un o'r meysydd a allai gynnig y budd gorau i Gymru, sef yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i gefnogi ynni morol a llanw oddi ar arfordir Cymru.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:31 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Members will be aware that the First Minister announced last week that an additional £1.6 million of European funding is being committed to promote the DeltaStream project off Pembrokeshire. The Welsh Government has also recently announced the consenting of a 10 MW pre-commercial tidal array off Anglesey. We are seeking—and Members will be aware of this from reading 'Energy Wales'—to promote tidal and wave power at all opportunities.

Bydd yr Aelodau'n ymwybodol i'r Prif Weinidog ddatgan yr wythnos diwethaf fod £1.6 miliwn ychwanegol o arian Ewropeaidd yn cael ei neilltuo i hyrwyddo'r prosiect DeltaStream oddi ar Sir Benfro. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi datgan hefyd yn ddiweddar ei bod wedi rhoi caniatâd ar gyfer rhesiad llanw cyn-fasnachol 10 MW oddi ar Ynys Môn. Rydym yn awyddus—a bydd yr Aelodau'n ymwybodol o hyn o ddarllen 'Ynni Cymru'—i hybu ynni'r llanw a thonnau ar bob cyfle.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:31 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

I call on the Plaid Cymru spokesperson, Alun Ffred Jones.

Galwaf ar lefarydd Plaid Cymru, Alun Ffred Jones.

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13:31 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Mae llawer o'r gwrthwynebiad i ffermydd gwynt yn deillio o'r ffaith nad oes unrhyw fudd cymunedol yn dod i'r ardaloedd hynny o'u codi. A wnewch chi ddiwygio eich polisi ynni, i sicrhau bod budd economaidd, a budd cymdeithasol, yn rhan o bob caniatâd cynllunio?

Much of the objection to windfarms is as a result of the fact that there is no community benefit for the areas concerned. Will you amend your energy policy in order to ensure that economic and social benefit is included in all planning permissions?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:32 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Rydym wedi bod yn dweud hynny ac yn gwneud hynny. Byddwch yn gwybod o araith y Prif Weinidog yr wythnos diwethaf ei fod wedi canolbwyntio ar hynny ac wedi pwysleisio pwysigrwydd y ffaith bod y gymuned yn rhan o benderfyniadau, a bod y gymuned yn elwa o benderfyniadau.

We have been saying that and doing that. You will know from the First Minister's speech last week that he focused on that, and emphasised the importance of the community being a part of decisions and benefitting from decisions.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:32 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Pam na wnewch hynny drwy ddeddfwriaeth, felly?

Why, therefore, will you not do that through legislation?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:32 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Gwyddoch hefyd fod llawer o'r materion hyn heb eu datganoli i ni yng Nghymru. Rydych chi a ni wedi bod yn ymgyrchu am y math hwnnw o ddatganoli—rydym yn cytuno ar hynny. Unwaith y bydd hynny'n digwydd, gobeithiaf y gallwn wneud mwy i sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd.

You will also know that many of these issues are not devolved to us in Wales. You and we have been campaigning on that kind of devolution—we agree on that. Once that happens, I hope that we will be able to do more to make that happen.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:32 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Following the question from the Member for Cardiff South and Penarth, what interaction have you had with the company that proposed to build a tidal lagoon in Swansea bay, and how is the Welsh Government encouraging that development?

Yn dilyn y cwestiwn gan yr Aelod dros Dde Caerdydd a Phenarth, pa ryngweithio a gawsoch gyda'r cwmni a oedd yn cynnig adeiladu morlyn llanw ym mae Abertawe, a sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn annog y datblygiad hwnnw?

13:33 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You will be aware that the Welsh Government recognises the opportunities, but also the challenges, that are associated with harnessing tidal range energy, such as in Swansea bay. The work there has already started in terms of licences to carry out ground investigation, and there will be an environmental statement that will be subject to full consultation.

Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod y cyfleoedd, ond hefyd yr heriau, sy'n gysylltiedig â harneisio ynni amrediad llanw, fel y ceir ym mae Abertawe. Mae'r gwaith yno eisoes wedi dechrau o ran cael trwyddedau i gynnal ymchwiliad tir, a bydd datganiad amgylcheddol a fydd yn destun ymgynghoriad llawn.

13:33 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the opposition spokesperson, Antoinette Sandbach.

Galwaf ar lefarydd yr wrthblaid, Antoinette Sandbach.

13:33 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, small-scale hydro power schemes are, in many ways, ideally suited to the Welsh renewable energy mix. However, Natural Resources Wales is currently in favour of a set of water abstraction standards on flow-splitting that will kill off this industry while it is still in its infancy. Given that this year represents what the industry views as the last chance for small-scale hydro power schemes in Wales, due to the upcoming feed-in tariff deadline in December, what approach will you take to encourage the retention and development of small-scale hydro power schemes in Wales?

Weinidog, mae cynlluniau ynni dŵr ar raddfa fach yn ddelfrydol mewn sawl ffordd ar gyfer y cymysgedd ynni adnewyddadwy yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, ar hyn o bryd, mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru o blaid cyfres o safonau tynnu dŵr ar lif-hollti a fydd yn lladd y diwydiant hwn cyn iddo gael ei draed o dano. Gan mai eleni fydd y cyfle olaf, yn ôl y diwydiant, ar gyfer cynlluniau ynni dŵr ar raddfa fach yng Nghymru, oherwydd y dyddiad cau sydd ar droed ym mis Rhagfyr ar gyfer y tariff cyflenwi trydan, pa ddull gweithredu a ddefnyddiwch i annog y gwaith o gadw a datblygu cynlluniau ynni dŵr ar raddfa fach yng Nghymru?

13:34 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The guidelines to which the Member refers are those that NRW inherited from the predecessor bodies. I met NRW management this morning, and I emphasised to them the importance of small-scale hydro power schemes, to which the Member refers. I also met with representatives of the hydro-power industry last month, and I assured them of my personal support for an approach that means that we review and search out problems, but that we do not just recycle them, we solve them.

Y canllawiau y mae'r Aelod yn cyfeirio atynt yw'r rhai a etifeddodd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru gan y cyrff rhagflaenol. Cefais gyfarfod â rheolwyr Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru'r bore yma, a phwysleisiais iddynt bwysigrwydd cynlluniau ynni dŵr ar raddfa fach, y cyfeiria'r Aelod atynt. Cefais gyfarfod hefyd â chynrychiolwyr y diwydiant ynni dŵr fis diwethaf, a'u sicrhau fy mod yn bersonol yn cefnogi dull sy'n golygu ein bod yn adolygu ac yn chwilio am broblemau, ond ein bod yn eu datrys, nid dim ond eu hailgylchu.

13:34 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am very encouraged to hear that, Minister. One of the other problems facing small-scale renewable energy projects is the high cost of grid connections, which is a frequent complaint in rural Wales. The people to whom I have spoken show me quotes that, sometimes, run into many thousands of pounds. Given the way that these charges are holding back renewable energy generation, can you confirm what meetings you have had with energy companies to bring down the costs of grid connections, to allow these small-scale projects to flourish?

Mae'n galonogol iawn clywed hynny, Weinidog. Un o'r problemau eraill sy'n wynebu prosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy ar raddfa fach yw cost uchel cysylltiadau grid, sy'n gŵyn fynych yng nghefn gwlad Cymru. Mae'r bobl y bûm yn siarad â hwy yn dangos dyfynbrisiau imi, sydd weithiau cymaint â miloedd o bunnoedd. O ystyried y ffordd y mae'r taliadau hyn yn atal pobl rhag cynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy, a allwch gadarnhau pa gyfarfodydd a gawsoch gyda chwmnïau ynni i ostwng costau cysylltiadau grid, er mwyn caniatáu i'r prosiectau hyn ar raddfa fach ffynnu?

13:35 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Since I took on this new role, I have not had any meetings with energy companies to discuss that particular aspect of the promotion of small-scale renewables. I am aware of a number of projects that suffer the difficulties to which you refer—the Member for Dwyfor Meirionnydd wrote to me some days ago about a scheme in his constituency that had encountered exactly those problems. I replied to him saying that we would take a proactive approach to resolving these issues, and these are matters that I will seek to resolve in the coming weeks and months.

Ers imi ymgymryd â'r rôl newydd hon, nid wyf wedi cael unrhyw gyfarfodydd gyda chwmnïau ynni i drafod yr agwedd benodol honno ar hyrwyddo ynni adnewyddadwy ar raddfa fach. Rwy'n ymwybodol o nifer o brosiectau sy'n wynebu'r anawsterau y cyfeiriwch atynt—ysgrifennodd yr Aelod dros Ddwyfor Meirionnydd ataf rai dyddiau yn ôl am gynllun yn ei etholaeth a oedd wedi wynebu'r union broblemau hynny. Atebais drwy ddweud y byddem yn mabwysiadu dull rhagweithiol tuag at ddatrys y materion hyn, ac mae'r rhain yn faterion y byddaf yn ceisio eu datrys dros yr wythnosau a'r misoedd nesaf.

Nwyeiddio Glo

Coal Gasification

13:35 **Byron Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

2. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y defnydd o nwyeiddio glo yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0005(NRF)

2. Will the Minister make a statement on the use of coal gasification in Wales? OAQ(4)0005(NRF)

13:35 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Underground coal gasification may offer benefits in terms of energy security and the cleaner use of fossil fuels, but it remains largely untested on a long-term commercial basis. Any proposed exploration will need to comply with the Welsh planning and environmental regulatory regime.

Gall nwyeiddio glo tanddaearol gynnig manteision o ran diogelwch ynni a defnydd glanach o danwydd ffosil, ond erys heb ei brofi i raddau helaeth ar sail fasnachol hirdymor. Bydd angen i unrhyw archwiliad arfaethedig gydymffurfio â chyfundrefn cynllunio a rheoleiddio amgylcheddol Cymru.

13:36 **Byron Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer, Minister. As you say, there is little knowledge of the underground coal gasification process in the UK, especially so close to residential areas, and no regulatory framework. I have concerns now that Cluff Natural Resources has been awarded an underground coal gasification licence for the Loughor estuary. Can you examine this licence and scheme to ensure that the environment and the people of Gower and its vicinity remain safe?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Fel y dywedwch, nid oes llawer o wybodaeth am y broses o nwyeiddio glo tanddaearol yn y DU, yn enwedig mor agos at ardaloedd preswyl, ac nid oes unrhyw fframwaith rheoleiddio. Mae gennyf bryderon nawr bod Cyfoeth Naturiol Cluff wedi cael trwydded nwyeiddio glo tanddaearol ar gyfer aber afon Llwchwr. A allwch edrych ar y drwydded hon a'r cynllun hwn i sicrhau bod amgylchedd a phobl Gŵyr a'r cyffiniau yn parhau i fod yn ddiogel?

13:36 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This licence has been awarded to explore projects in Loughor and the Dee estuaries. Following the conditional licence, Natural Resources Wales will only offer a full permit if it is fully satisfied that the environment and local communities are fully protected.

Dyfarnwyd y drwydded hon i archwilio prosiectau ar aberoedd afon Llwchwr ac afon Dyfrdwy. Ar ôl cael y drwydded amodol, bydd Cyfoeth Naturiol Gymru ond yn cynnig trwydded lawn os yw wedi'i fodloni'n llwyr fod yr amgylchedd a chymunedau lleol yn cael eu gwarchod yn llawn.

13:36 **David Rees** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Coal gasification is just one of several unconventional gas methods of producing energy, with fracking being another. Has the Welsh Government taken a position regarding fracking? Will it follow other EU countries and regions that have placed a moratorium on fracking until further investigative research has been undertaken on the full impact of fracking, particularly in geological areas such as south Wales?

Mae nwyeiddio glo yn un o nifer o ddulliau nwy anghonfensiynol o gynhyrchu ynni, gyda ffracio yn un arall. A yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cymryd safiad ynghylch ffracio? A fydd yn dilyn gwledydd a rhanbarthau eraill yr UE sydd wedi gosod moratoriwm ar ffracio hyd nes y bydd gwaith ymchwil pellach wedi ei wneud ar effaith lawn ffracio, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd daearegol fel y de?

13:37 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

The Member will be aware of the work that is already being done on this matter by the United Kingdom Government. Our position, from both the environmental and safety perspectives, is already a precautionary one, so I do not consider it necessary to impose a moratorium on this matter in Wales at the moment. We recognise, however, that there is a need to evaluate the potential of unconventional gas as an energy source and full consideration of all the available evidence—economic and environmental—is required before either exploration or potential extraction of the resource is considered.

Bydd yr Aelod yn ymwybodol o'r gwaith a wneir eisoes ar y mater hwn gan Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae ein safiad, o safbwynt amgylcheddol ac o safbwynt diogelwch, eisoes yn un rhagofalus, felly nid wyf yn ystyried bod angen gosod moratoriwm ar y mater hwn yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. Rydym yn cydnabod, fodd bynnag, bod angen gwerthuso potensial nwy anghonfensiynol fel ffynhonnell ynni ac mae angen rhoi ystyriaeth lawn i'r holl dystiolaeth sydd ar gael—economaidd ac amgylcheddol—cyn y gellir ystyried naill ai archwilio'r adnodd neu ei echdynnu o bosibl.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:37 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

My question is also about the Cluff coal exploration in my region. When Dr Shaun Lavis of Clean Coal Ltd, which has a licence in Swansea bay, was questioned by my colleagues on the Environment and Sustainability Committee in March, he said that current regulations governing underground coal gasification would allow operators to vent carbon dioxide while producing diesel from synthetic gas. Is the Minister aware of these regulations and what provision is there for protecting special areas of conservation?

Mae fy nghwestiwn hefyd yn ymwneud â'r gwaith a wneir gan Cluff i chwilio am lo yn fy rhanbarth. Pan holwyd Dr Shaun Lavis o Clean Coal Ltd, sydd â thrwydded ym mae Abertawe, gan fy nghyd-Aelodau ar y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd ym mis Mawrth, dywedodd y byddai rheoliadau presennol sy'n rheoli nwyeiddio glo tanddaearol yn caniatáu i weithredwyr ollwng carbon deuocsid tra'n cynhyrchu diesel o nwy synthetig. A yw'r Gweinidog yn ymwybodol o'r rheoliadau hyn a pha ddarpariaeth sydd ar gyfer diogelu ardaloedd cadwraeth arbennig?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:38 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

All regulations will protect all areas of special conservation.

Bydd yr holl reoliadau yn gwarchod pob ardal cadwraeth arbennig.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Lles Anifeiliaid Domestig

Domestic Animal Welfare

13:38 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

3. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am les anifeiliaid domestig? OAQ(4)0003(NRF)

3. Will the Minister make a statement on domestic animal welfare? OAQ(4)0003(NRF)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:38 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

We are fully committed to raising standards of animal welfare. Welfare programmes on dog breeding, micro-chipping and control, fly grazing, the welfare of animals at time of slaughter and pig welfare are ongoing. I must also not lose this opportunity to congratulate the Member for being awarded the Kennel Club's Dog Parliamentary Award in 2012.

Rydym yn gwbl ymrwymedig i godi safonau lles anifeiliaid. Mae rhaglenni lles ar fridio cŵn, gosod microsglodyn a rheoli, pori anghyfreithlon, lles anifeiliaid adeg eu lladd a lles moch yn parhau. Hoffwn hefyd achub ar y cyfle hwn i longyfarch yr Aelod am ennill Gwobr Seneddol Cŵn y Kennel Club yn 2012.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:38 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you very much indeed for reminding me of that, Minister. You will know that animal welfare charities are busier than ever at the moment and, no doubt, you will also be aware from your briefing that the RSPCA Bryn-y-Maen animal centre in Upper Colwyn Bay does a great deal of hard work to promote animal welfare. Will you join me in paying tribute to it for its hard work? What support are you giving animal charities such as the RSPCA and others that are working to protect and re-home animals where welfare problems arise?

Diolch yn fawr iawn ichi am fy atgoffa o hynny, Weinidog. Byddwch yn gwybod bod elusennau lles anifeiliaid yn brysurach nag erioed ar hyn o bryd ac, yn ddiau, byddwch hefyd yn ymwybodol o'ch deunydd briffio bod canolfan anifeiliaid RSPCA Bryn-y-Maen ym Mae Colwyn Uchaf yn gwneud llawer iawn o waith caled i hyrwyddo lles anifeiliaid. A ymunwch â mi i dalu teyrnged iddi am ei gwaith caled? Pa gymorth rydych yn ei roi i elusennau anifeiliaid fel yr RSPCA ac eraill sy'n gweithio i warchod ac ail-gartrefu anifeiliaid pan fydd problemau lles yn codi?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:39 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

We are all clearly aware that the RSPCA does a great job in protecting animal welfare across the whole of Wales. I pay tribute to the people to whom the Member refers in his own constituency, as I do to people who do the same work elsewhere. There has been an increase in reports of animal cruelty in Wales in recent months and years, which is something that all of us, on all sides of the Chamber, join together to regret. In the work that we are doing at the moment with the RSPCA, we are seeking clarification on whether there is any pattern of cruelty or whether cruelty is increasing across the board, or simply that the reports of cruelty are increasing. That work continues and I would be happy to report to the Member or Members on the conclusions of that work when it is available.

Rydym i gyd yn amlwg yn ymwybodol bod yr RSPCA yn gwneud gwaith gwych wrth warchod lles anifeiliaid ledled Cymru gyfan. Talaf deyrnged i'r bobl y cyfeiria'r Aelod atynt yn ei etholaeth ei hun, fel y gwnaf innau i bobl sy'n gwneud yr un gwaith mewn llefydd eraill. Bu cynnydd yn nifer yr adroddiadau o greulondeb i anifeiliaid yng Nghymru dros y misoedd a'r blynyddoedd diwethaf, ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth sy'n destun gofid i bob un ohonom, ar bob ochr i'r Siambr. Yn y gwaith a wnawn ar hyn o bryd gyda'r RSPCA, rydym yn ceisio eglurhad ynghylch a oes unrhyw batrwm o greulondeb neu a yw'r cyfraddau creulondeb yn cynyddu'n gyffredinol, neu yn syml bod nifer yr achosion o greulondeb a gaiff eu cofnodi yn cynyddu. Mae'r gwaith hwnnw yn parhau a byddwn yn hapus i adrodd i'r Aelod neu'r Aelodau ar gasgliadau'r gwaith hwnnw pan fydd ar gael.

13:40 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am pleased that the Minister is pressing ahead with compulsory micro-chipping for dogs but am very disappointed that he has put the control of dogs (Wales) Bill on hold. As he knows, it has a great deal of support from all the animal welfare charities. At what stage does he think that he will be satisfied that the Westminster anti-social behaviour Bill will incorporate all the dog-specific elements of the proposed Bill in Wales?

Rwy'n falch bod y Gweinidog yn bwrw ymlaen â'r broses o orfodi pobl i osod microsglodion ar eu cŵn, ond rwy'n siomedig iawn ei fod wedi atal Bil rheoli cŵn (Cymru). Fel y gŵyr, mae ganddo lawer iawn o gefnogaeth gan yr holl elusennau lles anifeiliaid. Pryd y mae'n meddwl y bydd yn fodlon y bydd Bil ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol San Steffan yn ymgorffori holl elfennau'r Bil arfaethedig yng Nghymru sy'n ymwneud â chŵn?

13:40 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the Member for her kind words on the micro-chipping issue. I understand her disappointment with the issue on the control of dogs legislation. The Member will be aware that this morning's Queen's Speech contained a commitment from the United Kingdom Government to bring forward legislation on the anti-social behaviour toolkit. The conversations that my officials have begun in the Home Office will be continued by me and I will ensure that Members are always updated on those conversations and how that work is pursued.

Diolch i'r Aelod am ei geiriau caredig ynghylch gosod microsglodion. Deallaf ei siom ynghylch y ddeddfwriaeth rheoli cŵn. Bydd yr Aelod yn ymwybodol bod Araith y Frenhines y bore yma yn cynnwys ymrwymiad gan Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth ar y pecyn cymorth ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Byddaf yn parhau â'r trafodaethau a ddechreuwyd gan fy swyddogion yn y Swyddfa Gartref a byddaf yn sicrhau bod Aelodau'n cael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf yn rheolaidd am y trafodaethau hynny ac am hynt y gwaith.

13:41 **Christine Chapman** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, I was shocked to learn that prosecutions by the RSPCA for animal cruelty in some parts of the south Wales Valleys, including Rhondda Cynon Taf, rose by 230% last year. As you mentioned earlier, this may indicate greater awareness of mistreatment. It may also show that people are struggling to cope in the face of the recession. How can we tackle this cruelty and help pet owners while also ensuring that all pet owners know the responsibilities of looking after their animals?

Weinidog, synnais o glywed bod nifer yr erlyniadau gan yr RSPCA am greulondeb anifeiliaid mewn rhai rhannau o gymoedd y de, gan gynnwys Rhondda Cynon Taf, wedi codi 230% y llynedd. Fel y soniwyd gennych yn gynharach, gall hyn adlewyrchu mwy o ymwybyddiaeth o gamdriniaeth. Efallai y bydd hefyd yn dangos bod pobl yn ei chael hi'n anodd ymdopi yn wyneb y dirwasgiad. Sut y gallwn fynd i'r afael â'r creulondeb hwn a helpu perchnogion anifeiliaid anwes tra'n sicrhau hefyd bod pob perchennog anifeiliaid anwes yn gwybod beth yw'r cyfrifoldebau sy'n gysylltiedig â gofalu am ei anifeiliaid?

13:41 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am well aware of the issues that the Member raises. In my own constituency of Blaenau Gwent, we have seen a 168% increase in the number of convictions for animal neglect and cruelty, so I am more than aware of those matters. The work that we are currently undertaking to review what lies behind these figures will inform our response to the publication of this information. The majority of animal owners are well aware of their responsibilities but we need to ensure that all animal owners are aware of their duty of care. That includes training and socialising an animal as and when appropriate. We will continue to talk to the RSPCA about these matters. I hope that, in the next few weeks or months, we will be able to have a far greater understanding of what lies behind these figures. When we have that understanding, we will bring forward new measures where necessary.

Rwy'n ymwybodol o'r materion a godir gan yr Aelod. Yn fy etholaeth i, sef Blaenau Gwent, gwelsom gynnydd o 168% yn nifer y collfarnau ar gyfer esgeulustod a chreulondeb at anifeiliaid, felly rwy'n ymwybodol iawn o'r materion hynny. Bydd y gwaith a wnawn ar hyn o bryd i adolygu'r hyn sydd wrth wraidd y ffigurau hyn yn llywio ein hymateb i'r wybodaeth hon. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o berchenogion anifeiliaid yn ymwybodol o'u cyfrifoldebau, ond mae angen inni sicrhau bod pob perchennog anifeiliaid yn ymwybodol o'i ddyletswydd gofal. Mae hynny'n cynnwys hyfforddiant a chymdeithasoli anifail fel y bo'n briodol. Byddwn yn parhau i siarad â'r RSPCA am y materion hyn. Gobeithio, yn ystod yr ychydig wythnosau neu fisoedd nesaf, y byddwn yn gallu cael dealltwriaeth gwell o lawer o'r hyn sydd wrth wraidd y ffigurau hyn. Pan gawn y ddealltwriaeth honno, byddwn yn cyflwyno mesurau newydd lle y bo'r angen.

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Polisi Tir Comin

Common Land Policy

13:42 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

4. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am bolisi Tir Comin Llywodraeth Cymru? OAQ(4)0015(NRF)

4. Will the Minister provide an update on the Welsh Government's Common Land policy? OAQ(4)0015(NRF)

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13:43 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Common land policy in Wales has a number of elements. Key among these is the implementation of the Commons Act 2006, delivering the recommendations of the uplands report, and the Glastir commons element. Approximately 50% of common land is now within Glastir—more than any previous agri-environment scheme.

Mae nifer o elfennau i'r polisi tir comin yng Nghymru. Un o'r elfennau allweddol yw rhoi Deddf Tiroedd Comin 2006 ar waith, cyflawni argymhellion adroddiad yr ucheldir, a'r elfen Glastir – Tir Comin. Caiff tua 50% o dir comin ei gwmpasu gan Glastir bellach—mwy nag unrhyw gynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol blaenorol.

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13:43 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru / The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats

I thank the Minister for that answer, but what steps is he taking to protect the biodiversity of Welsh commons and the rights of commoners when plans are submitted for industrial or economic development on Welsh commons?

Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am yr ateb hwnnw, ond pa gamau y mae'n eu cymryd i warchod bioamrywiaeth tiroedd comin Cymru a hawliau cominwyr pan gaiff cynlluniau eu cyflwyno ar gyfer datblygiad diwydiannol neu economaidd ar diroedd comin yng Nghymru?

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13:43 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

The Member will be aware from our previous correspondence on this matter that we take all the applications for changes of use on common land seriously. Where decisions are taken, we ensure that the integrity of the common land, wherever possible, is maintained and where common land is lost, we try to ensure that that is compensated for by land being used from elsewhere. In terms of continuing to maintain the diversity and vitality of common land, we hope and expect that the Glastir project will ensure that we have sustainable management on far greater elements of common land than we have ever seen before. We hope and expect that that will deliver many of the ambitions that the Member and I share.

Bydd yr Aelod yn ymwybodol o'n gohebiaeth flaenorol ar y mater hwn ein bod yn cymryd pob cais am newid defnydd ar dir comin o ddifrif. Pan wneir penderfyniadau, rydym yn sicrhau bod uniondeb y tir comin, lle bynnag y bo modd, yn cael ei gynnal a lle y caiff tir comin ei golli, rydym yn ceisio sicrhau y gwneir iawn am hynny drwy ddefnyddio tir o rywle arall. O ran parhau i gynnal amrywiaeth a bywiogrwydd tir comin, rydym yn gobeithio ac yn disgwyl y bydd prosiect Glastir yn sicrhau bod gennym reolaeth gynaliadwy ar lawer mwy o elfennau o dir comin nag erioed o'r blaen. Rydym yn gobeithio ac yn disgwyl y bydd hynny'n cyflawni llawer o'r uchelgeisiau y mae'r Aelod a minnau'n eu rhannu.

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13:44 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, as many as 13,000 low-paid workers will be affected by the abolition of the Agricultural Wages Board. The decision will have serious implications for agricultural and rural development across Wales. I welcome the consultation that you have undertaken to try to protect the industry this side of the border. Will you encourage farm workers, rural communities and others affected by the UK Government's actions to share their views in the consultation so that we can find the best way forward for Wales?

Weinidog, bydd diddymu'r Bwrdd Cyflogau Amaethyddol yn effeithio ar gymaint â 13,000 o weithwyr ar gyflogau isel. Bydd goblygiadau difrifol i ddatblygiad amaethyddol a gwledig ledled Cymru yn sgil y penderfyniad hwn. Croesawaf yr ymgynghoriad rydych wedi ymgymryd ag ef i geisio amddiffyn y diwydiant yr ochr hon i'r ffin. A wnewch chi annog gweithwyr fferm, cymunedau gwledig ac eraill y mae gweithredoedd Llywodraeth y DU yn effeithio arnynt i rannu eu safbwyntiau yn yr ymgynghoriad er mwyn inni ddod o hyd i'r ffordd orau ymlaen i Gymru?

13:44 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I certainly would encourage everybody to take part in that consultation. The consultation is about strengthening the agriculture industry in Wales and putting the necessary professionalism in place within the industry in Wales that will lead to greater efficiency and greater profitability for the whole of that industry. My commitment is to ensure that the Welsh Government will continue to invest in ensuring that Welsh agriculture is as efficient and profitable as possible.

Byddwn yn sicr yn annog pawb i gymryd rhan yn yr ymgynghoriad hwnnw. Mae a wnelo'r ymgynghoriad ag atgyfnerthu'r diwydiant amaethyddiaeth yng Nghymru a sefydlu'r proffesiynoldeb angenrheidiol o fewn y diwydiant yng Nghymru a fydd yn arwain at fwy o effeithlonrwydd a mwy o broffidioldeb ar gyfer yr holl ddiwydiant hwnnw. Fy ymrwymiad yw sicrhau y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i fuddsoddi er mwyn sicrhau bod amaethyddiaeth yng Nghymru mor effeithlon a phroffidiol â phosibl.

13:45 **Byron Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, I am sure that you are aware of the planning application for a large-scale monstrous windfarm for Mynydd y Gwair on the common land overlooking Swansea and Gower. This common land is a natural resource for Swansea, for both farmers' livelihoods and the tourism industry. What will you do to ensure that this common land use does not suffer as a consequence of this potential use?

Weinidog, rwy'n siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol o'r cais cynllunio ar gyfer fferm wynt enfawr ar gyfer Mynydd y Gwair ar y tir comin sy'n edrych dros Abertawe a Gŵyr. Mae'r tir comin hwn yn adnodd naturiol ar gyfer Abertawe, ar gyfer bywoliaeth ffermwyr a'r diwydiant twristiaeth. Beth a wnewch i sicrhau nad yw'r defnydd hwn o dir comin yn dioddef o ganlyniad i'r defnydd posibl hwn?

13:45 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You will also be aware, Byron, that I will not comment on any planning applications that are currently being considered.

Byddwch hefyd yn ymwybodol, Byron, na wnaf sylwadau ar unrhyw geisiadau cynllunio sy'n cael eu hystyried ar hyn o bryd.

13:45 **Llyr Huws Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Fe sonioch chi mewn ateb blaenorol, Weinidog, ynglŷn â Glastir, ac mae fforwm tir comin Cymru yn ddiweddar wedi mynegi gofid ynglŷn â'r potensial y gall Glastir arwain, yn y pen draw, at ddad-stocio a than-bori tiroedd comin ac ucheldiroedd Cymru. Ar y llaw arall, mae Llywodraeth Cymru, er tegwch iddi, wedi ei gwneud hi'n gwbl glir na fydd hynny'n digwydd. Y pwynt rwyf am ei wneud yw: onid yw hynny'n dangos bod gennych chi a'ch adran gryn dipyn o waith i'w wneud i gyfathrebu manteision y rhaglen hon i fudd-ddeiliaid allweddol yng Nghymru?

You mentioned Glastir in a previous answer, Minister, and the Welsh commons forum has recently expressed concerns about the potential that Glastir could lead, ultimately, to the destocking and under-grazing of common land and the uplands of Wales. On the other hand, the Welsh Government, in fairness, has made it quite clear that that will not happen. The point that I want to put to you is: does that not demonstrate that you and your department have some work to do to communicate the benefits of this programme to key stakeholders in Wales?

13:46 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwyf innau hefyd wedi darllen 'The Daily Post' a gweld yr un erthygl â chithau. Mae'r fforwm wedi cael llawer o bethau'n anghywir yn ddiweddar, ac mae perygl y bydd yn cam-arwain pobl. Mae mwy o dir comin yng Nghymru yn awr yn rhan o Glastir nac sydd erioed wedi bod yn rhan o unrhyw gynllun tebyg o'r blaen. Felly, rwyf yn mawr hyderu bod y rhan fwyaf o bobl yn deall beth yw Glastir ac nid yn unig ei oblygiadau ond ei fanteision ar gyfer tir comin.

I have also read 'The Daily Post' and read the same article as you. The forum has got many things wrong recently, and it is at risk of misleading people. More common land in Wales is part of Glastir than has ever been the case with any similar scheme in the past. Therefore, I am confident that the majority of people understand what Glastir means and not just its implications, but its benefits for common land.

Wedi dweud hynny, nid wyf yn anghytuno â chi. Rwy'n credu bod gennym lawer o waith i'w wneud i gyfathrebu manteision Glastir i dir comin ac i ffermwyr. Felly, rwy'n cydnabod dy bwynt di. Fel rydych yn gwybod fel aelod o'r pwyllgor, mae hyn yn waith rydym wedi dechrau ei wneud.

Having said that, I do not disagree with you. I believe that we have a great deal of work to do in communicating the advantages of Glastir for both common land and farmers. Therefore, I acknowledge your point. As you know, as a member of the committee, we have already started working on that.

Ffrwythau a Llysiau

Fruit and Vegetables

13:47 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

5. Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i hyrwyddo cyflenwadau cynaliadwy o ffrwythau a llysiau mewn ardaloedd trefol fel Caerdydd? OAQ(4)0017(NRF)

5. What is the Welsh Government doing to promote sustainable fruit and vegetable supplies in urban areas like Cardiff? OAQ(4)0017(NRF)

13:47 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This Government promotes sustainable fruit and vegetable supplies across Wales, including through the community food co-operative programme, which improves access to, and the consumption of, affordable, quality and fresh fruit and vegetables, through the setting up of food co-operatives. There are 340 co-ops in Wales and 25 in Cardiff. An increasing number of schools involve pupils in growing fruit and vegetables on site.

Mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn hyrwyddo cyflenwadau ffrwythau a llysiau cynaliadwy ledled Cymru, gan gynnwys drwy'r rhaglen cydweithfa fwyd gymunedol, sy'n gwella argaeledd ffrwythau a llysiau ffres, fforddiadwy o safon, a'r defnydd a wneir ohonynt, drwy sefydlu cydweithfeydd bwyd. Mae yna 340 o gydweithfeydd yng Nghymru a 25 yng Nghaerdydd. Mae nifer gynyddol o ysgolion yn trefnu i ddisgyblion dyfu ffrwythau a llysiau ar y safle.

13:48 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

That is excellent news. Indeed, Lakeside Primary School visited me yesterday, and pupils there are growing their own food. However, there is a great deal more to be done. As Wales is the only country in the UK in which all local authorities recycle food waste, I wonder what more can be done to make money out of this muck through anaerobic digestion technology, either to feed back into the growing system so that we can grow more fruit and veg, because a lot of it is still coming from the Birmingham wholesale market, or, indeed, to sell it commercially.

Mae hynny'n newyddion gwych. Yn wir, cefais ymweliad gan Ysgol Gynradd Lakeside ddoe, ac mae'r disgyblion yno yn tyfu eu bwyd eu hunain. Fodd bynnag, mae llawer mwy i'w wneud. Gan mai Cymru yw'r unig wlad yn y Deyrnas Unedig lle mae pob awdurdod lleol yn ailgylchu gwastraff bwyd, tybed beth arall y gellir ei wneud i wneud arian allan o'r baw hwn drwy dechnoleg treulio anaerobig, naill ai i'w fwydo yn ôl i mewn i'r system dyfu fel y gallwn dyfu mwy o ffrwythau a llysiau, gan fod llawer ohono yn dal i ddod o farchnad gyfanwerthu Birmingham, neu, yn wir, i'w werthu'n fasnachol.

13:48 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I agree with the points made by the Member for Cardiff Central. Currently, our Tyfu Pobl programme generates about £1 million of business per year for a total of 80 Welsh producers. That is an input into the overall economy. However, I agree with the Member that there is more that can be done. I am happy to continue working with these different projects to deliver not only the social goods of creating a better understanding of the food chain, but to improve the availability and accessibility of local sourcing of food and drink in Wales.

Cytunaf â'r pwyntiau a wnaed gan yr Aelod dros Ganol Caerdydd. Ar hyn o bryd, mae ein rhaglen Tyfu Pobl yn cynhyrchu tua £1 miliwn o fusnes y flwyddyn i 80 o gynhyrchwyr o Gymru. Mae hynny'n cyfrannu at yr economi yn gyffredinol. Fodd bynnag, cytunaf â'r Aelod y gellir gwneud mwy. Rwy'n hapus i barhau i weithio gyda'r prosiectau gwahanol hyn i sicrhau'r budd cymdeithasol a ddaw o greu gwell dealltwriaeth o'r gadwyn fwyd, a hefyd i wella argaeledd a hygyrchedd ffynonellau lleol o fwyd a diod yng Nghymru.

13:49 **Leanne Wood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Arweinydd Plaid Cymru / The Leader of Plaid Cymru

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Minister, you might have heard me mention that I am an allotment holder. I have an allotment in Tonypandy, so I am well aware of the benefits of growing your own fruit and vegetables. My family is very lucky to have an allotment, because there are waiting lists, particularly in urban areas, and those long waiting lists can be off-putting. I know that in Cardiff, some sites have waiting lists of up to five years. You recently issued a consultation on a draft plan to encourage pollinators and more allotments would clearly help with that. What practical steps can you take to expand the provision of land and green spaces for allotments to ease the burden on the allotment waiting list?

Weinidog, efallai y byddwch wedi fy nghlywed yn sôn bod gennyf randir. Mae gennyf randir yn Nhonypandy, felly rwy'n ymwybodol iawn o fanteision tyfu eich ffrwythau a'ch llysiau eich hun. Mae fy nheulu yn ffodus iawn o gael rhandir, oherwydd mae rhestrau aros, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd trefol, a gall y rhestrau aros hir hynny fod yn ddiflas. Gwn fod gan Gaerdydd restrau aros o hyd at bum mlynedd mewn rhai safleoedd. Yn ddiweddar gwnaethoch gyhoeddi ymgynghoriad ar gynllun drafft i ddenu peillwyr ac wrth gwrs, byddai mwy o randiroedd yn helpu gyda hynny. Pa gamau ymarferol y gallwch eu cymryd i ehangu'r tir a'r mannau gwyrdd a ddarperir ar gyfer rhandiroedd i leddfu'r baich ar y rhestr aros am randiroedd?

13:50 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am familiar with your allotment, Leanne. I have never visited it, but you have described it in Technicolor detail on a number of occasions, and I think that we all look forward to a visit at some point or another. [Interruption.] We can all enjoy an afternoon there. [Interruption.] I will answer the question. In terms of where we are going now, you are aware that, some time ago, the community-grown food task and finish group made several recommendations regarding ways in which we can improve the accessibility and amount of land available for allotments and other community growing initiatives. Those are the recommendations that we are following at the moment, but I would welcome any suggestions that the Member wishes to make.

Rwy'n gyfarwydd â'ch rhandir, Leanne. Nid wyf erioed wedi ymweld ag ef, ond rydych wedi ei ddisgrifio'n fanwl iawn sawl gwaith, ac rwy'n meddwl ein bod i gyd yn edrych ymlaen at ymweliad ar ryw adeg neu'i gilydd. [Torri ar draws.] Gall pob un ohonom fwynhau prynhawn yno. [Torri ar draws.] Byddaf yn ateb y cwestiwn. O ran ble rydym yn mynd yn awr, rydych yn ymwybodol, beth amser yn ôl, i'r grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen tyfu bwyd yn y gymuned wneud nifer o argymhellion ynghylch sut y gallwn wella faint o dir sydd ar gael ar gyfer rhandiroedd a mentrau eraill ar gyfer tyfu bwyd yn y gymuned, a hygyrchedd y tir hwnnw. Dyna'r argymhellion a ddilynwn ar hyn o bryd, ond byddwn yn croesawu unrhyw awgrymiadau y mae'r Aelod yn dymuno eu gwneud.

Gŵyl Fwyd y Fenni

Abergavenny Food Festival

13:51 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

6. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu pa gymorth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei gynnig i Wyl Fwyd y Fenni? OAQ(4)0006(NRF)

6. Will the Minister outline what support the Welsh Government offers Abergavenny Food Festival? OAQ(4)0006(NRF)

13:51 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I know that the Member for Monmouth is a regular visitor to the Abergavenny Food Festival, as am I. Food festivals are an important part of our food culture. My view is that any food festival should plan to be fully sustainable and self-sufficient, especially in the longer term. Abergavenny Food Festival has received support totalling £238,995 from the Welsh Government over the last five years.

Gwn fod yr Aelod dros Fynwy yn ymwelydd rheolaidd â Gŵyl Fwyd y Fenni, fel yr wyf innau. Mae gwyliau bwyd yn rhan bwysig o'n diwylliant bwyd. Fy marn i yw y dylai unrhyw ŵyl fwyd gynllunio i fod yn gwbl gynaliadwy a hunangynhaliol, yn enwedig yn y tymor hwy. Mae Gŵyl Fwyd y Fenni wedi cael £238,995 o gymorth gan Lywodraeth Cymru dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf.

13:51 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

While the leader of Plaid Cymru enjoys growing vegetables, I know that the Minister, like me, enjoys eating them. As you said, I have bumped into you once or twice at the Abergavenny Food Festival, Minister, and your support is appreciated. I note that the Abergavenny Food Festival was included in the 32 food and produce events to receive funding from the Welsh Government this year—you have just mentioned that—but what guarantees can you offer that that support will continue and how do you propose, in your new role, to roll out the food festival model across Wales? While it might not be right for every town, other towns could benefit from such a model.

Tra bod arweinydd Plaid Cymru yn mwynhau tyfu llysiau, gwn fod y Gweinidog, fel minnau, yn mwynhau eu bwyta. Fel y dywedasoch, rwyf wedi dod ar eich traws unwaith neu ddwy yng Ngŵyl Fwyd y Fenni, Weinidog, a gwerthfawrogir eich cefnogaeth. Nodaf fod Gŵyl Fwyd y Fenni yn un o'r 32 o ddigwyddiadau bwyd a chynnyrch i gael cyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru eleni—rydych newydd sôn am hynny—ond pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei gynnig y bydd y cymorth hwnnw'n parhau a sut ydych y bwriadu cyflwyno'r model gŵyl fwyd ledled Cymru, yn eich rôl newydd? Efallai na fydd yn addas i bob tref, ond gallai trefi eraill elwa ar fodel o'r fath.

13:52 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Member is right, and I am supporting a local initiative in my constituency at the moment, which will be launched in July. In terms of support for food festivals, my view is that they are the sort of initiative that must come from local communities that want to host and grow the festival. I have been delighted to support Abergavenny over a number of years, both personally and in my role as a Minister. I attended the festival last year and spoke at a seminar at the festival. I am more than happy to look at how we continue to grow and support the development of food culture across Wales.

Mae'r Aelod yn iawn, ac rwy'n cefnogi menter leol yn fy etholaeth i ar hyn o bryd, a gaiff ei lansio ym mis Gorffennaf. O ran cymorth ar gyfer gwyliau bwyd, fy marn i yw y dylent fod yn fentrau sy'n deillio o gymunedau lleol sydd eisiau cynnal a datblygu'r ŵyl. Bu'n bleser gennyf gefnogi'r Fenni dros nifer o flynyddoedd, yn bersonol ac yn fy rôl fel Gweinidog. Mynychais yr ŵyl y llynedd a siaradais mewn seminar yn yr ŵyl. Rwy'n fwy na pharod i edrych ar sut rydym yn parhau i ehangu a chefnogi datblygiad y diwylliant bwyd ledled Cymru.

13:52 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I understand that the Government offers some very good support, to be fair, to many food festivals across Wales. Incidentally, your website does not mention your support for the Caerphilly Food Festival, which took place last Saturday. We congratulate Abergavenny for attracting 40,000 visitors. That is something that we certainly wish to emulate. What criteria are used to judge which festivals should get support, and is that support equitable across Wales? Can the Government do more and offer more support to festivals that clearly promote and use local Welsh produce and local Welsh companies—and maybe some vegetables from Leanne Wood's allotment?

Deallaf fod y Llywodraeth yn cynnig cefnogaeth dda iawn, a bod yn deg, i sawl gŵyl fwyd ledled Cymru. Gyda llaw, nid yw eich gwefan yn sôn am eich cefnogaeth i Ŵyl Fwyd Caerffili, a gynhaliwyd ddydd Sadwrn diwethaf. Rydym yn llongyfarch y Fenni am ddenu 40,000 o ymwelwyr. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth yr ydym yn sicr yn dymuno ei efelychu. Pa feini prawf a ddefnyddir i benderfynu pa wyliau ddylai gael cymorth, ac a yw'r cymorth hwnnw'n cael ei rannu'n deg ledled Cymru? A all y Llywodraeth wneud mwy a chynnig mwy o gymorth i wyliau sy'n amlwg yn hyrwyddo ac yn defnyddio cynnyrch lleol o Gymru a chwmnïau Cymreig lleol-ac efallai rhai llysiau o randir Leanne Wood?

13:53 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am not sure that we could make the final point a criterion for the funding of food festivals. However, part of the criteria for receiving a food festival grant is the requirement for there to be at least 75% Welsh food and drink producers. While that might be welcome in Caerphilly, I know that it has caused difficulties for food festivals elsewhere, including—or perhaps especially—those that are closer to the English border.

Nid wyf yn siŵr a allem wneud y pwynt olaf yn faen prawf ar gyfer ariannu gwyliau bwyd. Fodd bynnag, rhan o'r meini prawf ar gyfer derbyn grant gŵyl fwyd yw'r gofyniad bod o leiaf 75% o'r cynhyrchwyr bwyd a diod yn dod o Gymru. Er y gallai fod croeso i hynny yng Nghaerffili, gwn ei fod wedi achosi anawsterau i wyliau bwyd mewn mannau eraill, gan gynnwys—neu efallai yn arbennig—y rhai sy'n agosach at y ffin â Lloegr.

The criteria are available from the Welsh Government. If the Member has difficulty in accessing that information, I can ensure that it is made available to all Members. This is part of our wider support for the appreciation and value of Welsh food and produce throughout Wales.

Mae'r meini prawf ar gael gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Os yw'r Aelod yn cael trafferth cael gafael ar y wybodaeth honno, gallaf sicrhau ei bod ar gael i bob Aelod. Mae hyn yn rhan o'n cymorth ehangach ar gyfer gwerth bwyd a chynnyrch Cymreig ledled Cymru a'r gwerthfawrogiad ohono.

Marchnata Cynnyrch Bwyd Cymru

Marketing Welsh Food Produce

13:54 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

7. Beth yw cynlluniau'r Gweinidog i farchnata cynnyrch bwyd Cymru? OAQ(4)0010(NRF)

7. What are the Minister's plans for marketing Welsh food produce? OAQ(4)0010(NRF)

13:54 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi ymrwymo i gefnogi cynhyrchion bwyd a diod o Gymru drwy gefnogi nifer o fentrau. Mae'r mentrau hyn yn cynnwys mynychu arddangosfeydd mawr ar gyfer masnachwyr bwyd a diod yn rhyngwladol ac o fewn y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae gennym hefyd raglen o fesurau, yn cynnwys datblygu cynhyrchion newydd, arloesi, rhaglenni ar gyfer mentora busnesau a datblygu marchnadoedd.

This Government is committed to supporting Welsh food and drink produce through supporting a number of initiatives. These include attendance at major food and drink trade exhibitions, both internationally and within the UK. We also have a programme of measures, which include new product development, innovation, programmes for business mentoring and market development.

13:54 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae Cymru y Gwir Flas wedi bod yn ymgyrch ac yn frand llwyddiannus iawn, ac mae adroddiadau diweddar sydd wedi eu cyflwyno i chi yn profi hynny. Fodd bynnag, mewn gŵyl fwyd diweddar, nid oedd golwg o'r logo na'r brand, dim ond arwydd uniaith Saesneg yn dweud 'Food and Drink Wales'. Pryd a pham y penderfynoch chi gael gwared ar Cymru y Gwir Flas?

Wales the True Taste has been very successful campaign and brand, and recent reports that have been presented to you prove that. However, in a recent food festival, there was no sign of the logo or brand, only a sign in English that read 'Food and Drink Wales'. When and why did you decide to get rid of Wales the True Taste?

13:54 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Nid oes unrhyw benderfyniad wedi cael ei wneud i gael gwared ar 'Wales the True Taste'. Ar hyn o bryd, rwyf yn ystyried sut yr ydym yn symud yr holl gynllun bwyd ymlaen. Rwyf wedi bod yn ei adolygu'n fewnol yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf ac nid wyf wedi gwneud unrhyw benderfyniad o'r fath.

No such decision has been made to get rid of Wales the True Taste. At present, we are considering how we move the food strategy forward. I have been reviewing it internally over the past few months and I have not made any such decision.

13:55 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, given the range of high-quality food and drink from local producers across Wales, there is obviously huge potential for this sector to boost the tourism industry and to help reverse the year-on-year decline in the numbers of overseas visitors to Wales and increase the amount of money spent in the tourist economy. Can you confirm, from your discussions with your Cabinet colleagues, that food tourism will be integral to your Government's forthcoming tourism strategy? What plans do you have to expand the number of food trails so that every area of Wales has the best chance to tap into the growing market for food tourism?

Weinidog, o ystyried yr amrywiaeth o fwyd a diod o ansawdd uchel gan gynhyrchwyr lleol ledled Cymru, mae'n amlwg bod potensial aruthrol i'r sector hwn roi hwb i'r diwydiant twristiaeth a helpu i wyrdroi'r dirywiad flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn yn nifer yr ymwelwyr tramor â Chymru a chynyddu faint o arian a wariwyd yn yr economi twristiaeth. A allwch gadarnhau, o'ch trafodaethau â'ch cyd-Aelodau yn y Cabinet, y bydd twristiaeth bwyd yn rhan annatod o strategaeth dwristiaeth arfaethedig eich Llywodraeth? Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i ehangu nifer y llwybrau bwyd fel bod pob ardal yng Nghymru yn cael y cyfle gorau i fanteisio ar y farchnad gynyddol ar gyfer twristiaeth bwyd?

13:55 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I can give the Member the reassurance that she seeks. Food tourism is a part of our continuing strategy. I am sure that the Member is referring to the food trail that I helped to launch in the Vale of Clwyd last year. It is one to which I returned a few weeks ago and I am delighted with its success in bringing together producers, retailers and processors. In many ways, I think that it is a model for the sort of work that can be done and supported by the rural development plan in the future.

Gallaf roi'r sicrwydd y mae'r Aelod am ei gael. Mae twristiaeth bwyd yn rhan o'n strategaeth barhaus. Rwy'n siŵr bod yr Aelod yn cyfeirio at y llwybr bwyd yr helpais i'w lansio yn Nyffryn Clwyd y llynedd. Mae'n un y dychwelais ato ychydig wythnosau yn ôl ac rwy'n falch iawn o'i lwyddiant yn dwyn ynghyd gynhyrchwyr, manwerthwyr a phroseswyr. Mewn sawl ffordd, rwy'n meddwl ei fod yn fodel ar gyfer y math o waith y gellir ei wneud ac a gefnogir gan y cynllun datblygu gwledig yn y dyfodol.

13:56 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, I am delighted to hear you say that because, as you will know, my own region is home to not only Leanne Wood's cabbage patch, but also a number of fine food and drink producers, such as Gwynt y Ddraig cider, Penderyn whisky, Llanerch Vineyard, Otley brewery and lots of other really good quality producers. What discussions have you had about creating a food and drink trail to boost tourism in south Wales?

Weinidog, rwyf wrth fy modd eich clywed yn dweud hynny oherwydd, fel y gwyddoch, mae fy rhanbarth i yn gartref nid yn unig i batshyn bresych Leanne Wood, ond hefyd i nifer o gynhyrchwyr bwyd a diod cain, megis seidr Gwynt y Ddraig, chwisgi Penderyn , Gwinllan Llanerch, bragdy Otley a llawer o gynhyrchwyr eraill o ansawdd uchel iawn. Pa drafodaethau a gawsoch ynghylch creu llwybr bwyd a diod i roi hwb i dwristiaeth yn y de?

13:56 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am familiar with many of the brands that she has listed in her question. One of the issues that I would like to see us, perhaps, expand our work on is supporting some of the great vineyards that we have in Wales.

Rwy'n gyfarwydd â llawer o'r brandiau a restrodd yn ei chwestiwn. Un o'r meysydd yr hoffwn inni ehangu ein gwaith ynddo efallai yw cefnogi rhai o'r gwinllannoedd gwych sydd gennym yng Nghymru.

Polisi a Strategaeth Bwyd

Food Policy and Strategy

13:57 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

8. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu Polisi a Strategaeth Fwyd Llywodraeth Cymru? OAQ(4)0007(NRF)

8. Will the Minister outline the Welsh Government's Food Policy and Strategy? OAQ(4)0007(NRF)

13:57 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am developing a strategy to ensure that the food and drinks sector will be sustainable and profitable in the future. I will issue a plan for food shortly that will detail Government interventions. My intention is that this will inform widespread discussion with the industry to ensure the best way forward.

Rwy'n datblygu strategaeth i sicrhau y bydd y sector bwyd a diod yn gynaliadwy ac yn broffidiol yn y dyfodol. Byddaf yn cyhoeddi cynllun ar gyfer bwyd yn fuan a fydd yn nodi ymyriadau gan y Llywodraeth. Fy mwriad yw y bydd hyn yn llywio trafodaeth eang gyda'r diwydiant i sicrhau'r ffordd orau ymlaen.

13:57 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that response, Minister. You wrote to me this week regarding the Mold Food and Drink Festival. You stated that the 75% Welsh producers threshold for food festivals is applicable to food festivals across the whole of Wales in order to ensure that a strong and distinctively Welsh food culture is promoted. Clearly, we would all support your aspiration. However, the report, 'The Dee Region Cross-Border Economy', by Dr Elizabeth Haywood for the Welsh Government stated that making a virtue of the north-east Wales region's cross-border nature and rejecting the existing tendency to focus marketing on one side of the border or the other would be beneficial. How, therefore, will you ensure sufficient flexibility in your review of this strategy in the border areas to address the concerns raised by the Mold Food and Drink Festival that the 75% rule there could be achieved only at the cost of the sustainability of that festival and of supporting local food and drink producers on a long-term basis?

Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Gwnaethoch ysgrifennu ataf yr wythnos hon ynglŷn â Gŵyl Bwyd a Diod yr Wyddgrug. Gwnaethoch nodi bod y trothwy o 75% o gynhyrchwyr o Gymru mewn gwyliau bwyd yn berthnasol i wyliau bwyd ar draws Cymru gyfan er mwyn sicrhau bod diwylliant bwyd cryf ac unigryw Gymreig yn cael ei hyrwyddo. Yn amlwg, byddem i gyd yn cefnogi eich dyhead. Fodd bynnag, nododd adroddiad, 'The Dee Region Cross-Border Economy', gan Dr Elizabeth Haywood ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cymru y byddai gwneud rhinwedd o natur draws-ffiniol rhanbarth y gogledd-ddwyrain a gwrthod y tueddiad presennol i ganolbwyntio marchnata ar un ochr o'r ffin neu'r llall yn fuddiol. Sut, felly, y byddwch yn sicrhau bod digon o hyblygrwydd yn eich adolygiad o'r strategaeth hon yn yr ardaloedd ar y ffin i fynd i'r afael â'r pryderon a godwyd gan Ŵyl Bwyd a Diod yr Wyddgrug mai dim ond ar draul cynaliadwyedd yr ŵyl honno a chefnogi cynhyrchwyr bwyd a diod lleol ar sail hirdymor y gellid cyflawni'r rheol 75%?

13:58 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am familiar with the issue that the Member has raised; I referred to it in a previous answer. On the issue of the Mold food festival, I have been in significant and continued correspondence with the Member for Delyn who has raised this issue with me on a number of different occasions. I recognise the difficulties that this creates for those producers and festival organisers who are close to the English border. It might well be that we are able to work alongside our English colleagues to develop a brand or a way of expressing our support for them in border areas. I am open to those sorts of discussions. Those discussions have already begun with the Member for Delyn and I am more than happy to continue those conversations.

Rwy'n gyfarwydd â'r mater a godwyd ganyr Aelod; cyfeiriais ato mewn ateb blaenorol. O ran gŵyl fwyd yr Wyddgrug, rwyf wedi bod yn gohebu'n helaeth a pharhaus â'r Aelod dros Ddelyn sydd wedi codi'r mater hwn gyda mi ar nifer o achlysuron gwahanol. Rwy'n cydnabod yr anawsterau y mae hyn yn eu creu i'r cynhyrchwyr a'r trefnwyr gwyliau hynny sy'n agos at y ffin â Lloegr. Efallai y gallwn gydweithio â'n cyd-Aelodau yn Lloegr i ddatblygu brand neu ffordd o fynegi ein cymorth iddynt mewn ardaloedd ar y ffin. Rwy'n agored i'r mathau hynny o drafodaethau. Mae'r trafodaethau hynny eisoes wedi dechrau gyda'r Aelod dros Ddelyn ac rwy'n fwy na hapus i barhau â'r trafodaethau hynny.

13:59 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

A fyddai'r Gweinidog yn cytuno ei bod yn bwysig iawn bod unrhyw strategaeth fwyd yn cael ei harwain gan y busnesau bwyd cryfion sydd wedi tyfu yng Nghymru, yn lleol ac yn genedlaethol, yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf? Rwy'n meddwl yn arbennig am y cwmnïau dosbarthu fel Gwasanaeth Bwyd Harlech yn f'etholaeth a Chastell Howell Foods sy'n ein cyflenwi ni yma yn ddyddiol. Felly, mae'n bwysig bod y Llywodraeth, wrth gefnogi hyrwyddo bwyd o Gymru, yn cydweithio â'r busnesau sydd hefyd yn gynyddol yn gwerthu bwyd o Gymru. Tra fy mod yn enwi cwmnïau, dylwn hefyd fod wedi sôn, wrth gwrs, am Deiniol ap Dafydd a Blas ar Fwyd yn nyffryn Conwy.

Would the Minister agree that it is very important that any food strategy is led by the strong food businesses that have developed in Wales, locally and nationally, in recent years? I am thinking particularly of distribution companies such as Harlech Foodservice in my constituency and Castell Howell Foods that supplies us here on a daily basis. Therefore, it is important that the Government, in supporting the promotion of food from Wales, collaborates with those businesses that are also increasingly selling Welsh produce. While I am naming names, I should also have mentioned Deiniol ap Dafydd and Blas ar Fwyd in the Conwy valley.

14:00 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae'r Aelod wedi gwneud y pwynt olaf yn well nag y gallwn i wedi ei wneud. Rwy'n awyddus iawn i ddatblygu'r gadwyn fwyd yng Nghymru. Mae'r pwyslais wedi bod ar gynhyrchwyr cynradd—y ffermwyr—gan amlaf, ac ambell broseswr bwyd. Mae'n hynod o bwysig ein bod yn datblygu'r gadwyn, sy'n creu gwerth ac elw ar bob pwynt i gymunedau yng Nghymru. Dyna'r ffordd rwyf wedi ystyried y diwydiant llaeth, ac rwy'n gweld hynny fel model i ddatblygu a chynnal gwerth ac elw ar gyfer proseswyr a chynhyrchwyr bwyd ym mhob rhan o Gymru.

The Member made the last point better than I could have done. I am most eager to develop the food chain in Wales. The emphasis has been on primary producers—the farmers—mostly, and the occasional food processor. It is exceptionally important that we develop the chain, which creates value and profit at every point to communities in Wales. That is how I have considered the milk industry, and I see that as a model for developing and sustaining value and profit for food producers and processors in all parts of Wales.

Cynlluniau Ynni Dŵr ar Raddfa Fach

Small-scale Hydro Energy Schemes

14:01 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

9. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gynlluniau ynni dŵr ar raddfa fach yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru. OAQ(4)0012(NRF)

9. Will the Minister make a statement on small scale hydro energy schemes in Mid and West Wales. OAQ(4)0012(NRF)

14:01 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Small-scale hydro energy schemes in Mid and West Wales will make a very important contribution to meeting our energy needs in the future. Significant help is already available to community-scale hydro schemes through the Welsh Government's Ynni'r Fro programme, funded by the European regional development fund, which provides advice, support, grants and loans to community-led hydro schemes.

Bydd cynlluniau ynni dŵr ar raddfa fach yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin yn gwneud cyfraniad pwysig iawn at ddiwallu ein hanghenion ynni yn y dyfodol. Mae cymorth sylweddol eisoes ar gael i gynlluniau dŵr ar raddfa gymunedol drwy raglen Ynni'r Fro Llywodraeth Cymru, a ariennir gan gronfa datblygu rhanbarthol Ewrop, sy'n rhoi cyngor, cymorth, grantiau a benthyciadau i gynlluniau dŵr a arweinir gan y gymuned.

14:01 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Minister very much for that answer. Those of us who were present this morning at the meeting of the cross-party group on rural affairs will have been encouraged to hear you referring to the importance of policy as an enabler, rather than a barrier, to progress. In that context, I am sure that you will be aware that current Scottish guidance on hydro schemes allows a particular emphasis on high-head projects, which are particularly appropriate to the setting of the Scottish landscape. Will you reassure this Chamber that, in your further discussions with Natural Resources Wales, issues around the abstraction process that were referred to earlier are very much made to fit Welsh circumstances so as to maximise the potential return for those investing in such schemes across Wales?

Diolch yn fawr i'r Gweinidog am yr ateb hwnnw. Bydd y rheini ohonom a oedd yn bresennol y bore yma yn y cyfarfod o'r grŵp trawsbleidiol ar faterion gwledig wedi cael ein hannog i'ch clywed yn cyfeirio at bwysigrwydd polisi fel galluogwr, yn hytrach na rhwystr, i symud ymlaen. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, rwy'n siŵr y byddwch yn ymwybodol bod canllawiau'r Alban ar hyn o bryd ar gynlluniau dŵr yn caniatáu i bwyslais arbennig gael ei roi ar brosiectau colofn ddŵr uchel, sydd yn arbennig o briodol i dirwedd yr Alban. A wnewch chi roi sicrwydd i'r Siambr hon, yn eich trafodaethau pellach â Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, bod materion yn ymwneud â'r broses echdynnu y cyfeiriwyd atynt yn gynharach yn cael eu teilwra i amgylchiadau Cymru er mwyn gwneud y gorau o'r elw posibl i'r rheini sy'n buddsoddi mewn cynlluniau o'r fath ledled Cymru?

14:02 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I hope that I can reassure the Member. I referred to this in answer to a previous question. I met the management of NRW this morning. I made those points to the management of NRW and, I have to say, these are points that it readily accepted. If you read the remit letter that I provided to NRW on 28 March, you will see that there is agreement that NRW wants to be an agile, proactive regulator that seeks to enable things to happen, rather than seeking simply to create blockages. We are of one mind that we want to seek to enable projects, wherever possible, to be supported.

Rwy'n gobeithio y gallaf dawelu meddwl yr Aelod. Cyfeiriais at hyn wrth ateb cwestiwn blaenorol. Cwrddais â rheolwyr Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru'r bore yma. Cyflwynais y pwyntiau hynny i reolwyr Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru a, rhaid imi ddweud, mae'r rhain yn bwyntiau yr oeddent yn barod i'w derbyn. Os darllenwch y llythyr cylch gwaith a roddais i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ar 28 Mawrth, fe welwch fod cytundeb bod Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru am fod yn rheoleiddiwr ystwyth, rhagweithiol sy'n ceisio sicrhau bod pethau'n digwydd, yn hytrach na dim ond ceisio creu rhwystrau. Rydym yn cytuno ein bod am geisio sicrhau bod prosiectau'n cael cymorth, lle bynnag y bo'n bosibl.

14:03 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call William Powell to ask a second and shorter question.

Galwaf ar William Powell i ofyn ail gwestiwn a hwnnw'n un byrrach.

14:03 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Indeed. Diolch, Lywydd. In the run-up to the anniversary of Robert Owen's birthday, Robert Owen Renewables Ltd, a community-owned concern in Newtown, is delivering a very important scheme at Penarth weir. I ask the Minister to consider visiting that site, as far as his diary allows, and whether he would recognise that as an exemplar project in the hydro sector.

Yn wir. Diolch, Lywydd. Yn y cyfnod yn arwain at ddathlu pen-blwydd Robert Owen, mae Robert Owen Renewables Ltd, cwmni sy'n eiddo i'r gymuned yn y Drenewydd, yn cyflwyno cynllun pwysig iawn yng nghored Mhenarth. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog ystyried ymweld â'r safle hwnnw, os bydd ei ddyddiadur yn caniatáu, ac a fyddai'n cydnabod ei fod yn brosiect rhagorol yn y sector dŵr.

14:03 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I would always welcome a visit to Montgomeryshire.

Byddwn bob amser yn croesawu ymweliad â Sir Drefaldwyn.

14:03 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am very pleased with your last answer, Minister. A problem that is hampering schemes across Wales is consistency, that is, how consistent, or rather inconsistent, the former Environment Agency Wales was in administering guidance. I have received strong evidence from developers that they were treated differently depending upon which office in Wales dealt with their application. That is, of course, unacceptable. How will you ensure that the new body properly applies a consistent approach across the organisation, so that applications are treated equally and the determination process in all parts of Wales is consistent?

Rwy'n hapus iawn gyda'ch ateb diwethaf, Weinidog. Mae anghysondeb yn broblem sy'n llesteirio cynlluniau ledled Cymru, hynny yw, pa mor gyson, neu anghyson yn hytrach, yr oedd Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd Cymru ar y pryd wrth weinyddu'r canllawiau. Rwyf wedi cael tystiolaeth gref gan ddatblygwyr eu bod wedi cael eu trin yn wahanol yn dibynnu ar ba swyddfa yng Nghymru oedd yn delio â'u cais. Mae hynny, wrth gwrs, yn annerbyniol. Sut y byddwch yn sicrhau bod y corff newydd yn cymhwyso ymagwedd gyson ar draws y sefydliad, fel bod ceisiadau yn cael eu trin yn gyfartal a bod y broses benderfynu yn gyson ym mhob rhan o Gymru?

14:04 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The Member will be aware that one of the reasons for the establishment of NRW was to improve the quality of services provided to people who require regulatory advice and regulatory decisions. I am absolutely certain that that will happen in the future. If the Member has any concerns in the future, he should address those concerns to me, but I have absolute confidence that NRW will provide excellent services and consistency across the whole of Wales.

Bydd yr Aelod yn ymwybodol mai un o'r rhesymau dros sefydlu Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru oedd gwella ansawdd y gwasanaethau a ddarperir i bobl sydd angen cyngor rheoleiddio a phenderfyniadau rheoleiddio. Rwy'n gwbl sicr y bydd hynny'n digwydd yn y dyfodol. Os oes gan yr Aelod unrhyw bryderon yn y dyfodol, dylai eu cyfeirio ataf i, ond mae gennyf bob ffydd y bydd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn darparu gwasanaethau ardderchog a chyson ar draws Cymru gyfan.

14:04 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am glad to hear some of the statements made today regarding hydroelectric schemes. It is is clear that some rethinking is going on, because there is a barrier here to the development of these projects in Mid and West Wales. Is the Government giving any consideration to allowing farmers or any schemes associated with rural development to have some kind of permitted development rights in the planning system in Wales?

Rwy'n falch o glywed rhai o'r datganiadau a wnaed heddiw ynghylch cynlluniau trydan dŵr. Mae'n amlwg bod rhywfaint o ailfeddwl yn digwydd, oherwydd ceir rhwystr sy'n atal y prosiectau hyn rhag cael eu datblygu yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin. A yw'r Llywodraeth yn rhoi unrhyw ystyriaeth i ganiatáu i ffermwyr neu unrhyw gynlluniau sy'n gysylltiedig â datblygu gwledig gael rhyw fath o hawliau datblygu a ganiateir yn y system gynllunio yng Nghymru?

14:05 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I will be discussing those issues with the Minister for planning later this afternoon.

Byddaf yn trafod y materion hynny gyda'r Gweinidog cynllunio yn ddiweddarach y prynhawn yma.

14:05 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Question 10, OAQ(4)0004(NRF), has been transferred for written answer.

Trosglwyddwyd cwestiwn 10, OAQ(4)0004(NRF), i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig.

Targed Plannu Coed

The Target for Planting Trees

14:05 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

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11. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am berfformiad yn erbyn y targed ar gyfer plannu coed erbyn 2020 o fewn Fframwaith yr Amgylchedd Naturiol? OAQ(4)0013(NRF)

11. Will the Minister provide an update on performance against the target for planting trees by 2020 within the Natural Environment Framework? OAQ(4)0013(NRF)

14:05 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I want to increase the rate of tree planting, and my officials will present me, by the end of June, with a range of options to achieve this.

Rwyf am gynyddu'r gyfradd plannu coed, a bydd fy swyddogion yn cyflwyno amrywiaeth o opsiynau i gyflawni hyn imi erbyn diwedd mis Mehefin.

14:05 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwy'n derbyn bod hyn yn rhan o'ch cyfrifoldebau newydd, ond mae'r gyfradd plannu yn y tair blynedd cyntaf yn siomedig. A ydych yn bwriadu creu tragedau un ai blynyddol neu o fewn yr 20 mlynedd er mwyn i'r Cynulliad allu monitro perfformiad Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn eu herbyn?

I accept that this is part of your new responsibilities, but the rate of tree planting over the first three years has been disappointing. Do you intend to create annual targets or targets within that 20-year period so that the Assembly can monitor the performance of Natural Resources Wales against them?

14:06 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwy'n credu y byddai targedau o les ac yn help i ni, ac efallai bod hynny'n rhywbeth y gallwn ei ystyried fel rhan o'r drafodaethau ar gyfer y cynllun datblygu gwledig nesaf. Rwy'n hapus iawn i gynnal y trafodaethau hynny. Rwy'n atgoffa'r Aelod bod y dyddiad targed ar gyfer plannu yw 2030, felly nid wyf yn credu bod yn rhaid i ni fod yn rhy galed ar ein hunain ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n derbyn y pwynt ehangach. Rydym wedi derbyn 417 o gynlluniau hyd yn hyn, ond mae'n rhaid i ni gynyddu faint o blannu sydd yn digwydd yng Nghymru. Rwy'n cytuno gyda'r Aelod ar hynny ac rwy'n hapus i dderbyn y gall targedau fod o les ac yn help i ni wneud hynny.

I believe that targets would be beneficial and assist us, and perhaps that is something that we can consider as part of the discussions for the next rural development plan. I am very happy to hold those discussions. I remind the Member that the target date for planting is 2030, so I do not think that we need be too hard on ourselves at present. However, I accept the broader point. We have accepted 417 schemes to date, but we must increase the amount of planting taking place in Wales. I agree with the Member on that and I am happy to accept that targets can be of benefit to us and help us in that endeavour.

14:06 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Planting new trees is a vital way of improving our environment, Minister, but there are many old trees in Wales that are in need of attention and protection. We know about the Pontfadog oak, which fell over and was over 1,200 years old, but there is an even older tree in my constituency, which is estimated to be between 4,000 and 5,000 years old, the Llangernyw yew. Will you confirm today your intention to visit the Llangernyw yew and can you outline what additional protection you might be able to afford to trees such as that, which may be vulnerable in the future?

Mae plannu coed newydd yn ffordd hanfodol o wella ein hamgylchedd, Weinidog, ond mae llawer o hen goed yng Nghymru y mae angen rhoi sylw iddynt a'u gwarchod. Gwyddom am dderwen Pontfadog, a syrthiodd a hithau dros 1,200 o flynyddoedd oed, ond mae coeden hyd yn oed yn hŷn yn fy etholaeth i, yr amcangyfrifir ei bod rhwng 4,000 a 5,000 o flynyddoedd oed, sef ywen Llangernyw. A wnewch chi gadarnhau heddiw eich bod yn bwriadu ymweld ag ywen Llangernyw ac a allwch amlinellu pa ddiogelwch ychwanegol y gallech ei roi i goed o'r fath, a all fod yn agored i niwed yn y dyfodol?

14:07 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Assuming that the Member is not inviting me to climb it, I happily accept his very kind invitation. The Member for Clwyd South has already invited me to visit the tree that fell down last month. I hasten to add that that had nothing to do with me. [Laughter.] However, yes, I would say that we need to have a significantly improved statutory framework for these matters and perhaps visiting the tree that fell down and the tree that is still standing would help my understanding of these matters. [Interruption.] And then I will plant one, yes.

Gan dybio nad yw'r Aelod yn fy ngwahodd i'w dringo, derbyniaf ei wahoddiad caredig iawn yn hapus. Mae'r Aelod dros Dde Clwyd eisoes wedi fy ngwahodd i ymweld â'r goeden a syrthiodd fis diwethaf. Hoffwn ychwanegu nad fi oedd yn gyfrifol am hynny. [Chwerthin.] Fodd bynnag, ie, byddwn yn dweud bod angen inni gael fframwaith statudol llawer gwell ar gyfer y materion hyn ac efallai y byddai ymweld â'r goeden a syrthiodd a'r goeden sydd yn dal i sefyll yn fy helpu i ddeall y materion hyn. [Torri ar draws.] Ac yna yn sicr byddaf yn plannu un.

Albion Water

Albion Water

14:08 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

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12. Pa gamau gweithredu y bydd y Gweinidog yn eu cymryd yn dilyn y Tribiwnlys Apelau Cystadlu diweddar, lle y gorchmynnwyd i Dŵr Cymru dalu bron £1.9 miliwn i Albion Water? OAQ(4)0008(NRF)

12. What actions will the Minister take following the recent Competition Appeal Tribunal, where Dŵr Cymru was ordered to pay nearly £1.9 million to Albion Water? OAQ(4)0008(NRF)

14:08 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am aware of the situation between Dŵr Cymru/Welsh Water and Albion Water. As this is a legal dispute between both companies, it would be inappropriate for me to comment further.

Rwy'n ymwybodol o'r sefyllfa rhwng Dŵr Cymru ac Albion Water. Gan fod hwn yn anghydfod cyfreithiol rhwng y ddau gwmni, byddai'n amhriodol imi roi sylwadau pellach.

14:08 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The damning ruling highlighted the difficulties in trying to introduce competition into a utility industry such as the water industry. Without your going into the legal ramifications, are there any lessons that we can learn in Wales, such as, potentially, our having a different type of system in Wales similar to that which we had before the water industry was privatised? Can we seek those powers from Westminster so that we have control over our own natural resources in Wales?

Amlygodd y dyfarniad damniol yr anawsterau wrth geisio cyflwyno cystadleuaeth i ddiwydiant cyfleustodau megis y diwydiant dŵr. Heb fanylu ar y goblygiadau cyfreithiol, a oes unrhyw wersi y gallwn eu dysgu yng Nghymru, fel, o bosibl, cael math gwahanol o system yng Nghymru sy'n debyg i'r hyn a oedd gennym cyn i'r diwydiant dŵr gael ei breifateiddio? A allwn geisio'r pwerau hynny gan San Steffan fel bod gennym reolaeth dros ein hadnoddau naturiol ein hunain yng Nghymru?

14:09 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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As I said to the Member in my earlier answer, none of my comments should be taken to reflect in any way on that individual legal dispute. In wider policy terms, I am not convinced by the arguments that Martin Cave has advanced and some of the issues contained in the UK Government's potential water Bill. I answered some questions on this in the Environment and Sustainability Committee last week. I welcome the UK Government's offer to us to extend the legislative competence of this place over sewerage; we already have some legislative competence over water. I spoke to the UK Minister Richard Benyon this morning to discuss that and other matters contained in the water Bill. I have said to him that it is not a policy of this Government to accept any intervention powers to be held by the Secretary of State. We believe that we have moved beyond that in terms of devolution now and that intervention powers are irrelevant to today's constitutional settlement within the United Kingdom.

Fel y dywedais wrth yr Aelod yn fy ateb cynharach, ni ddylid cysylltu unrhyw un o'm sylwadau â'r anghydfod cyfreithiol hwnnw mewn unrhyw ffordd. O ran polisi ehangach, nid wyf wedi fy argyhoeddi gan y dadleuon a gyflwynodd Martin Cave a rhai o'r materion a gynhwysir ym Mil dŵr arfaethedig Llywodraeth y DU. Atebais rai cwestiynau ar hyn ym Mhwyllgor yr Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd yr wythnos diwethaf. Croesawaf gynnig Llywodraeth y DU inni i ymestyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol y lle hwn dros garthffosiaeth; mae gennym eisoes gymhwysedd deddfwriaethol dros ddŵr. Siaradais â Richard Benyon, Gweinidog y DU y bore yma i drafod hynny a materion eraill a gynhwysir yn y Bil dŵr. Rwyf wedi dweud wrtho nad yw'n bolisi gan y Llywodraeth hon i dderbyn unrhyw bwerau ymyrryd a ddelir gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol. Credwn ein bod wedi symud y tu hwnt i hynny o ran datganoli erbyn hyn a bod pwerau ymyrryd yn amherthnasol i setliad cyfansoddiadol heddiw yn y Deyrnas Unedig.

14:10 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, the judgment from the competition appeals tribunal stated that Dŵr Cymru's handling of this case constituted a conspicuous and reprehensible failure of corporate governance, and highlighted the lack of competence and supervision of the staff involved in setting the common carriage price for Albion. Minister, what assurances have you received from Dŵr Cymru that it is now operating corporate governance in a way that is acceptable and complies with the law?

Weinidog, nododd y dyfarniad o'r tribiwnlys apelau cystadlu fod Dŵr Cymru wedi trin yr achos hwn mewn modd a oedd yn gyfystyr â methiant amlwg a beius o lywodraethu corfforaethol, a thynnwyd sylw at ddiffyg cymhwysedd a goruchwyliaeth y staff sy'n ymwneud â'r broses o bennu pris cludiant cyffredin ar gyfer Albion. Weinidog, pa sicrwydd a gawsoch gan Dŵr Cymru ei fod bellach yn gweithredu llywodraethu corfforaethol mewn ffordd sy'n dderbyniol ac sy'n cydymffurfio â'r gyfraith?

14:10 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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As I said in my earlier answer, as it is a legal situation, it would be inappropriate for me to comment further.

Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb cynharach, gan ei fod yn sefyllfa gyfreithiol, byddai'n amhriodol imi roi sylw pellach.

Echdynnu Dŵr yn Fasnachol

Commercial Water Abstraction

14:11 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

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13. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am lefelau echdynnu dŵr yn fasnachol yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)0011(NRF)

13. Will the Minister make a statement about levels of commercial water extraction in Wales? OAQ(4)0011(NRF)

14:11 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

Natural Resources Wales regulates water abstraction through abstraction licences. These licences authorise the volume and use of the water. Industry abstracts an annual average of 176 Gl, 20% of the total abstraction in Wales.

Mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn rheoleiddio gwaith echdynnu dŵr trwy drwyddedau echdynnu. Mae'r trwyddedau hyn yn awdurdodi cyfaint y dŵr a'i ddefnydd. Mae'r diwydiant yn echdynnu 176 Gl y flwyddyn ar gyfartaledd, 20% o'r cyfanswm a echdynnir yng Nghymru.

14:11 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for your answer, Minister. The issue of water abstraction from the Camlad Valley was brought to the attention of your predecessor last year, because of public concern that this natural resource is being commercially exploited to the detriment of local water supplies. Can the Minister tell me what the Welsh Government perceives to be the maximum sustainable rate of abstraction permissible for commercial bottled water without detrimental effect to other water users, sensitive habitats and the environment?

Diolch am eich ateb, Weinidog. Tynnwyd y mater o echdynnu dŵr o Gwm Camlad at sylw eich rhagflaenydd y llynedd, oherwydd pryder y cyhoedd fod yr adnodd naturiol hwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n fasnachol ar draul cyflenwadau dŵr lleol. A all y Gweinidog ddweud wrthyf beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei ystyried yw'r gyfradd gynaliadwy uchaf o echdynnu a ganiateir ar gyfer dŵr potel masnachol heb gael effaith niweidiol ar ddefnyddwyr dŵr eraill, cynefinoedd sensitif a'r amgylchedd?

14:11 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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These are matters for Natural Resources Wales and I would seek and take its advice on them.

Mae'r rhain yn faterion ar gyfer Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru a byddwn yn gofyn ac yn cymryd ei gyngor arnynt.

Cyfarfodydd gyda'r Diwydiant Amaethyddol

Meetings with the Agricultural Industry

14:12 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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14. Sawl cyfarfod y mae'r Gweinidog wedi ei gael gyda chynrychiolwyr y diwydiant amaethyddol ers iddo gael ei benodi? OAQ(4)0014(NRF)

14. How many meetings has the Minister had with representatives from the agricultural industry since being appointed? OAQ(4)0014(NRF)

14:12 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

Ers i mi ymgymryd â'r cyfrifoldeb newydd, rwyf wedi parhau i gyfarfod yn rheolaidd â gwahanol bobl tu fewn i'r diwydiant amaethyddol.

Since taking on my new portfolio responsibilities, I have continued to meet regularly with a range of people in the agriculture industry.

14:12 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Diolchaf yn fawr i'r Gweinidog am ei ateb. Beth y mae ef yn ystyried yw diben y cyfarfodydd hyn? Ai iddo ef gyfathrebu polisi Llywodraeth Cymru, neu iddo wrando ar dystiolaeth y diwydiant amaethyddol?

I thank the Minister very much for that response. What does he consider the purpose of these meetings to be? Is it for him to communicate Government policy, or for him to listen to evidence from the agricultural industry?

14:12 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rydym yn cael lot fawr o drafodaethau lle yr rwyf yn gwrando arno ac mae'n gwrando arnaf i.

We have many discussions where I listen to it, and it listens to me.

14:12 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, I am sure that, when you have met representatives of the agricultural industry, one thing that will have been mentioned is the Schmallenberg virus. This, of course, is in addition to the many challenges facing our farmers, in particular in the recent extreme weather conditions. Can you confirm what recent guidance you have received from your chief veterinary officer about your Government's response to this disease? What plans do you have to engage and consult with farmers in order to provide advice on this quite horrendous disease?

Weinidog, rwy'n siŵr, pan fyddwch wedi cwrdd â chynrychiolwyr y diwydiant amaethyddol, un peth a fydd wedi ei grybwyll yw'r firws Schmallenberg. Mae hyn, wrth gwrs, yn ychwanegol at y sawl her sy'n wynebu ein ffermwyr, yn enwedig ar adeg y tywydd eithafol yn ddiweddar. A allwch gadarnhau pa ganllawiau diweddar a gawsoch gan eich prif swyddog milfeddygol am ymateb eich Llywodraeth i'r clefyd hwn? Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i ymgysylltu â ffermwyr ac ymgynghori â hwy er mwyn rhoi cyngor ar y clefyd erchyll hwn?

14:13 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Schmallenberg virus is not a notifiable disease, so we do not deal with it in the same way as we would deal with notifiable diseases; the chief veterinary officer will be in touch with local private vets, who will be dealing with the individual farmers concerned.

Nid yw firws Schmallenberg yn glefyd hysbysadwy, felly nid ydym yn delio ag ef yn yr un ffordd ag y byddem yn delio â chlefydau hysbysadwy; bydd y prif swyddog milfeddygol yn cysylltu â milfeddygon preifat lleol, a fydd yn delio â'r ffermwyr unigol dan sylw.

Prosiectau Ynni Adnewyddadwy

Renewable Energy Projects

14:13 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

15. Pa rôl y mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn ei chwarae o ran ystyried prosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy yng nghanolbarth Cymru. OAQ(4)0016(NRF)

15. What role does Natural Resources Wales play in the consideration of renewable energy projects in Mid Wales. OAQ(4)0016(NRF)

14:13 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yw'r ymgynghorai statudol ar gyfer cyrff sy'n rhoi caniatâd i brosiectau ynni. Mae hefyd yn darparu cyngor a data i ymgeiswyr ac yn rhoi trwyddedau a hawlenni y gallai fod eu hangen ar gyfer adeiladu prosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy.

Natural Resource Wales is the statutory consultee to consenting bodies on energy projects. It also provides advice and data to applicants and issues licences and permits that may be required for renewable energy projects to be built.

14:14 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Diolch am yr ateb, Weinidog. Mae'n amlwg fod gan y corff newydd rôl gwbl allweddol i ganiatáu neu beidio â chaniatáu datblygu ynni adnewyddadwy yn y canolbarth. Mae nifer fawr o brosiectau mawr iawn naill ai wedi eu cyflwyno yn y canolbarth neu ar fin cael eu cyflwyno yno. Rwyf yn poeni nad oes digon o gapasiti gan y corff newydd yn y canolbarth yn benodol. Rwyf yn ymwybodol o un cais am felinau gwynt sydd wedi bod yn aros tair blynedd i'r cyrff blaenorol, ac yn awr Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, benderfynu ar argymhelliad i'r awdurdodau lleol. A ydych yn glir bod digon o gapasiti i ddelio â'r llu o geisiadau sydd yn dod ac a ydych yn cymryd camau i sicrhau bod capasiti ar gael?

Thank you for the response, Minister. It is clear that this new body has a key role in consenting to or refusing to consent to renewable energy development in mid Wales. There are very many major projects that have already been brought forward in mid Wales, or are about to be brought forward, and I am concerned that there is not sufficient capacity within that new body in mid Wales in particular. I am aware of one application for windfarms that has been waiting for three years for the predecessor bodies, and now Natural Resources Wales, to come to a decision on a recommendation to the local authorities. Are you clear that there is sufficient capacity to deal with the numerous applications forthcoming and are you taking steps to ensure that that capacity is in place?

14:14 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Mae'r Aelod yn codi pwynt teg iawn. Un o'r rhesymau dros sefydlu'r corff newydd oedd i sicrhau ein bod yn lleihau gweinyddiaeth a'r strwythurau y mae'n rhaid i bobl fynd trwyddynt er mwyn cael caniatâd angenrheidiol. Felly, rwy'n gobeithio ein bod wedi creu mwy o gapasiti yn y system trwy greu un corff sy'n gwneud y gwaith hwn i gyd. Nid wyf wedi cael fy rhybuddio gan reolwyr y corff newydd fod ganddynt broblemau â chapasiti. Petaent yn dod ataf gydag adroddiad sy'n dweud bod ganddynt broblemau capasiti, byddem yn trafod hynny gyda hwy ar y pryd. Fodd bynnag, ar hyn o bryd, rwy'n mawr obeithio y gwelwn benderfyniadau yn cael eu cymryd tipyn yn gynt nag yn y gorffennol.

The Member raises a valid point. One of the reasons for establishing the new body was to ensure that we could reduce the administration and the structures that people have to pass through in order to get the required consent. Therefore, I hope that we have created additional capacity in the system by creating an all-encompassing body. I have not been notified by the managers of the new body that they have any issues with capacity. If they were to approach me with such a report, stating that they had capacity problems, I would discuss it with them at the time. However, at present, I very much hope that we will see decisions being taken slightly more quickly than in the past.

14:15 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Will the Minister tell me when the good practice guidance for hydroelectric schemes will be published?

A ddywed y Gweinidog wrthyf pryd y bydd y canllawiau arfer da ar gyfer cynlluniau trydan dŵr yn cael eu cyhoeddi?

14:15 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

As has been referred to on a number of occasions during this question session, I have asked Natural Resources Wales to review the way in which guidance is provided to hydropower developers. I have also met with the industry in order to discuss the problems that it is facing. I met representatives from the industry on 25 April and asked them to provide me with some correspondence outlining the difficulties that they faced. They replied on 29 April, and my officials are currently looking at that correspondence with a view to discussing with Natural Resources Wales how we can overcome those difficulties. I have given an undertaking to the industry that I will meet its representatives again at the beginning of October to ensure that the undertakings that I gave earlier this month are actually delivered.

Fel y nodwyd sawl gwaith yn ystod y sesiwn holi hon, rwyf wedi gofyn i Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru adolygu'r modd y mae arweiniad yn cael ei roi i ddatblygwyr ynni dŵr. Rwyf hefyd wedi cwrdd â'r diwydiant er mwyn trafod y problemau y mae'n eu hwynebu. Cyfarfûm â chynrychiolwyr o'r diwydiant ar 25 Ebrill a gofynnais iddynt roi gohebiaeth imi yn amlinellu'r anawsterau y gwnaethant eu hwynebu. Gwnaethant ateb ar 29 Ebrill, ac ar hyn o bryd mae fy swyddogion yn edrych ar yr ohebiaeth honno gyda'r bwriad o drafod gyda Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru sut y gallwn oresgyn yr anawsterau hynny. Rwyf wedi rhoi ymrwymiad i'r diwydiant y byddaf yn cwrdd â'i gynrychiolwyr eto ddechrau mis Hydref er mwyn sicrhau bod yr ymrwymiadau a roddais yn gynharach y mis hwn yn cael eu cyflawni mewn gwirionedd.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio

Questions to the Minister for Housing and Regeneration

Asesiadau Marchnad Tai

Housing Market Assessments

14:16 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

1. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y defnydd o asesiadau marchnad tai o fewn cynlluniau datblygu lleol? OAQ(4)0255(HR)

1. Will the Minister make a statement on the use of housing market assessments within local development plans? OAQ(4)0255(HR)

14:16 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio / The Minister for Housing and Regeneration

I thank the Member for his question. Local housing market assessments provide a robust evidence base identifying the appropriate mix of market and affordable housing within an authority's area. An up-to-date LHMA is essential for ensuring that housing policies in a local development plan can be justified at examination, culminating in an adopted plan benefiting the whole community.

Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gwestiwn. Mae asesiadau o'r farchnad dai leol yn darparu sylfaen dystiolaeth gadarn sy'n nodi'r cymysgedd priodol o dai marchnad a thai fforddiadwy o fewn ardal yr awdurdod. Mae Asesiad cyfredol o'r Farchnad Dai Leol yn hanfodol er mwyn sicrhau y gall polisïau tai mewn cynllun datblygu lleol gael eu cyfiawnhau o'u harchwilio, gan arwain at gynllun a fabwysiadwyd sydd o fudd i'r gymuned gyfan.

14:17 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You will be aware, Minister, that in north Wales many of the plans are now falling behind due to evidential disputes between the local authorities and the Welsh Government statistics. The recent report from Dr Haywood suggested that there will be a need for more cross-border co-operation with regard to planning issues. What is your understanding of the effects of any of that cross-border co-operation on increasing the housing assessed need?

Byddwch yn ymwybodol, Weinidog, fod llawer o'r cynlluniau yn y gogledd bellach ar eu hôl hi oherwydd anghydfodau tystiolaethol rhwng ystadegau'r awdurdodau lleol ac ystadegau Llywodraeth Cymru. Awgrymodd yr adroddiad diweddar gan Dr Haywood y bydd angen mwy o gydweithrediad trawsffiniol o ran materion cynllunio. Beth yw eich dealltwriaeth o effeithiau unrhyw ran o'r cydweithrediad trawsffiniol hwnnw ar gynyddu'r angen a aseswyd am dai?

14:17 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This is a matter for individual local authorities. I congratulate one authority, Denbighshire County Council, on recently receiving a positive inspectors' report on the adoption of its LDP. The local housing market assessment, no doubt, assisted in the successful outcome of that. It is important to understand, regionally, what the market assessment is. It is something that I will be taking a very close look at in terms of the planning and housing Bills that we are taking forward.

Mater i awdurdodau lleol unigol yw hyn. Hoffwn longyfarch un awdurdod, Cyngor Sir Ddinbych, ar gael adroddiad cadarnhaol yn ddiweddar gan arolygwyr ar fabwysiadu ei Gynllun Datblygu Lleol. Gwnaeth yr asesiad o'r farchnad dai leol, yn ddiau, gynorthwyo yn y gwaith o sicrhau canlyniad llwyddiannus hynny. Mae'n bwysig deall, yn rhanbarthol, beth yw'r asesiad o'r farchnad. Mae'n rhywbeth y byddaf yn ei ystyried yn fanwl iawn o ran y Biliau cynllunio a thai rydym yn eu gweithredu.

14:18 **Vaughan Gething** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You will be aware, Minister, that the Environment and Sustainability Committee has been looking at this issue. In that inquiry so far, we have looked at housing market assessments, and the issues around the figures and the growth assumptions. However, the particularly issue that I have is the link between this and regional collaboration. Housing and the employment market do not respect local authority borders and boundaries. Frequently, housing markets go over more than one local authority boundary. Can you confirm that, in the future, you will have a much clearer and transparent process that requires local authorities to reflect the reality of those regional markets in the way that they undertake their local development plans?

Byddwch yn ymwybodol, Weinidog, fod y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd wedi bod yn edrych ar y mater hwn. Yn yr ymchwiliad hwnnw hyd yn hyn, rydym wedi edrych ar asesiadau o'r farchnad dai, a'r materion ynghylch y ffigurau a'r tybiaethau o ran twf. Fodd bynnag, y broblem benodol sydd gennyf yw'r cysylltiad rhwng hyn a chydweithio rhanbarthol. Nid yw tai na'r farchnad gyflogaeth yn parchu ffiniau a therfynau awdurdodau lleol. Yn aml, mae marchnadoedd tai yn mynd dros ffin mwy nag un awdurdod lleol. A allwch gadarnhau, yn y dyfodol, y bydd gennych broses gliriach a mwy tryloyw o lawer sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol adlewyrchu realiti'r marchnadoedd rhanbarthol hynny yn y ffordd y maent yn ymgymryd â'u cynlluniau datblygu lleol?

14:18 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This is something that I will give consideration to in the future.

Mae hyn yn rhywbeth y byddaf yn ei ystyried yn y dyfodol.

14:19 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Do you agree, Minister, that one of the flaws with the housing market assessment process is that it is only a snapshot in time when an assessment is undertaken? In Conwy County Borough Council, for example, its initial housing market assessment was undertaken at the height of the property boom, and there was a huge demand for housing. Of course, the current situation is now very different in terms of the level of demand for new homes, in particular. Given that, what revised guidance will you issue on housing market assessments to ensure that those factors can be taken account of when predicting future demand?

A gytunwch, Weinidog, mai un o'r diffygion yn y broses o asesu'r farchnad dai yw mai dim ond ciplun mewn amser ydyw pan gaiff asesiad ei wneud? Yng Nghyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy, er enghraifft, ymgymerwyd â'i asesiad cychwynnol o'r farchnad dai ar anterth y ffyniant yn y farchnad eiddo, ac roedd galw enfawr am dai. Wrth gwrs, mae'r sefyllfa gyfredol yn awr yn wahanol iawn o ran lefel y galw am gartrefi newydd, yn arbennig. O gofio hynny, pa ganllawiau diwygiedig y byddwch yn eu cyhoeddi ar asesiadau o'r farchnad dai er mwyn sicrhau y gall y ffactorau hynny gael eu hystyried wrth ragfynegi galw yn y dyfodol?

14:19 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am not sure that I do agree with your comments. The local housing market assessment clearly does work in many areas, and we have already adopted policies around local development plans. As for Conwy County Borough Council's specific programme, it is under public scrutiny through an examination and I cannot offer any comments on that, individually.

Nid wyf yn siŵr fy mod yn cytuno â'ch sylwadau. Mae'r asesiad o'r farchnad dai leol yn amlwg yn gweithio mewn llawer o ardaloedd, ac rydym eisoes wedi mabwysiadu polisïau sy'n ymwneud â chynlluniau datblygu lleol. O ran rhaglen benodol Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy, mae'n destun craffu cyhoeddus drwy archwiliad ac ni allaf gynnig unrhyw sylwadau ar hynny, yn unigol.

14:20 **Llyr Huws Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, new data derived from the recently released 2011 census show a lower growth in households compared with the previous set of projections. What plans does your Government therefore have to revise down its projections for the housing numbers that local planning authorities are expected to meet within their local development plans?

Weinidog, mae data newydd sy'n deillio o gyfrifiad 2011 a ryddhawyd yn ddiweddar yn dangos twf is mewn aelwydydd o'i gymharu â'r set flaenorol o amcanestyniadau. Pa gynlluniau sydd gan eich Llywodraeth, felly, i ddiwygio ei rhagamcanion ar gyfer nifer y tai y disgwylir i awdurdodau cynllunio lleol eu cyflawni o fewn eu cynlluniau datblygu lleol gan eu lleihau?

14:20 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The assessment figures are constantly under review, and the Member will of course recognise the flexibility in the system, which is demand-led. We cannot plan for now alone; we have to plan for the future. That is ensuring that we have a robust evidence base for a long-term assessment, and it is something that my team is very well adapted to considering, along with making the right guidance for local authorities to make their determinations.

Caiff y ffigurau asesu eu hadolygu'n gyson, a bydd yr Aelod, wrth gwrs, yn cydnabod yr hyblygrwydd yn y system, sydd wedi'i arwain gan y galw. Ni allwn gynllunio ar gyfer y presennol yn unig; rhaid inni gynllunio ar gyfer y dyfodol, sef sicrhau bod gennym sail dystiolaeth gadarn ar gyfer asesiad hirdymor, ac mae'n rhywbeth y mae fy nhîm yn dra addas i'w ystyried, ynghyd â rhoi'r arweiniad cywir i awdurdodau lleol wneud eu penderfyniadau.

Trafodaethau â Gweinidogion Cyfatebol

Discussions with Corresponding Ministers

14:20 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

2. Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cynnal gyda Gweinidogion cyfatebol yn Llywodraeth y DU ers ei benodi i'w swydd? OAQ(4)0250(HR)

2. What discussions has the Minister held with the corresponding Ministers in the UK Government since his appointment to the post? OAQ(4)0250(HR)

14:20 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Since my very recent appointment, as the Member will be aware, I have requested a meeting with the Minister of State for Housing and I eagerly await his response. I look forward to meeting all my counterparts across the UK in due course.

Ers fy mhenodiad diweddar iawn, fel y gŵyr yr Aelod, rwyf wedi gofyn am gyfarfod gyda'r Gweinidog Gwladol dros Dai ac rwy'n aros yn eiddgar am ei ymateb. Edrychaf ymlaen at gwrdd â'r holl Weinidogion cyfatebol ledled y DU maes o law.

14:21 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Pan fydd y Gweinidog yn cael cyfle i gyfarfod â Gweinidogion cyfatebol y Deyrnas Unedig, a wnaiff eu hatgoffa bod datganoli yn golygu bod cynllunio yng Nghymru yn gyfrifoldeb iddo ef fel Gweinidog a'i fod yn atebol i'r Cynulliad, ac nad ydym yn disgwyl i synau gael eu gwneud o'r ochrau pan fyddwn yn trafod y Bil cynllunio a ddaw gerbron y Cynulliad yn fuan?

When the Minister has an opportunity to meet with corresponding Ministers in the United Kingdom Government, will he remind them that devolution means that planning in Wales is his responsibility as Minister and that he is accountable to the Assembly, and that we do not expect noises off to made when we discuss the planning Bill that will come before the Assembly in due time?

14:21 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Of course, and the Member is right to raise the issue of the significant planning Bill, which is to be followed by a consolidation planning Bill. We will make decisions that are in the best interests of Wales, making sure that the main driver in this is to build the economy and to look at how we can develop a better Wales for the future.

Wrth gwrs, ac mae'r Aelod yn iawn i godi mater y Bil cynllunio sylweddol, a gaiff ei ddilyn gan Fil cynllunio cydgrynhoi. Byddwn yn gwneud penderfyniadau sydd er budd gorau Cymru, gan sicrhau mai'r prif ffactor ysgogi yn hyn yw adeiladu'r economi ac edrych ar sut y gallwn ddatblygu Cymru well ar gyfer y dyfodol.

14:22

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

I call the opposition spokesperson, Mark Isherwood.

Galwaf ar lefarydd yr wrthblaid, Mark Isherwood.

14:22

Mark Isherwood [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

No doubt, since your appointment, Minister, you have, among other things, been acquainting yourself with discussions that your predecessor will have had with corresponding Ministers in the UK Government, including those relating to the controversial issue of housing benefit changes. Given that a good practice guide was issued by the Department for Work and Pensions in March 2011 on discretionary housing payments, with a further circular issued in July 2012 detailing exemptions, priority groups and so on, why, despite more than two years' notice, was no action taken to address the known supply issues, identified exemptions and priority groups for greater assistance until the changes were almost upon us?

Weinidog, ers eich penodiad, nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth nad ydych, ymhlith pethau eraill, wedi bod yn ymgyfarwyddo â thrafodaethau y bydd eich rhagflaenydd wedi'u cael â Gweinidogion cyfatebol yn Llywodraeth y DU, gan gynnwys y rhai sy'n ymwneud â'r mater dadleuol o newidiadau mewn budd-dal tai. O gofio i ganllaw arfer da gael ei gyhoeddi gan yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau ym mis Mawrth 2011 ar daliadau tai dewisol, gyda chylchlythyr pellach wedi'i gyhoeddi ym mis Gorffennaf 2012 yn manylu ar eithriadau, grwpiau â blaenoriaeth ac yn y blaen, pam, er gwaethaf mwy na dwy flynedd o rybudd, na chymerwyd unrhyw gamau gweithredu i fynd i'r afael â'r materion cyflenwi hysbys, eithriadau a nodwyd a grwpiau â blaenoriaeth ar gyfer mwy o gymorth nes bod y newidiadau bron ar ein gwarthaf?

14:22

Carl Sargeant [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Let us not try to shun responsibility here: these welfare reforms are being driven by the heartless coalition Government in the UK, so I will take no lessons from the Member opposite. When you consider that the bedroom tax will displace many families in our communities, you should reconsider the question that you have put to me. [Interruption.]

Gadewch inni beidio â cheisio osgoi cyfrifoldeb yma: caiff y diwygiadau lles hyn eu hyrwyddo gan y Llywodraeth glymblaid ddideimlad yn y DU, felly ni ddysgaf unrhyw wersi gan yr Aelod gyferbyn. Pan ystyriwch y bydd y dreth ystafell wely yn dadleoli llawer o deuluoedd yn ein cymunedau, dylech ailystyried y cwestiwn y gwnaethoch ei ofyn imi. [Torri ar draws.]

14:23

Mark Isherwood [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

What caused it? I would suggest that you check your own party's UK manifesto and its recommendations in this respect, because some might suggest that you have actually delayed and delayed, using the people to engineer and maximise the pain, rather than take that two-year period to drive the change. So, why have you not responded as a Government to the recommendation in the 2011 Communities and Culture Committee report, recognising the shortage among vulnerable groups in the private rented sector in Wales, that

Beth achosodd hyn? Byddwn yn awgrymu eich bod yn gwirio maniffesto'r DU eich plaid eich hun a'i argymhellion yn hyn o beth, oherwydd efallai y byddai rhai yn awgrymu eich bod mewn gwirionedd wedi oedi ac oedi, gan ddefnyddio'r bobl i lunio a manteisio i'r eithaf ar y boen, yn hytrach na chymryd y cyfnod hwnnw o ddwy flynedd i lywio'r newid. Felly, pam nad ydych wedi ymateb fel Llywodraeth i'r argymhelliad yn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cymunedau a Diwylliant 2011, gan gydnabod y prinder ymysg grwpiau sy'n agored i niwed yn y sector rhentu preifat yng Nghymru, sef

'the Welsh Government actively seeks to promote a positive public image of the private rented sector as a tenure of choice in Wales',

bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn mynd ati i geisio hyrwyddo delwedd gyhoeddus gadarnhaol o'r sector rhentu preifat fel dewis o ran deiliadaeth yng Nghymru,

when reputable landlord organisations had told us that they had already built in housing benefit changes, so that change needed to be managed in local authorities and the Welsh Government, given that they told me—

pan oedd sefydliadau landlordiaid cyfrifol wedi dweud wrthym eu bod eisoes wedi ymgorffori newidiadau o ran budd-dal tai, fel bod angen i newid gael ei reoli mewn awdurdodau lleol a Llywodraeth Cymru, o gofio iddynt ddweud wrthyf—

14:23

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

Are you coming to the question?

14:23

Mark Isherwood [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

—when the changes were only two weeks away, that the Welsh Government had still not started the engagement and working they needed to make this happen?

—pan oedd y newidiadau ond pythefnos i ffwrdd, bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn dal heb ddechrau ar yr ymgysylltu a'r gweithio yr oedd eu hangen arnynt er mwyn gwneud i hyn ddigwydd?

14:24 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The rhetoric and spin from the Member opposite will never deflect from the issues that the UK Government is placing on this Welsh nation, namely that you will displace many families in our communities. Of course, it is to do with the Conservative Government in the UK that is making these decisions on residences in Wales.

Ni fydd y rhethreg na'r sbin gan yr Aelod gyferbyn byth yn gwyro oddi wrth y problemau y mae Llywodraeth y DU yn eu rhoi i bobl Cymru, sef y byddwch yn dadleoli llawer o deuluoedd yn ein cymunedau. Wrth gwrs, mae a wnelo â'r Llywodraeth Geidwadol yn y DU sy'n gwneud y penderfyniadau hyn am breswylfeydd yng Nghymru.

14:24 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call the Welsh Liberal Democrats spokesperson, Peter Black.

Galwaf ar lefarydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, Peter Black.

14:24 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, since the collapse of the NewBuy Cymru scheme, have you had any discussions with UK Government Ministers about whether they can assist in resurrecting the scheme?

Weinidog, ers methiant cynllun NewBuy Cymru, a ydych wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau â Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch p'un a allant helpu i atgyfodi'r cynllun?

14:24 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Not with UK Government Ministers.

Nid gyda Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU.

14:24 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer, Minister. As you know, when your scheme did collapse, you blamed the scheme being put in place by the UK Government. Are you now in a position to say whether the NewBuy Cymru scheme can be revitalised? If not, will you now undertake to talk to UK Government Ministers about whether we can make use of their scheme to help first-time buyers in Wales?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Fel y gwyddoch, pan fethodd eich cynllun, gwnaethoch feio hyn ar y ffaith bod y cynllun wedi cael ei roi ar waith gan Lywodraeth y DU. A ydych bellach mewn sefyllfa i ddweud a ellir adfywio cynllun NewBuy Cymru? Os nad ydych, a wnewch chi addo yn awr siarad â Gwenidogion Llywodraeth y DU am b'un a allwn wneud defnydd o'u cynllun er mwyn helpu'r prynwyr tro cyntaf yng Nghymru?

14:24 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We are still pursuing the scheme that was intended to be launched but was taken off track because of third-party interests and the UK Government's announcement. However, we are still in discussions with the organisations.

Rydym yn dal i fynd ar drywydd y cynllun y bwriadwyd iddo gael ei lansio ond cafodd ei ohirio oherwydd buddiannau trydydd-parti a chyhoeddiad Llywodraeth y DU. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn dal i gynnal trafodaethau â'r sefydliadau.

Llif Arian Parod Landlordiaid Cymdeithasol Cofrestredig

The Cash Flow of Registered Social Landlords

14:25 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

3. Pa ragamcanion sydd gan y Gweinidog am effaith y newidiadau i fudd-dal ar lif arian parod landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig? OAQ(4)0245(HR)

3. What projections does the Minister have for the effect of benefit changes on the cash flow of registered social landlords? OAQ(4)0245(HR)

14:25 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Member for Swansea East for his question. I anticipate that the changes will have an adverse effect on the cash flow of registered social landlords. My regulation team has considered the projections that landlords have made and the potential impacts on their 30-year financial forecasts. We will continue to monitor this situation.

Diolchaf i'r Aelod dros Ddwyrain Abertawe am ei gwestiwn. Rhagwelaf y bydd y newidiadau yn cael effaith andwyol ar lif arian parod landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig. Mae fy nhîm rheoleiddio wedi ystyried y rhagamcanion y mae landlordiaid wedi eu gwneud a'r effeithiau posibl ar eu rhagolygon ariannol 30 mlynedd. Byddwn yn parhau i fonitro'r sefyllfa hon.

14:25 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Minister for his reply. I am certainly concerned as to the effect of most of the benefit changes, especially direct payment. Lynne Neagle has previously outlined in the Chamber the problems that occurred in one of the pilot projects. Has the Minister had any indication that increases in borrowing charges are likely to occur for those registered social landlords on variable rates?

Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ateb. Yn sicr rwy'n pryderu ynghylch effaith y rhan fwyaf o'r newidiadau i fudd-daliadau, yn enwedig taliad uniongyrchol. Mae Lynne Neagle wedi amlinellu o'r blaen yn y Siambr y problemau a ddigwyddodd yn un o'r prosiectau peilot. A yw'r Gweinidog wedi cael unrhyw arwydd bod cynnydd mewn taliadau benthyca yn debygol o ddigwydd ar gyfer y landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig hynny ar gyfraddau newidiol?

14:26 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

As I mentioned in response to your question earlier, we are making assessments of the situation with landlords. We believe that they are currently in a stable position, and we hope that that will continue, but it is certainly a risk that they should be mindful of for the future.

Fel y soniais mewn ymateb i'ch cwestiwn yn gynharach, gwnawn asesiadau o'r sefyllfa gyda landlordiaid. Credwn eu bod ar hyn o bryd mewn sefyllfa sefydlog, a gobeithiwn y bydd hynny'n parhau, ond mae'n sicr yn risg y dylent fod yn ymwybodol ohoni ar gyfer y dyfodol.

14:26 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, when I have met with housing associations in north Wales they have highlighted how the requirement to bring their properties up to the Welsh quality housing standard has diverted investment over the last two years that would otherwise have gone into building new one-bedroomed and two-bedroomed accommodation. Can you confirm what plans you have to meet with representatives of housing associations in north Wales to discuss the share of the £20 million funding announced yesterday that will be going to housing associations in north Wales to build that accommodation?

Weinidog, pan wyf wedi cyfarfod â chymdeithasau tai yn y gogledd maent wedi nodi sut y mae'r gofyniad i sicrhau bod eu heiddo yn cyrraedd safon ansawdd tai Cymru wedi dargyfeirio buddsoddiad dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf a fyddai fel arall wedi mynd i mewn i adeiladu llety un ystafell wely a dwy ystafell wely newydd. A allwch gadarnhau pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i gwrdd â chynrychiolwyr o gymdeithasau tai yn y gogledd i drafod y gyfran o'r £20 miliwn o gyllid a gyhoeddwyd ddoe a fydd yn mynd i gymdeithasau tai yn y gogledd i adeiladu'r llety hwnnw?

14:26 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I have already met with housing associations in north Wales, and not one of them raised with me the issue around the Wales housing quality standard. I find it shameful that the Member thinks it is okay for people to live in poor quality houses with no investment in their homes, but then again I should not be surprised at the Conservative Member.

Rwyf eisoes wedi cwrdd â chymdeithasau tai yn y gogledd, ac nid oes un ohonynt wedi codi'r mater ynghylch safon ansawdd tai Cymru gyda mi. Mae'n gywilyddus bod yr Aelod yn credu ei bod yn iawn i bobl fyw mewn tai o ansawdd gwael heb unrhyw fuddsoddiad yn eu cartrefi, ond eto ni ddylwn synnu at yr Aelod Ceidwadol.

14:27 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Weinidog, byddwch yn gwybod bod Cutswatch a Chwarae Teg wedi gwneud cyfres o argymhellion i Lywodraeth Cymru yn ddiweddar sydd wedi eu hanelu yn benodol at liniaru effaith diwygiadau lles, gan gynnwys y cynnig y dylai'r Llywodraeth ymchwilio i'r posibilrwydd o landlordiaid cymdeithasol yn ail-benodi tai fel ffordd o fanteisio ar fylchau yn y dreth ystafell wely. A ydych chi wedi ystyried gwneud hynny, neu a ydych wedi siarad â chynghorau i wneud hynny? Rwy'n siŵr eich bod yn gwybod bod cynghorau yn Lloegr wedi gwneud hyn. Beth fydd eich Llywodraeth yn gwneud am y peth?

Minister, you will be aware that Cutswatch and Chwarae Teg have made a series of recommendations to the Welsh Government recently, which are targeted specifically at mitigating the effects of changes to welfare, including the proposal that the Government should research the possibility of social landlords re-designating homes as a way of taking advantage of the gaps with the bedroom tax. Have you considered doing that, or have you spoken to councils in order that they should do that? I am sure that you will know that councils in England have already done that. What is your Government going to do about it?

14:27 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Member for that important question. Re-designation is one option that can be considered by local authorities, and is something that I know they are seriously considering. However, that has to be taken in the round as to whether the auditing process is appropriate and legal. It is something that I know my colleague Huw Lewis, who is well-informed on these issues, is taking forward on the welfare reform aspect of his portfolio.

Diolch i'r Aelod am y cwestiwn pwysig hwnnw. Mae ailddynodi yn un opsiwn y gall awdurdodau lleol ei ystyried, ac mae'n rhywbeth y gwn eu bod yn ei ystyried o ddifrif. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i hynny gael ei ystyried yn gyffredinol o ran p'un a yw'r broses archwilio yn briodol ac yn gyfreithiol. Gwn fod hyn yn rhywbeth y mae fy nghyd-Aelod Huw Lewis, sy'n hyddysg iawn yn y materion hyn, yn ei ddatblygu yn yr agwedd diwygio lles ar ei bortffolio.

14:28 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) — Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Question 4, OAQ(4)0246(HR), has been transferred for written answer.

Mae Cwestiwn 4, OAQ(4)0246(HR), wedi'i drosglwyddo i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig.

Canllawiau Cynllunio

Planning Guidance

14:28 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

5. Pa drafodaethau diweddar y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael ynglyn â chanllawiau cynllunio? OAQ(4)0257(HR)

5. What recent discussions has the Minister had regarding planning guidance? OAQ(4)0257(HR)

14:28 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Member for Llanelli for his question. Since assuming responsibility for planning I have had a range of discussions regarding planning guidance.

Diolch i'r Aelod dros Lanelli am ei gwestiwn. Ers cymryd cyfrifoldeb am gynllunio rwyf wedi cael nifer o drafodaethau ynghylch canllawiau cynllunio.

14:28 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Diolch am yr ateb. Gan ystyried nodyn cyngor technegol 15, 'Polisi Cynllunio Cymru' a'r nod i symud tuag at agwedd fwy positif o reoli perygl llifogydd, sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio gydag awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau bod agwedd cynaliadwy at ddatblygiadau yn cael ei chymryd?

Thank you for that response. Bearing in mind technical advice note 15, 'Planning Policy Wales' and the aim of moving towards a more positive approach to flood-risk management, how is the Welsh Government working with local authorities to ensure that a sustainable approach to development is taken?

14:29 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Member for his question again. Planning policy and guidance for Wales is set out very clearly in 'Planning Policy Wales'. The issue around TAN 15 that the Member raises regarding advice to local authorities on building in flood areas is contained in the national planning policy document. The aim of the policy is to protect areas of high risk of flooding, and we continue to ensure that this is applied and considered across planning authorities in Wales.

Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gwestiwn eto. Nodir polisi a chanllawiau cynllunio ar gyfer Cymru yn glir iawn yn 'Polisi Cynllunio Cymru'. Mae'r mater ynghylch TAN 15 a godwyd gan yr Aelod o ran cyngor i awdurdodau lleol ar adeiladu mewn ardaloedd lle ceir llifogydd wedi ei gynnwys yn y ddogfen polisi cynllunio genedlaethol. Nod y polisi yw diogelu ardaloedd lle mae risg uchel o lifogydd, ac rydym yn parhau i sicrhau bod hyn yn cael ei gymhwyso a'i ystyried ym mhob awdurdod cynllunio yng Nghymru.

14:29 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

There are local concerns in Powys regarding the performance of the national park in relation to planning. People continue to raise with me issues of underperforming against it, statutory targets and non-adherence to planning guidance, without any moves to ensure improvement and compliance. How will you work with the Minister for Culture and Sport to see that this problem is properly addressed?

Mae pryderon lleol ym Mhowys o ran perfformiad y parc cenedlaethol mewn perthynas â chynllunio. Mae pobl yn parhau i godi gyda mi faterion o ran tanberfformio yn ei erbyn, targedau statudol a diffyg cydymffurfio â chanllawiau cynllunio, heb unrhyw gamau i sicrhau gwelliant a chydymffurfio. Sut y byddwch yn gweithio gyda'r Gweinidog Diwylliant a Chwaraeon i weld bod y broblem hon yn cael ei datrys yn briodol?

14:30 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

If the Member wishes to write to me, highlighting the issues that have been raised with him, I would take that seriously, and would look at it and respond to him accordingly.

Os yw'r Aelod yn dymuno ysgrifennu ataf, gan dynnu sylw at y materion a godwyd gydag ef, byddwn yn cymryd hynny o ddifrif, ac yn edrych arno gan ymateb iddo yn unol â hynny.

14:30 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Cyfeiriaf at TAN 20, sef y nodyn cyngor technegol sy'n delio ag effaith cynllunio ar yr iaith Gymraeg. Ymgynghorodd y Llywodraeth ar ddiwygio TAN 20 ddwy flynedd yn ôl. Hyd heddiw, nid ydym wedi gweld y TAN newydd, ac mae llawer o bobl yn poeni nad yw'r TAN presennol yn ddigonol i ddelio â cheisiadau megis Pen-y-banc yn fy rhanbarth i, lle mae cynghorwyr Llafur a Phlaid Cymru wedi codi pryderon ynglŷn â'r cynlluniau yno. Pryd welwn ni'r TAN 20 newydd, Weinidog?

I refer to TAN 20, the technical advice note that deals with the impact of planning on the Welsh language. The Government consulted on the amendment of TAN 20 two years ago. To date, we have not seen that amended TAN, and many people are concerned that the current TAN is not adequate in dealing with applications such as Pen-y-banc in my region, where Labour and Plaid Cymru councillors have expressed concerns about those plans. When will we see that new TAN 20, Minister?

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14:30 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am grateful for the Member's question. I am aware of the commitment to complete the review of TAN 20. As part of my new portfolio, I am considering these issues before deciding when to issue the new guidance.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am gwestiwn yr Aelod. Rwy'n ymwybodol o'r ymrwymiad i gwblhau'r adolygiad o TAN 20. Fel rhan o'm portffolio newydd, rwy'n ystyried y materion hyn cyn penderfynu pryd i gyhoeddi'r canllawiau newydd.

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14:31 **David Rees** Bywgraffiad Biography

'Minerals Technical Advice Note 2: Coal' currently indicates 500m as a buffer zone from settlements for planning applications for opencast coal mining. While we await the local development plans from the various local authorities that have still to submit them, which should explicitly include that minimum distance, will the Welsh Government ensure that this buffer zone is enforced by local authorities when considering planning applications for opencast mining? Furthermore, will you also look at the settlement being equal to an individual dwelling or a community building?

Noda 'Nodyn Cyngor Technegol Mwynau 2: Glo' ar hyn o bryd 500m fel clustogfa o aneddiadau am geisiadau cynllunio ar gyfer cloddio glo brig. Er ein bod yn aros am y cynlluniau datblygu lleol gan y gwahanol awdurdodau lleol sydd dal heb eu cyflwyno, a ddylai gynnwys yn benodol yr isafswm pellter hwnnw, a fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn sicrhau bod y glustogfa hon wedi'i gorfodi gan awdurdodau lleol wrth ystyried ceisiadau cynllunio ar gyfer cloddio glo brig? Ar ben hynny, a wnewch chi hefyd ystyried bod yr anheddiad yr un peth ag annedd unigol neu adeilad cymunedol?

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14:31 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Without prejudicing any planning application that may be current, I recognise the Member's question clearly. The guidance should be adopted by any planning authority appropriately, in the way that they act in determining any planning application.

Heb beryglu unrhyw gais cynllunio cyfredol, rwy'n cydnabod cwestiwn yr Aelod yn glir. Dylai unrhyw awdurdod cynllunio fabwysiadu'r canllawiau yn briodol, yn y modd y maent yn gweithredu wrth benderfynu ar unrhyw gais cynllunio.

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14:31 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, you will be aware that the Department for Communities and Local Government announced some improvements to the planning system, to allow for high-speed broadband access, just recently. Are there any plans to introduce similar arrangements in Wales, so that local communities in my constituency—and others—can benefit from high-speed access to broadband over the mobile network?

Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol i'r Adran Cymunedau a Llywodraeth Leol yn ddiweddar gyhoeddi gwelliannau i'r system gynllunio, er mwyn caniatáu ar gyfer mynediad band eang cyflym. A oes unrhyw gynlluniau i gyflwyno trefniadau tebyg yng Nghymru, fel y gall cymunedau lleol yn fy etholaeth—ac eraill—elwa ar fynediad cyflym i fand eang dros y rhwydwaith ffonau symudol?

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14:32 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

The Minister for Economy, Science and Transport has announced in the Chamber the investment in broadband services across Wales. I am not aware that there is any issue regarding the planning aspect of this that will prohibit roll-out across Wales. However, if that is the case, then I will have further discussions with the Minister.

Cyhoeddodd Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth yn y Siambr y buddsoddiad mewn gwasanaethau band eang ar draws Cymru. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol bod unrhyw broblem ynghylch yr agwedd gynllunio ar hyn a fydd yn ei atal rhag cael ei gyflwyno ledled Cymru. Fodd bynnag, os yw hynny'n wir, yna caf drafodaethau pellach â'r Gweinidog.

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Safon Ansawdd Tai Cymru

Welsh Quality Housing Standard

14:32 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

6. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am weithredu Safon Ansawdd Tai Cymru yng Nghanol De Cymru? OAQ(4)0248(HR)

6. Will the Minister make a statement on the implementation of the Welsh Quality Housing Standard in South Wales Central? OAQ(4)0248(HR)

14:32 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We have received business plans from all local authorities on how they will meet the Welsh housing quality standard, and the Vale of Glamorgan Council expects to achieve the standard in 2017.

Rydym wedi derbyn cynlluniau busnes gan bob awdurdod lleol ar sut y byddant yn cyrraedd safon ansawdd tai Cymru, ac mae Cyngor Bro Morgannwg yn disgwyl cyflawni'r safon yn 2017.

14:32 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for that answer, Minister. I have had correspondence from several constituents, in different parts of my region, who fear that it is not so much the quality of the work that is being assessed, but the volume of kitchen and bathroom units that are being put into houses that is being measured. What can you do as a Government to ensure that the work that is being done on these houses is being done to an appropriate and safe standard?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Cefais ohebiaeth gan sawl etholwr, mewn gwahanol rannau o'm rhanbarth, sy'n ofni nad ansawdd y gwaith yn gymaint sy'n cael ei asesu, ond yn hytrach mai nifer yr unedau cegin ac ystafelloedd ymolchi a osodir mewn tai sy'n cael ei fesur. Beth y gallwch chi ei wneud fel Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod y gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud ar y tai hyn yn cael ei wneud i safon briodol a diogel?

14:33 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I would hope that any investment of public money into any housing stock, through the Wales housing quality standard, or otherwise, should be appropriately used. Again, I have had anecdotal evidence of the quality of some of the investment into new kitchens and bathrooms being questionable. If the Member has any further evidence that she wishes to share with me, I would be happy to receive it.

Byddwn yn gobeithio y dylai buddsoddiad o arian cyhoeddus mewn unrhyw stoc tai, drwy safon ansawdd tai Cymru, neu fel arall, gael ei ddefnyddio'n briodol. Unwaith eto, mae gennyf dystiolaeth anecdotaidd o amheuaeth ynghylch ansawdd rhywfaint o'r buddsoddiad mewn ceginau ac ystafelloedd ymolchi newydd. Os oes gan yr Aelod unrhyw dystiolaeth bellach yr hoffai ei rhannu â mi, byddwn yn hapus i'w derbyn.

14:33 **Leanne Wood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, I have recently been contacted by a stock-transferred social housing resident, who has suffered terrible and long-standing problems with mould at their home. Pictures that have been taken inside the house, which is owned by RCT Homes, show that the mould is widespread. In my opinion, the property should not be habited and falls well below the Welsh housing quality standard. I understand that this problem is not unique among properties that are owned by this housing association, and that the problems are related to poor insulation. Given that you have the powers to intervene on such issues, would you be prepared to investigate this further, and, if necessary, see for yourself the conditions in those homes?

Weinidog, gwnaeth un o drigolion tai cymdeithasol a drosglwyddwyd drwy stoc gysylltu â mi yn ddiweddar, ac mae wedi cael problemau ofnadwy a hirsefydlog gyda llwydni yn ei gartref. Dengys lluniau a dynnwyd y tu mewn i'r tŷ, sy'n eiddo i Gartrefi RhCT, fod llawer iawn o lwydni yno. Yn fy marn i, ni ddylai neb fyw yn yr eiddo ac mae ymhell islaw safon ansawdd tai Cymru. Deallaf nad yw'r broblem hon yn unigryw mewn tai sy'n eiddo i'r gymdeithas dai hon, a bod y problemau yn ymwneud ag inswleiddio gwael. O gofio bod gennych y pwerau i ymyrryd mewn materion o'r fath, a fyddech yn barod i ymchwilio ymhellach i hyn, ac, os oes angen, mynd i weld yr amodau yn y tai hynny drosoch eich hun?

14:34 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Member for her question. Other Members have also raised issues with me today related to some of the workmanship, it appears, in terms of the implementation of the WHQS. The first point of contact would be to deal with RCT Homes, in terms of the issues that the Member raises. If that is not successful, I would be happy to receive a further note from the Member in terms of the detail, which I would be happy to follow up.

Diolchaf i'r Aelod am ei chwestiwn. Mae Aelodau eraill hefyd wedi codi materion gyda mi heddiw yn ymwneud â rhywfaint o'r crefftwaith, yn ôl pob golwg, o ran rhoi Safon Ansawdd Tai Cymru ar waith. Y pwynt cyswllt cyntaf fyddai delio â Chartrefi RhCT, o ran y materion y mae'r Aelod yn eu codi. Os nad yw hynny'n llwyddiannus, byddwn yn hapus i gael nodyn pellach gan yr Aelod o ran y manylion, a byddwn yn hapus i fynd ar drywydd hynny.

Gwasanaeth Gofal a Thrwsio

Care and Repair Service

14:35 **Sandy Mewies** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

7. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y cyfraniad y mae'r gwasanaeth Gofal a Thrwsio yn ei wneud o ran helpu Llywodraeth Cymru i gyflawni ei hamcanion polisi. OAQ(4)0254(HR)

7. Will the Minister make a statement on the contribution the Care and Repair service makes in helping the Welsh Government meet its policy objectives. OAQ(4)0254(HR)

14:35 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Member for Delyn for her question. Care and Repair provides an invaluable service to older people in Wales by enabling them to remain in their own homes in comfort and security.

Diolchaf i'r Aelod dros Ddelyn am ei chwestiwn. Mae Gofal a Thrwsio yn darparu gwasanaeth amhrisiadwy i bobl hŷn yng Nghymru drwy eu galluogi i aros yn eu cartrefi eu hunain yn gysurus a diogel.

14:35 **Sandy Mewies** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Your announcement of additional funding for Care and Repair agencies was very welcome in Flintshire and, indeed, across Wales, where the service is valued by all. The work of the service cannot be underestimated. Would you agree that the work of Care and Repair has wider implications across health and social policies, promoting quality of life and enabling many older people to remain in their own homes and live independently? Would you also agree that this work should continue to be supported?

Croesawyd eich cyhoeddiad ynghylch cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer asiantaethau Gofal a Thrwsio yn fawr yn Sir y Fflint ac, yn wir, ar draws Cymru, lle mae'r gwasanaeth yn cael ei werthfawrogi gan bawb. Rhaid sylwedddoli pa mor werthfawr yw gwaith y gwasanaeth. A fyddech yn cytuno bod i waith Gofal a Thrwsio oblygiadau ehangach ar draws polisïau iechyd a chymdeithasol, gan hyrwyddo ansawdd bywyd a galluogi llawer o bobl hŷn i aros yn eu cartrefi eu hunain a byw'n annibynnol? A fyddech hefyd yn cytuno y dylai'r gwaith hwn barhau i gael ei gefnogi?

14:35 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Member raises a very important issue. Within my housing and regeneration portfolio are some very important aspects such as the Supporting People grant. The Care and Repair work that continues to go on throughout our communities saves money and ensures that people can live in their own properties, as explained earlier. It has huge implications on the health, wellbeing and social care budgets if we do not get this right, particularly at this juncture within housing. Therefore, we will continue, as we can, to ensure that there is a service for all our communities across Wales.

Mae'r Aelod yn codi mater pwysig iawn. O fewn fy mhortffolio tai ac adfywio ceir rhai agweddau pwysig iawn fel y grant Cefnogi Pobl. Mae'r gwaith Gofal a Thrwsio sy'n parhau i gael ei wneud yn ein cymunedau yn arbed arian ac yn sicrhau y gall pobl fyw yn eu heiddo eu hunain, fel yr esboniwyd yn gynharach. Mae goblygiadau enfawr i'r cyllidebau iechyd, lles a gofal cymdeithasol os na wnawn hyn yn gywir, yn enwedig ar yr adeg hon ym maes tai. Felly, byddwn yn parhau, fel y gallwn, i sicrhau bod gwasanaeth ar gyfer ein holl gymunedau ledled Cymru.

14:36 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You will know that the Welsh Conservatives acknowledge the tremendous work done by Care and Repair. It is a wonderful low-level intervention that enables people to remain in their homes. Could the Minister suggest how he might further discuss this with the Deputy Minister for Social Services and work out a way in which it can be properly evaluated? Hopefully, you will be able to devote more funds to it in the future.

Fe wyddoch fod y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn cydnabod y gwaith rhagorol a wneir gan Gofal a Thrwsio. Mae'n ymyriad lefel isel gwych sy'n galluogi pobl i aros yn eu cartrefi. A allai'r Gweinidog awgrymu sut y gallai drafod hyn ymhellach â'r Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a gweithio allan ffordd o'i werthuso'n iawn? Gobeithio y byddwch yn gallu dyrannu mwy o arian iddo yn y dyfodol.

14:37 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am certainly happy to have discussions with the Deputy Minister for Social Services and the Minister for Health and Social Services on the Supporting People grant and Care and Repair. There was an interesting end to the Member's contribution when he asked about increased funding streams to this organisation. As he is aware, we have had a reduction of at least £1.7 billion in our budget thanks to the UK Government. He may want to have a word with his colleagues in London.

Yn sicr rwy'n hapus i gynnal trafodaethau â'r Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar y grant Cefnogi Pobl a Gofal a Thrwsio. Roedd diwedd diddorol i gyfraniad yr Aelod pan holodd am ffrydiau ariannu mwy i'r sefydliad hwn. Fel y gŵyr, rydym wedi cael gostyngiad o £1.7 biliwn o leiaf yn ein cyllideb diolch i Lywodraeth y DU. Efallai yr hoffai siarad â'i gyd-Aelodau yn Llundain.

14:37 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

What provisions will there be in the new housing Bill that will come forward in the autumn to recognise the contribution that Care and Repair Cymru is making to enable older people to remain in their own homes? As William Graham just asked, can you ensure, in your discussions with the Deputy Minister, that this aspect of housing policy features prominently in the forthcoming Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill? It is important that we all talk to each other.

Pa ddarpariaethau fydd yn y Bil tai newydd a gaiff ei gyflwyno yn yr hydref i gydnadod y cyfraniad y mae Gofal a Thrwsio Cymru yn ei wneud i alluogi pobl hŷn i aros yn eu cartrefi eu hunain? Fel y mae William Graham newydd ei ofyn, a allwch sicrhau, yn eich trafodaethau â'r Dirprwy Weinidog, fod yr agwedd hon ar bolisi tai yn cael lle amlwg yn y Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) sydd ar ddod? Mae'n bwysig ein bod i gyd yn siarad â'n gilydd.

14:37 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Member is right to raise the issue around working together across portfolios, and that is something that we will continue to do. In terms of the legislative angle of Care and Repair, I will give further consideration to that. The function that it carries out is important to communities and is certainly important to Welsh Government, and we will continue to support that as long as we can afford to do so.

Mae'r Aelod yn iawn i godi'r mater ynghylch gweithio gyda'n gilydd ar draws portffolios, ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth y byddwn yn parhau i'w wneud. O ran safbwynt deddfwriaethol Gofal a Thrwsio, byddaf yn rhoi ystyriaeth bellach i hynny. Mae'r swyddogaeth a gyflawna yn bwysig i gymunedau, ac mae'n sicr yn bwysig i Lywodraeth Cymru, a byddwn yn parhau i gefnogi hynny cyhyd ag y gallwn fforddio wneud hynny.

14:38 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The great thing about Care and Repair is that it provides on-the-ground support when it is needed most. I visited a constituent recently who had had a new boiler fitted as part of that scheme. I appreciate that funds are tight, but will you make sure that you support schemes such as Care and Repair, which provide such assistance, despite the fact that the UK Government had to cut the amount of money it gives to you because of the previous UK Labour Government's failure to spend properly?

Y peth gwych am Gofal a Thrwsio yw ei fod yn darparu cymorth ar lawr gwlad pan fo ei angen fwyaf. Ymwelais ag etholwr yn ddiweddar a oedd wedi cael boeler newydd wedi'i osod fel rhan o'r cynllun hwnnw. Rwy'n sylweddoli nad oes llawer o arian ar gael, ond a wnewch chi sicrhau eich bod yn cefnogi cynlluniau fel Gofal a Thrwsio, sy'n rhoi cymorth o'r fath, er gwaethaf y ffaith y bu'n rhaid i Lywodraeth y DU gwtogi ar yr arian y mae'n ei roi ichi oherwydd methiant Llywodraeth Lafur flaenorol y DU i wario'n briodol?

14:38 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Your question started off very well. Of course I will continue to seek to support Care and Repair and other organisations that do an invaluable job in all our communities in protecting the vulnerable, old and infirm in their own homes. I will ignore the last bit of the question, if I may.

Dechreuodd eich cwestiwn yn dda iawn. Wrth gwrs, byddaf yn parhau i geisio cefnogi Gofal a Thrwsio a sefydliadau eraill sy'n gwneud gwaith amhrisiadwy yn ein holl gymunedau wrth ddiogelu pobl sy'n agored i niwed, yr henoed a rhai eiddil yn eu cartrefi eu hunain. Byddaf yn anwybyddu rhan olaf y cwestiwn, os caf.

Ffyrdd sydd heb eu Mabwysiadu

Unadopted Roads

14:39 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

8. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am effaith ffyrdd sydd heb eu mabwysiadu ar adfywio cymunedol? OAQ(4)0244(HR)

8. Will the Minister make a statement on the impact of unadopted roads on community regeneration? OAQ(4)0244(HR)

14:39 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am aware that unadopted roads can be an issue for residents and businesses in certain areas of Wales, but, in the first instance, engagement with the relevant local authority to determine their intentions is the best course of action.

Rwy'n ymwybodol y gall ffyrdd heb eu mabwysiadu fod yn broblem i drigolion a busnesau mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru, ond, yn y lle cyntaf, ymgysylltu â'r awdurdod lleol perthnasol i bennu eu bwriadau yw'r ffordd orau o weithredu.

14:39 **Darren Millar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thanks you for that answer, Minister. You will know that we have had some correspondence between our offices in respect of the Sandy Cove estate in Kinmel Bay, which lies within the north Wales strategic regeneration area, yet is massively overlooked in terms of the need to improve the highways on that estate, as well as the drainage and street lighting, the standards of which are significantly below where they should be. I would be very grateful if you could give an indication today that your officials will work with the local authority to resolve the problems on the estate. More than 250 homes are affected by this problem. It is probably the largest community affected by unadopted roads in Wales. I think that it is worthy of national attention, not just attention from the local authority.

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Byddwch yn gwybod ein bod wedi cael rhywfaint o ohebiaeth rhwng ein swyddfeydd mewn perthynas ag ystad Sandy Cove ym Mae Cinmel, sydd o fewn ardal adfywio strategol y gogledd, ac eto sy'n cael ei hanwybyddu'n aruthrol o ran yr angen i wella'r priffyrdd ar yr ystad honno, yn ogystal â'r draenio a goleuadau stryd, y mae eu safonau yn sylweddol is na'r safonau y dylent fod yn eu cyrraedd. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar iawn pe gallech roi arwydd heddiw y bydd eich swyddogion yn gweithio gyda'r awdurdod lleol i ddatrys y problemau ar yr ystad. Mae'r broblem hon yn effeithio ar fwy na 250 o gartrefi. Mae'n debyg mai hon yw'r gymuned fwyaf yr effeithir arni gan ffyrdd heb eu mabwysiadu yng Nghymru. Credaf ei bod yn deilwng o sylw cenedlaethol, nid sylw gan yr awdurdod lleol yn unig.

14:40 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I recognise the Member's interest and welcome, as always, his question on a constituency matter in the Chamber. However, he will be aware that there are roles and responsibilities that lie with other authorities. I ask the Member to seek clarification from Conwy County Borough Council in the first instance to look at the feasibility of making this road good. If that is not possible, then I would be happy for further discussions to take place between my officials and the council's officers to see where we go from there.

Rwy'n cydnabod diddordeb yr Aelod ac yn croesawu, fel bob amser, ei gwestiwn ar fater etholaethol yn y Siambr. Fodd bynnag, bydd yn gwybod bod yna rolau a chyfrifoldebau y mae awdurdodau eraill yn gyfrifol amdanynt. Gofynnaf i'r Aelod ofyn am eglurhad gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy yn y lle cyntaf i edrych ar y posibilrwydd o wella'r ffordd hon. Os nad yw hynny'n bosibl, yna byddwn yn fodlon i drafodaethau pellach gael eu cynnal rhwng fy swyddogion a swyddogion y cyngor i weld beth yw'r cam nesaf.

14:40 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, a ydych yn derbyn bod y broblem hon yn codi oherwydd y cytundeb rhwng awdurdodau lleol a datblygwyr ynglŷn â beth sydd angen ei wneud ar ystadau tai wrth iddynt gyflawni eu gwaith?

Minister, do you accept that these problems arise because of the agreement between local authorities and developers regarding what needs to be done on housing estates as they complete their work?

14:41 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Yes, I recognise the issue the Member raises. I think that this should be prerequisite in terms of planning decisions around estates. However, in relation to the previous question raised by Darren Millar, the estate stems from the 1930s, and I do not think that section 106 agreements were in place at that point.

Ydw, rwy'n cydnabod y mater y mae'r Aelod yn ei godi. Credaf y dylai hyn fod yn rhagofyniad o ran penderfyniadau cynllunio ynghylch ystadau. Fodd bynnag, mewn perthynas â'r cwestiwn blaenorol a godwyd gan Darren Millar, mae'r ystad yn deillio o'r 1930au, ac ni chredaf fod cytundebau adran 106 ar waith bryd hynny.

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

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, a ydych chi felly yn derbyn bod angen protocol newydd rhwng awdurdodau lleol a datblygwyr ynglŷn â beth sydd angen ei wneud er mwyn sicrhau bod yr hewlydd hyn yn cael eu mabwysiadu, nid yn unig oherwydd y problemau ymarferol y mae Darren Millar wedi'u codi, ond hefyd oherwydd y problemau sy'n codi o ran y gwasanaethau brys pan fydd yr hewlydd yn dirywio? Mae'r gwasanaethau brys yn aml yn ei chael hi'n anodd cyrraedd tai ar hyd y hewlydd hyn ar ôl cael galwadau iddynt. A ydych chi'n cytuno bod angen y protocol newydd hwn?

Minister, do you therefore accept that there is a need for a new protocol between local authorities and developers as regards what needs to be done in order to ensure that these roads are adopted, not because of the practical problems that Darren Millar has raised, but because of the problems that arise for the emergency services when these roads deteriorate? The emergency services often find it difficult to get to houses along such roads after being called to them. Do you agree that this new protocol is needed?

14:42 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I do not think that we need a new protocol. I think that it works very well in most instances. However, it is up to the local planning authority to have discussions with the developers to ensure the completion of work within the planning boundary before they leave a site. Determination on a planning application should only be considered positive if those discussions have taken place and both parties are happy to take it forward.

Ni chredaf fod angen protocol newydd arnom. Credaf ei fod yn gweithio'n dda iawn yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion. Fodd bynnag, cyfrifoldeb yr awdurdod cynllunio lleol yw cael trafodaethau â'r datblygwyr i sicrhau y cwblheir y gwaith o fewn y ffin cynllunio cyn iddynt adael safle. Dylai penderfyniad ar gais cynllunio ond cael ei ystyried yn gadarnhaol os yw'r trafodaethau hyn wedi eu cynnal ac mae'r ddwy ochr yn hapus i fwrw ymlaen ag ef.

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14:42 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Question 9, OAQ(4)0252(HR), has been transferred for written answer.

Mae cwestiwn 9, OAQ(4)0252(HR), wedi'i drosglwyddo i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig.

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Eiddo Un Ystafell Wely

One-bedroomed Properties

14:42 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

10. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am argaeledd eiddo un ystafell wely ar gyfer tai cymdeithasol yn Rhondda Cynon Taf? OAQ(4)0247(HR)

10. Will the Minister make a statement on the availability of one bedroom properties for social housing in Rhondda Cynon Taf? OAQ(4)0247(HR)

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14:42 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

The availability of smaller properties is important to help people cope with housing benefit changes. We are working closely with housing organisations to do that. I understand that Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council is planning to increase the delivery of one and two-bedroomed homes.

Mae argaeledd eiddo llai yn bwysig er mwyn helpu pobl i ymdopi â newidiadau mewn budd-dal tai. Rydym yn gweithio'n agos gyda sefydliadau tai i wneud hynny. Deallaf fod Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf yn bwriadu cynyddu'r broses o ddarparu cartrefi un ystafell a dwy ystafell wely.

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14:43 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, thank you for that answer. Almost 1,000 people in my constituency are affected by the bedroom tax and will be, on average, £624 worse off each as a result of these cuts. RCT Homes has said that there is a 1,000% deficit in the availability of these homes, which causes a major dilemma for those families. What can the Welsh Government do to mitigate the effects of the disastrous consequences of the bedroom tax?

Weinidog, diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw. Mae'r dreth ystafell wely yn effeithio ar bron i 1,000 o bobl yn fy etholaeth a bydd ganddynt, ar gyfartaledd, £624 yn llai yr un o ganlyniad i'r toriadau hyn. Mae Cartrefi RhCT wedi dweud bod diffyg o 1,000% yn argaeledd y cartrefi hyn, sy'n achosi cyfyng-gyngor mawr i'r teuluoedd hynny. Beth y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei wneud i liniaru effeithiau canlyniadau trychinebus y dreth ystafell wely?

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14:43 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Member for his very important question. As the Member will be aware, the Minister for Finance yesterday joined with me in announcing an additional investment of £20 million for the social housing programme for smaller properties. However, while that is welcomed by many across Wales, we will not be able to supply the amount of one-bedroomed properties needed across Wales, due to the way in which, and the speed with which the UK Government is implementing welfare reform changes.

Diolch i'r Aelod am ei gwestiwn pwysig iawn. Fel y gŵyr yr Aelod, ymunodd y Gweinidog Cyllid â mi ddoe i gyhoeddi buddsoddiad ychwanegol o £20 miliwn ar gyfer y rhaglen tai cymdeithasol i eiddo llai o faint. Fodd bynnag, er i hynny gael ei groesawu gan lawer ledled Cymru, ni fyddwn yn gallu cyflenwi nifer yr eiddo un ystafell wely sydd ei hangen ledled Cymru, oherwydd y ffordd y mae Llywodraeth y DU yn rhoi newidiadau diwygio lles ar waith a chyflymder hynny.

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14:44 **Leanne Wood** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, the bedroom tax is causing financial difficulties for people in all parts of Wales. We welcome the additional funding available, but I am sure that you will accept that it is nowhere near enough to tackle the problem. I have said many times that we should do all that we can to mitigate the effects of the bedroom tax. I heard your earlier answer to my colleague Bethan Jenkins, but, will you consider issuing instructions to local authorities and housing associations so that they do all that they can to exploit loopholes regarding the classification of bedrooms in properties affected by the bedroom tax? Furthermore, have you given any consideration to making resources available to upgrade and reconfigure existing empty sheltered accommodation to make it more suitable for individuals or small families that are affected by the bedroom tax?

Weinidog, mae'r dreth ystafell wely yn achosi anawsterau ariannol i bobl ym mhob rhan o Gymru. Croesawn y cyllid ychwanegol sydd ar gael, ond rwy'n siŵr y derbyniwch nad yw'n ddigon o bell ffordd i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem. Rwyf wedi dweud sawl gwaith y dylem wneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i liniaru effeithiau'r dreth ystafell wely. Clywais eich ateb cynharach i'm cyd-Aelod Bethan Jenkins, ond, a wnewch chi ystyried rhoi cyfarwyddiadau i awdurdodau lleol a chymdeithasau tai fel y gallant wneud popeth o fewn eu gallu i fanteisio ar y bylchau o ran dosbarthiad ystafelloedd gwely mewn eiddo y mae'r dreth ystafell wely yn effeithio arnynt? Ar ben hynny, a ydych wedi ystyried sicrhau bod adnoddau ar gael i uwchraddio ac ad-drefnu llety gwarchod gwag presennol fel ei fod yn fwy addas ar gyfer unigolion neu deuluoedd bach y mae'r dreth ystafell wely yn effeithio arnynt?

14:45 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful for the Member's important question. The innovative housing sector is exploring all options in terms of mitigating the effects of the bedroom tax. I will support it to do so in every way that I can; it may not always be through financial support, but if there is a legislative portal that we need to access to support them, we will seek to do so if needs be.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am gwestiwn pwysig yr Aelod. Mae'r sector tai arloesol yn ystyried pob opsiwn o ran lliniaru effeithiau'r dreth ystafell wely. Byddaf yn ei gefnogi i wneud hynny ym mhob ffordd y gallaf; efallai na fydd bob amser drwy gyfrwng cymorth ariannol, ond os oes porth deddfwriaethol y bydd angen inni ei ddefnyddio i'w cefnogi, byddwn yn ceisio gwneud hynny os bydd angen.

Tai Fforddiadwy

Affordable Housing

14:45 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

11. Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i gynyddu'r ddarpariaeth o dai fforddiadwy mewn ardaloedd gwledig. OAQ(4)0251(HR)

11. What steps is the Welsh Government taking to increase the provision of affordable housing in rural areas. OAQ(4)0251(HR)

14:45 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The social housing grant is available to all local authorities, including in rural areas, to increase the support for affordable housing in rural communities.

Mae'r grant tai cymdeithasol ar gael i bob awdurdod lleol, gan gynnwys mewn ardaloedd gwledig, i gynyddu'r gefnogaeth i dai fforddiadwy mewn cymunedau gwledig.

14:45 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I understand that the rural development plan advisory group will be meeting quite soon. What negotiations have taken place between you and the Minister for Natural Resources and Food to ensure that affordable rural housing will remain high on that agenda?

Deallaf y bydd y grŵp cynghori ar y cynllun datblygu gwledig yn cyfarfod yn weddol fuan. Pa drafodaethau sydd wedi'u cynnal rhyngoch chi a'r Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd i sicrhau bod tai fforddiadwy yng nghefn gwlad yn parhau i fod yn uchel ar yr agenda honno?

14:46 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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There have been no negotiations to date, but I have a meeting with him this afternoon.

Ni fu unrhyw drafodaethau hyd yn hyn, ond mae gennyf gyfarfod ag ef y prynhawn yma.

14:46 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, when it was first introduced in 2010, there was considerable optimism in rural communities in Wales associated with 'Technical Advice Note 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities'. Since its introduction, I think that it is fair to say that a number of authorities have adopted a very precautionary principle and that relatively few dwellings have been yielded through that policy. At the earliest possible time, will you consider conducting an audit of what has been yielded in the way of affordable accommodation through that policy? If so, will you launch a refresh of that policy?

Weinidog, pan gafodd ei gyflwyno gyntaf yn 2010, roedd cryn optimistiaeth mewn cymunedau gwledig yng Nghymru yn gysylltiedig â 'Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 6: Cynllunio ar gyfer Cymunedau Gwledig Cynaliadwy'. Ers ei gyflwyno, credaf ei bod yn deg dweud bod nifer o awdurdodau wedi mabwysiadu egwyddor ragofalus iawn ac mai nifer gymharol fach o anheddau a ildiwyd drwy'r polisi hwnnw. Cyn gynted â phosibl, a wnewch chi ystyried cynnal archwiliad o'r hyn a ildiwyd o ran llety fforddiadwy drwy'r polisi hwnnw? Os felly, a wnewch chi lansio'r polisi hwnnw o'r newydd?

14:46 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I would not look so negatively at the issue of rural housing enablers. In 2012-13, we made available £13.3 million in social housing grants in nine rural local authority areas for the provision of affordable housing; that was spent in full.

Ni fyddwn yn edrych mor negyddol ar y mater o swyddogion galluogi tai gwledig. Yn 2012-13, gwnaethom sicrhau bod £13.3 miliwn ar gael mewn grantiau tai cymdeithasol mewn naw ardal awdurdod lleol wledig ar gyfer darparu tai fforddiadwy; gwariwyd y swm hwnnw yn llawn.

Galw am Dai

Housing Demand

14:47 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

12. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y camau gweithredu y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn eu cymryd i gwrdd â'r galw am dai? OAQ(4)0258(HR)

12. Will the Minister make a statement on the action the Welsh Government is taking to meet housing demand? OAQ(4)0258(HR)

14:47 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Demand for all tenures of housing continues to be a challenge for the market in affordable housing. We are maximising limited budgets to support the delivery of rented and low-cost home ownership. We are making good progress against our target of 7,500 additional affordable homes, bringing 5,000 empty homes back into use.

Mae'r galw am yr holl ddeiliadaethau tai yn parhau i fod yn her i'r farchnad mewn tai fforddiadwy. Rydym yn gwneud y gorau o gyllidebau cyfyngedig i gefnogi'r gwaith o gyflwyno perchentyaeth rhent a chost isel. Rydym yn gwneud cynnydd da yn erbyn ein targed o 7,500 o gartrefi fforddiadwy ychwanegol, gan ailddechrau defnyddio 5,000 o gartrefi gwag.

14:47 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Rwyf innau hefyd yn croesawu'r £20 miliwn ar gyfer grant tai cymdeithasol a'r £10 miliwn i gynllun peilot Troi Tai'n Gartrefi a gyhoeddwyd gan y Gweinidog Cyllid ddoe. Rwy'n cadeirio fforwm Heol yr Orsaf yn Llanelli sydd, ar y funud, yn hyrwyddo gwaith i wella canfyddiad o'r ardal, sy'n dod o dan bolisi gosod lleol Cyngor Sir Gâr. Mae'r polisi hwn yn ceisio adeiladu cymunedau cryf, integredig a diogel drwy greu cydbwysedd ynddynt. A ydych yn cytuno bod hyn yn esiampl dda o arfer orau sy'n cyfuno cwrdd â'r galw am dai â gwella canfyddiad lleol, sydd, yn y pen draw, yn arwain at alw cynaliadwy?

Thank you for that response, Minister. I too welcome the £20 million for the social housing grant and the £10 million for the Houses into Homes pilot scheme announced yesterday by the Minister for Finance yesterday. I chair the Heol yr Orsaf forum in Llanelli, which at present is promoting work to improve the perception of the area, which comes under the local letting policy of Carmarthenshire County Council. This policy tries to develop strong, integrated and safe communities by creating a balance within those communities. Do you agree that is a good example of best practice, merging the need for housing and local perceptions, which, eventually, leads to sustainable demand?

14:48 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful for the Member's question. I am not aware of the details of that project, but I take his word that it is an example of best practice. If it is such an example, we should roll it out across all local authorities. It is important that the allocation of social housing is linked to the wider housing options to meet housing need. It is also important that people receive consistent advice and information on all housing options available to them. The Welsh Government code of guidance for local authorities on the allocation of accommodation and homes encourages the use of their lettings policy; it is something about which we are very clear with local authorities.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am gwestiwn yr Aelod. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o fanylion y prosiect hwnnw, ond cymeraf ei air ei fod yn enghraifft o arfer gorau. Os yw'n enghraifft o'r fath, dylem ei gyflwyno ym mhob awdurdod lleol. Mae'n bwysig bod y dyraniad o dai gymdeithasol yn gysylltiedig â'r opsiynau tai ehangach i ddiwallu'r angen am dai. Mae hefyd yn bwysig bod pobl yn cael cyngor a gwybodaeth yn gyson am yr holl opsiynau tai sydd ar gael iddynt. Mae cod canllawiau Llywodraeth Cymru i awdurdodau lleol ar ddyrannu llety a chartrefi yn annog y defnydd o'u polisi gosod; mae'n rhywbeth yr ydym yn glir iawn yn ei gylch gydag awdurdodau lleol.

14:49 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, we welcome the Welsh Government's initiative to bring empty homes back into use through the Houses into Homes scheme. However, what conditions do you place on the loans to ensure that the renovated properties meet local need and local housing shortages? How are those conditions monitored?

Weinidog, croesawn fenter Llywodraeth Cymru i ailddechrau defnyddio cartrefi gwag drwy'r cynllun Troi Tai'n Gartrefi. Fodd bynnag, pa amodau a roddwch ar y benthyciadau er mwyn sicrhau bod yr eiddo a adnewyddwyd yn diwallu'r angen lleol a phrinder tai lleol? Sut y caiff yr amodau hynny eu monitro?

14:49 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

There are strict criteria around the Houses into Homes project. I am surprised that the Member did not raise the investment of £10 million announced by the Minister for Finance to increase the support for Houses into Homes, which this Welsh Labour Government is delivering in our communities across Wales.

Mae meini prawf caeth yn gysylltiedig â'r prosiect Troi Tai'n Gartrefi. Synnaf na chododd yr Aelod y buddsoddiad o £10 miliwn a gyhoeddwyd gan y Gweinidog Cyllid i gynyddu'r gefnogaeth i'r prosiect Troi Tai'n Gartrefi, y mae Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru yn ei rhoi i'n cymunedau ledled Cymru.

14:49 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Question 13, OAQ(4)0253(HR), has been transferred for written answer.

Mae cwestiwn 13, OAQ(4)0253(HR), wedi'i drosglwyddo i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig.

Adeiladwyr Tai

Housebuilders

14:49 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am unrhyw drafodaethau y mae wedi eu cael gydag adeiladwyr tai ynglyn â chartrefi sy'n cael eu hadeiladu o'r newydd? OAQ(4)0242(HR)

14. Will the Minister make a statement on any discussions he has had with house builders regarding new build homes? OAQ(4)0242(HR)

14:49 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Over the past two weeks, I have met with the Home Builders Federation on two occasions to discuss the current pressures facing the industry. The second meeting included a large number of key builders in Wales, and I have arranged to meet the HBF on a regular basis.

Dros y pythefnos diwethaf, rwyf wedi cyfarfod â'r Ffederasiwn Adeiladwyr Cartrefi ddwywaith i drafod y pwysau cyfredol sy'n wynebu'r diwydiant. Roedd yr ail gyfarfod yn cynnwys nifer fawr o adeiladwyr allweddol yng Nghymru, ac rwyf wedi trefnu cwrdd â'r Ffederasiwn yn rheolaidd.

14:50 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer, Minister. The housebuilders I have spoken to are very keen to be able to build more houses in Wales and are looking for the right conditions in order to do that. You have just been allocated an extra £20 million to build new affordable homes and, in the past, you have been able to use such money to leverage in additional private sector money and expand the developments that have been produced as a result. Can you use some of this £20 million to do the same sort of thing and give a boost to private sector building at the same time?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Mae'r adeiladwyr tai yr wyf wedi siarad â hwy yn awyddus iawn i allu adeiladu mwy o dai yng Nghymru ac yn chwilio am yr amodau iawn er mwyn gwneud hynny. Rydych newydd gael £20 miliwn yn ychwanegol i adeiladu cartrefi fforddiadwy newydd ac, yn y gorffennol, rydych wedi gallu defnyddio arian o'r fath i ddenu arian ychwanegol gan y sector preifat ac ehangu'r datblygiadau a gynhyrchwyd o ganlyniad i hynny. A allwch ddefnyddio rhywfaint o'r £20 miliwn hwn i wneud yr un math o beth a rhoi hwb i waith adeiladu'r sector preifat ar yr un pryd?

14:50 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The funding is to support an increase in one-bedroomed properties around Wales. I will be working with the Minister for Finance. We are looking to ensure that we can make the best of opportunities offered by innovative finance programmes. The Minister for Finance has recently met developers and interested stakeholders to see how we can move different schemes forward.

Rhoddir y cyllid er mwyn cefnogi cynnydd mewn eiddo un ystafell wely ledled Cymru. Byddaf yn gweithio gyda'r Gweinidog Cyllid. Rydym yn awyddus i sicrhau y gallwn wneud y gorau o'r cyfleoedd a gynigir gan raglenni cyllid arloesol. Yn ddiweddar cyfarfu'r Gweinidog Cyllid â datblygwyr a rhanddeiliaid sydd â diddordeb i weld sut y gallwn symud cynlluniau gwahanol yn eu blaenau.

14:51 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Housebuilding in Wales is at its lowest level since the second world war, and some say since the 1920s, and the Welsh Government, since 1999, according to its own StatsWales website, has cut the supply of new social housing by 70%. How, therefore, will you engage with housing developers such as the head of the major Welsh house-building company who told the cross-party group on construction that, although he was adapting his business model to adjust to the burden of regulation in Wales, he also predicted a flow of investment into England?

Mae adeiladu tai yng Nghymru ar ei lefel isaf ers yr ail ryfel byd, ac mae rhai yn dweud ers y 1920au, ac mae Llywodraeth Cymru, ers 1999, yn ôl ei gwefan StatsWales ei hun, wedi lleihau'r cyflenwad o dai cymdeithasol newydd 70%. Sut, felly, y byddwch yn ymgysylltu â datblygwyr tai fel pennaeth y cwmni adeiladu tai mawr yng Nghymru a ddywedodd wrth y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar adeiladu, er ei fod yn addasu ei fodel busnes mewn ymateb i'r baich rheoleiddio yng Nghymru, ei fod hefyd yn rhagweld llif o fuddsoddiadau i Gymru?

14:51 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

As I said earlier, I have met the Home Builders Federation. We had a very positive meeting only last week and we are working with it to ensure that we can stimulate the market to encourage new build across Wales and to meet the demand that is being imposed by the UK Government following the displacement of people from their current homes, which means that we have to provide new facilities for them.

Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, rwyf wedi cyfarfod â'r Ffederasiwn Adeiladwyr Cartrefi. Cawsom gyfarfod cadarnhaol iawn dim ond yr wythnos diwethaf, ac rydym yn gweithio gydag ef er mwyn sicrhau y gallwn ysgogi'r farchnad i annog gwaith adeiladu newydd ledled Cymru ac i ateb y galw a orfodir gan Lywodraeth y DU yn dilyn dadleoli pobl o'u cartrefi presennol, sy'n golygu bod yn rhaid inni ddarparu cyfleusterau newydd ar eu cyfer.

Mesur Diogelwch Tân Domestig (Cymru) 2011

Domestic Fire Safety (Wales) Measure 2011

14:52 **Ann Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

15. Pa drafodaethau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi eu cael gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ynglyn â Mesur Diogelwch Tân Domestig (Cymru) 2011 yn y chwe mis diwethaf? OAQ(4)0243(HR)

15. What discussions has the Welsh Government had with the Secretary of State for Wales regarding the Domestic Fire Safety (Wales) Measure 2011 in the past six months? OAQ(4)0243(HR)

14:52 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Welsh Government has had no meeting with the Secretary of State for Wales to discuss the devolved issue of the Domestic Fire Safety (Wales) Measure 2011. We are currently consulting on proposed regulations to implement the Measure, and the consultation ends on 17 June this year.

Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cael unrhyw gyfarfod gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru i drafod mater datganoledig Mesur Diogelwch Tân Domestig (Cymru) 2011. Ar hyn o bryd, rydym yn ymgynghori ar reoliadau arfaethedig i weithredu'r Mesur, a daw'r ymgynghoriad i ben ar 17 Mehefin eleni.

14:52 **Ann Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you very much for that, Minister. It does not surprise me that you have not met him, because he has refused to meet me twice—he has not answered two letters asking for a meeting to discuss his apparent lack of understanding of the Domestic Fire Safety (Wales) Measure. If you get to meet him before I do—and I shall not hold my breath—would you remind him of the devolution settlement and that using life-saving mechanisms, such as the Domestic Fire Safety (Wales) Measure, is a cheap political point and that he should stop doing it?

Diolch yn fawr iawn am hynny, Weinidog. Nid yw'n syndod i mi nad ydych wedi cwrdd ag ef, gan ei fod wedi gwrthod cwrdd â mi ddwywaith—nid yw wedi ateb dau lythyr yn gofyn am gyfarfod i drafod ei ddiffyg dealltwriaeth ymddangosiadol o Fesur Diogelwch Tân Domestig (Cymru). Os cewch gyfle i gwrdd ag ef cyn i mi wneud hynny—ac ni fyddaf yn dal fy ngwynt—a wnewch chi ei atgoffa o'r setliad datganoli a bod defnyddio dulliau achub bywyd, fel Mesur Diogelwch Tân Domestig (Cymru), yn bwynt gwleidyddol tila ac y dylai roi'r gorau i wneud hynny?

14:52 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I heard the Member's question very well. As I said, we are currently consulting on the proposals for the the Domestic Fire Safety (Wales) Measure, which was passed with cross-party support in the Chamber. I share the Member's concerns about the Secretary of State's involvement in this process. I do not think that it would be helpful either for you or me to meet him; he has made his position very clear and, quite frankly, I do not think that it has anything to do with him at all.

Clywais gwestiwn yr Aelod yn dda iawn. Fel y dywedais, rydym yn ymgynghori ar y cynigion ar gyfer Mesur Diogelwch Tân Domestig (Cymru) ar hyn o bryd, a basiwyd gyda chefnogaeth drawsbleidiol yn y Siambr. Rhannaf bryderon yr Aelod ynghylch y rhan y mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn ei chwarae yn y broses hon. Ni chredaf y byddai'n ddefnyddiol ychwaith i chi na minnau gwrdd ag ef; mae wedi datgan ei safbwynt yn glir iawn ac, a dweud y gwir, ni chredaf fod ganddo unrhyw beth i'w wneud â hyn o gwbl.

14:53 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you very much, Minister.

Diolch yn fawr iawn, Weinidog.

14:53

Cynnig Gweithdrefnol

Procedural Motion

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

I have been notified by Antoinette Sandbach that she wishes to move a procedural motion in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.32 to postpone the short debate tabled in her name. I call on Antoinette Sandbach to move the motion.

Cefais fy hysbysu gan Antoinette Sandbach ei bod am gyflwyno cynnig trefniadol yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.32 i ohirio'r ddadl fer a gyflwynwyd yn ei henw. Galwaf ar Antoinette Sandbach i gyflwyno'r cynnig.

Mae Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 12.32, yn gohirio'r ddadl fer a gyflwynwyd yn enw Antoinette Sandbach.

The National Assembly for Wales, under Standing Order No. 12.32, postpones the short debate tabled in the name of Antoinette Sandbach.

14:53 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I move the motion.

Cyflwynaf y cynnig.

14:53 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The proposal is to agree the procedural motion to postpone the short debate. Does any Member object? I see that there is no objection. Therefore, the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36.

Y cynnig yw cytuno ar y cynnig trefniadol i ohirio'r ddadl fer. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiad. Mae'r cynnig, felly, wedi'i dderbyn, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion agreed.

14:54

Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol ar ei Ymchwiliad Undydd i Farw-enedigaethau yng Nghymru

The Health and Social Care Committee's Report on the One-day Inquiry into Stillbirths in Wales

Y Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

I call on the Chair of the Health and Social Care Committee to move the motion.

Galwaf ar Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol i gyflwyno'r cynnig.

Cynnig NDM5231 Vaughan Gething

Cynnig NDM5231 Vaughan Gething

Mae Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Yn nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol ar ei ymchwiliad undydd i farw-enedigaethau yng Nghymru, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Chwefror 2013.

Notes the report of the Health and Social Care Committee on its one-day inquiry into stillbirths in Wales, which was laid in the Table Office on 27 February 2013.

14:54

Vaughan Gething Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

I am pleased to open this debate on the important subject of stillbirth on behalf of the Health and Social Care Committee. The stillbirth of a child is a tragedy that devastates families. Approximately four stillbirths occur each week in Wales, yet our awareness as a population of stillbirth, particularly its causes and what can be done to prevent it, is woefully low. It is the most common form of child mortality. It is 10 times more common than cot death, 40 times more common than child road deaths, and 80 times more common than childhood meningitis. It is these stark figures that compelled the Health and Social Care Committee to undertake this one-day inquiry.

Rwy'n falch o gael agor y ddadl hon ar bwnc pwysig marw-enedigaethau ar ran y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol. Mae marw-enedigaeth plentyn yn drasiedi sy'n dinistrio teuluoedd. Mae tua phedwar baban yn cael eu geni'n farw bob wythnos yng Nghymru, serch hynny, ychydig iawn a wyddom am farw-enedigaethau fel poblogaeth, yn enwedig yr hyn sy'n ei achosi a'r hyn y gellir ei wneud i'w atal. Dyma'r math mwyaf cyffredin o farwolaeth ymhlith plant. Mae 10 gwaith yn fwy cyffredin na marwolaeth yn y crud, 40 gwaith yn fwy cyffredin na marwolaethau plant ar y ffyrdd, ac 80 gwaith yn fwy cyffredin na llid yr ymennydd ymhlith plant. Bu'r ffigurau digalon hyn yn sbardun i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol gynnal yr ymchwiliad undydd hwn.

Our main aim in undertaking this work was to identify where improvements could be made—after all, stillbirth rates have barely changed in Wales since the early 1990s. We also wanted to shine a light on a subject too long neglected and in much need of attention and discussion. Before turning to the detail of the report I would like to note our thanks to all those who provided oral and written evidence to the inquiry. We were assisted by a committed group of healthcare professionals, charities, academics and bereaved parents, all of whom provided an important insight into this sensitive and difficult subject. However, our particular thanks goes to Isobel Martin, who drew our initial attention to this issue and who continues to campaign for more research in this area following the stillbirth of her daughter, Holly, nearly 30 years ago.

Ein prif nod wrth ymgymryd â'r gwaith hwn oedd nodi ble y gellid gwneud gwelliannau—wedi'r cyfan, prin iawn y mae cyfraddau marw-enedigaethau wedi newid yng Nghymru ers dechrau'r 1990au. Roeddem hefyd am daflu goleuni ar bwnc sydd wedi'i esgeuluso'n rhy hir, y mae angen mynd i'r afael ag ef a'i drafod o ddifrif. Cyn troi at fanylion yr adroddiad, hoffwn ddiolch i bawb a roddodd dystiolaeth lafar ac ysgrifenedig i'r ymchwiliad. Cawsom gymorth gan grŵp ymroddedig o weithwyr gofal iechyd proffesiynol, elusennau, academyddion a rhieni mewn profedigaeth, y rhoddodd pob un ohonynt gipolwg pwysig ar y pwnc sensitif ac anodd hwn. Diolch yn arbennig i Isobel Martin, a dynnodd ein sylw at y mater hwn i ddechrau ac sy'n parhau i ymgyrchu dros fwy o ymchwil yn y maes hwn yn dilyn marw-enedigaeth ei merch, Holly, bron 30 mlynedd yn ôl.

Committee members were unanimous in their support for this report. The evidence that we received during the course of our inquiry pointed to one key conclusion. No single step exists that, if taken, would remedy the risk of stillbirths. Yet, we were clear in our view that progress towards that end has been held back by a frame of mind in which the search for the perfect has driven out the possible. Consideration of the relatively straightforward small steps that have already been devised—and those that could be devised—to make a difference to the rates of stillbirth in Wales is long overdue. We believe that those steps need to be taken now.

Roedd aelodau'r pwyllgor yn unfryd o blaid yr adroddiad hwn. Roedd y dystiolaeth a gawsom yn ystod ein hymchwiliad yn cyfeirio at un casgliad allweddol. Nid oes un cam penodol a fyddai, pe cai ei gymryd, yn dileu'r risg o farw-enedigaethau. Serch hynny, roeddem yn credu'n gryf fod meddylfryd sy'n chwilio am yr ateb perffaith ar draul yr hyn sy'n bosibl wedi atal cynnydd yn hyn o beth. Mae'n hen bryd inni ystyried y camau bach cymharol syml a luniwyd eisoes—a'r rhai y gellid eu llunio—er mwyn gwneud gwahaniaeth i gyfraddau marw-enedigaethau yng Nghymru. Credwn fod angen cymryd y camau hynny nawr.

In the time that I have to open the debate I will touch on some of the issues that caught our attention. These are the areas in which we made recommendations and where we feel tangible improvements could be delivered for parents across Wales. We are pleased that these recommendations have all been accepted, at least in principle, by the Welsh Government. We also welcome the establishment of the national stillbirth working group, which, we hope, will drive much-needed improvement in this area.

Yn yr amser sydd gennyf i agor y ddadl, cyfeiriaf at rai o'r materion a hoelied ein sylw. Dyma'r meysydd y gwnaethom argymhellion yn eu cylch a lle credwn y gellid cynnig gwelliannau pendant i rieni ym mhob cwr o Gymru. Rydym yn falch bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi derbyn yr argymhellion hyn i gyd, mewn egwyddor o leiaf. Croesawn hefyd benderfyniad i sefydlu'r gweithgor cenedlaethol ar farw-enedigaethau a fydd, gobeithio, yn llywio gwelliant mawr ei angen yn y maes hwn.

Recommendations 1 and 2 relate to the most striking element of our inquiry, namely the need to raise public awareness of stillbirth and its risk factors in order to reduce rates in Wales. It was noticeable to us that, although some issues less frequent than stillbirth, such as Down's syndrome and cot death, are discussed in relative openness with expectant parents, there is a real reluctance among some health professionals to discuss stillbirth and its risk factors. In our minds, ensuring that this dialogue takes place with all expectant mothers is crucial to tackling the stubbornly static rate of stillbirth in Wales. We are pleased that the national stillbirth working group will be tasked with delivering improvements in this area and we will keep an eye on progress over the next few years.

Mae argymhellion 1 a 2 yn ymwneud ag elfen fwyaf trawiadol ein hymchwiliad, sef yr angen i godi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd o farw-enedigaethau a'r ffactorau risg er mwyn lleihau cyfraddau yng Nghymru. Er bod rhai materion sy'n llai cyffredin na marw-enedigaeth, fel syndrom Down a marwolaeth yn y crud, yn cael eu trafod yn eithaf agored gyda darpar rieni, roedd yn amlwg bod rhai gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol yn amharod iawn i drafod marw-enedigaethau a'r ffactorau risg. Credwn fod sicrhau bod hyn yn cael ei drafod â phob mam feichiog yn hanfodol i fynd i'r afael â chyfradd sefydlog marw-enedigaethau yng Nghymru nad yw'n newid o gwbl. Rydym yn falch y bydd y gweithgor cenedlaethol ar farw-enedigaethau yn cael y dasg o sicrhau gwelliannau yn y maes hwn a byddwn yn cadw golwg ar gynnydd dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf.

Recommendations 3 and 4 address the issues of professional awareness and training, and continuity of care. During the course of the inquiry it became clear that awareness among some health professionals of stillbirth and its risk factors is inadequate. Calls were made for improvements to be made to training curricula for clinicians and midwives to address this knowledge deficit. It was argued that this could help address the variability in care standards across Wales cited by a number of witnesses. We are pleased that efforts are now being made by the relevant professional and regulatory bodies to improve training curricula. We also welcome the Welsh Government's work to consider the scope and viability of establishing a maternity network to ensure that best practice is shared across Wales.

Mae argymhellion 3 a 4 yn mynd i'r afael â'r materion sy'n ymwneud ag ymwybyddiaeth a hyfforddiant proffesiynol, a pharhad gofal. Yn ystod yr ymchwiliad, daeth yn amlwg bod ymwybyddiaeth rhai gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol o farw-enedigaethau a'r ffactorau risg yn annigonol. Galwyd am welliannau i gwricwla hyfforddi ar gyfer clinigwyr a bydwragedd er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r diffyg gwybodaeth hwn. Dadleuwyd y gallai hyn helpu i fynd i'r afael â'r amrywiaeth mewn safonau gofal ledled Cymru a nodwyd gan nifer o dystion. Rydym yn falch bod y cyrff proffesiynol a rheoleiddio perthnasol bellach yn ceisio gwella cwricwla hyfforddi. Croesawn hefyd waith Llywodraeth Cymru i ystyried cwmpas a hyfywedd sefydlu rhwydwaith mamolaeth er mwyn sicrhau y caiff arfer gorau ei rannu ledled Cymru.

Recommendation 5 calls on the Welsh Government to undertake a review of the number of women in Wales who deliver more than 13 days after their due date. Post-term delivery is one of the few areas in the field of stillbirth that we know—and have evidence to prove—leads to a definite higher risk. Evidence presented to us suggested that further work is needed to explore why, in certain cases, women are not induced within the recommended guideline time of 10 to 12 days of their due date. We learned that delays may be due, in part, to maternal choice, with mothers wanting to avoid intervention where possible. We were concerned to hear, however, that a lack of resources may also play a role in these delays. We believe that further consideration ought to be given to whether women with other high-risk factors, such as advanced maternal age, smoking or weight, should be induced closer to their due date. We are pleased that the national stillbirth working group will explore all of these issues by March 2014.

Mae argymhelliad 5 yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gynnal adolygiad o nifer y merched yng Nghymru sy'n rhoi genedigaeth fwy na 13 diwrnod ar ôl y dyddiad y disgwylir iddynt roi genedigaeth. Mae genedigaethau wedi'r dyddiad yn un o'r ffactorau prin ym maes marw-enedigaethau y gwyddom—ac mae gennym dystiolaeth i brofi hynny—eu bod yn arwain at risg uwch. Awgrymodd tystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd inni fod angen gwneud rhagor o waith i ystyried pam, mewn rhai achosion, na chaiff cyfnod esgor merched ei ysgogi o fewn y cyfnod a argymhellir, sef 10 i 12 diwrnod ar ôl y dyddiad y disgwylir iddynt roi genedigaeth. Clywsom y gellir priodoli'r oedi yn rhannol i ddewis y fam, gyda mamau'n awyddus i osgoi ymyrryd lle y bo'n bosibl. Roedd yn destun pryder, fodd bynnag, y gall diffyg adnoddau hefyd chwarae rôl mewn oedi o'r fath. Credwn y dylid ystyried ymhellach a ddylid ysgogi cyfnod esgor merched sydd â ffactorau risg uchel eraill, fel oedran hŷn, ysmygu neu bwysau, yn agosach at y dyddiad y disgwylir iddynt roi genedigaeth. Rydym yn falch y bydd y gweithgor cenedlaethol at farw-enedigaethau yn ystyried yr holl faterion hyn erbyn mis Mawrth 2014.

Recommendation 6 relates to resources. It is clear to us that matters of resource, particularly in the form of staffing, are crucial for the maintenance of high-quality care. Evidence to our inquiry suggested that, for a country the size of Wales, two more full-time fetal medicine specialists are required. It was argued to us that the need to seek specialist fetal medicine consultation outside Wales, as a consequence of this alleged shortage, now exceeds the cost of providing the service within Wales. We are pleased that the Welsh Government will take action to assess the options for the provision of specialist fetal medicine for the population of Wales.

Mae argymhelliad 6 yn ymwneud ag adnoddau. Mae'n amlwg bod materion yn ymwneud ag adnoddau, yn enwedig o ran staffio, yn hollbwysig i gynnal gofal o ansawdd uchel. Awgrymodd tystiolaeth a gafwyd fel rhan o'n hymchwiliad fod angen dau arbenigwr llawn amser pellach ym maes meddygaeth y ffetws ar wlad o faint Cymru. Dywedwyd wrthym fod yr angen i ymgynghori ag arbenigwyr ym maes meddygaeth y ffetws y tu allan i Gymru, o ganlyniad i'r prinder honedig hwn, bellach yn fwy costus na darparu'r gwasanaeth yng Nghymru. Rydym yn falch y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cymryd camau i asesu'r opsiynau ar gyfer darparu meddygaeth y ffetws arbenigol ar gyfer poblogaeth Cymru.

With nearly half of all stillbirths classified as 'unexplained', recommendation 7 of our report addresses the need to do more work to better understand its underlying causes. We were told during our inquiry that even if we use the tools that we already have to standardise care and improve the detection of babies who are at risk, there is still too much that we do not know about stillbirth. The evidence that we received suggested that this lack of understanding comes not from looking for answers and failing to find them, but rather that our ignorance, in relative terms, is due in large part to the neglect of this area in terms of medical review and research.

Gyda bron hanner yr holl achosion o farw-enedigaethau yn rhai 'anesboniadwy', mae argymhelliad 7 ein hadroddiad yn mynd i'r afael â'r angen i wneud mwy o waith i ddeall yr achosion sylfaenol yn well. Dywedwyd wrthym yn ystod ein hymchwiliad, hyd yn oed os defnyddiwn yr adnoddau sydd gennym eisoes i safoni gofal a gwella cyfraddau canfod babanod sydd mewn perygl, fod gormod na wyddom amdano o hyd ym maes marw-enedigaethau. Awgrymodd y dystiolaeth a gawsom nad yw'r diffyg dealltwriaeth hwn yn deillio o ymgais i chwilio am atebion a methu â dod o hyd iddynt, ond yn hytrach fod ein hanwybodaeth gymharol yn deillio i raddau helaeth o ddiffyg adolygu ac ymchwil feddygol yn y maes hwn.

We are pleased that the Government has accepted our recommendation that a national minimum standard for reviewing perinatal deaths should be developed and rolled out across Wales. Furthermore, we welcome the fact that the Government is holding discussions on developing a national perinatal audit for Wales, and we urge it to progress this work as quickly as possible.

Rydym yn falch bod y Llywodraeth wedi derbyn ein hargymhelliad y dylid datblygu safon genedlaethol ofynnol ar gyfer adolygu marwolaethau amenedigol a'i chyflwyno ledled Cymru. At hynny, croesawn y ffaith bod y Llywodraeth yn cynnal trafodaethau ar ddatblygu archwiliad amenedigol cenedlaethol i Gymru, ac fe'i hanogwn i fwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith hwn cyn gynted â phosibl.

The importance of a postmortem as a means by which we can better understand the underlying causes of stillbirth was a strong theme in the inquiry. Witnesses told the committee that because the reasons behind a large proportion of stillbirths are not known, cases need to be looked at in more detail, most usefully through a postmortem. Despite its importance, it is clear from evidence that the uptake of postmortems is low across the UK, and it is easy to understand why. However, in Wales's case, we were told that this was due, at least in part, to an alleged lack of perinatal pathologists. Witnesses told the committee that parents who consent to a postmortem face delays of many weeks before they are able to lay their babies to rest. Moreover, many face the prospect of their baby having to be transported a significant distance. We were told that these difficulties were perpetuated by a lack of confidence and skills among health professionals to broach the subject of a postmortem with recently bereaved parents.

Roedd pwysigrwydd cynnal post-mortem fel modd i ddeall achosion sylfaenol marw-enedigaethau yn well yn thema gref yn yr ymchwiliad. Dywedodd tystion wrth y pwyllgor, am nad yw'r rhesymau dros gyfran fawr o farw-enedigaethau yn hysbys, fod angen ystyried achosion yn fanylach, ac mai'r ffordd fwyaf defnyddiol o wneud hynny yw drwy bost-mortem. Er gwaethaf ei bwysigrwydd, mae'n amlwg o'r dystiolaeth mai nifer fach o archwiliadau post-mortem a gynhelir ledled y DU, ac mae'n hawdd deall pam. Fodd bynnag, yng Nghymru, dywedwyd wrthym fod hyn, yn rhannol o leiaf, oherwydd prinder honedig o batholegwyr amenedigol. Dywedodd tystion wrth y pwyllgor fod rhieni sy'n cydsynio i bost-mortem gael ei gynnal yn wynebu sawl wythnos o oedi cyn y gallant gladdu eu babanod. At hynny, mae llawer yn wynebu'r posibilrwydd y bydd yn rhaid i'w baban gael ei gludo cryn bellter. Dywedwyd wrthym fod yr anawsterau hyn yn parhau oherwydd diffyg hyder a sgiliau ymhlith gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol i drafod post-mortem gyda rhieni mewn profedigaeth ddiweddar.

Recommendation 8 in our report acknowledges the important role of postmortems in understanding the causes of stillbirth. We urge the Government to publish a detailed plan of how it proposes to tackle the problem caused by the low rate of postmortems for stillborn babies. We are pleased that this recommendation has been accepted. We are also pleased to see that the Government acknowledges the importance of being able to arrange a postmortem on a specific date and to transport a baby, if necessary, to and from that location so that parents know where their baby is at all times.

Mae argymhelliad 8 yn ein hadroddiad yn cydnabod rôl bwysig archwiliadau post-mortem o ran deall achosion marw-enedigaethau. Anogwn y Llywodraeth i gyhoeddi cynllun manwl sy'n nodi sut mae'n bwriadu mynd i'r afael â'r broblem a achosir gan y gyfradd isel o archwiliadau post-mortem ar gyfer babanod marw-anedig. Rydym yn falch bod yr argymhelliad hwn wedi cael ei dderbyn. Rydym hefyd yn falch o weld bod y Llywodraeth yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd gallu trefnu post-mortem ar ddyddiad penodol a chludo baban, os oes angen, i'r lleoliad hwnnw ac oddi yno, er mwyn sicrhau bod rhieni'n gwybod ble mae eu baban bob amser.

The need for more and better research into stillbirth was one of the resounding themes of the inquiry. Our final recommendation— recommendation 9—addresses this area. The relative neglect of stillbirth in terms of research, and the potential that further work could have in reducing the static rate in Wales, was clear to us. We were alerted to the fact that, in the case of cot death, the numbers of babies dying has dropped by 70% as a direct result of research. We were told that similar gains could be made for stillbirth if similar attention was given to this area of research.

Roedd yr angen am fwy o ymchwil a gwell ymchwil i farw-enedigaethau yn un o themâu amlwg yr ymchwiliad. Mae ein argymhelliad terfynol—argymhelliad 9—yn mynd i'r afael â'r maes hwn. Roedd y ffaith bod ymchwil i farw-enedigaethau wedi cael ei hesgeuluso o gymharu â chyflyrau eraill, a photensial gwaith pellach i leihau'r gyfradd sefydlog yng Nghymru, yn amlwg inni. Cawsom wybod bod nifer y babanod sy'n marw yn y crud wedi gostwng 70% o ganlyniad uniongyrchol i ymchwil. Dywedwyd wrthym y gellid gwneud cynnydd tebyg mewn perthynas â marw-enedigaethau pe rhoddid sylw tebyg i'r maes ymchwil hwn.

In the absence of larger charities and interested industry that fund the bulk of the research for other health conditions, we are clear that the Welsh Government, through the Clinical Research Centre of the National Institute for Social Care and Health Research, should commission a comprehensive piece of work on the underlying causes of stillbirth. We believe that that work should be completed and published before the end of this Assembly.

Yn absenoldeb elusennau mwy a diwydiant â diddordeb sy'n ariannu'r rhan fwyaf o'r gwaith ymchwil i gyflyrau iechyd eraill, credwn y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru, drwy Ganolfan Ymchwil Clinigol y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Ymchwil Gofal Cymdeithasol ac Iechyd, gomisiynu darn cynhwysfawr o waith ar achosion sylfaenol marw-enedigaethau. Credwn y dylai'r gwaith gael ei gwblhau a'i gyhoeddi cyn diwedd y Cynulliad hwn.

Although we are pleased that the Government has accepted this recommendation, we note that the collaborative work with Scotland, as proposed in the Minister's response, will only look at how the detection and management of reduced fetal movements may help to reduce the rates of stillbirth. Given that our inquiry suggested that looking at one factor alone would not be sufficient, we ask that further work in areas such as reduced fetal growth also be considered. I would be grateful if the Minister would reflect on this point and consider whether more work should also be done on factors other than reduced fetal movements.

Er ein bod yn falch bod y Llywodraeth wedi derbyn yr argymhelliad hwn, nodwn y bydd y gwaith ar y cyd â'r Alban, fel y cynigiwyd yn ymateb y Gweinidog, ond yn ystyried sut y gall canfod a rheoli lleihad yn symudiadau'r ffetws helpu i leihau cyfraddau marw-enedigaethau. O gofio bod ein hymchwiliad yn awgrymu na fyddai ystyried un ffactor yn unig yn ddigon, gofynnwn i waith pellach mewn meysydd megis diffyg tyfiant y ffetws hefyd gael ei ystyried. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe bai'r Gweinidog yn ystyried y pwynt hwn ac yn ystyried a ddylid hefyd wneud mwy o waith ar ffactorau eraill heblaw lleihad yn symudiadau'r ffetws.

In drawing my remarks to a close, I thank committee members for their contribution to the inquiry. As with all inquiries undertaken by our committee, we intend to return to this matter later in the course of this Assembly to ensure that the recommendations we have made and the commitments given are being delivered.

Wrth ddod â'm sylwadau i ben, hoffwn ddiolch i aelodau'r pwyllgor am eu cyfraniad at yr ymchwiliad. Fel gyda phob ymchwiliad a gynhelir gan ein pwyllgor, bwriadwn ddychwelyd at y mater hwn yn ddiweddarach yn ystod y Cynulliad hwn er mwyn sicrhau bod ein hargymhellion a'r ymrwymiadau a wnaed yn cael eu cyflawni.

15:05

William Graham Bywgraffiad Biography

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May I join the Chair in expressing our thanks to those who gave evidence to the committee, particularly those who brought the matter to the attention of the committee, and I especially mention 1,000 Lives Plus? There are approximately four stillbirths in Wales every week, which is a remark that the Chairman just made. It is something that is of great concern to all members of the committee, and all Members here will be aware of this particularly difficult situation in family life. In 2011, 150 Welsh babies were stillborn, and while neonatal and infant mortality rates have improved significantly over the last decade, stillbirth rates have barely changed. The stillbirth rate in Wales, and across the United Kingdom, remains higher than in most other European countries. In a recent analysis in 'The Lancet', the UK ranked thirty-third out of 35 countries of similar income in terms of its rate of stillborn babies.

Hoffwn ymuno â'r Cadeirydd i ddiolch i'r rhai a roddodd dystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor, yn enwedig y rhai a ddygodd sylw'r pwyllgor at y mater, ac yn benodol 1,000 o Fywydau a Mwy. Mae tua phedwar baban yn cael eu geni'n farw yng Nghymru bob wythnos, fel y soniodd y Cadeirydd. Mae'n rhywbeth sy'n peri pryder mawr i bob aelod o'r pwyllgor, a bydd pob Aelod yma yn ymwybodol o'r sefyllfa eithriadol o anodd hon mewn bywyd teuluol. Yn 2011, cafodd 150 o fabanod eu geni'n farw yng Nghymru, ac er bod cyfraddau marwolaethau newydd-anedig a babanod wedi gwella'n sylweddol dros y degawd diwethaf, prin y mae cyfraddau marw-enedigaethau wedi newid. Mae'r gyfradd marw-enedigaethau yng Nghymru, a ledled y Deyrnas Unedig, yn parhau'n uwch nag yn y rhan fwyaf o wledydd eraill yn Ewrop. Mewn dadansoddiad diweddar yn 'The Lancet', roedd y DU yn y 33ydd safle o blith 35 o wledydd o incwm tebyg mewn perthynas â chyfradd marw-enedigaethau.

I am in no doubt that the current rate in Wales is quite unacceptable and that more needs to be done to raise public and professional awareness of stillbirths and the risk factors that contribute towards them. More also needs to be done to understand the underlying causes of stillbirth, particularly, as the Chair has already mentioned, as over half of all occurrences are currently classified as unexplained. We cannot expect one action to transform the whole picture—the nature of stillbirth is too complex to assume that a simple solution exists—but to refrain from doing things that we already know can help just because we cannot solve everything at the moment remains unacceptable. This fits in with the committee's key conclusion that there is no single step that, if taken, would remedy the risk of stillbirths in Wales, yet I believe that progress towards that end has been held back by a frame of mind in which the search for the perfect has driven out the possible. Consideration of the relatively small steps that have already been devised, or can be devised relatively straightforwardly, to make a difference to the rates of stillbirth in Wales is long overdue.

Nid oes gennyf unrhyw amheuaeth bod y gyfradd bresennol yng Nghymru yn hollol annerbyniol a bod angen gwneud mwy i godi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd a gweithwyr proffesiynol o farw-enedigaethau a'r ffactorau risg sy'n cyfrannu atynt. Mae angen gwneud mwy hefyd i ddeall achosion sylfaenol marw-enedigaethau, yn benodol, fel y mae'r Cadeirydd eisoes wedi'i grybwyll, gan fod mwy na hanner yr holl achosion yn cael eu hystyried yn rhai anesboniadwy ar hyn o bryd. Ni allwn ddisgwyl i un cam drawsnewid y darlun cyfan—mae natur marw-enedigaethau yn rhy gymhleth i dybio bod ateb syml yn bodoli—ond mae peidio â gwneud pethau y gwyddom eisoes y gallant helpu dim ond am na allwn ddatrys popeth ar hyn o bryd yn parhau i fod yn annerbyniol. Mae hyn yn cyd-fynd â chasgliad allweddol y pwyllgor nad oes un cam penodol a fyddai, pe câi ei gymryd, yn dileu'r risg o farw-enedigaethau yng Nghymru, ond credaf fod meddylfryd sy'n chwilio am yr ateb perffaith ar draul yr hyn sy'n bosibl wedi atal cynnydd yn hyn o beth. Mae'n hen bryd ystyried y camau cymharol fach a luniwyd eisoes, neu y gellid eu llunio'n gymharol ddidrafferth, er mwyn gwneud gwahaniaeth i gyfraddau marw-enedigaethau yng Nghymru.

Recommendations 1 and 2 show that parents are shocked to discover how common stillbirth is. Indeed, there is reluctance among health professionals to talk about it for fear of scaremongering. It is not normalised in the way that cot death and Down's syndrome are. Developing and communicating public health messages are key, and I am pleased that the national stillbirth working group will take a lead on this. However, to get information to expectant parents, there will be a need for extra training for staff on how it should be delivered.

Dengys argymhellion 1 a 2 fod rhieni'n synnu o weld pa mor gyffredin yw marw-enedigaeth. Yn wir, mae amharodrwydd ymysg gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol i siarad amdano rhag ofn y byddant yn codi bwganod. Ni chaiff ei normaleiddio yn yr un modd â marwolaeth yn y crud a syndrom Down. Mae datblygu a chyfleu negeseuon iechyd cyhoeddus yn allweddol, ac rwy'n falch y bydd y gweithgor cenedlaethol ar farw-enedigaethau yn arwain y gwaith hwn. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn rhoi gwybodaeth i ddarpar rieni, bydd angen hyfforddiant ychwanegol ar gyfer staff ynglŷn â sut y dylid ei rhoi.

Recommendation 3 concentrates on training and identifies that the midwifery and medical curricula fail to concentrate on stillbirth. There is a variation in professionals' knowledge about fetal growth restriction or reduced movement. A lack of awareness of stillbirth could be why many women with risk factors are not identified, and I find it a great shame that the Welsh Government could only accept the recommendation in principle. Again, although the Welsh Government has accepted recommendation 8, I would welcome the Minister's assurance on how this training will be delivered.

Mae argymhelliad 3 yn canolbwyntio ar hyfforddiant ac yn nodi nad yw'r cwricwla bydwreigiaeth na meddygol yn canolbwyntio ar farw-enedigaeth. Mae gwybodaeth gweithwyr proffesiynol am ddiffyg twf y ffetws neu leihad mewn symudiadau yn amrywio. Gallai diffyg ymwybyddiaeth o farw-enedigaethau fod yn rheswm pam na chaiff llawer o ferched â ffactorau risg eu nodi, a chredaf ei bod yn drueni mawr mai dim ond mewn egwyddor y gallai Llywodraeth Cymru dderbyn yr argymhelliad. Unwaith eto, er bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi derbyn argymhelliad 8, byddwn yn croesawu sicrwydd gan y Gweinidog ynghylch sut y caiff yr hyfforddiant hwn ei gyflwyno.

Recommendations 7 and 9 concentrate on training and the chief nursing officer has acknowledged that Wales is not very good at learning national lessons from these tragedies. Better research and more comprehensive perinatal audits could reduce stillbirth rates and will save funds in the long run. Complacency in this matter should be eradicated. It is pleasing to note that, as a direct result of research, cot death has been reduced by 70%. It was research that provided a screening system for Down's syndrome, but, in the absence of large charities specialising in this field, research must be funded by Governmental resources. A more imaginative approach to Welsh Government funding for medical research needs to be adopted, and while I note that the Minister has accepted the need for research, I would appreciate an update on collaboration with the Scottish studies.

Mae argymhellion 7 a 9 yn canolbwyntio ar hyfforddiant ac mae'r prif swyddog nyrsio wedi cydnabod nad yw Cymru'n dda iawn am ddysgu gwersi cenedlaethol o'r trasiedïau hyn. Gallai ymchwil well ac archwiliadau amenedigol mwy cynhwysfawr leihau cyfraddau marw-enedigaethau a byddant yn arbed arian yn yr hirdymor. Ni ddylid llaesu dwylo o ran y mater hwn. Mae'n bleser nodi, o ganlyniad uniongyrchol i ymchwil, fod nifer y babanod sy'n marw yn y crud wedi gostwng 70%. Ymchwil a ddarparodd system sgrinio ar gyfer syndrom Down, ond, yn absenoldeb elusennau mawr sy'n arbenigo yn y maes hwn, rhaid i ymchwil gael ei ariannu drwy adnoddau'r Llywodraeth. Mae angen mabwysiadu dull mwy dychmygus o ariannu ymchwil feddygol drwy gyllid Llywodraeth Cymru, ac er bod y Gweinidog wedi derbyn yr angen am ymchwil, byddwn yn gwerthfawrogi diweddariad ar y gwaith ar y cyd ag astudiaethau'r Alban.

I echo the committee's findings and hope that these recommendations will draw attention to an area too long neglected and in much need of improvement. While across the United Kingdom the numbers of stillbirths have remained largely unchanged for over a quarter of a century, we also know that other countries have succeeded in reducing their rates of stillbirth over that time. It is now incumbent on us to do the same in Wales.

Ategaf ganfyddiadau'r pwyllgor a gobeithiaf y bydd yr argymhellion hyn yn tynnu sylw at faes sydd wedi cael ei esgeuluso'n rhy hir ac sydd angen ei wella'n ddirfawr. Er bod nifer yr achosion o farw-enedigaethau yn y Deyrnas Unedig wedi parhau'n ddigyfnewid i raddau helaeth ers dros chwarter canrif, gwyddom hefyd fod gwledydd eraill wedi llwyddo i ostwng eu cyfraddau marw-enedigaethau yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw. Mae'n ddyletswydd arnom bellach i wneud yr un peth yng Nghymru.

15:09

Jenny Rathbone Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I congratulate the committee members for producing an excellent report. It shows what can be done in a one-day inquiry, because it is thorough and wide-ranging. I think that it is excellent.

Hoffwn longyfarch aelodau'r pwyllgor am baratoi adroddiad ardderchog. Mae'n dangos yr hyn y gellir ei wneud mewn ymchwiliad undydd, gan ei fod yn drylwyr ac yn eang ei gwmpas. Credaf ei fod yn wych.

It is worth noting that, in contrast to stillbirths, the UK leads the world on reducing maternal mortality. There are only 4.67 deaths of women in childbirth per 100,000 births. That compares extremely favourably with the stillbirth rate, which is 4.2 to 5.0 deaths for every 1,000 births. Therefore, the chance of a baby being born dead is 100 times more likely to occur than the chance of a mother dying in childbirth. Both are tragedies, and I am sure that we want to see either averted, but I think that the concentration of effort on reducing and eliminating, where possible, deaths among mothers in childbirth is one of the reasons why we still have such a significant figure.

Mae'n werth nodi, yn wahanol i farw-enedigaethau, fod y DU yn arwain y byd mewn perthynas â lleihau marwolaethau ymysg mamau. Dim ond 4.67 o famau fu farw wrth roi genedigaeth fesul 100,000 o enedigaethau. Mae hynny'n cymharu'n ffafriol iawn â'r gyfradd marw-enedigaethau, sef rhwng 4.2 a 5.0 o farwolaethau fesul pob 1,000 o enedigaethau. Felly, mae'r siawns y caiff baban ei eni'n farw 100 gwaith yn fwy tebygol na'r siawns y bydd mam yn marw wrth roi genedigaeth. Mae'r ddau beth yn drasiedi, ac rwy'n siŵr ein bod am osgoi'r naill beth a'r llall, ond credaf fod canolbwyntio ymdrechion ar leihau nifer y marwolaethau ymhlith mamau wrth roi genedigaeth a'u dileu, lle y bo'n bosibl, yn un o'r rhesymau pam bod gennym ffigur mor sylweddol o hyd.

The Centre for Maternal and Child Enquiries produces the UK-wide confidential inquiries into the deaths of women in pregnancy every three years. In 2011, it was chaired by Dr Gwyneth Lewis. In the introduction to the latest report, she states,

Mae'r Ganolfan Ymholiadau Mamau a Phlant yn cynnal ymchwiliadau cyfrinachol i farwolaethau merched yn ystod beichiogrwydd ar gyfer y DU gyfan bob tair blynedd. Yn 2011, fe'i cadeiriwyd gan Dr Gwyneth Lewis. Fel rhan o gyflwyniad yr adroddiad diweddaraf, dywed,

'The reason why the maternal mortality rate in the UK is comparatively low is because we make every effort to understand and then act on the root causes of why some mothers die during and after pregnancy.'

Y rheswm pam bod y gyfradd marwolaethau ymhlith mamau yn y DU yn gymharol isel yw ein bod yn gwneud pob ymdrech i ddeall ac yna weithredu ar y prif resymau pam bod rhai mamau'n marw yn ystod ac ar ôl beichiogrwydd.

When I looked up stillbirths on the database of the Cochrane Pregnancy and Childbirth Group, which is the international collaborative on best practice in childbirth, I was really surprised that I could not find anything on stillbirths. It may be there, but I just could not find it in the way in which the literature is laid out. However, I do know that the Centre for Better Births, which recently opened at the Liverpool women's hospital—the biggest birth centre in Europe—will help to rectify that because the centre is specifically focusing on stillbirths. So, I hope that our national stillbirths group will collaborate with the Centre for Better Births, which is a collaboration between the University of Liverpool and the Liverpool Women's NHS Foundation Trust, particularly given its proximity to north Wales.

Pan chwiliais am wybodaeth am farw-enedigaethau ar gronfa ddata Grŵp Beichiogrwydd a Phlentyndod Cochrane, sef y grŵp cydweithredol rhyngwladol ar arfer gorau ym maes geni plant, cefais fy synnu na allwn ddod o hyd i unrhyw beth am farw-enedigaethau. Efallai fod y wybodaeth yno, ond ni allwn ddod o hyd iddi oherwydd y ffordd roedd y llenyddiaeth wedi'i chyflwyno. Fodd bynnag gwn y bydd y Ganolfan Er Geni Gwell, a agorodd yn ddiweddar yn ysbyty merched Lerpwl—y ganolfan eni fwyaf yn Ewrop—yn helpu i unioni hynny oherwydd mae'r ganolfan yn canolbwyntio'n benodol ar farw-enedigaethau. Felly, gobeithiaf y bydd ein grŵp marw-enedigaethau cenedlaethol yn cydweithio â'r Ganolfan Er Geni Gwell, sef canolfan gydweithredol rhwng Prifysgol Lerpwl ac Ymddiriedolaeth Sefydledig GIG Menywod Lerpwl, yn enwedig o gofio ei bod yn agos i'r gogledd.

I think that the Health and Social Care Committee report clearly sets out some of the likely causal links that will merit investigation and help us to elucidate why stillbirths occur, particularly in the 95% of cases where no-one predicted the risk of complications. That, clearly, is the area that we need to be investigating.

Credaf fod adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol yn nodi'n glir rai o'r cysylltiadau achosol tebygol y bydd yn werth ymchwilio iddynt ac yn ein helpu i egluro pam bod marw-enedigaethau yn digwydd, yn enwedig yn y 95% o achosion lle na ragwelwyd y risg o gymhlethdodau. Mae hynny'n amlwg yn faes y mae angen inni ymchwilio iddo.

15:12 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fel eraill o aelodau'r pwyllgor, hoffwn ddiolch i'r holl dystion a roddodd dystiolaeth mor bwerus ar farw-enedigaethau. Mae marw-enedigaeth yn ddigwyddiad mor drychinebus i famau ac i deuluoedd. Roedd y pwyllgor yn gwbl glir fod y gyfradd o farw-enedigaethau yng Nghymru yn annerbyniol o uchel. Prin mae'r gyfradd honno wedi newid ers y 1990au cynnar, tra bod y gyfradd marwolaethau ôl-enedigaeth wedi gostwng yn sylweddol. Mae tystiolaeth o wledydd eraill, o wledydd Sgandinafia yn enwedig, ei bod yn bosibl i ostwng y gyfradd o farw-enedigaethau, ond bydd yn cymryd cyfuniad o sawl mesur gwahanol i wneud hynny. Does dim bwled arian yn yr achos hwn a fyddai'n gostwng y gyfradd o farwolaethau.

As other committee members have done, I wish to thank all the witnesses who gave such powerful evidence to us on stillbirths. Stillbirth is such a disastrous occurrence for mothers and families. The committee was quite clear that the rate of stillbirth in Wales was unacceptably high. This rate has hardly changed since the early 1990s, while the rate of postnatal deaths has reduced significantly. Evidence from other countries, particularly Scandinavian countries, shows that it is possible to reduce the rate of stillbirths, but it will take a combination of a number of different measures in order to do that. There is no silver bullet in this particular case that would reduce the rate of stillbirths.

Mae'n bosibl mai'r camau hawsaf i'w cymryd fyddai cynyddu ymwybyddiaeth drwy negeseuon iechyd cyhoeddus o farw-enedigaethau a'r ffactorau risg cysylltiedig. Yn benodol iawn, fe glywon ni dystiolaeth am yr amharodrwydd i drafod marw-enedigaethau gyda darpar rieni. Dywedodd y grŵp Sands wrthym fod bydwragedd a staff proffesiynol yn barod iawn i drafod gyda darpar rieni y perygl o farwolaeth yn y crud neu 'Down's syndrome', ond nad oedd y posibilrwydd o farw-enedigaethau yn cael ei grybwyll wrth ddarpar rieni yn aml iawn. Yr oedd bron yn destun 'taboo' mewn trafodaethau o'r math. Roedd ofn ar y staff proffesiynol y byddent yn codi ofn ar ddarpar rieni ac yr oedd y tystion proffesiynol hefyd yn barod i gydnabod bod hynny'n realiti. Mae'n hollbwysig felly fod y diwylliant yn cael ei weddnewid. Rwy'n croesawu'r ffaith bod y Llywodraeth yn derbyn yr argymhellion hyn a bod y Llywodraeth yn mynd i weithio gyda chyrff proffesiynol a byrddau iechyd i sicrhau bod y drafodaeth ar farw-enedigaethau a risgiau cysylltiol yn dod yn rhan o'r sgwrs naturiol ac arferol rhwng darpar rieni a gweithwyr iechyd.

Possibly, the easiest steps to take would be to increase awareness of stillbirths and the related risk factors through public health messages. Specifically, we heard evidence about the unwillingness to discuss stillbirths with prospective parents. The Sands group told us that midwives and professional staff were happy to discuss with prospective parents the risk of cot death or Down's syndrome, but that the risk of stillbirth was not mentioned to prospective parents very often. It was almost a taboo subject in such conversations. The professional staff were afraid of frightening prospective parents and the professional witnesses were also willing to accept that that was the reality. It is crucially important, therefore, that this culture should be transformed. I welcome the fact that the Government is to accept these recommendations and that the Government will work with professional organisations and health boards to ensure that the discussion on stillbirths, and the associated risks, will become part of the natural and normal conversation between prospective parents and health professionals.

O ran negeseuon iechyd cyhoeddus i ddarpar rieni, mae angen i'r Llywodraeth edrych yn arbennig iawn ar yr ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig yn ein gwlad. Mae'r lefelau marw-enedigaethau yn uwch mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig yng Nghymru a thu hwnt. Felly, mae angen targedu'r negeseuon iechyd cyhoeddus at yr ardaloedd hyn, gan ganolbwyntio ar ffactorau ffordd o fyw, yn enwedig ysmygu a gordewdra, ill dau yn ffactorau risg o ran marw-enedigaeth.

In terms of public health messages to prospective parents, the Government needs to look particularly at the most disadvantaged areas of our country. The levels of stillbirth are higher in disadvantaged areas in Wales and beyond. Therefore, we need to target the public health messages at these areas, concentrating on lifestyle factors, in particular smoking and obesity, both of which are risk factors for stillbirth.

Yn ogystal â'r camau y gellid eu cymryd i wella gwybodaeth i'r cyhoedd a darpar rieni, cam tymor byr arall y dylid ei gymryd i wella'r sefyllfa yw cydlynu'r dadansoddiad o bob achos o farw-enedigaeth, gan ddysgu ohonynt a rhannu unrhyw wersi o'r achosion unigol hyn. Fel y dywedodd y prif swyddog nyrsio wrthym, mae nifer yr achosion o farw-enedigaethau yn gymharol fechan, ac mae manylion pob un achos yn wybyddus i'r awdurdodau. Fe ellid dadansoddi a rhannu gwybodaeth a gwersi yn hawdd, ond nid yw hynny'n digwydd yn systematig hyd yn hyn. Mae'n bwysig bod hyn yn dechrau digwydd, fel y bydd banc o ddealltwriaeth ar farw-enedigaethau ymysg y gweithlu proffesiynol, a'r banc o ddealltwriaeth hwnnw yn ehangu.

In addition to the steps that can be taken to improve information for the public and prospective parents, another short-term step that should be taken to improve the situation is to co-ordinate the analysis of every case of stillbirth, learn from them and share any lessons from individual cases. As the chief nursing officer told us, the number of stillbirths is relatively small, and the details of every case are known to the authorities. This information could be analysed and lessons shared easily, but that does not happen systematically at present. It is important that that begins to happen, so that there is a bank of understanding about stillbirth among the professional workforce, and that bank of knowledge expands.

Mae'r pwynt olaf yr wyf eisau ei wneud yn gysylltiedig â dealltwriaeth o farw-enedigaeth yw pwynt ynglŷn â lefel y post-mortemau wedi marw-enedigaeth a'r ffaith bod y gyfradd ar gyfer post-mortemau yn isel, er y byddai'r budd a geid o'u cynnal ar yr unigolion hyn yn sylweddol iawn. Mae'n bwysig i Lywodraeth Cymru felly gymryd camau i gynyddu nifer y post-mortemau drwy greu'r amgylchiadau i gynnal post-mortem cyflym, effeithiol a hwylus i rieni, ac mae'n bwysig hefyd ddarparu hyfforddiant i weithwyr iechyd proffesiynol, fel eu bod yn fwy abl i godi'r mater hynod anodd a sensitif hwn gyda rhieni sy'n galaru.

The final point that I want to make relating to an understanding of stillbirth is a point about the levels of postmortems following stillbirth and the fact that the rate of postmortems is low, although the benefit from conducting a postmortem on these individuals is very significant. It is therefore important for the Welsh Government to take steps to increase the number of postmortems by creating the circumstances for conducting swift, effective and expedient postmortems for parents, and it is also important to provide training for health professionals so that they are better able to raise this exceptionally difficult and sensitive issue with parents who are grieving.

Mae adroddiad y pwyllgor wedi bwrw golau ar bwnc pwysig iawn. Yn awr, mae'r cyfrifoldeb yn trosglwyddo i'r Gweinidog ac i'r Llywodraeth i weithredu ar argymhellion y pwyllgor.

The committee's report has thrown light on a very important issue. Now, the responsibility transfers to the Minister and to the Government to implement these recommendations.

15:17

Kirsty Williams [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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

I begin this afternoon by paying tribute to my constituent, Isobel Martin, who set up a trust to commemorate her daughter Holly, as she and members of Sands groups throughout Wales have shown such commitment and determination in highlighting the issues of stillbirth and campaigning for service change and research to reduce the risk and to reduce the number of babies that are lost. I would also like to thank the Minister for his interest in the subject while Chair of the committee; I have every confidence that he will want to pursue the recommendations of this report with the utmost vigour.

Dechreuaf y prynhawn yma drwy dalu teyrnged i'm hetholwraig, Isobel Martin, a sefydlodd ymddiriedolaeth er cof am ei merch Holly, gan ei bod hi ac aelodau o grwpiau Sands ym mhob cwr o Gymru wedi dangos cymaint o ymrwymiad a phenderfyniad i dynnu sylw at y materion sy'n ymwneud â marw-enedigaethau ac ymgyrchu dros newidiadau mewn gwasanaethau ac ymchwil i leihau'r risg a lleihau nifer y babanod a gaiff eu colli. Hoffwn hefyd ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ddiddordeb yn y pwnc tra'n Gadeirydd ar y pwyllgor; rwy'n ffyddiog y bydd yn awyddus i fynd ar drywydd argymhellion yr adroddiad hwn gyda'r egni mwyaf posibl.

As we have already heard, stillbirths are at an unacceptably high level that has remained relatively unchanged for over a quarter of a century. In any other field of health, that would be regarded as a failure. However, it does not have to be this way. Other nations have succeeded in reducing the number of babies lost, and the committee's report sets out a number of recommendations, which, I believe, if taken together, would begin to bring the level in Wales down.

Fel y clywsom eisoes, ceir lefel annerbyniol o uchel o farw-enedigaethau sydd wedi parhau'n gymharol ddigyfnewid ers dros chwarter canrif. Mewn unrhyw faes iechyd arall, byddai hynny'n cael ei ystyried yn fethiant. Fodd bynnag, nid oes rhaid i bethau fod fel hyn. Mae gwledydd eraill wedi llwyddo i leihau nifer y babanod a gollir, ac mae adroddiad y pwyllgor yn nodi nifer o argymhellion a fyddai, yn fy marn i, o'u gweithredu gyda'i gilydd, yn dechrau gostwng y lefel yng Nghymru.

I am pleased that the Minister shares that view and has accepted the recommendations. Of course, the fact that his name appears in the introduction to the report makes it a bit difficult for him to have done otherwise. However, I would like to raise some questions regarding the Minister's response to two particular recommendations. First is recommendation 4, which looks at the necessity and desirability of setting up a maternity network to drive forward the standardisation of care across Wales, with at least a virtual network to be set up within 12 months. The relative failure of routine antenatal care to identify and assess babies at risk of being stillborn was frightening. In the Welsh Government's own evidence, one in three stillbirths is associated with substandard antenatal care. If that were addressed, we could potentially reduce the number of babies lost in Wales by 60 a year.

Rwy'n falch bod y Gweinidog yn rhannu'r farn honno a'i fod wedi derbyn yr argymhellion. Wrth gwrs, mae'r ffaith bod ei enw'n ymddangos yng nghyflwyniad yr adroddiad yn ei gwneud ychydig yn anodd iddo wneud fel arall. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn godi rhai cwestiynau ynglŷn ag ymateb y Gweinidog i ddau argymhelliad penodol. Y cyntaf yw argymhelliad 4, sy'n ystyried yr angen i sefydlu rhwydwaith mamolaeth i fwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith o safoni gofal ledled Cymru ynghyd â dymunoldeb hynny, gan sefydlu rhwydwaith rhithwir o leiaf o fewn 12 mis. Roedd methiant cymharol gofal cynenedigol arferol i nodi ac asesu babanod sydd mewn perygl o gael eu geni'n farw yn frawychus. Yn nhystiolaeth Llywodraeth Cymru ei hun, mae un o bob tri achos o farw-enedigaeth yn gysylltiedig â gofal cyn geni sy'n is na'r safon. Drwy fynd i'r afael â hynny, gallem o bosibl leihau nifer y babanod a gollir yng Nghymru o 60 y flwyddyn.

We also heard evidence of non-compliance by healthcare professionals with existing National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence guidance and royal college guidelines. The representatives from the royal college were absolutely certain in the evidence that they gave us that a maternity network would add value and drive change. It is very disappointing that the Minister has not been able to see how this could be realised. Now, I appreciate that funding is difficult, and, yes, there would be costs in establishing such a network, but what are the costs of not establishing that network? We have other such networks for other conditions. Why should expectant mothers be treated any differently to other patient groups in Wales? How are we to make progress on spreading good practice, and learning the lessons of research on low birth-weight babies, restricted growth and fetal movement monitoring, if we do not have such a network? How are we to know whether we are truly raising awareness with expectant parents about the risks of cot death, or reducing risks in practice and the active management of post-term babies? I ask the Minister once again to look again at the resources available and to make progress on what I believe is a very important recommendation.

Clywsom hefyd dystiolaeth o ddiffyg cydymffurfio gan weithwyr gofal iechyd proffesiynol â chanllawiau cyfredol gan y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Iechyd a Rhagoriaeth Glinigol a'r coleg brenhinol. Roedd cynrychiolwyr o'r coleg brenhinol yn gwbl sicr yn y dystiolaeth a roesant inni y byddai rhwydwaith mamolaeth yn ychwanegu gwerth ac yn llywio newid. Mae'n siomedig iawn nad yw'r Gweinidog wedi gallu gweld sut y gellid gwireddu hyn. Gwerthfawrogaf fod cyllid yn fater anodd ac y byddai costau'n gysylltiedig â sefydlu rhwydwaith o'r fath, ond beth yw cost peidio â sefydlu'r rhwydwaith hwnnw? Mae gennym rwydweithiau eraill o'r fath ar gyfer cyflyrau eraill. Pam y dylai mamau beichiog gael eu trin yn wahanol i grwpiau eraill o gleifion yng Nghymru? Sut y gallwn wneud cynnydd o ran lledaenu arfer da, a dysgu gwersi o ymchwil i fabanod â phwysau geni isel, tyfiant cyfyngedig a monitro symudiadau'r ffetws, os nad oes gennym rwydwaith o'r fath? Sut y cawn wybod a ydym yn wirioneddol yn codi ymwybyddiaeth darpar rieni o'r risgiau o farwolaeth yn y crud, neu'n lleihau risgiau'n ymarferol ac yn mynd ati i reoli babanod nad ydynt wedi'u geni erbyn y dyddiad disgwyliedig? Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog unwaith eto ystyried yr adnoddau sydd ar gael ac i fynd ar drywydd yr hyn sydd, yn fy marn i, yn argymhelliad pwysig iawn.

Secondly, on recommendation 6 and the desire for a fetal medicine service, I was very fortunate in all three of my pregnancies to be looked after by a fetal medicine specialist, the wonderful Andrew Dawson. He let his health board know, 18 months before his retirement, that he was intending to retire, to allow it to recruit a person with similar skills and expertise. The local health board did not do so. If I were to have another pregnancy I would probably have to travel to Cardiff or across the border to receive such a service these days. That is a diminution of service compared to what we had seven or eight years ago in the Gwent area.

Yn ail, o ran argymhelliad 6 a'r dyhead am wasanaeth meddygaeth y ffetws, roeddwn yn ffodus iawn yn ystod pob un o'm tri beichiogrwydd o gael gofal gan yr arbenigwr gwych ym maes meddygaeth y ffetws, Andrew Dawson. Rhoddodd wybod i'w fwrdd iechyd, 18 mis cyn ei ymddeoliad, ei fod yn bwriadu ymddeol, er mwyn ei alluogi i recriwtio unigolyn â sgiliau ac arbenigedd tebyg. Ni wnaeth y bwrdd iechyd lleol hynny. Pe bawn yn beichiogi eto, mae'n debyg y byddai'n rhaid imi deithio i Gaerdydd neu dros y ffin i gael gwasanaeth o'r fath erbyn hyn. Mae'r gwasanaeth wedi crebachu o gymharu â'r hyn a oedd gennym saith neu wyth mlynedd yn ôl yng Ngwent.

We are spending money sending Welsh women over the border to receive these services, and, while we have two specialists in Cardiff, for women elsewhere in the country accessing the service involves long drives. The figures show that we need two more. In the Minister's response, it is stated that this is a matter for local health boards, but what the recommendation actually said, Minister, was that the Government should commission or should look to commission this as a tertiary service. You cannot accept that in principle.

Rydym yn gwario arian yn anfon marched o Gymru dros y ffin i gael y gwasanaethau hyn, ac, er bod gennym ddau arbenigwr yng Nghaerdydd, i ferched mewn rhannau eraill o'r wlad mae'n golygu bod yn rhaid teithio cryn bellter i gael gafael ar y gwasanaeth. Dengys y ffigurau fod angen dau arbenigwr arall arnom. Yn ymateb y Gweinidog, nodir mai mater i fyrddau iechyd lleol yw hyn, ond yr hyn a ddywedodd yr argymhelliad mewn gwirionedd, Weinidog, oedd y dylai'r Llywodraeth gomisiynu neu geisio comisiynu hyn fel gwasanaeth trydyddol. Ni allwch dderbyn hynny mewn egwyddor.

15:22

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Your time is up.

Mae eich amser ar ben.

15:22

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

You either want it to be a tertiary service or you do not. If you do not, you need to explain why.

Rydych naill ai am iddo fod yn wasanaeth trydyddol ai peidio. Os nad ydych am iddo fod yn wasanaeth o'r fath, mae angen ichi egluro pam.

15:22 **Rebecca Evans** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

Like other Members, I am very grateful to everyone who came to give evidence to our committee, and I would like to echo the particular thanks given by the Chair and Kirsty Williams to Isobel Martin, who set up the Holly Martin Stillbirth Research Fund in memory of her daughter. She first drew our attention to this immensely important and sensitive topic.

Fel Aelodau eraill, rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn i bawb a ddaeth i roi tystiolaeth i'n pwyllgor, a hoffwn ategu'r diolchiadau penodol gan y Cadeirydd a Kirsty Williams i Isobel Martin, a sefydlodd Gronfa Ymchwil Marw-enedigaethau Holly Martin er cof am ei merch. Tynnodd ein sylw gyntaf at y pwnc hynod bwysig a sensitif hwn.

I do not think that I was alone on the committee in being shocked by how prevalent stillbirths are in Wales. Before we began our inquiry, I did not know that stillbirth is the most common cause of child mortality in Wales, or that one in 200 babies born after 24 weeks are stillborn. I did not know that in almost half of all stillbirths the cause of the baby's death remains unknown, and I did not know about all of the risk factors or warning signs. In fact, it is because awareness of these issues surrounding stillbirth is so low that the committee decided that it was really important that we brought this issue to the floor of the Chamber to try to cast off the veil of silence that surrounds the subject. Losing a child in any way is so terrible that we do not want to think about it, let alone talk about it, but our committee was convinced that only by having conversations about stillbirth can we really start to lower the rate in Wales.

Ni chredaf mai fi oedd yr unig un ar y pwyllgor i gael fy synnu o glywed pa mor gyffredin yw marw-enedigaethau yng Nghymru. Cyn inni ddechrau ein hymchwiliad, ni wyddwn mai marw-enedigaeth yw achos mwyaf cyffredin marwolaeth ymhlith plant yng Nghymru, nac ychwaith fod un o bob 200 o fabanod a gaiff eu geni ar ôl 24 wythnos yn cael eu geni'n farw. Nid wyddwn fod achos marwolaeth bron hanner yr holl fabanod a gaiff eu geni'n farw yn parhau'n anhysbys, ac ni wyddwn am yr holl ffactorau risg nac arwyddion rhybudd. Mewn gwirionedd, y ffaith bod ymwybyddiaeth o'r materion hyn mor isel yw'r rheswm pam y gwnaeth y pwyllgor benderfynu ei bod yn bwysig iawn ein bod yn cyflwyno'r mater hwn i'r Siambr i geisio codi'r llen o dawelwch sy'n gysylltiedig â'r pwnc. Mae colli plentyn mewn unrhyw ffordd mor ofnadwy nad ydym am feddwl am y peth, heb sôn am siarad amdano, ond roedd ein pwyllgor yn argyhoeddedig mai dim ond drwy siarad am farw-enedigaeth y gallwn wirioneddol ddechrau gostwng y gyfradd yng Nghymru.

Our recommendations 1 and 2 call upon the Welsh Government to take a lead in raising public awareness of stillbirth, and to work with professional bodies and health boards to ensure that all expectant parents receive information from clinicians and midwives about stillbirth and the risks. As a committee, we were convinced that this discussion should form a routine part of the conversation that professionals have with expectant parents during the course of the pregnancy. I am very pleased indeed that the Minister has accepted both of these recommendations, and, while we do not want to frighten expectant parents unnecessarily, we do want them to be informed. We heard alarming evidence that awareness and understanding among some health professionals are still very low, and that there is a reluctance to have this sensitive conversation. For that reason, I would ask the Minister to promote our recommendation that stillbirth, its risks and interventions, feature more prominently in the midwifery and obstetric training curricula. Although similar to the stillbirth rates across the rest of the UK, our stillbirth rates in Wales remain higher than those in other European countries. William Graham referred to the report in 'The Lancet' that showed that similar high-income countries have lower stillbirth rates, with the UK ranking 33 out of 35 similar nations. Rates here have not really changed over the last decade, but, in Scandinavian countries, the rates are falling, and I think that Sweden has the lowest rate, with about half of the number of stillbirths that we have here.

Mae argymhellion 1 a 2 yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gymryd yr awenau o ran codi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd o farw-enedigaethau, ac i weithio gyda chyrff proffesiynol a byrddau iechyd i sicrhau bod pob darpar riant yn cael gwybodaeth gan glinigwyr a bydwragedd am farw-enedigaethau a'r risgiau. Fel pwyllgor, roeddem yn argyhoeddedig y dylai'r drafodaeth hon fod yn rhan arferol o'r sgwrs rhwng gweithwyr proffesiynol a darpar rieni yn ystod beichiogrwydd. Rwy'n falch iawn bod y Gweinidog wedi derbyn y ddau argymhelliad hyn, ac, er nad ydym am godi ofn ar ddarpar rieni yn ddiangen, rydym am iddynt gael eu hysbysu. Clywsom dystiolaeth frawychus mai ychydig iawn o ymwybyddiaeth a dealltwriaeth sydd ymhlith rhai gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol o hyd, a bod amharodrwydd i gael y sgwrs sensitif hon. Am y rheswm hwnnw, byddwn yn gofyn i'r Gweinidog hyrwyddo ein hargymhelliad y dylai marw-enedigaethau, y risgiau a'r ymyriadau, fod yn rhan fwy amlwg o'r cwricwla hyfforddi ar gyfer bydwreigiaeth ac obstetreg. Er eu bod yn debyg i'r cyfraddau marw-enedigaethau yng ngweddill y DU, erys ein cyfraddau marw-enedigaethau yng Nghymru yn uwch na'r rhai mewn gwledydd eraill yn Ewrop. Cyfeiriodd William Graham at yr adroddiad yn 'The Lancet' oedd yn dangos bod gan wledydd incwm uchel tebyg gyfraddau marw-eenedigaethau is, gyda'r DU wedi'i rhestru yn y 33ydd safle o blith 35 o wledydd tebyg. Nid yw'r cyfraddau hyn wedi newid mewn gwirionedd dros y degawd diwethaf, ond, mewn gwledydd Sgandinafaidd, mae'r cyfraddau'n gostwng, a chredaf mai Sweden sydd â'r gyfradd isaf, gyda thua hanner yr achosion o farw-enedigaethau sydd gennym yma.

We did not really have time in our short inquiry to delve fully into the reasons for the international differences, but I ask that the Minister's national stillbirth working group look at why other countries are doing better than us in order that we can learn from their experiences and adopt some of their successful approaches. The BMA told the committee that, if we could reduce our stillbirth rate to the level of that in Scandinavia, there would be 64 fewer stillbirths here every year. We are duty bound to find out what they are doing right in Scandinavia.

Ni chawsom amser mewn gwirionedd yn ystod ein hymchwiliad byr i ymchwilio'n llawn i'r rhesymau dros y gwahaniaethau rhyngwladol, ond gofynnaf i weithgor cenedlaethol y Gweinidog ar farw-enedigaethau ystyried pam bod gwledydd eraill yn gwneud yn well na ni er mwyn inni allu dysgu o'u profiadau a mabwysiadu rhai o'u dulliau llwyddiannus. Dywedodd Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain wrth y pwyllgor, pe gallem leihau ein cyfradd marw-enedigaethau i'r un lefel â Sgandinafia, byddai 64 yn llai o farw-enedigaethau yma bob blwyddyn. Mae dyletswydd arnom i ganfod beth maent yn ei wneud yn iawn yn Sgandinafia.

Another aspect that we did not explore fully in our inquiry was support and care for people after the stillbirth of a child. I would like to pay particular tribute to the work of organisations such as Sands for the work they do in offering support and advice to families following a stillbirth. It was very clear to the committee that the need for support, advice and help can go on for months and years. In the immediate hours and days following a stillbirth, hospital chaplaincies also provide an invaluable service, offering funerals and services of remembrance for people who want them.

Agwedd arall nas ystyriwyd yn llawn gennym yn ystod ein hymchwiliad oedd cymorth a gofal i bobl ar ôl marw-enedigaeth plentyn. Hoffwn dalu teyrnged arbennig i waith sefydliadau megis Sands am y gwaith a wnânt wrth gynnig cefnogaeth a chyngor i deuluoedd yn dilyn marw-enedigaeth. Roedd yn amlwg iawn i'r pwyllgor y gall yr angen am gefnogaeth, cyngor a chymorth barhau am fisoedd a blynyddoedd. Yn yr oriau a'r dyddiau cynnar yn dilyn marw-enedigaeth, mae caplaniaethau ysbytai hefyd yn darparu gwasanaeth amhrisiadwy, gan gynnig angladdau a gwasanaethau coffa i bobl sydd eu hangen.

Four families a week in Wales experience this tragedy. The committee heard how it is an enormous shock to lose a baby in this way. The family is likely to experience a range of emotions that come and go unpredictably, which can include disbelief, anger, guilt and grief. I would be grateful if the Minister would explore whether the bereavement services in Wales are fully meeting the very specific needs and circumstances of people who have experienced a stillbirth to help them through what must be the most unimaginably difficult time.

Mae pedwar teulu yr wythnos yng Nghymru yn profi'r trychineb hwn. Clywodd y pwyllgor am y sioc enfawr a deimlir o golli baban yn y ffordd hon. Mae'r teulu yn debygol o deimlo amryw emosiynau sy'n mynd a dod mewn modd na ellir ei ragweld, a all gynnwys anghrediniaeth, dicter, euogrwydd a galar. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe bai'r Gweinidog yn ystyried a yw'r gwasanaethau profedigaeth yng Nghymru yn diwallu anghenion ac amgylchiadau penodol iawn pobl sydd wedi profi marw-enedigaeth er mwyn eu helpu drwy gyfnod mor eithriadol o anodd.

15:26

Antoinette Sandbach Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank the Health and Social Care Committee for its work on this inquiry. I am very grateful, as someone who is not a member of the committee, but who has a very real interest in this field, for the opportunity to make a contribution.

Diolch i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol am ei waith ar yr ymchwiliad hwn. Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn, fel rhywun nad yw'n aelod o'r pwyllgor, ond sydd â diddordeb gwirioneddol yn y maes hwn, am y cyfle i wneud cyfraniad.

As other Members have stated, the evidence on stillbirths in Wales is really very alarming. There has been no meaningful improvement in the rate of stillbirth since the early 1990s and I agree with Kirsty that that is a real failure. If Wales were able to bring the rate down to the level of that in the Scandinavian countries, then it would mean 64 fewer stillbirths each year. Those are 64 families and siblings that would not be grieving. I know two of the people who formed part of the statistics for 2011 that were in front of the committee; they were the parents of stillborn children. I know at first hand, and through people I know, the impact that this has on families.

Fel y nododd Aelodau eraill, mae'r dystiolaeth ar farw-enedigaethau yng Nghymru yn wirioneddol frawychus. Ni welwyd unrhyw welliant ystyrlon yn y gyfradd marw-enedigaethau ers dechrau'r 1990au a chytunaf â Kirsty fod hynny'n fethiant gwirioneddol. Pe bai Cymru'n gallu gostwng y gyfradd i'r un lefel â'r gwledydd Sgandinafaidd, yna byddai'n golygu bod 64 yn llai o farw-enedigaethau bob blwyddyn. Byddai 64 o deuluoedd a brodyr a chwiorydd na fyddent yn galaru. Rwy'n adnabod dau o'r bobl a oedd yn rhan o'r ystadegau ar gyfer 2011 a gyflwynwyd gerbron y pwyllgor; roeddent yn rhieni i blant marw-anedig. Gwn o brofiad, a thrwy bobl yr wyf yn eu hadnabod, am effaith hyn ar deuluoedd.

I would like to reinforce the concerns raised by the committee that at least a third of the stillbirths were associated with sub-standard care, as Kirsty Williams said. There was a 45% higher chance of a baby dying during labour at night or at weekends when staffing levels were lower. I would also like to highlight the fact that congenital abnormalities were raised as one of the concerns around stillbirths. I am staggered that the 2008 National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence clinical guidelines for nuchal scans have still not been implemented in Wales.

Hoffwn ategu'r pryderon a godwyd gan y pwyllgor fod o leiaf draean o'r marw-enedigaethau yn gysylltiedig â gofal sy'n is na'r safon, fel y dywedodd Kirsty Williams. Roedd baban 45% yn fwy tebygol o farw wrth gael ei eni yn ystod y nos neu ar benwythnosau pan oedd lefelau staffio yn is. Hoffwn hefyd dynnu sylw at y ffaith bod abnormaleddau cynhenid wedi'u nodi fel un o'r pryderon ynghylch marw-enedigaethau. Synnaf nad yw canllawiau clinigol 2008 y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Iechyd a Rhagoriaeth Glinigol ar gyfer sganiau gwegilog wedi'u rhoi ar waith yng Nghymru o hyd.

I have had a number of pregnancies. When I was 32 years old and not in a high-risk category, but living in England, I got a nuchal scan. Over the age of 40 and living in Wales, I was told that my only option was to go private. There is no public NHS service provision of nuchal scans in Wales, even for women in the highest-risk categories, and that is a scandal. It is a privatised service that has been outsourced, and it is wholly unacceptable.

Bûm yn feichiog sawl tro. Pan oeddwn yn 32 oed a heb fod yn perthyn i gategori risg uchel, ond yn byw yn Lloegr, cefais sgan gwegilog. Pan oeddwn dros 40 oed ac yn byw yng Nghymru, dywedwyd wrthyf mai mynd yn breifat oedd fy unig ddewis. Nid oes darpariaeth sganiau gwegilog ar gael i'r cyhoedd drwy'r GIG yng Nghymru, hyd yn oed i ferched yn y categorïau risg uchaf, ac mae hynny'n warthus. Mae'n wasanaeth preifat sydd wedi'i roi ar gontract allanol, ac mae'n gwbl annerbyniol.

To my mind, it is likely that one of the reasons why high-risk pregnancies are not being properly identified and are being seen as low-risk pregnancies is because there is not a series of scans during which abnormalities or changes in the growth of the baby can be picked up.

Yn fy marn i, mae'n debyg mai un o'r rhesymau pam nad yw achosion o feichiogrwydd risg uchel yn cael eu nodi'n gywir a'u bod yn cael eu hystyried yn rhai risg isel yw nad oes cyfres o sganiau lle gellir nodi annormaleddau neu newidiadau yn nhyfiant y baban.

I also echo Elin Jones's point on postmortems. I waited four months for the postmortem report following the death of my son, even though the postmortem itself was carried out 24 hours after he died, because the police had to establish the cause of death. It took four months to get those results. There is a real shortage of experts in Wales who can carry out those reports. When parents know about those delays, it is understandable why they do not want to put themselves and their families through that; they want to know quickly. It is not just stillborn deaths that people do not know about—50% of the cases are unknown; it is also 50% of cot death cases. It is vital to encourage parents to have postmortems, and that there are not those types of delays in obtaining results.

Ategaf hefyd bwynt Elin Jones ar archwiliadau post-mortem. Bu'n rhaid imi aros pedwar mis am yr adroddiad post-mortem yn dilyn marwolaeth fy mab, er i'r post-mortem ei hun gael ei gynnal 24 awr ar ôl iddo farw, am fod yn rhaid i'r heddlu gadarnhau achos y farwolaeth. Cymerodd bedwar mis i gael y canlyniadau hynny. Mae prinder gwirioneddol o arbenigwyr yng Nghymru a all lunio'r adroddiadau hynny. Pan fydd rhieni'n ymwybodol o oedi o'r fath, mae'n ddealladwy pam nad ydynt am iddynt hwy eu hunain a'u teuluoedd fynd drwy hynny; maent am gael gwybod yn gyflym. Nid dim ond achosion o farw-enedigaethau sy'n anhysbys i bobl—mae 50% o'r achosion yn annhysbys; ond hefyd 50% o achosion o farwolaeth yn y crud. Mae'n hanfodol annog rhieni i gael archwiliadau post-mortem, ac nad oes oedi o'r fath cyn cael canlyniadau.

Finally, I would like to recognise the value of bereavement training. I would also like to pay tribute to the work of the North Wales Chrysalis Trust, which I know has been a huge support to me, and to many others. The trust has worked tirelessly, for many years, to provide counselling to bereaved parents and siblings. I am very grateful that the Minister has agreed to meet with the trust.

Yn olaf, hoffwn gydnabod gwerth hyfforddiant profedigaeth. Hoffwn hefyd dalu teyrnged i waith Ymddiriedolaeth Chrysalis Gogledd Cymru, sydd wedi bod o gymorth mawr i mi, a sawl un arall. Mae'r ymddiriedolaeth wedi gweithio'n ddiflino, ers sawl blwyddyn, i ddarparu gwasanaeth cwnsela i rieni a brodyr a chwiorydd mewn profedigaeth. Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn i'r Gweinidog am gytuno i gyfarfod â'r ymddiriedolaeth.

I will slip in a mention of the neonatal issue in north Wales as well. It is vital that we have neonatal level 3 care in north Wales. It seems to me that if parents from north Wales are going to have to travel these kinds of distances to access services, we are going to see increases in stillbirths, and in first-week-of-birth deaths. I would hope that everyone in the Chamber would like to stop that from happening. Thank you.

Soniaf yn gyflym am ofal newyddenedigol yn y gogledd hefyd. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn darparu gofal newyddenedigol lefel 3 yn y gogledd. Ymddengys i mi, os bydd yn rhaid i rieni yn y gogledd deithio'r fath bellteroedd i gael gafael ar wasanaethau, ein bod yn mynd i weld cynnydd yn nifer yr achosion o farw-enedigaethau, a nifer y babanod sy'n marw yn ystod wythnos gyntaf eu bywyd. Byddwn yn gobeithio y byddai pawb yn y Siambr yn dymuno atal hynny rhag digwydd. Diolch.

15:32 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you. I am sure that other Members would join me in thanking Antoinette for making what must have been a very difficult contribution. Thank you very much.

Diolch. Rwy'n siŵr y byddai Aelodau eraill yn ymuno â mi i ddiolch i Antoinette am ei chyfraniad, a fu'n brofiad anodd iawn rwy'n siŵr. Diolch yn fawr iawn.

I now call on the Minister for Health and Social Services, Mark Drakeford, to speak.

Galwaf yn awr ar y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Mark Drakeford, i siarad.

15:32 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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

It is an extraordinary fact that, in the United Kingdom today, if the death of every child under the age of five were to be collected together and counted, that number would be equalled by the number of stillbirths over the same period. Today's debate is the culmination of a highly important piece of work that has been carried out by the Health and Social Care Committee, itself inspired by a meeting that was sponsored by Kirsty Williams, and which first brought the issue of stillbirths to public attention here in the Senedd.

Mae'n ffaith ryfeddol, yn y Deyrnas Unedig heddiw, pe bai marwolaeth pob plentyn o dan bump oed yn cael eu casglu ynghyd a'u cyfrif, y byddai'r nifer honno yn hafal i nifer y marw-enedigaethau dros yr un cyfnod. Mae'r ddadl heddiw yn ffrwyth darn pwysig iawn o waith gan y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, a ysbrydolwyd ei hun gan gyfarfod a noddwyd gan Kirsty Williams, ac a roddodd sylw cyhoeddus i farw-enedigaethau am y tro cyntaf yma yn y Senedd.

While there may be some differences of emphasis over what should best be done now to address the problem, there seems no doubt to me that the inquiry, the report, and today's debate have, together, succeeded in helping to break the silence about stillbirths, and the need for a response to them. It is about breaking the taboo, as Elin Jones put it, about discussing this topic. We need to break the silence professionally and publicly, as well as to break the policy silence about what can be done about stillbirths here in Wales.

Er y gall fod rhai gwahaniaethau o ran pwyslais o ran yr hyn y dylid ei wneud nawr i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem, nid oes gennyf unrhyw amheuaeth bod yr ymchwiliad, yr adroddiad, a'r ddadl heddiw, gyda'i gilydd, wedi llwyddo i helpu i dorri'r mudandod ynghylch marw-enedigaethau, a'r angen i ymateb iddynt. Mae'n ymwneud â chael gwared ar y tabŵ, fel y dywedodd Elin Jones, sy'n gysylltiedig â'r pwnc hwn. Mae angen inni dorri'r mudandod yn broffesiynol ac yn gyhoeddus, yn ogystal â thorri'r mudandod polisi o ran yr hyn y gellir ei wneud o ran marw-enedigaethau yma yng Nghymru.

As we have heard in this afternoon's discussion, that policy response will have to be nuanced. As we have heard, there is no single action, by itself, that can make all the difference in this area. Even identifying women at risk of stillbirth is complex. More than 70% of the mothers of stillborn babies have no medical condition of their own, some 60% have had no previous complications in their pregnancy, and two-thirds have never smoked, although we know that, for those who do, the risk of stillbirth can be doubled. If identifying the risk of stillbirth is difficult, then so, too, is understanding it after the event. Six out of every 10 cases of stillbirth cannot be attributed to a clear cause, and remain unexplained. Indeed, the commonly held belief that most stillborn babies have an abnormality, or are simply too sick to survive, is very far from the truth. Around a third of stillborn babies are, until that tragedy happens, on an entirely normal trajectory of growth and formation.

Fel y clywsom yn y ddadl y prynhawn yma, bydd yn rhaid i'r ymateb polisi hwnnw fod yn gynnil. Fel y clywsom, nid oes un cam penodol, ynddo'i hun, a all wneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol yn y maes hwn. Mae hyd yn oed nodi merched sy'n wynebu risg o farw-enedigaeth yn gymhleth. Yn achos mamau babanod marw-anedig, nid oes gan 70% ohonynt unrhyw gyflwr meddygol eu hunain, nid yw tua 60% ohonynt wedi cael unrhyw gymhlethdodau blaenorol yn ystod eu beichiogrwydd, ac nid yw dwy ran o dair ohonynt erioed wedi ysmygu, er y gwyddom, i'r rhai sy'n gwneud hynny, y gall y risg o farw-enedigaeth ddyblu. Os yw nodi'r risg o farw-enedigaeth yn anodd, yna, felly hefyd y mae ei ddeall ar ôl iddo ddigwydd. Ni does achos clir mewn chwech o bob 10 o achosion o farw-enedigaethau, ac ni chânt byth eu hesbonio. Yn wir, mae'r gred gyffredinol fod gan y rhan fwyaf o fabanod marw-anedig annormaledd, neu eu bod, yn syml, yn rhy sâl i oroesi, ymhell iawn o'r gwir. Mae tua un rhan o dair o fabanod marw-anedig, hyd nes i'r trychineb ddigwydd, yn tyfu ac yn ffurfio'n gwbl arferol.

So, what is to be done? The Health and Social Care Committee made nine recommendations, and the Government has accepted them all. Breaking the silence begins by ensuring, as Rebecca Evans suggested, that the issue of stillbirths is discussed between expectant parents and those who are responsible for their care. The national stillbirth working group that we now have in place says to me—and I agree—that we have to balance the need for such a conversation against the need not to over-medicalise the experience of pregnancy. It needs to be normalised, which was the term that William Graham used.

Felly, beth y dylid ei wneud? Gwnaeth y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol naw argymhelliad, ac mae'r Llywodraeth wedi derbyn pob un ohonynt. Mae torri'r mudandod yn golygu sicrhau, fel yr awgrymodd Rebecca Evans, fod marw-enedigaethau yn cael eu trafod rhwng darpar rieni a'r rhai sy'n gyfrifol am eu gofal. Mae'r gweithgor cenedlaethol ar farw-enedigaethau sydd ar waith gennym bellach yn awgrymu—a chytunaf—bod yn rhaid inni sicrhau cydbwysedd rhwng yr angen am sgwrs o'r fath a'r angen i beidio â gor-feddyginiaethu'r profiad o fod yn feichiog. Mae angen ei normaleiddio, sef y term a ddefnyddiodd William Graham.

The national stillbirth working group is currently working through a standardised approach to ensure that discussion takes place, and that when it does, it uses clear, uncomplicated, everyday language. That work will be completed by the autumn of this year and we will then have a single all-Wales approach to ensuring that these discussions happen. In that conversation, ways of identifying increased risks will also be discussed. Evidence suggests that the two approaches that hold most promise are responding to reduced fetal movement and systematically monitoring fetal growth, using low-tech, but readily available techniques of a tape measure and a customised birth chart. All this requires some fresh training of workers, as William Graham and Rebecca both emphasised, and as the committee report itself suggests. The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists has now made this matter part of its 2013 curriculum review, and there will be plans to improve training for midwives and other professionals in this field, which will be submitted by January 2014 and put into practice thereafter.

Mae'r gweithgor cenedlaethol ar farw-enedigaethau wrthi'n ystyried dull safonol o sicrhau bod trafodaeth yn digwydd, a phan fydd yn digwydd, ei bod yn defnyddio iaith glir, syml, bob dydd. Caiff y gwaith ei gwblhau erbyn yr hydref eleni a bydd gennym wedyn un dull penodol i Gymru gyfan o sicrhau bod y trafodaethau hyn yn digwydd. Yn ystod y sgwrs honno, trafodir hefyd ffyrdd o nodi risgiau cynyddol. Awgryma tystiolaeth mai'r ddau ddull mwyaf addawol yw ymateb i leihad yn symudiadau'r ffetws a monitro twf y ffetws yn systematig, gan ddefnyddio technegau technoleg isel sydd ar gael yn hawdd fel tâp mesur a siart geni wedi'i addasu. Bydd hyn yn golygu bod angen rhywfaint o hyfforddiant o'r newydd, fel y pwysleisiodd William Graham a Rebecca ill dau, ac fel yr awgryma adroddiad y pwyllgor ei hun. Mae Coleg Brenhinol yr Obstetryddion a'r Gynaecolegwyr bellach wedi cynnwys y mater hwn yn ei adolygiad o gwricwlwm 2013, a bydd cynlluniau i wella hyfforddiant i fydwragedd a gweithwyr proffesiynol eraill yn y maes hwn, a gyflwynir erbyn mis Ionawr 2014, a'u gweithredu wedi hynny.

I want to briefly put on record the Government's response to a number of other key recommendations. In this under-researched area, the Welsh NHS will now take part in current Scottish research. As we have heard, that is focused on the detection and management of reduced fetal movement. However, it is, by no means, the only piece of research that we will be involved in. Professor Jason Gardosi, who gave evidence to the committee, remains in correspondence with me. He is soon to publish further evidence from his research in the west midlands, over and above that contained in his January paper in the 'British Medical Journal', and we will continue to work with him, learning from his practical experience. I intend to discuss other research opportunities with the new incoming chair of the National Institute for Social Care and Health Research, and I will make sure that we take up some of the opportunities identified by Jenny Rathbone.

Hoffwn sôn yn fras am ymateb y Llywodraeth i nifer o argymhellion allweddol eraill. Yn y maes hwn heb ymchwil ddigonol, bydd GIG Cymru bellach yn cymryd rhan mewn gwaith ymchwil cyfredol yn yr Alban. Fel y clywsom, mae'r gwaith hwnnw'n canolbwyntio ar ganfod a rheoli lleihad yn symudiadau'r ffetws. Fodd bynnag, nid hwn, o bell ffordd, yw'r unig ddarn o waith ymchwil y byddwn yn ymwneud ag ef. Mae'r Athro Jason Gardosi, a roddodd dystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor, yn parhau i ohebu â mi. Bydd yn cyhoeddi rhagor o dystiolaeth o'i waith ymchwil yng ngorllewin canolbarth Lloegr yn fuan, yn ychwanegol at yr hyn sydd yn y papur a gyhoeddwyd ganddo ym mis Ionawr yn y 'British Medical Journal', a byddwn yn parhau i weithio gydag ef, gan ddysgu oddi wrth ei brofiad ymarferol. Rwy'n bwriadu trafod cyfleoedd ymchwil eraill gyda chadeirydd newydd y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Ymchwil Gofal Cymdeithasol ac Iechyd, a byddaf yn gwneud yn siŵr ein bod yn achub ar rai o'r cyfleoedd a nodwyd gan Jenny Rathbone.

We will also look at international evidence. Why do things happen differently in Scandinavia? I think we already know some of the most important reasons already. Those countries are serious about addressing poverty and they are serious about addressing inequality, and we know that stillbirths, like so many other health conditions, have a strong inequality profile.

Byddwn hefyd yn ystyried tystiolaeth ryngwladol. Pam mae pethau'n digwydd yn wahanol yn Sgandinafia? Credaf ein bod eisoes yn gwybod am rai o'r rhesymau pwysicaf yn barod. Mae'r gwledydd hynny yn mynd ati o ddifrif i fynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldeb, a gwyddom fod gan farw-enedigaethau, fel cynifer o gyflyrau iechyd eraill, broffil anghydraddoldeb cryf.

The practical task of making progress on a number of other recommendations will be undertaken by the national working group. By July of this year, it will conclude its consideration of how a maternity network might best be established in Wales. I would have been very pleased if I could have told the Chamber this afternoon that that work was already concluded, but it tells me that it needs to continue to work through some of those issues. I have said that I am looking for practical ways of making progress in this area, and that I expect to be able to make this progress during this calendar year. By March of next year, the group will complete its review of births that take place more than 13 days beyond the due date, taking into account all the factors highlighted by Vaughan Gething in opening this debate.

Y gweithgor cenedlaethol fydd â'r dasg ymarferol o weithredu ar nifer o argymhellion eraill. Erbyn mis Gorffennaf eleni, bydd yn gorffen y gwaith o ystyried y ffordd orau o sefydlu rhwydwaith mamolaeth yng Nghymru. Byddwn wedi bod yn falch iawn pe gallwn fod wedi dweud wrth y Siambr y prynhawn yma fod y gwaith hwnnw eisoes wedi'i gwblhau, ond dywed wrthyf fod angen iddo barhau i ymdrin â rhai o'r materion hynny. Rwyf wedi dweud fy mod yn ystyried ffyrdd ymarferol o wneud cynnydd yn y maes hwn, ac y disgwyliaf allu gwneud y cynnydd hwn yn ystod y flwyddyn galendr hon. Erbyn mis Mawrth y flwyddyn nesaf, bydd y grŵp yn cwblhau ei adolygiad o'r genedigaethau sy'n digwydd fwy na 13 diwrnod ar ôl y dyddiad disgwyliedig, gan ystyried yr holl ffactorau a nodwyd gan Vaughan Gething wrth agor y ddadl hon.

The group has already been able to make changes, which are expected to improve postmortem rates for stillborn babies. The reasons why we have so few postmortems are entirely linked to the points that Antoinette made. How could you expect any family that has gone through this sort of experience to then submit themselves to a process that they cannot be confident will be completed as soon as possible, in a way that respects what has happened to them and in a way that allows them to be able to learn the results of the investigation in a timely way? I have discussed this already this week with the chief nursing officer. Changes have already been made in Wales as a result of the committee's report, which will make a difference in this area, and are making a difference already.

Mae'r grŵp eisoes wedi llwyddo i wneud newidiadau, y disgwylir iddynt wella cyfraddau post-mortem ar gyfer babanod marw-anedig. Mae'r rhesymau pam y cynhelir cyn lleied o archwiliadau post-mortem yn gwbl gysylltiedig â'r pwyntiau a wnaed gan Antoinette. Sut y gallech ddisgwyl i unrhyw deulu sydd wedi cael y math hwn o brofiad wedyn ymrwymo i broses na allant fod yn hyderus y caiff ei chwblhau cyn gynted â phosibl, mewn ffordd sy'n parchu'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd iddynt ac sy'n eu galluogi i ddysgu o ganlyniadau'r ymchwiliad mewn modd amserol? Rwyf eisoes wedi trafod hyn â'r prif swyddog nyrsio. Mae newidiadau eisoes wedi'u gwneud yng Nghymru o ganlyniad i adroddiad y pwyllgor, a fydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth yn y maes hwn, ac sydd eisoes yn gwneud gwahaniaeth.

I also expect to receive advice from the group on the national perinatal audit for Wales. Local health boards have already been drawn into discussions with the Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee at that tertiary level to develop options for the provision of fetal medicine in Wales. A first progress report is expected before the summer break; I will share that information as it becomes available. I will do that because if we have begun to break the silence about stillbirths in Wales, we have to go on doing so in future.

Disgwyliaf hefyd gael cyngor gan y grŵp ar yr archwiliad amenedigol cenedlaethol i Gymru. Mae byrddau iechyd lleol eisoes wedi cael eu cynnwys mewn trafodaethau â Phwyllgor Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol Cymru ar y lefel drydyddol honno er mwyn datblygu opsiynau ar gyfer darparu meddygaeth y ffetws yng Nghymru. Disgwylir yr adroddiad cyntaf ar gynnydd cyn toriad yr haf; byddaf yn rhannu'r wybodaeth honno pan fydd ar gael. Byddaf yn gwneud hynny oherwydd os ydym wedi dechrau torri'r mudandod ynghylch marw-enedigaethau yng Nghymru, rhaid inni barhau i wneud hynny yn y dyfodol.

I was glad to hear the Chair of the committee reaffirm the committee's commitment to returning to this topic before the end of this Assembly term. It is a subject in which I intend to take a close and continuing interest, to ensure that the committee's recommendations and other possibilities for making a difference are actively pursued during this Assembly term.

Roeddwn yn falch o glywed Cadeirydd y pwyllgor yn cadarnhau ymrwymiad y pwyllgor i ddychwelyd at y pwnc hwn cyn diwedd tymor y Cynulliad hwn. Mae'n bwnc yr wyf yn bwriadu parhau i ymddiddori ynddo, er mwyn sicrhau y caiff argymhellion y pwyllgor a phosibiliadau eraill ar gyfer gwneud gwahaniaeth eu datblygu'n weithredol yn ystod tymor y Cynulliad hwn.

15:40

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on the Chair of the Health and Social Care Committee, Vaughan Gething, to reply to the debate.

Galwaf ar Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, Vaughan Gething, i ymateb i'r ddadl.

15:40 **Vaughan Gething** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank all Members who have contributed to the debate or have stayed to listen to it. I will not recollect all of the points made by each Member—there is no time, and I think that many of the points reinforce those made in our report and in the opening statement. However, it is worthwhile noting at the outset that a number of Members highlighted the relative distance that we still have to travel.

Diolch i bob Aelod sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl neu sydd wedi aros i wrando arni. Ni fyddaf yn ailadrodd yr holl bwyntiau a wnaed gan bob Aelod—nid oes amser, a chredaf fod llawer o'r pwyntiau yn atgyfnerthu'r rhai a wnaed yn ein hadroddiad ein hunain ac yn y datganiad agoriadol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n werth nodi o'r cychwyn fod nifer o Aelodau wedi tynnu sylw at y ffaith bod tipyn o daith o'n blaenau o hyd.

Jenny Rathbone highlighted the comparison between maternal deaths in childbirth and the relative inaction and failure to address matters on stillbirths. It was good to hear Elin Jones raising the point regarding the evidence that the Stillbirth and Neonatal Death Society gave us on the reluctance by professionals and parents to discuss stillbirths, which is a real and continuing problem for all of us. The evidence also made the point that there are higher levels of stillbirth and greater risk factors in our more disadvantaged communities. We should not be shy of talking about the fact that this is an uneven and unequal problem spread between different communities in Wales.

Nododd Jenny Rathbone y gymhariaeth rhwng marwolaethau mamau wrth roi genedigaeth a'r methiant cymharol i fynd i'r afael â materion yn ymwneud â marw-enedigaethau. Da oedd clywed Elin Jones yn codi'r pwynt ynghylch y dystiolaeth a roddodd y Gymdeithas Marw-enedigaethau a Marwolaethau Newyddenedigol ar amharodrwydd gweithwyr proffesiynol a rhieni i drafod marw-enedigaethau, sy'n broblem wirioneddol a pharhaus i bob un ohonom. Nododd y dystiolaeth hefyd fod lefelau uwch o farw-enedigaethau a ffactorau risg uwch yn bodoli yn ein cymunedau mwy difreintiedig. Ni ddylem osgoi siarad am y ffaith bod hon yn broblem anwastad ac anghyfartal rhwng cymunedau gwahanol yng Nghymru.

I also want to highlight the point that Rebecca Evans made about pastoral care and bereavement services, because having said that this is a tragedy for individuals and families, we then need to look at what we do in response to that tragedy and how we make provision, both in the hospital setting and outside, as people return to face the rest of their lives.

Hoffwn hefyd dynnu sylw at y pwynt a wnaeth Rebecca Evans am ofal bugeiliol a gwasanaethau profedigaeth, oherwydd wedi dweud bod hyn yn drasiedi i unigolion a theuluoedd, mae angen inni ystyried yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud i ymateb i'r drasiedi honno a sut rydym yn sicrhau darpariaeth, yn yr ysbyty a thu hwnt, wrth i bobl ddychwelyd i wynebu gweddill eu bywydau.

I particularly want to highlight some of the points made around international evidence on the fact that other countries have got this right and are on a much better trajectory than we are—Scandinavian countries are mentioned frequently. It comes back to the point in our report that there are many small steps that could all make a big difference. However, perhaps the biggest difference, which should concern us most, is the fact that there is substandard antenatal care, as Kirsty Williams recognised in her contribution. Matters relating to adherence to the guidance of the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence and the royal college are significant factors in why we have such a high level of stillbirths.

Hoffwn yn benodol dynnu sylw at rai o'r pwyntiau a wnaed am dystiolaeth ryngwladol ynglŷn â'r ffaith bod gwledydd eraill wedi llwyddo yn y maes hwn, ac yn gwneud llawer mwy o gynnydd na ninnau—sonnir yn aml am wledydd Sgandinafaidd. Mae'n dychwelyd at y pwynt yn ein hadroddiad fod llawer o gamau bach a allai wneud gwahaniaeth mawr. Fodd bynnag, efallai mai'r gwahaniaeth mwyaf, a ddylai beri'r pryder mwyaf inni, yw'r ffaith bod gofal cyn geni yn is na'r safon, fel y cydnabu Kirsty Williams yn ei chyfraniad. Mae materion yn ymwneud â chadw at ganllawiau'r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Iechyd a Rhagoriaeth Glinigol a'r coleg brenhinol yn ffactorau pwysig wrth ystyried pam bod gennym lefel mor uchel o farw-enedigaethau.

The maternity network and the calls that we make for a fetal medicine specialist could help all of that. However, I am pleased that the Minister, in his response, recognised that there is a need for further research opportunities, above and beyond the initial response. I am also pleased that he recognised that improved postmortem rates are not only key to doing more and understanding more, but that addressing the point about delay in the here and now is a crucial factor in ensuring that parents are prepared for their baby to undergo a postmortem examination.

Gallai'r rhwydwaith mamolaeth a'r galwadau a wnawn am arbenigwr ym maes meddygaeth y ffetws helpu yn hynny o beth. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n falch bod y Gweinidog, yn ei ymateb, wedi cydnabod bod angen rhagor o gyfleoedd ymchwil, yn ychwanegol at yr ymateb cychwynnol. Rwy'n falch hefyd ei fod wedi cydnabod bod cyfraddau post-mortem gwell nid yn unig yn allweddol i wneud mwy a deall mwy, ond bod mynd i'r afael â'r pwynt ynghylch oedi nawr ac yn y dyfodol yn ffactor hanfodol i sicrhau y caiff rhieni eu paratoi ar gyfer y posibilrwydd y bydd angen i'w baban gael archwiliad post-mortem.

I want to finish by saying that much of what we wanted to do was to raise awareness and highlight the issue, because it is something that people do not talk about—Elin Jones rightly referred to it as a taboo subject. We need to talk, discuss and, ultimately, do more, because this is the most common form of child mortality. We should not hesitate to highlight that fact again if ever people ask us why we have raised the issue and why we will return to it in future. It has been too long neglected, unlike other conditions affecting children.

Hoffwn orffen drwy ddweud mai rhan fawr o'r hyn yr oeddem am ei wneud oedd codi ymwybyddiaeth a thynnu sylw at y mater, oherwydd mae'n rhywbeth nad yw pobl yn siarad amdano—cyfeiriodd Elin Jones yn ddigon cywir ato fel pwnc tabŵ. Mae angen inni siarad, trafod ac, yn y pen draw, wneud mwy, oherwydd dyma'r math mwyaf cyffredin o farwolaeth ymhlith plant. Ni ddylem betruso cyn tynnu sylw at ffaith honno eto os bydd pobl byth yn gofyn inni pam ein bod wedi codi'r mater a pham y byddwn yn dychwelyd ato yn y dyfodol. Mae wedi'i esgeuluso'n rhy hir, yn wahanol i gyflyrau eraill sy'n effeithio ar blant.

We will return to review this as a committee. When we do, we hope that we can identify some of the progress that the Minister has highlighted is being made and highlight yet more progress that is being made to improve circumstances so that more families in Wales do not have to go through this tragedy. We hope to save them from that pain and ensure that more babies are born healthy and have a real opportunity in life.

Byddwn yn dychwelyd i adolygu hyn fel pwyllgor. Pan fyddwn yn gwneud hynny, gobeithio y gallwn nodi bod rhywfaint o'r cynnydd y mae'r Gweinidog wedi ei nodi yn cael ei wneud a thynnu sylw at hyd yn oed fwy o gynnydd sy'n cael ei wneud i wella amgylchiadau er mwyn sicrhau nad oes rhaid i ragor o deuluoedd yng Nghymru brofi'r drasiedi hon. Gobeithiwn eu harbed rhag y boen honno a sicrhau bod mwy o fabanod yn cael eu geni'n iach ac yn cael cyfle gwirioneddol mewn bywyd.

15:44

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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The proposal is to note the Health and Social Care Committee's report. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections; therefore, the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36.

Y cynnig yw y dylid nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiad, felly, derbynnir y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion agreed.

Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (David Melding) i'r Gadair am 3.44 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer (David Melding) took the Chair at 3.44 p.m.

15:44

Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol ar ei Ymchwiliad i Bolisi Llywodraeth Cymru ar yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol

The Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee's Report on the Inquiry into the Welsh Government's Historic Environment Policy

Y

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

I call on the Chair of the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee to move the motion.

Galwaf ar Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol i gynnig y cynnig.

Cynnig NDM5232 Christine Chapman

Cynnig NDM5232 Christine Chapman

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Yn nodi Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol ar Bolisi Amgylchedd Hanesyddol Llywodraeth Cymru a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Mawrth 2013.

Notes the Report of the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee on the Welsh Government's Historic Environment Policy, which was laid in the Table Office on 6 March 2013.

15:44

Christine Chapman Bywgraffiad Biography

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I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

I am very pleased to open this debate today on the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee's report on the Welsh historic environment. I would also like to place on record the committee's thanks to Ann Jones, who was the committee's Chair throughout this inquiry, and to Joyce Watson, who was a member of the committee during the inquiry. I would also like to thank the committee clerks and research staff for assisting the committee in putting together the report.

Mae'n bleser mawr gennyf agor y ddadl hon heddiw ar adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol ar amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru. Hoffwn hefyd gofnodi diolch y pwyllgor i Ann Jones, sef Cadeirydd y pwyllgor drwy gydol yr ymchwiliad hwn, ac i Joyce Watson, a oedd yn aelod o'r pwyllgor yn ystod yr ymchwiliad. Hoffwn hefyd ddiolch i glercod a staff ymchwil y pwyllgor am helpu'r pwyllgor i lunio'r adroddiad.

Early in this Assembly, the Welsh Government announced that it intended to bring forward a heritage Bill. It was with this in mind that the committee agreed to undertake its inquiry into the Welsh Government's historic environment policy. The committee made 14 recommendations in total, and I am pleased that the Minister has fully accepted nine and accepted four in principle.

Yn gynnar yn y Cynulliad hwn, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei bod yn bwriadu cyflwyno Bil treftadaeth. Yn unol â hynny, cytunodd y pwyllgor i gynnal ei ymchwiliad i bolisi amgylchedd hanesyddol Llywodraeth Cymru. Gwnaeth y pwyllgor gyfanswm o 14 o argymhellion, ac rwy'n falch bod y Gweinidog wedi derbyn naw ohonynt yn llawn ac wedi derbyn pedwar ohonynt mewn egwyddor.

One of the main drivers for the inquiry was the announcement that the Minister had set up a group to look at the future of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales. The first chapter of our report addresses this specific issue. The committee received over 80 written responses to this inquiry. The majority of those responses expressed concerns about the possible merger of the royal commission. The committee has recommended that the Minister should give further consideration to the concerns that were raised with us before proceeding. I am pleased that the Minister has committed to doing this before he comes to a decision.

Un o'r prif ffactorau a lywiodd yr ymchwiliad oedd y cyhoeddiad bod y Gweinidog wedi sefydlu grŵp i ystyried dyfodol Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru. Mae pennod gyntaf ein hadroddiad yn ymdrin â'r mater penodol hwn. Cafodd y pwyllgor dros 80 o ymatebion ysgrifenedig i'r ymchwiliad hwn. Mynegodd y rhan fwyaf ohonynt bryderon am y posibilrwydd o uno'r Comisiwn Brenhinol â sefydliad arall. Mae'r pwyllgor wedi argymell y dylai'r Gweinidog roi ystyriaeth bellach i'r pryderon a godwyd gyda ni cyn symud ymlaen. Rwy'n falch bod y Gweinidog wedi ymrwymo i wneud hyn cyn iddo wneud penderfyniad.

The second key area that the committee looked at was the current approach to protecting and managing the historic environment. The committee has made recommendations on a number of issues here, including the simplification of the rules relating to listed buildings and the way in which those rules are enforced. We also made recommendations that will have a positive impact on the owners of listed buildings and those looking to purchase listed buildings. This will include giving clear guidance concerning restrictions and responsibilities associated with the listed status.

Yr ail faes allweddol a ystyriwyd gan y pwyllgor oedd y dull gweithredu presennol o ran diogelu a rheoli'r amgylchedd hanesyddol. Mae'r pwyllgor wedi gwneud argymhellion ar nifer o faterion yn hyn o beth, gan gynnwys symleiddio'r rheolau sy'n ymwneud ag adeiladau rhestredig a'r ffordd y caiff y rheolau hynny eu gorfodi. Gwnaethom hefyd argymhellion a gaiff effaith gadarnhaol ar berchnogion adeiladau rhestredig a'r rhai sy'n ystyried prynu adeiladau rhestredig. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys rhoi canllawiau clir ynghylch y cyfyngiadau a'r cyfrifoldebau sy'n gysylltiedig â statws rhestredig.

The third key area that we looked at was the way in which the historic environment is promoted in Wales. This was an area that the committee felt was vitally important. Wales has an exceptional historic environment, but it is essential that people know about it and that the policies are in place to promote it. The committee felt that more could be done to encourage better collaboration in promoting the historic environment, and it made recommendations on this. We also recommended that the Welsh Government should look to introduce a national membership-based heritage organisation. The committee felt that this would be a significant step in the right direction, and I am pleased that the Minister has agreed to explore this proposal.

Y trydydd maes allweddol a ystyriwyd gennym oedd y ffordd y caiff yr amgylchedd hanesyddol ei hyrwyddo yng Nghymru. Roedd y pwyllgor o'r farn bod y maes hwn yn hynod bwysig. Mae gan Gymru amgylchedd hanesyddol eithriadol, ond mae'n hanfodol bod pobl yn ymwybodol ohono a bod polisïau ar waith i'w hyrwyddo. Roedd y pwyllgor o'r farn y gellid gwneud mwy i annog mwy o gydweithredu wrth hyrwyddo'r amgylchedd hanesyddol, a gwnaeth argymhellion yn hyn o beth. Gwnaethom argymell hefyd y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ystyried cyflwyno sefydliad treftadaeth cenedlaethol y gellid ymaelodi ag ef. Roedd y pwyllgor o'r farn y byddai hyn yn gam sylweddol i'r cyfeiriad cywir, ac rwy'n falch bod y Gweinidog wedi cytuno i ystyried y cynnig hwn.

The fourth key area was the effectiveness of the integration of policies relating to the historic environment in Wales. Synergy and integration is vital if these policies are to be a success. The committee heard a lot of evidence that more should be done to integrate heritage policies with regeneration, housing, sustainable development and environment policies.

Y pedwerydd maes allweddol oedd effeithiolrwydd y broses o integreiddio polisïau sy'n ymwneud â'r amgylchedd hanesyddol yng Nghymru. Mae synergedd ac integreiddio yn hanfodol er mwyn i'r polisïau hyn lwyddo. Clywodd y pwyllgor lawer o dystiolaeth y dylid gwneud mwy i integreiddio polisïau treftadaeth â pholisïau adfywio, tai, datblygu cynaliadwy a'r amgylchedd.

The final key area that the committee looked at was the role of local authorities and third sector organisations in relation to the historic environment. It is clear that local authorities and third sector organisations are central to successful historic environment policies. We heard a lot of evidence on this and felt that the Government should explore the possibility of establishing a representative umbrella body to represent such organisations.

Y maes allweddol olaf a ystyriwyd gan y pwyllgor oedd rôl awdurdodau lleol a sefydliadau'r trydydd sector mewn perthynas â'r amgylchedd hanesyddol. Mae'n amlwg bod awdurdodau lleol a sefydliadau'r trydydd sector yn greiddiol i bolisïau amgylchedd hanesyddol llwyddiannus. Clywsom lawer o dystiolaeth i ategu hyn ac roeddem o'r farn y dylai'r Llywodraeth ystyried y posibilrwydd o sefydlu corff mantell cynrychioliadol i gynrychioli sefydliadau o'r fath.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Minister for the positive way that both he and his predecessor engaged with this inquiry. I would also like to thank the Minister for the positive response to the committee's recommendations. I look forward to the debate.

I gloi, hoffwn ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am y ffordd gadarnhaol y gwnaeth ef a'i ragflaenydd ymwneud â'r ymchwiliad hwn. Hoffwn ddiolch hefyd i'r Gweinidog am yr ymateb cadarnhaol i argymhellion y pwyllgor. Edrychaf ymlaen at y ddadl.

15:49

Suzy Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful for the opportunity to take part in this debate. The report has been some time coming, but I realise that the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee has also been busy scrutinising legislation. However, this report is also about the scrutiny of Government policy. Although it is hard to argue with most of the recommendations—some of which I approve of—I cannot help feeling that this report has pulled its punches somewhat with some of those recommendations.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y cyfle i gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon. Bu hir aros am yr adroddiad, ond sylweddolaf fod y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol hefyd wedi bod wrthi'n brysur yn craffu ar ddeddfwriaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae a wnelo'r adroddiad hwn hefyd â chraffu ar bolisi'r Llywodraeth. Er ei bod yn anodd dadlau yn erbyn y rhan fwyaf o'r argymhellion—y cymeradwyaf rai ohonynt—teimlaf yn anffodus fod yr adroddiad hwn wedi ymatal i raddau mewn perthynas â rhai o'r argymhellion hynny.

At 9.50 a.m. this morning, we had the Government's update on its plans, and the committee has not been able to comment on those. Before I alienate the entire committee, I should say that the narrative of the report and some of the evidence presented has been illuminating, prompting bolder questions for this debate, and for that I thank the committee.

Am 9.50 a.m. y bore yma, cawsom ddiweddariad y Llywodraeth am ei chynlluniau, ac ni chafodd y pwyllgor gyfle i wneud sylwadau ar hynny. Cyn imi dramgwyddo'r pwyllgor cyfan, dylwn ddweud fod naratif yr adroddiad a pheth o'r dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd wedi bod yn agoriad llygad, gan sbarduno cwestiynau mwy beiddgar ar gyfer y ddadl hon, ac am hynny, hoffwn ddiolch i'r pwyllgor.

First of all, I will turn to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales. There is widespread concern that the independence of the commission will be lost if it merges with an executive arm of Government. In your strategy update this morning, Minister, you say that you are considering options to secure the future of its core functions. However, there is only one option on the table, Minister, or have you some news for us today? A business case—and that is overdue—is being developed to bring the commission into Government. No business case is being developed for the alternative proposal referred to in the inquiry, which is that Cadw itself steps away from Government and merges with the commission outside Government. That idea has merit yet we have had no explanation from the Minister as to why business cases are not being developed for both ideas.

I ddechrau, trof at Gomisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru. Ceir pryder cyffredinol y caiff annibyniaeth y Comisiwn ei cholli os caiff ei uno ag un o ganghennau gweithredol y Llywodraeth. Yn eich diweddariad strategaeth y bore yma, Weinidog, dywedasoch eich bod yn ystyried opsiynau i sicrhau dyfodol ei swyddogaethau craidd. Fodd bynnag, dim ond un opsiwn a gyflwynwyd, Weinidog, neu a oes gennych ryw newyddion inni heddiw? Mae achos busnes—y mae'n hen bryd amdano—wrthi'n cael ei ddatblygu i gynnwys y Comisiwn o fewn y Llywodraeth. Nid oes unrhyw achos busnes wrthi'n cael ei ddatblygu ar gyfer y cynnig amgen y cyfeiriwyd ato yn yr ymchwiliad, sef y dylai Cadw ei hun ddod yn annibynnol ar y Llywodraeth ac uno â'r Comisiwn y tu allan i'r Llywodraeth. Mae'r syniad hwnnw yn un teilwng, ond eto i gyd, ni chawsom unrhyw esboniad gan y Gweinidog o ran pam na chaiff achosion busnes eu datblygu ar gyfer y ddau syniad hyn.

We know that his working group on the future of the commission considered the alternative option. We do not know what that working group said. What we do know is that while the commission, Cadw and others are represented on that working group, Cadw also has its own separate role as an in-house Government adviser. So, is it any surprise that a merger within Government is all that is on offer when such a conflict of interest exists in the advice process? Conflict of interest will also be an issue if Cadw alone undertakes the review of the best option for a new advisory body as your updated action plan suggests.

Gwyddom fod ei weithgor ar ddyfodol y Comisiwn wedi ystyried yr opsiwn amgen. Ni wyddom beth a ddywedodd y gweithgor hwnnw. Ond gwyddom er bod y Comisiwn, Cadw ac eraill wedi'u cynrychioli ar y gweithgor hwnnw, fod gan Cadw ei rôl ar wahân hefyd fel cynghorydd mewnol i'r Llywodraeth. Felly, nid yw'n fawr syndod mai uno o fewn y Llywodraeth yw'r unig gynnig o ystyried bod achos o wrthdaro buddiannau o'r fath yn y broses gynghori? Bydd gwrthdaro buddiannau hefyd yn broblem os mai Cadw ar ei ben ei hun fydd yn cynnal yr adolygiad o'r opsiwn gorau ar gyfer corff cynghori newydd fel yr awgrymir yn eich cynllun gweithredu sydd wedi'i ddiweddaru

The committee recommends, and the Government accepts, that before any merger takes place that

Mae'r pwyllgor yn argymell, ac mae'r Llywodraeth yn derbyn, cyn uno'r sefydliad

'the Minister should give full consideration to the concerns raised by expert witnesses during the course of the inquiry.'

y dylai'r Gweinidog roi ystyriaeth lawn i'r pryderon a godwyd gan dystion arbenigol yn ystod yr ymchwiliad.

The central concern is the commission's independence. Minister, you may have accepted that recommendation but are you following it? The commission's independence will be lost if merger takes place within Government. To proceed means that you have ignored those expert witnesses. With that in mind, you may wish to look again at the Minister for local government's comments on transparency, accountability and consultation in yesterday's debate, and ask yourself whether you hit the mark. Therefore, why the resistance to Cadw or part of Cadw stepping outside Government? A direct connection between Government and the editorial content of the media would horrify us. Our arts are interpreted by an arm's-length body, why not our history? This is not criticism of the quality of Cadw's interpretive work, which is highly praised by witnesses, but why can that quality and expertise not exist outside Government and benefit more of our heritage and more transparently?

Y prif bryder yw annibyniaeth y Comisiwn. Weinidog, efallai eich bod wedi derbyn yr argymhelliad hwnnw ond a ydych yn ei ddilyn? Caiff annibyniaeth y Comisiwn ei cholli os caiff ei uno o fewn y Llywodraeth. Mae bwrw ati yn golygu eich bod wedi anwybyddu'r tystion arbenigol hynny. Gan gofio hynny, efallai yr hoffech ailystyried sylwadau'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol ar dryloywder, atebolrwydd ac ymgynghori yn y ddadl ddoe, a gofyn i chi'ch hun a ydych wedi cyrraedd y nod. Felly, pam bod cymaint o wrthwynebiad i wahanu Cadw neu ran o Cadw o'r Llywodraeth? Byddai cysylltiad uniongyrchol rhwng y Llywodraeth a chynnwys golygyddol y cyfryngau yn arswydus. Caiff ein celfyddydau eu dehongli gan gorff hyd braich, pam ddim ein hanes? Nid beirniadaeth o ansawdd gwaith deongliadol Cadw, a gaiff ei ganmol yn uchel gan dystion, mohono, ond pam na all yr ansawdd a'r arbenigedd hwnnw fodoli y tu allan i'r Llywodraeth gan sicrhau budd i fwy o'n treftadaeth mewn ffordd fwy tryloyw?

Some witnesses pointed out that Cadw is overstretched. Its remit regarding promotion has grown, for example. The legitimate complaint was made that Cadw uses its resources to promote its own sites and that other heritage tourism sites nearby are not benefiting from spin-off trade. Minister, the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport has agreed to look at heritage organisations engaged in tourism who receive substantial public money and to see whether they should take on obligations to enhance the economic opportunities for those who do not. One of those organisations will, inevitably, be Cadw, and I think that it will be found wanting on this.

Nododd rhai tystion fod Cadw o dan bwysau. Mae ei gylch gwaith o ran hyrwyddo wedi tyfu, er enghraifft. Gwnaed cwyn ddilys bod Cadw yn defnyddio ei adnoddau i hyrwyddo ei safleoedd ei hun ac nad yw safleoedd twristiaeth treftadaeth eraill gerllaw yn elwa ar y fasnach sy'n deillio o hynny. Weinidog, mae Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth wedi cytuno i ystyried sefydliadau treftadaeth sy'n ymwneud â thwristiaeth sy'n cael symiau sylweddol o arian cyhoeddus ac i ystyried pa un a ddylai fod dyletswydd arnynt i wella'r cyfleoedd economaidd i'r rheini nad ydynt yn cael symiau o'r fath. Yn anochel, Cadw fydd un o'r sefydliadau hynny, a chredaf y daw diffygion i'r amlwg.

Is there not an argument that says that at least some of Cadw's functions might be better exercised outside Government, in particular its promotion and interpretation roles? An all-Wales collaborative framework is not the same as a body referred to in recommendation 12. Your own advisory and consultative groups may be excellent, but they are not transparent. What about your department's important task of getting other departments to use our heritage in the regeneration, skills, poverty and environment agendas. If our heritage is to be used in this most acceptable way, then we need some checks and balances. It will not be adequately protected by a game of portfolio 'Top Trumps' around the Cabinet table. An arm's-length body comprised of more partners would strengthen the Minister's hand in protecting heritage in competing Government priorities. It would allow for fairer promotion of sites and give freedom to draw in money from other sources with no less freedom to build on partnerships with the Arts Council of Wales and others. Crucially, it will have the freedom to offer transparently independent advice to Government.

Onid oes dadl y gellid o bosibl gyflawni rhai o swyddogaethau Cadw yn well y tu allan i'r Llywodraeth, yn arbennig ei rôl hyrwyddo a dehongli? Nid yw fframwaith cydweithredol ar gyfer Cymru gyfan yr un peth â'r corff y cyfeirir ato yn argymhelliad 12. Efallai bod eich grwpiau cynghori ac ymgynghori yn ardderchog, ond nid ydynt yn dryloyw. Beth am dasg bwysig eich adran o annog adrannau eraill i ddefnyddio ein treftadaeth fel rhan o'r agenda adfywio, sgiliau, tlodi a'r amgylchedd. Er mwyn defnyddio ein treftadaeth yn y ffordd fwyaf derbyniol, mae angen inni allu pwyso a mesur. Ni chaiff ei diogelu'n ddigonol drwy chwarae gêm o 'Top Trumps' â'r portffolios o amgylch bwrdd y Cabinet. Byddai corff hyd braich yn cynnwys mwy o bartneriaid yn atgyfnerthu gallu'r Gweinidog i ddiogelu treftadaeth o fewn blaenoriaethau croes y Llywodraeth. Byddai'n esgor ar drefniadau tecach ar gyfer hyrwyddo safleoedd ac yn rhoi rhyddid i ddefnyddio arian o ffynonellau eraill heb leihau'r rhyddid i feithrin partneriaethau gyda Chyngor Celfyddydau Cymru ac eraill. Yn hanfodol, bydd yn rhoi'r rhyddid i gynnig cyngor tryloyw annibynnol i'r Llywodraeth.

15:54 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I will go straight to the point. The big issue arising from this report is, of course, as previously mentioned, the future status of the royal commission in Wales. There were obvious concerns raised by the majority of stakeholders and others who gave evidence before the committee. It is important that we listen carefully to the opinions expressed. The royal commission does excellent work, as was pointed out by many of those who gave evidence, including the commission itself. The commission undertakes work that is different in its scope and responsibilities from those of Cadw. If the royal commission was incorporated into Cadw, I fear that it would significantly change the way in which it operates, possibly to the detriment of both organisations. Serious consideration should be given, as Suzy Davies has just said, to the business case and the way in which it would alter the nature and independence of the organisations.

Af yn syth at y pwynt. Y prif fater sy'n deillio o'r adroddiad hwn, wrth gwrs, fel y soniwyd eisoes, yw statws y Comisiwn Brenhinol yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol. Codwyd pryderon amlwg gan y rhan fwyaf o randdeiliaid ac eraill a roddodd dystiolaeth gerbron y pwyllgor. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn gwrando'n ofalus ar y safbwyntiau a fynegwyd. Mae'r Comisiwn Brenhinol yn gwneud gwaith rhagorol, fel y nodwyd gan lawer o'r rhai a roddodd dystiolaeth, gan gynnwys y Comisiwn ei hun. Mae'r Comisiwn yn ymgymryd â gwaith sy'n wahanol o ran ei gwmpas a'i gyfrifoldebau i waith Cadw. Pe deuai'r Comisiwn Brenhinol yn rhan o Cadw, ofnaf y byddai'n newid y ffordd y mae'n gweithredu'n sylweddol, gan gael effaith andwyol o bosibl ar y ddau sefydliad. Dylid ystyried o ddifrif, fel y mae Suzy Davies newydd ddweud, yr achos busnes a'r ffordd y byddai'n newid natur ac annibyniaeth y sefydliadau.

The main argument for merger is that of cost. I am not oblivious to the difficult financial situation in which we find ourselves, but it is all too easy to target our heritage spending for cuts, even though heritage is one our most important assets in Wales. Wales's crown is littered with heritage jewels, and the wider economic case for spending on our heritage and historic environment is paramount, given the amount of money that heritage tourism brings into our economy every year—£840 million.

Y brif ddadl o blaid uno yw cost. Nid wyf yn ddall i'r sefyllfa ariannol anodd sydd ohoni, ond mae'n rhy hawdd targedu ein gwariant treftadaeth wrth wneud toriadau, er mai ein treftadaeth yw un o'n hasedau pwysicaf yng Nghymru. Mae coron Cymru yn frith o gemau treftadaeth, ac mae'r achos economaidd ehangach dros wario ar ein treftadaeth a'n hamgylchedd hanesyddol yn hollbwysig, o ystyried faint o arian y cyfranna ein twristiaeth treftadaeth i'n heconomi bob blwyddyn—£840 miliwn.

I am also concerned as to what the cost would be to the independence and important work that the commission does if a merger were to take place. I would like some clarity and a cast-iron guarantee from the Minister that skills and jobs at the royal commission and Cadw will not be lost because of any merger. I cannot help but feel that since the point is to save money, perhaps this cast-iron guarantee cannot be given. If there is going to be a merger, however, I would stress the need for this to happen only after much more consultation. Any merger should not dilute the role of the royal commission, jeopardise its headquarters at Aberystwyth, incur unacceptable job losses or jeopardise existing work that the commission is doing.

Rwy'n pryderu hefyd am y gost o ran annibyniaeth y Comisiwn a'r gwaith pwysig a wna os caiff ei uno. Hoffwn rywfaint o eglurder a gwarant bendant gan y Gweinidog na chaiff sgiliau a swyddi yn y Comisiwn Brenhinol a Cadw eu colli os cânt eu huno. Yn anffodus, gan mai'r nod yw arbed arian, teimlaf efallai na ellir rhoi'r warant bendant hon. Fodd bynnag, os penderfynir uno, hoffwn bwysleisio mai dim ond ar ôl rhagor o ymgynghori helaeth y dylid gwneud hynny. Ni ddylai unrhyw benderfyniad i uno leihau rôl y Comisiwn Brenhinol, rhoi ei bencadlys yn Aberystwyth yn y fantol, arwain at golledion swyddi annerbyniol na rhoi'r gwaith y mae'r Comisiwn yn ei wneud ar hyn o bryd yn y fantol.

It may be that we can establish a publicly appointed board to guide and safeguard its work. If any merger were to happen, it should go ahead as a separate new organisation at arm's length from Government, as has been said. There should be clarity as to what the Minister envisages as an arm's-length-from-Government position. I do not think that this option should be discounted, as there are clear benefits to preserving the royal commission's independence. I do not feel that any merger should take place before the heritage Bill is introduced.

Mae'n bosibl y gallwn sefydlu bwrdd a benodir yn gyhoeddus i lywio a diogelu ei waith. Os penderfynir uno, dylid gwneud hynny fel sefydliad newydd ar wahân hyd braich ar y Llywodraeth, fel y dywedwyd. Dylid sicrhau eglurder o ran yr hyn y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei ragweld fel sefyllfa hyd braich ar y Llywodraeth. Ni chredaf y dylid diystyru'r opsiwn hwn, gan fod buddiannau amlwg yn gysylltiedig â gwarchod annibyniaeth y Comisiwn Brenhinol. Ni chredaf y dylid uno mewn unrhyw ffordd cyn cyflwyno'r Bil treftadaeth.

Moving on from the royal commission, I read with interest the revised plans for the historic environment strategy, and I thank the Minister for that update. A number of things jumped out at me, among which is the announcement of the heritage Bill consultation. I think that that consultation should be as wide as possible and should include future plans for the commission. The role of Cadw should also be consulted upon in terms of how it works as part of Welsh Government. I would also like to have more details about the audit of our industrial heritage assets. I welcome this as something that is long overdue. I mentioned in this Chamber last week that, in my home village of Abertridwr, which is beautiful, there are important industrial heritage assets such as workingmen's clubs, chapels and halls. Unfortunately, as I walk down the main street of Senghenydd and Abertridwr, I am struck by the fact that too many of them are empty and decaying. It is crucial that we find a way to bring them and others across the country back into use and to save them for future generations. That can be repeated in every town, city and village in our country.

Gan symud ymlaen o'r Comisiwn Brenhinol, darllenais â diddordeb y cynlluniau diwygiedig ar gyfer strategaeth yr amgylchedd hanesyddol, a diolch i'r Gweinidog am roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni. Sylwais ar sawl peth, gan gynnwys y cyhoeddiad am yr ymgynghoriad ar y Bil treftadaeth. Credaf y dylai'r ymgynghoriad hwnnw fod mor eang â phosibl ac y dylai gynnwys unrhyw gynlluniau ar gyfer dyfodol y Comisiwn. Dylid ymgynghori ar rôl Cadw hefyd o ran sut mae'n gweithio fel rhan o Lywodraeth Cymru. Hoffwn hefyd gael mwy o fanylion am yr archwiliad o'n hasedau treftadaeth ddiwydiannol. Croesawaf hyn fel rhywbeth y bu hir aros amdano. Soniais yn y Siambr hon yr wythnos ddiwethaf, fod asedau treftadaeth ddiwydiannol pwysig yn fy mhentref hardd i, sef Abertridwr, gan gynnwys clybiau gweithwyr, capeli a neuaddau. Yn anffodus, wrth imi droedio stryd fawr Senghennydd ac Abertridwr, caf fy nharo gan y ffaith bod gormod ohonynt yn wag ac yn mynd â'u pen iddynt. Mae'n hanfodol inni ddod o hyd i ffordd o ddechrau eu defnyddio eto, felly hefyd sawl enghraifft arall ledled y wlad, a'u cadw ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r dyfodol. Gellir ailadrodd hynny ymhob tref, dinas a phentref yn ein gwlad.

I welcome the new advisory panel for Cadw, and encourage any efforts to improve transparency and accountability, along with efforts to help Cadw to collaborate across the third and private sectors and with other stakeholders and local authorities. They all have a part to play, and I hope that they will all reap the benefits. I feel that many of the current issues with Cadw could be solved by examining the structure once again, to consider making it a body outside of the Welsh Government. That is something that we need to examine.

Croesawaf y panel cynghori newydd ar gyfer Cadw, ac anogaf unrhyw ymdrechion i wella tryloywder ac atebolrwydd, ynghyd ag ymdrechion i helpu Cadw i gydweithio ar draws y trydydd sector a'r sector preifat a chyda rhanddeiliaid eraill ac awdurdodau lleol. Mae gan bob un ohonynt ran i'w chwarae, a gobeithio y bydd pob un ohonynt yn elwa. Teimlaf y gellid datrys llawer o broblemau presennol Cadw drwy ystyried y strwythur unwaith eto, er mwyn ystyried creu corff sy'n annibynnol ar Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth y mae angen inni ei ystyried.

15:59

Kenneth Skates Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank the previous Minister, Huw Lewis, and the former Chair of our committee, Ann Jones, for the interesting leadership that they afforded us when we undertook our report.

Diolch i'r Gweinidog blaenorol, Huw Lewis, a chyn Gadeirydd ein pwyllgor, Ann Jones, am yr arweinyddiaeth ddiddorol a roddwyd ganddynt wrth inni lunio ein hadroddiad.

From our ancient castles to our celebrated houses, the network of historic attractions that we have across Wales is of cultural value beyond monetary calculation. It plays an important part in binding us together and defines who we are. The report helps to chart some of the huge successes that we have seen in recent years, but it also sets the scene of some of the major challenges facing the historic environment in the coming years. One of these that we teased out in the report relates to how we protect and promote smaller historic sites. The report makes clear that opportunities to promote our history are not being capitalised on, because there is no co-ordinated approach drawing together public sector organisations with the myriad third sector institutions and private sector organisations that do so much good work.

O'n cestyll hynafol i'n tai enwog, mae'r rhwydwaith o atyniadau hanesyddol a geir ledled Cymru o werth diwylliannol sydd y tu hwnt i gyfrifiad ariannol. Mae'n chwarae rhan bwysig wrth ein rhwymo ac mae'n ein diffinio. Mae'r adroddiad yn helpu i nodi rhai o'r llwyddiannau eithriadol a welsom yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, ond mae hefyd yn gosod y cefndir ar gyfer rhai o'r heriau sylweddol sy'n wynebu'r amgylchedd hanesyddol yn y dyfodol. Mae a wnelo un o'r heriau hyn a drafodir gennym yn yr adroddiad â sut y gellir diogelu a hyrwyddo safleoedd hanesyddol llai o faint. Noda'r adroddiad yn glir na fanteisir ar gyfleoedd i hyrwyddo ein hanes, am nad oes dull cydgysylltiedig ar waith i ddwyn ynghyd sefydliadau sector cyhoeddus a'r amrywiaeth o sefydliadau trydydd sector a sefydliadau sector preifat sy'n gwneud cymaint o waith da.

What was in my mind during the committee's work was the experience that we have had in my constituency with regard to the promotion of the Brymbo ironworks. The Brymbo heritage group, a brigade of dedicated and enthusiastic local volunteers, has been engaged in a titanic struggle to protect the fragile ironworks buildings and to devise a permanent attraction to tell the story of the once great local industry. A report commissioned for the Brymbo heritage group said that the features of the area could, with the right support, be developed into a viable visitor attraction of international significance. However, at a time of stretched resources, it has been tough for it to get its voice heard in what is the most competitive environment for funding and support that we have ever seen. That is why groups such as the Brymbo heritage group need a more streamlined focus to help assist them in their protection of the local historic environment.

Yr hyn a oedd yn fy meddwl wrth wneud gwaith y pwyllgor oedd y profiad a gawsom yn fy etholaeth i o ran hyrwyddo gwaith haearn Brymbo. Mae grŵp treftadaeth Brymbo, sef brigâd o wirfoddolwyr lleol ymroddedig a brwdfrydig, wedi bod yn cymryd rhan mewn brwydr arwrol i amddiffyn adeiladau bregus y gwaith haearn ac i greu atyniad parhaol i adrodd hanes y diwydiant lleol sy'n destun balchder mawr. Nododd adroddiad a gomisiynwyd ar gyfer grŵp treftadaeth Brymbo y gellid datblygu nodweddion yr ardal, gyda'r cymorth priodol, i greu atyniad hyfyw i ymwelwyr o arwyddocâd rhyngwladol. Fodd bynnag, ar adeg lle mae adnoddau o dan bwysau, bu'n anodd iddo ddod o hyd i lais yn yr amgylchedd mwyaf cystadleuol am arian a chymorth a welwyd erioed. Dyna pam mae angen ffocws symlach ar grwpiau fel grŵp treftadaeth Brymbo i'w helpu i ddiogelu'r amgylchedd hanesyddol lleol.

Some of the recommendations in the report make this point clearly. We point to ways in which we can bring together and strengthen the various smaller local organisations and not-for-profit bodies that are passionate about protecting their history, but lack the resources and support of a big national body. As part of the 14 recommendations contained in the report, we propose a membership-led heritage body. I am pleased that this has been accepted in principle by the Welsh Government. In particular, I believe that this would serve an area like north-east Wales well, because, as a region, we do not have the same sort of museum, exhibition and education site infrastructure as other parts of Wales and the UK. However, when you look around at the Pontcysyllte aqueduct and at the canal world heritage site, the Brymbo fossilised forest and ironworks, Chirk castle, Erddig and the recently extended area of outstanding natural beauty, you begin to see that, with better co-ordination and a body capable of fighting their corner, these attractions could become a real economic driver in coming years. The task is great, but there are no easy solutions. Indeed, Wrexham County Borough Council has now updated its buildings-at-risk strategy, but ensuring that our historic buildings are fully appreciated and protected is a role that should not simply be left to local authorities.

Mae rhai o'r argymhellion yn yr adroddiad yn nodi'r pwynt hwn yn glir. Rydym yn cyfeirio at ffyrdd y gallwn ddod ag amrywiol sefydliadau lleol llai o faint a chyrff nid-er-elw sy'n awyddus i ddiogelu eu hanes, ond nad oes ganddynt yr adnoddau a'r gefnogaeth sy'n gysylltiedig â chorff cenedlaethol mawr, at ei gilydd a'u hatgyfnerthu. Fel rhan o'r 14 o argymhellion a geir yn yr adroddiad, cynigiwn gorff treftadaeth o dan arweiniad aelodau. Rwy'n falch bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi derbyn yr argymhelliad hwn mewn egwyddor. Yn arbennig, credaf y byddai hyn o fudd i ardal fel y gogledd-ddwyrain, oherwydd, fel rhanbarth, nid oes gennym yr un math o seilwaith o ran amgueddfeydd, safleoedd arddangos a safleoedd addysg â rhannau eraill o Gymru a'r DU. Fodd bynnag, pan edrychwch ar draphont ddŵr Pontcysyllte a safle treftadaeth y byd y gamlas, coedwig ffosiliau a gwaith haearn Brymbo, castell y Waun, Erddig a'r ardal o harddwch naturiol eithriadol a estynnwyd yn ddiweddar, dechreuwch weld, o gael gwell trefniadau cydgysylltu a chorff a all frwydro ar eu rhan, y gallai'r atyniadau hyn ddod yn llywiwr economaidd go iawn yn y dyfodol. Mae'r dasg yn un fawr, ond nid oes atebion hawdd. Yn wir, mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam bellach wedi diweddaru ei strategaeth adeiladau-mewn-perygl, ond nid dim ond awdurdodau lleol ddylai fod yn gyfrifol am sicrhau y caiff ein hadeiladau hanesyddol eu gwerthfawrogi'n llawn a'u diogelu.

The sheer scale of the challenge means that we need an approach that combines the Welsh Government, Cadw, private owners and local authorities in helping to save our heritage. For example, we need to do more work with and, in some cases, compel private owners to ensure that historical buildings are managed and protected effectively and that councils in Wales are using the full range of powers available to them. The First Minister has said that the heritage Bill will deal with many of these issues, including stronger provisions to ensure that private owners keep listed buildings in a good state of repair. I look forward to this work being taken forward.

Mae maint aruthrol yr her yn golygu bod angen dull gweithredu arnom lle bydd Llywodraeth Cymru, Cadw, perchenogion preifat ac awdurdodau lleol yn dod at ei gilydd er mwyn helpu i achub ein treftadaeth. Er enghraifft, mae angen inni wneud rhagor o waith gyda pherchenogion preifat ac, mewn rhai achosion, eu gorfodi i sicrhau y caiff adeiladau hanesyddol eu rheoli a'u diogelu'n effeithiol a bod cynghorau yng Nghymru yn defnyddio'r amrywiaeth lawn o bwerau sydd ar gael iddynt. Mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi nodi y bydd y Bil treftadaeth yn ymdrin â llawer o'r materion hyn, gan gynnwys darpariaethau cryfach i sicrhau bod perchenogion preifat yn cadw adeiladau rhestredig mewn cyflwr da. Edrychaf ymlaen at ddatblygu'r gwaith hwn.

However, it is not just buildings that we should consider as part of our historic environment. I have previously advocated a strengthening of the tree preservation Order legislation and more advice and support for private owners who have ancient trees on their land. The importance of this was reaffirmed to me when we lost the Pontfadog oak. The way that the story of its collapse travelled across the globe was indicative of the romantic and economic value of ancient trees and historic gardens, and illustrated the enormous potential of our historic environment to capture a larger share of the visitor economy if it is better protected and better promoted.

Fodd bynnag, nid dim ond adeiladau y dylem eu hystyried fel rhan o'n hamgylchedd hanesyddol. Yn flaenorol, siaradais o blaid atgyfnerthu'r ddeddfwriaeth Gorchmynion cadw coed a rhoi mwy o gyngor a chymorth i berchenogion preifat sydd â choed hynafol ar eu tir. Ailbwysleisiwyd pwysigrwydd hyn imi pan gollwyd derwen Pontfadog. Roedd y ffordd y lledaenodd hanes ei chwymp i bob cwr o'r byd yn arwydd o werth rhamantus ac economaidd coed hynafol a gerddi hanesyddol, a dangosodd botensial enfawr ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol i ddenu cyfran fwy o'r economi ymwelwyr os caiff ei ddiogelu a'i hyrwyddo'n well.

While our historic environment is an important cultural and economic asset, contributing over £3 billion a year to the economy, how we support it at a time of shrinking resources is a major policy challenge. We need to think more creatively and strategically and get everybody currently involved in the ownership, protection and promotion of our historic environment working in a more seamless and co-ordinated fashion. I hope that that message comes out in this report and I look forward to seeing how the Welsh Government takes its central themes forward in the next few years.

Er bod ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol yn ased diwylliannol ac economaidd pwysig, gan gyfrannu dros £3 biliwn y flwyddyn i'r economi, mae sut i'w gefnogi mewn cyfnod o adnoddau prin yn her polisi sylweddol. Mae angen inni feddwl yn fwy creadigol a strategol ac annog pawb sy'n berchen ar ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol ac sy'n ymwneud â'r gwaith o'i ddiogelu a'i hyrwyddo i gydweithio mewn ffordd symlach, fwy cydgysylltiedig. Gobeithio y bydd y neges honno yn amlwg yn yr adroddiad hwn ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld sut y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhoi ei themâu canolog ar waith yn ystod yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf.

16:04

Peter Black Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I also thank the committee Chair who put together this report, Ann Jones, for the contribution that she made and also previous committee members, who made a fantastic contribution to this. This report makes a valuable contribution to the debate leading up to the introduction of the heritage Bill. I welcome the fact that the Minister has accepted the vast majority of the recommendations.

Diolch hefyd i Gadeirydd y pwyllgor a luniodd yr adroddiad hwn, Ann Jones, am y cyfraniad a wnaeth ac hefyd i aelodau blaenorol y pwyllgor, a wnaeth gyfraniad arbennig i'r broses. Mae'r adroddiad yn gwneud cyfraniad gwerthfawr i'r ddadl sy'n arwain at gyflwyno'r Bil treftadaeth. Croesawaf y ffaith bod y Gweinidog wedi derbyn y mwyafrif helaeth o'r argymhellion.

Like other Members, I am exercised by recommendation 1 in relation to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments. I think that all the opposition parties are concerned about the proposal to merge this body with Cadw and, in doing so, I do not say that I am opposed to any change, because change may well be necessary. I think that the concern is in the way that the merger is taking place. The royal commission is an independent body, it is outside of Government, it attracts significant contributions from private individuals and it maintains a comprehensive asset register and historical documents in relation to our monuments. The concern is that, if you take that into Government, much of what makes this body unique will be lost. It seems to many Members here that, if you are to merge this body with Cadw, it is best done outside of Government, as opposed to bringing it into Government. We believe that bringing it into Government in this way will mean that many of the things that make this body unique will be lost. That is why I think that many of us are expressing concerns about that, and why the majority of the 83 responses to the committee's consultation on this report made similar points. Therefore, I hope that the Minister will consider that point and look at how this merger is to go ahead.

Fel Aelodau eraill, rwy'n pryderu am argymhelliad 1 sy'n cyfeirio at Gomisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru. Credaf fod pob un o'r gwrthbleidiau yn pryderu am y cynnig i uno'r corff hwn â Cadw ac, wrth wneud hynny, nid wyf yn dweud fy mod yn gwrthwynebu unrhyw newid, gan ei bod yn bosibl iawn fod angen newid. Mae a wnelo'r pryder â'r ffordd y caiff y trefniadau uno eu rhoi ar waith. Mae'r Comisiwn Brenhinol yn gorff annibynnol; nid yw'n rhan o'r Llywodraeth; caiff gyfraniadau sylweddol gan unigolion preifat ac mae'n cadw cofrestr asedau gynhwysfawr a dogfennau hanesyddol mewn perthynas â'n henebion. Y pryder yw y caiff rhan helaeth o nodweddion unigryw'r corff hwn ei cholli os daw'n rhan o'r Llywodraeth. Mae sawl Aelod yma o'r farn os caiff y corff hwn ei uno gyda Cadw, y dylid gwneud hynny y tu allan i'r Llywodraeth, yn hytrach na'i gynnwys fel rhan o'r Llywodraeth. Credwn y byddai ei gynnwys fel rhan o'r Llywodraeth yn y fath fodd yn golygu y caiff llawer o nodweddion unigryw'r corff hwn eu colli. Dyna pam y credaf fod llawer ohonom yn mynegi pryderon am hynny, a pham bod y rhan fwyaf o'r 83 o ymatebion a gafwyd i ymgynghoriad y pwyllgor ar yr adroddiad hwn yn gwneud pwyntiau tebyg. Felly, gobeithio y gwnaiff y Gweinidog ystyried y pwynt hwnnw ac edrych ar sut i roi'r trefniadau uno hyn ar waith.

The other issue that I wanted to raise—which has not really been touched upon, although I believe it to be very important—is how the listing system works. We have raised, a number of times in this Chamber—during questions, in particular—specific examples of how the listing system has effectively ossified ruined buildings and left them to stand and fall down until someone or something ends up burning them down. Libanus chapel, not far from where I live, is a good example of that—a building that, for 10 years, stood empty. I made many representations to the local authority to do something about this building and to try to force the owners to do something about it. It was reluctant to do so because of the potential that the cost might fall on the local authority if the owner defaulted, or if it had to do the work in default. One Friday or Saturday night, the building burned, and we are now left with what is, effectively, a ruin on a major road into Swansea, and we now have to find ways of dealing with it. The ruin is still listed, and that is a barrier to further work being carried out on it. That is not the only example of how the listing system has effectively ossified empty buildings until they deteriorate.

Y mater arall roeddwn am ei godi—na thrafodwyd mewn gwirionedd, er ei fod yn bwysig iawn yn fy marn i—yw sut y mae'r system restru yn gweithio. Rydym wedi cyfeirio at enghreifftiau penodol yn y Siambr hon sawl gwaith—yn ystod cwestiynau, yn arbennig—o'r ffordd y mae'r system restru, i bob pwrpas, wedi asgwrneiddio adeiladau adfeiliedig ac wedi'u gadael i sefyll a syrthio hyd nes y bydd rhywun neu rywbeth yn y pen draw yn eu llosgi. Mae capel Libanws, nid nepell o'm cartref, yn enghraifft dda o hynny—adeilad a safodd yn wag am 10 mlynedd. Dywedais sawl gwaith wrth yr awdurdod lleol y dylid gweithredu mewn perthynas â'r adeilad hwn a cheisio gorfodi'r perchenogion i wneud rhywbeth amdano. Roedd yn amharod i wneud hynny oherwydd y pryder y gallai'r awdurdod lleol fod yn gyfrifol am dalu'r gost pe bai'r perchennog yn methu, neu pe bai'n rhaid iddo ymgymryd â'r gwaith yn lle'r perchennog. Un nos Wener neu nos Sadwrn, llosgwyd yr adeilad, a bellach, saif adfail, i bob pwrpas, ar un o'r prif ffyrdd i mewn i Abertawe, a rhaid inni yn awr ddod o hyd i ffyrdd o ymdrin â hynny. Mae'r adfail yn rhestredig o hyd, ac mae hynny'n atal gwaith pellach rhag mynd rhagddo. Nid dyna'r unig enghraifft o'r ffordd y mae'r system restru wedi asgwrneiddio adeiladau gwag tan iddynt ddirywio.

Ken Skates made the point very well that the challenge with decreasing resources is how we use the listing system and the powers that we have to try to protect our listed environment, both built and natural, making sure that it does not fall apart until it is lost altogether. That means that we have to look at local authorities being protected from effectively having to pick up the bill when individuals fail in their duties, and at ways of forcing owners to deal with these particular problems. Perhaps there could be some flexibility in the listing system to enable changes to buildings so that they can be brought back into use.

Nododd Ken Skates yn huawdl mai'r her o ystyried adnoddau prin yw sut y defnyddiwn y system rhestru a'r pwerau sydd gennym i geisio diogelu ein hamgylchedd rhestredig, yr elfennau adeiledig a naturiol, gan sicrhau nad yw'n dirywio hyd nes y caiff ei golli'n llwyr. Mae hynny'n golygu bod yn rhaid inni ystyried sut y gellir amddiffyn awdurdodau lleol rhag gorfod talu'r gost pan fydd unigolion yn methu â chyflawni eu dyletswyddau, a sut y gellir gorfodi perchenogion i ymdrin â'r problemau penodol hyn. Efallai y gellid cynnwys rhywfaint o hyblygrwydd yn y system restru er mwyn galluogi newidiadau i adeiladau er mwyn gallu ailddechrau eu defnyddio.

Sometimes, the listing system can be very inflexible. I remember a particular example in Swansea around the Patti pavilion, which was renovated as part of 'Challenge Anneka'. Once the renovation was completed, Cadw challenged two aspects of it: the disabled access that had been put in, and the fact that the colour of the roof had been changed from red to green, ignoring the fact that the original roof was actually glass. So, you have to wonder. There was also another example in Swansea of Cadw challenging the disabled access to a listed building. It seems to me that we must have some flexibility in the system to enable owners to bring these buildings back in to use and make good use of them. When the Minister comes to look at a heritage Bill—I know that it is not an easy ask—we should try to find ways of doing that.

Weithiau, gall y system restru fod yn anhyblyg iawn. Cofiaf enghraifft benodol yn Abertawe mewn perthynas â phafiliwn Patti, a adnewyddwyd fel rhan o 'Challenge Anneka'. Ar ôl cwblhau'r gwaith adnewyddu, heriodd Cadw ddwy agwedd arno: y mynediad i bobl anabl a godwyd, a'r ffaith bod lliw'r to wedi newid o goch i wyrdd, gan anwybyddu'r ffaith mai gwydr oedd y to gwreiddiol. Felly, rhaid ichi feddwl. Cafwyd enghraifft arall hefyd yn Abertawe lle heriodd Cadw y mynediad i bobl anabl mewn adeilad rhestredig. Ymddengys imi fod yn rhaid inni gael rhywfaint o hyblygrwydd yn y system er mwyn galluogi perchenogion i adfer yr adeiladau hyn a gwneud defnydd da ohonynt. Pan fydd y Gweinidog yn ystyried y Bil treftadaeth—gwn nad yw'n dasg hawdd—dylem geisio dod o hyd i ffyrdd o wneud hynny.

16:09

Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

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I congratulate Peter Black on managing to get 'Challenge Anneka' into an Assembly debate. It is the first time that I have heard that being mentioned in a long time.

Hoffwn longyfarch Peter Black ar lwyddo i gynnwys 'Challenge Anneka' mewn dadl yn y Cynulliad. Dyma'r tro cyntaf imi glywed sôn am y rhaglen ers amser maith.

I also welcome the work of the committee and Ann Jones for the work that has been done. It is a very interesting report. Picking up on some of the comments that Peter Black just made regarding the listing system, I agree that something needs to be done. I must declare an interest in that I live in a listed house—a grade II listed building. I think that the listing system and the different grades are a great idea, in principle, but it would help—going back to Christine Chapman's comments—if there was clarification in the system. It would help people, when they bought a listed building, if they knew exactly what the responsibilities were.

Croesawaf innau hefyd waith y pwyllgor ac Ann Jones am y gwaith a wnaed. Mae'n adroddiad diddorol iawn. Gan ymhelaethu ar rai o'r sylwadau y mae Peter Black newydd eu gwneud mewn perthynas â'r system restru, cytunaf fod angen gwneud rhywbeth. Rhaid imi ddatgan buddiant yn yr ystyr fy mod yn byw mewn tŷ rhestredig—adeilad rhestredig gradd II. Credaf fod y system restru a'r gwahanol raddau yn syniad ardderchog, mewn egwyddor, ond byddai o gymorth—gan ddychwelyd at sylwadau Christine Chapman—pe bai eglurder ynglŷn â'r system. Byddai'n helpu pobl, wrth iddynt brynu adeilad rhestredig, pe baent yn gwybod yn union beth yw'r cyfrifoldebau.

There is also a problem in the great variation between officers within local authorities or from council to council. When the Welsh Government comes to look at how we preserve our heritage in the future Bill, it could, perhaps, look at greater consistency. I do not think that there has ever been common guidance. Some planning department officials think that, if you are extending a listed building, you should keep in with the original character, while others think that you should do something completely different so that you are not vandalising the original building. All those things should be addressed.

Ceir problem hefyd o ran yr amrywiad mawr rhwng swyddogion o fewn awdurdodau lleol neu rhwng cynghorau. Pan fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystyried sut y gallwn warchod ein treftadaeth yn y Bil arfaethedig, efallai y gallai ystyried gwell cysondeb. Ni chredaf fod canllawiau cyffredin erioed. Cred swyddogion rhai adrannau cynllunio, os ydych yn gwneud estyniad i adeilad rhestredig, y dylech sicrhau ei fod yn cydweddu â'r cymeriad gwreiddiol, ond cred eraill y dylech wneud rhywbeth cwbl wahanol er mwyn osgoi fandaleiddio'r adeilad gwreiddiol. Dylid ymdrin â'r holl bethau hynny.

Lindsay Whittle mentioned issues with Cadw. I quite agree that something needs to be done to improve the way that Cadw operates. Only last year, I was involved in trying to get attention for the plight of the recently discovered Monmouth long house, which was discovered as part of a housing development. It was very difficult to get any speed on the issue, to get protection for the site. You can imagine that, when undertaking a housing development, developers really do not have much time. In many ways, Cadw does a fantastic job, but I am not entirely sure that it is the best vehicle for archaeological discoveries. We do not have them every day, but when these discoveries are made, we need speed of movement in identifying what they are and protecting them. In the case of the Monmouth long house, it was only because of the work of Monmouth Archaeology, a local amateur group, that detailed records were made at all.

Soniodd Lindsay Whittle am broblemau gyda Cadw. Cytunaf yn llwyr fod angen gwneud rhywbeth i wella'r ffordd y mae Cadw yn gweithredu. Y llynedd, bûm yn rhan o'r ymgyrch i ddenu sylw at sefyllfa druenus tŷ hir yn Nhrefynwy a ddarganfuwyd yn ddiweddar, y daethpwyd ar ei draws wrth godi datblygiad tai. Roedd yn anodd iawn gweithredu'n gyflym i sicrhau y câi'r safle ei ddiogelu. Yn amlwg, wrth godi datblygiad tai, nid oes gan ddatblygwyr lawer o amser. Mewn sawl ffordd, mae Cadw yn gwneud gwaith ardderchog, ond nid wyf yn gwbl siŵr mai dyma'r ffordd orau o ymdrin â darganfyddiadau archeolegol. Nid yw'n rhywbeth sy'n digwydd bob dydd, ond pan geir darganfyddiadau, mae angen gallu mynd ati'n gyflym i nodi beth yw'r darganfyddiadau hynny a'u diogelu. Yn achos tŷ hir Trefynwy, dim ond drwy waith Monmouth Archaeology, grŵp amatur lleol, y gwnaed cofnodion manwl o gwbl.

In the second part of my comments, Deputy Presiding Officer, I will turn to something that has not yet been mentioned in this debate, namely the role of our waterways as part of the historic environment. Waterways are often forgotten, but if you look at the economic output of our waterways, that should not be the case. We have had a historic year for Welsh waterways—canals and rivers. Glandŵr Cymru was set up—British Waterways has now been divided up—and given charitable status. While waterways are not necessarily devolved, the tourism potential should be harnessed, and tourism clearly is a devolved area. If you look at what happened in Scotland, the regeneration of the central belt was a catalyst for £340 million of inward investment. Over 5,000 jobs were created, along with a great deal of community confidence. I know that Wales is different to Scotland, but we are already making £34 million in spend from visitors coming in to see our canals. I think that that could be harnessed in the future, and the establishment of Glandŵr Cymru is a step towards doing that.

Yn ail ran fy sylwadau, Ddirprwy Lywydd, trof at rywbeth nas crybwyllwyd eto yn y ddadl hon, sef rôl ein dyfrffyrdd fel rhan o'r amgylchedd hanesyddol. Caiff dyfrffyrdd eu hanghofio'n aml, ond os edrychwch ar allbwn economaidd ein dyfrffyrdd, ni ddylid gwneud hynny. Bu'n flwyddyn hanesyddol i ddyfrffyrdd yng Nghymru—camlesi ac afonydd. Sefydlwyd Glandŵr Cymru—mae Dyfrffyrdd Prydain wedi'i rannu bellach—a rhoddwyd statws elusennol iddo. Er nad yw'r dyfrffyrdd o reidrwydd yn fater datganoledig, dylid harneisio'r potensial o ran twristiaeth, ac mae twristiaeth yn amlwg yn faes datganoledig. Os ystyriwch y sefyllfa yn yr Alban, roedd y broses o adfywio'r canolbarth wedi ysgogi mewnfuddsoddiad gwerth £340 miliwn. Crëwyd dros 5,000 o swyddi, ynghyd â chryn dipyn o hyder cymunedol. Gwn fod Cymru yn wahanol i'r Alban, ond mae ymwelwyr sy'n dod i weld ein camlesi eisoes yn gwario £34 miliwn. Credaf y gellid harneisio hynny yn y dyfodol, ac mae sefydlu Glandŵr Cymru yn gam i'r cyfeiriad cywir.

You can have all the heritage in the world, but if it is not marketed properly, you will not achieve the potential from it. If you look at how our canals are marketed, groups of volunteers go into schools—they are called the Canal and River Explorers—and use local volunteers to help local children understand local heritage, with the emphasis on 'local'. If you show children what is immediately around them, and get them to recognise the potential, it helps them as they get older to see heritage on the wider scale. It has to be done at that early age.

Gallai fod holl dreftadaeth y byd gennych, ond os na chaiff ei marchnata'n briodol, ni fyddwch yn cyflawni ei photensial. Os edrychwch ar y ffordd y caiff ein camlesi eu marchnata, mae grwpiau o wirfoddolwyr yn mynd i ysgolion—fe'u gelwir yn Fforwyr Camlesi ac Afonydd—ac yn defnyddio gwirfoddolwyr lleol i helpu plant lleol i ddeall treftadaeth leol, gyda'r pwyslais ar 'lleol'. Drwy ddangos yr hyn sydd o'u hamgylch i blant, a'u hannog i gydnabod y potensial, mae'n eu helpu wrth iddynt ddod yn hŷn i ystyried treftadaeth ar y raddfa ehangach. Rhaid gwneud hynny ar oedran cynnar.

Finally, I turn to a bugbear of mine. The Minister for Economy, Science and Transport is not here, but I think that we could do a lot more with heritage signage in Wales. The brown signage that we have is very outdated and looks quite bleak in some parts of Wales. I know that there is an issue of expense there, but when the signage comes to be replaced, something better could be done. Raglan castle is just up the road in my own village and it is a fantastic site, not just for Monmouthshire but for Wales, but the number of people who tell me that they do not visit it because they are not entirely sure how to reach it is really sad. I hope that the Minister responding to the debate will liaise with the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport on securing better marketing for some of the sites that we have.

Yn olaf, trof at un o'm casbethau. Nid yw Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth yma, ond credaf y gallem wneud llawer mwy o ran arwyddion treftadaeth yng Nghymru. Mae'r arwyddion brown sydd gennym yn hen ffasiwn iawn ac yn edrych yn eithaf llwm mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru. Gwn fod cost yn gysylltiedig â hynny, ond pan ddaw'n bryd gosod arwyddion newydd, gellid gwneud rhywbeth gwell. Mae castell Rhaglan i fyny'r ffordd yn fy mhentref i ac mae'n safle ardderchog, nid yn unig i sir Fynwy ond i Gymru, ond mae nifer y bobl sy'n dweud wrthyf nad ydynt yn ymweld â'r safle am nad ydynt yn gwbl siŵr sut i'w gyrraedd yn drist iawn. Gobeithio y gwnaiff y Gweinidog sy'n ymateb i'r ddadl gyd-drafod â Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth o ran sut y gellid sicrhau gwell trefniadau marchnata ar gyfer rhai o'n safleoedd.

16:14

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on the Minister for Culture and Sport, John Griffiths.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog Diwylliant a Chwaraeon, John Griffiths.

16:14

John Griffiths Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Gweinidog Diwylliant a Chwaraeon / The Minister for Culture and Sport

Diolch yn fawr, Ddirprwy Lywydd. I begin by thanking Members for their obvious commitment and passion for our heritage here in Wales. Obviously, that very much extends to the committee. I thank Christine Chapman and, indeed, Ann Jones for taking this report forward.

Diolch yn fawr, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i'r Aelodau am eu hymrwymiad a'u brwdfrydedd amlwg tuag at ein treftadaeth yma yng Nghymru. Yn amlwg, mae hynny'n sicr yn cynnwys y pwyllgor hefyd. Diolch i Christine Chapman ac, yn wir, i Ann Jones am lywio'r gwaith ar yr adroddiad hwn.

It is very important for all of us in Wales to properly value our heritage and to promote it, market it and obtain value from it to the maximum extent. That is why I am very pleased that we have much in train to ensure that that happens as a Government here in Wales. Members referred to the re-launch of the strategy—the second edition is out today—and the heritage Bill that we will take forward, which I think are chief among the pieces of work that will ensure that we properly value and use our heritage.

Mae'n bwysig iawn i bob un ohonom yng Nghymru werthfawrogi ein treftadaeth yn briodol a'i hyrwyddo, ei marchnata a sicrhau cymaint o werth â phosibl ohoni. Dyna pam fy mod yn falch iawn bod gennym lawer o gynlluniau ar y gweill fel Llywodraeth yma yng Nghymru i sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd. Cyfeiriodd yr Aelodau at y strategaeth sy'n cael ei hail-lansio—caiff yr ail argraffiad ei gyhoeddi heddiw—a'r Bil treftadaeth y byddwn yn ei roi ar waith, sy'n flaenllaw ymhlith y darnau o waith a fydd yn sicrhau ein bod yn gwerthfawrogi ac yn defnyddio ein treftadaeth yn briodol.

The value that it brings is considerable, as Members have mentioned. The economic value is very clear, as are the quality-of-life opportunities that it brings to people in Wales. The way that people have a sense of belonging and of their roots from understanding their heritage, and in relating to it in the modern day, is very powerful indeed. So, our strategy, our action plan and our Bill will seek to ensure that we give proper protection to our built heritage and to heritage generally, and that we strike the most appropriate balance in terms of flexibility, which many Members mentioned, giving specific examples of where they feel that balance and flexibility are not currently in place. We very much recognise all of those issues.

Mae'r gwerth sy'n deillio ohoni yn sylweddol, fel y crybwyllodd yr Aelodau. Mae'r gwerth economaidd yn glir iawn, felly hefyd y cyfleoedd o ran ansawdd bywyd y mae'n eu cynnig i bobl yng Nghymru. Mae'r ffordd y mae gan bobl ymdeimlad o berthyn ac o'u gwreiddiau yn sgîl deall eu treftadaeth, a chysylltu hynny â'r oes sydd ohoni, yn bwerus iawn. Felly, bydd ein strategaeth, ein cynllun gweithredu a'n Bil yn anelu at sicrhau ein bod yn rhoi diogelwch priodol i'n treftadaeth adeiledig ac i'n treftadaeth yn gyffredinol, a'n bod yn taro'r cydbwysedd mwyaf priodol o ran hyblygrwydd, y cyfeiriodd sawl Aelod ato, gan roi enghreifftiau penodol lle na cheir cydbwysedd na hyblygrwydd ar hyn o bryd, yn eu barn hwy. Rydym yn cydnabod yr holl faterion hynny'n llwyr.

It is of course important that we deal with the matter of the royal commission, which is a very important organisation. A number of Members have mentioned it and highlighted it in their contributions, and it is very much part of the committee's report. We did have a working group, as Members have mentioned, and there is a business case. That business case looks at a variety of options, and once it has been finalised, I will give it very careful consideration before deciding upon the best way forward. I would very much like to assure Members that all of their views and, indeed, the committee report and the evidence for the committee report will be fully considered. I will give way to Suzy Davies.

Wrth gwrs, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn ymdrin â'r Comisiwn Brenhinol, sy'n sefydliad pwysig iawn. Mae nifer o'r Aelodau wedi sôn amdano ac wedi tynnu sylw ato yn eu cyfraniadau, ac mae'n rhan amlwg o adroddiad y pwyllgor. Roedd gennym weithgor, fel y crybwyllodd Aelodau, ac mae bellach achos busnes. Mae'r achos busnes hwnnw yn ystyried amrywiaeth o opsiynau, ac unwaith y caiff ei gwblhau, rhoddaf ystyriaeth ofalus iawn iddo cyn penderfynu ar y ffordd orau ymlaen. Hoffwn yn fawr iawn sicrhau'r Aelodau y caiff eu holl safbwyntiau ac, yn wir, adroddiad y pwyllgor a'r dystiolaeth ar gyfer adroddiad y pwyllgor eu hystyried yn llawn. Ildiaf i Suzy Davies.

16:17 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you very much, Minister, for taking this intervention. Can you just clarify something? You talk about the business case for the commission; are you looking at only one option, or are you looking at more than one?

Diolch yn fawr iawn, Weinidog, am dderbyn yr ymyriad hwn. A fyddech cystal ag egluro rhywbeth? Cyfeiriwch at yr achos busnes ar gyfer y Comisiwn; ai dim ond un opsiwn rydych yn ei ystyried, neu a ydych yn ystyried mwy nag un?

16:17 **John Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

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There are a number of options addressed in the business case, and I think that that is entirely right. I am happy to give Members reassurance on that point.

Ymdrinnir â nifer o opsiynau yn yr achos busnes, a chredaf fod hynny'n gwbl briodol. Rwy'n fwy na pharod i roi tawelwch meddwl i Aelodau ar hynny.

I was very pleased to visit the royal commission just last week to meet those who are providing the service at first hand and discuss the operation of the royal commission and many of the issues involved. That was very informative for me.

Roedd yn bleser mawr gennyf ymweld â'r Comisiwn Brenhinol yr wythnos diwethaf i gwrdd â'r rheini sy'n darparu'r gwasanaeth yn uniongyrchol ac i drafod y ffordd y mae'r Comisiwn Brenhinol yn gweithredu a llawer o'r problemau sy'n gysylltiedig â hynny. Roedd yn ymweliad addysgiadol iawn imi.

With some of the other matters that Members mentioned, they are very much the province of the strategy, the action plan and the Bill, and I very much look forward to the consultation over the summer on that heritage Bill. I have full confidence that Members will want to engage with that as fully as possible, and so, of course, will a variety of organisations across Wales. That will deal with all of the issues that we have mentioned today, including that crucial balance of how we can best protect heritage in Wales, looking at the issues of ownership rights and flexibility for necessary works that will help to preserve and enhance the heritage, while at the same time giving confidence that we will provide all the protection that should be in place and that communities and organisations across Wales rightly expect. There is a very good debate to be had as to how we best strike that balance, and Members have touched on that today. There are many issues involved, and we will want to fully explore them.

Gyda rhai o'r materion eraill a grybwyllwyd gan yr Aelodau, maent yn berthnasol iawn i'r strategaeth, y cynllun gweithredu a'r Bil, ac edrychaf ymlaen yn fawr iawn at yr ymgynghoriad dros yr haf ar y Bil treftadaeth hwnnw. Rwy'n gwbl hyderus y bydd yr Aelodau am gymryd rhan mor llawn â phosibl yn y broses honno, felly hefyd, wrth gwrs, amrywiaeth o sefydliadau ledled Cymru. Bydd yr ymgynghoriad yn ymdrin â'r holl faterion y cyfeiriwyd atynt heddiw, gan gynnwys y cydbwysedd hollbwysig hwnnw o ran y ffordd orau o ddiogelu treftadaeth yng Nghymru, gan ystyried materion o ran hawliau perchenogaeth a hyblygrwydd ar gyfer gwaith angenrheidiol a fydd yn helpu i ddiogelu a gwella'r dreftadaeth, gan ennyn hyder ar yr un pryd y byddwn yn darparu'r holl ddiogelwch a ddylai fod ar waith ac y mae gan gymunedau a sefydliadau ledled Cymru yr hawl i'w ddisgwyl. Mae dadl dda iawn yn yr arfaeth ynghylch y ffordd orau o sicrhau'r cydbwysedd hwnnw, ac mae Aelodau wedi sôn am hynny i raddau heddiw. Mae llawer o faterion dan sylw, a byddwn am eu hystyried yn llawn.

I would also say that the issues of collaboration and joining up across a variety of organisations, and supporting all of the organisations—the community groups right across Wales—that have that passion for our heritage, are crucial to us. We will want to address that through the strategy, the action plan and the wider engagement and effort that we will take forward. Members have mentioned a variety of issues, such as the Brymbo iron works up in north Wales, and some of our ancient trees, such as the ancient oak, which sadly collapsed recently. Also, there were the issues that Nick Ramsay mentioned in terms of a longhouse on his patch, as it were. Those are just a few of a large number of heritage issues right across Wales that community groups and volunteers feel very passionately about. We will want to build the support that they have and make that a key factor of our strategy as we move forward.

Hoffwn ddatgan hefyd fod sicrhau cydweithrediad a chydgysylltiad rhwng amrywiaeth o sefydliadau, a chefnogi pob un o'r sefydliadau—y grwpiau cymunedol ymhob cwr o Gymru—sy'n frwd ynghylch ein treftadaeth, yn hanfodol inni. Byddwn am ymdrin â hynny drwy'r strategaeth, y cynllun gweithredu a'r gwaith ymgysylltu a'r ymdrechion ehangach a fydd yn eu rhoi ar waith. Soniodd Aelodau am amrywiaeth o faterion, megis gwaith haearn Brymbo yn y gogledd, a rhai o'n coed hynafol, fel y dderwen hynafol, a gwympodd yn anffodus yn ddiweddar. Hefyd, roedd y materion y cyfeiriodd Nick Ramsay atynt o ran tŷ hir yn ei ardal, fel petai. Dim ond ychydig enghreifftiau o blith nifer fawr o faterion treftadaeth ledled Cymru y mae grwpiau cymunedol a gwirfoddolwyr yn teimlo'n gryf yn eu cylch yw'r enghreifftiau hyn. Byddwn am feithrin y gefnogaeth sydd ganddynt a sicrhau bod hynny'n ffactor allweddol yn ein strategaeth wrth inni symud ymlaen.

I very much welcome the emphasis on waterways that Nick Ramsay mentioned. I was at Goytre Wharf in Monmouthshire recently, meeting with Glandŵr Cymru and a range of other partners. We saw local schoolchildren interpreting their heritage around the canal and it was impressive to see the impact that that has. Again, that is a feature of work right across Wales.

Croesawaf yn fawr y pwyslais ar ddyfrffyrdd y soniodd Nick Ramsay amdano. Roeddwn yng Nglanfa Goetre yn sir Fynwy yn ddiweddar, yn cyfarfod â Glandŵr Cymru ac amrywiaeth o bartneriaid eraill. Gwelsom blant ysgol lleol yn dehongli eu treftadaeth yn ardal y gamlas a gwnaeth yr effaith a gaiff y gwaith hwnnw gryn argraff. Unwaith eto, mae hynny'n nodwedd o waith sy'n mynd rhagddo ledled Cymru.

In conclusion, we have a lot of work in train, as I have touched upon. In addition to that, we have the all-Wales interpretation plan, which is a European first and will encourage visitors to explore our heritage and make links between sites and stories. It is a framework to join up places right across Wales so that visitors can follow those stories between sites, no matter who owns them. Of course, it is not just visitors to Wales, but the people living here who will enjoy those opportunities also. We will have a young people's historic environment strategy, which I expect to be delivered over the next 12 months. That is an exciting development that I think all Members will want to take a keen interest in. We know that, through the heritage tourism project, we have a multimillion-pound European programme that improves interpretation and public access. This applies to many heritage sites across Wales. I saw an example at Caerau recently and I know that Denbigh castle is another prime example.

I gloi, mae gennym lawer o waith ar y gweill, fel y nodais. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae gennym gynllun dehongli Cymru gyfan, sef y cynllun cyntaf o'i fath yn Ewrop a byddwn yn annog ymwelwyr i archwilio ein treftadaeth a gwneud cysylltiadau rhwng safleoedd a straeon. Mae'n fframwaith i uno lleoedd o bob cwr o Gymru fel y gall ymwelwyr ddilyn y straeon hynny rhwng safleoedd, ni waeth pwy sy'n berchen arnynt. Wrth gwrs, nid dim ond ymwelwyr i Gymru fydd yn mwynhau'r cyfleoedd hynny, ond ei thrigolion hefyd. Byddwn yn cyflwyno strategaeth yr amgylchedd hanesyddol i bobl ifanc, y disgwyliaf iddi gael ei rhoi ar waith yn ystod y 12 mis nesaf. Mae hynny'n ddatblygiad cyffrous a fydd, mi gredaf, o ddiddordeb mawr i bob Aelod. Gwyddom, drwy'r prosiect twristiaeth dreftadaeth, fod gennym raglen Ewropeaidd gwerth miliynau o bunnoedd sy'n gwella trefniadau dehongli a mynediad i'r cyhoedd. Mae hyn yn berthnasol i sawl safle treftadaeth ledled Cymru. Gwelais enghraifft yng Nghaerau yn ddiweddar a gwn fod castell Dinbych yn enghraifft bwysig arall.

I hope that Members will work with us in the Welsh Government as we take these matters forward—crucially, on our strategy and action plan, and even more so in terms of our consultation on the heritage Bill across this summer.

Gobeithio y bydd yr Aelodau yn gweithio gyda ni yn Llywodraeth Cymru wrth inni ymdrin â'r materion hyn—yn hanfodol, o ran ein strategaeth a'n cynllun gweithredu, ac yn fwy byth o ran ein hymgynghoriad ar y Bil treftadaeth a gynhelir dros yr haf.

16:22

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Chair of the committee to reply to the debate.

Galwaf ar Gadeirydd y pwyllgor i ymateb i'r ddadl.

16:22

Christine Chapman Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I would like to thank all Members for their contributions today, and the Minister for his response. The points generally made by Members basically reinforce and strengthen the points that we made in our report, which I know will help the work of the Minister on the heritage Bill. The first thing that I wanted to mention was that a number of Members—Suzy Davies, Lindsay Whittle, Peter Black and Nick Ramsay—had concerns about the royal commission, which was a big part of the report, and wanted clarity on the way forward. Obviously, we look forward to the Minister's decision on this, and I am sure that he will take into account the fact that there were 80 responses on this. We look forward to his response and final decision.

Hoffwn ddiolch i'r holl Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau heddiw, ac i'r Gweinidog am ei ymateb. Mae'r pwyntiau a wnaed yn gyffredinol gan yr Aelodau yn y bôn yn atgyfnerthu ac yn ategu'r pwyntiau a wnaed gennym yn ein hadroddiad, a gwn y bydd hynny'n hwyluso gwaith y Gweinidog o ran y Bil treftadaeth. Y peth cyntaf roeddwn am ei grybwyll oedd bod gan nifer o Aelodau—Suzy Davies, Lindsay Whittle, Peter Black a Nick Ramsay—bryderon am y Comisiwn Brenhinol, a oedd yn rhan fawr o'r adroddiad, a'u bod am gael eglurhad ar y ffordd ymlaen. Yn amlwg, edrychwn ymlaen at benderfyniad y Gweinidog ar hyn, ac rwy'n siŵr y bydd yn ystyried y ffaith y cafwyd 80 o ymatebion ar hyn. Edrychwn ymlaen at ei ymateb a'i benderfyniad terfynol.

Lindsay Whittle made a particularly good point about the clarity needed and the possible loss of expertise. That is an important issue, and through any change we need to ensure that we have skilled people working in the heritage field, and that we retain those skills. I was also taken with the point that the Member made about the importance of industrial heritage. I know that the Minister's predecessor was very keen on this, and it should not just be about one type of heritage; I think that industrial heritage is important. You mentioned Abertridwr, and I know that all of us, in our communities, will be able to give examples of this. As you said, it is important that, in promoting this, we collaborate and work closely with, for example, local authorities.

Gwnaeth Lindsay Whittle bwynt arbennig o dda am yr eglurder sydd ei angen a'r posibilrwydd y caiff arbenigedd ei golli. Mae hynny'n fater pwysig, a thrwy unrhyw newid mae angen inni sicrhau bod gennym bobl fedrus yn gweithio ym maes treftadaeth, a'n bod yn cadw'r sgiliau hynny. Gwnaeth bwynt yr Aelod am bwysigrwydd treftadaeth ddiwydiannol argraff arnaf hefyd. Gwn fod rhagflaenydd y Gweinidog yn frwdfrydig iawn yn hyn o beth, ac ni ddylid canolbwyntio ar un math o dreftadaeth; credaf fod treftadaeth ddiwydiannol yn bwysig. Gwnaethoch sôn am Abertridwr, a gwn y bydd pob un ohonom, yn ein cymunedau, yn gallu rhoi enghreifftiau o hyn. Fel y dywedasoch, mae'n bwysig ein bod, wrth hyrwyddo hyn, yn cydweithredu ac yn gweithio'n agos ag awdurdodau lleol, er enghraifft.

A number of Members raised issues about listing systems—Peter Black, Nick Ramsay and Ken Skates—and, generally, the point is that the listings system should be clearer, particularly for owners and purchasers of listed buildings. Peter Black said that listed buildings should not just be left empty until they deteriorate. I think that that was an important point. Again, we have sought in the committee's recommendations to address some of the issues around the guidelines for owners. There needs to be flexibility in enforcement. Nick Ramsay made a good point that there seems to be inconsistency across local authorities and that is something that needs to be looked at.

Cododd nifer o Aelodau faterion ynghylch systemau rhestru—Peter Black, Nick Ramsay a Ken Skates—ac, yn gyffredinol, y pwynt yw y dylai'r system rhestru fod yn gliriach, yn enwedig ar gyfer perchenogion a phrynwyr adeiladau rhestredig. Dywedodd Peter Black na ddylai adeiladau rhestredig gael eu gadael yn wag hyd nes y byddant yn dirywio. Credaf fod hynny'n bwynt pwysig. Unwaith eto, fel rhan o argymhellion y pwyllgor, rydym wedi ceisio ymdrin â rhai o'r materion sy'n gysylltiedig â'r canllawiau ar gyfer perchenogion. Mae angen hyblygrwydd mewn perthynas â gorfodi. Gwnaeth Nick Ramsay bwynt da ei bod yn ymddangos nad yw awdurdodau lleol yn gweithredu mewn ffordd gyson ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth sydd angen ei ystyried.

Ken Skates talked about the challenges facing heritage areas as well as the opportunities. I agree with Ken that we need to capitalise on our smaller heritage sites—we all have them in our communities. Wales is a small country and there is so much more that we could be doing with our smaller heritage sites. As the Minister said, this is a quality-of-life issue. If all of us could identify these sites and maximise the use made of them, that would add to the pride and understanding that we have in our communities. It is particularly important for young people to know about the past and how it has affected the present. As Ken said, if we can get this right, it is a clear driver for the economy. As Ken also said, it is about ownership: it is not just about the Government; it is about all those groups as well.

Soniodd Ken Skates am yr heriau sy’n wynebu ardaloedd treftadaeth yn ogystal â’r cyfleoedd. Cytunaf â Ken fod angen inni fanteisio ar ein safleoedd treftadaeth llai—mae gan bob un ohonom safleoedd o’r fath yn ein cymunedau. Mae Cymru yn wlad fach ac mae cymaint yn fwy y gellid ei wneud gyda’n safleoedd treftadaeth llai. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, mae’n ymwneud ag ansawdd bywyd. Pe gallai pob un ohonom nodi’r safleoedd hyn a sicrhau y gwnaed y defnydd gorau ohonynt, byddai hynny’n ychwanegu at y balchder a’r ddealltwriaeth yn ein cymunedau. Mae’n bwysig iawn i bobl ifanc wybod am y gorffennol a’r ffordd y mae wedi effeithio ar y presennol. Fel y dywedodd Ken, os gallwn gael hyn yn iawn, mae’n sbardun clir i’r economi. Fel y dywedodd Ken hefyd, mae’n ymwneud â pherchenogaeth: nid dim ond mater i’r Llywodraeth ydyw; mae’n fater i’r holl grwpiau hynny hefyd.

Nick Ramsay made the point that this is about marketing. It is no good if people do not know what is on their doorstep. We need to get this right with good marketing and promotion. There have been some excellent points in this debate. On the waterways issue, I was taken with Nick Ramsay’s point on that. I understand that it is not an issue that the committee looked at, but I am sure that it will come up in future.

Nododd Nick Ramsay fod a wnelo hyn â marchnata. Nid yw’n dda i ddim os na fydd pobl yn gwybod beth sydd ar garreg eu drws. Mae angen inni gael hyn yn iawn gyda threfniadau marchnata a hyrwyddo da. Cyflwynwyd rhai pwyntiau ardderchog yn ystod y ddadl hon. O ran dyfrffyrdd, gwnaeth pwynt Nick Ramsay ar hynny argraff arnaf. Deallaf nad yw’n fater a ystyriwyd gan y pwyllgor, ond rwy’n siŵr y caiff ei drafod yn y dyfodol.

In conclusion, I thank all Members for their contributions today. The historic environment in Wales plays a central role in our culture in Wales and makes a vital contribution to our national identity. I hope that our committee report will add value to that.

I gloi, diolch i’r holl Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau heddiw. Mae’r amgylchedd hanesyddol yng Nghymru yn chwarae rhan ganolog yn ein diwylliant yng Nghymru ac yn gwneud cyfraniad hanfodol at ein hunaniaeth genedlaethol. Gobeithio y bydd adroddiad ein pwyllgor yn ychwanegu gwerth at hynny.

16:26

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The proposal is to note the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee’s report. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections. The motion is therefore agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36.

Y cynnig yw nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad. Felly derbynnir y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion agreed.

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig: Cymru o fewn y Deyrnas Unedig

Detholwyd y gwelliannau canlynol: gwelliannau 1 a 2 yn enw Aled Roberts.

Cynnig NDM5233 William Graham

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. Yn cydnabod y manteision bod Cymru yn rhan o’r Deyrnas Unedig; a

2. Yn nodi pwysigrwydd sicrhau dyfodol Cymru o fewn Teyrnas Unedig gref sy'n datblygu.

Welsh Conservatives Debate: Wales in the United Kingdom

The following amendments have been selected: amendments 1 and 2 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Motion NDM5233 William Graham

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Recognises the benefits of Wales being part of the United Kingdom; and

2. Notes the importance of ensuring the future of Wales within an evolving and strong United Kingdom.

16:27

Mark Isherwood Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

We call on the National Assembly for Wales to recognise the benefits for Wales of being part of the United Kingdom and the importance of ensuring the future of Wales within a strong and evolving United Kingdom. We support amendment 1 regarding the part 1 report by the Commission on Devolution in Wales, but will be opposing amendment 2.

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i gydnabod y manteision bod Cymru yn rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig a phwysigrwydd sicrhau dyfodol Cymru mewn Teyrnas Unedig gref sy'n datblygu. Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 1 ynghylch yr adroddiad rhan 1 gan y Comisiwn ar Ddatganoli yng Nghymru, ond byddwn yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 2.

Wales and the United Kingdom have a massively mutually beneficial relationship. The global reputation of the United Kingdom is a powerful lever in attracting jobs and investment to Wales, while Wales's continued presence in the union serves to enrich the entire UK. However, the evolution of devolution is taking us to a crossroads. One direction could take us to separation, the other to a proud and confident Wales within a more federalised United Kingdom.

Mae gan Gymru a'r Deyrnas Unedig berthynas sy'n hynod fuddiol i'r ddwy ochr. Mae enw da byd-eang y Deyrnas Unedig yn factor grymus o ran denu swyddi a buddsoddiad i Gymru, tra bod presenoldeb parhaus Cymru yn yr undeb yn fodd i gyfoethogi'r DU gyfan. Fodd bynnag, mae esblygiad datganoli yn mynd â ni at groesffordd. Gallai un cyfeiriad ein tywys at wahanu, a'r llall at Gymru falch a hyderus o fewn Teyrnas Unedig sy'n fwy ffederal.

Our cousins across the globe, from Australia to North America, are proud unionists, but they are also equally proud of their own individual state legislatures, each with unique law-making and tax-raising powers, a separation of power between legislature and Executive, and, in most cases, a bicameral system with upper and lower chambers. Except when it comes to sport, the people of Wales are proud to be both Welsh and British and support for independence remains below 10%. The people of the UK share a history, culture and experience, within which the Romano-Britons of the west played a key role.

Mae ein cefndryd ar draws y byd, o Awstralia i Ogledd America, yn undebwyr balch, ond maent yr un mor falch o'u deddfwrfeydd gwladol unigol eu hunain hefyd, pob un â phwerau deddfu a chodi trethi unigryw, gwahanu grym rhwng y ddeddfwrfa a'r Weithrediaeth, ac, yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion, system ddwy siambr gyda siambrau uchaf ac isaf. Ac eithrio ym maes chwaraeon, mae pobl Cymru yn falch o fod yn Gymry ac yn Brydeinwyr ac mae cefnogaeth i annibyniaeth yn parhau'n is na 10%. Mae pobl y DU yn rhannu hanes, diwylliant a phrofiad, y mae Romano-Frythoniaid y gorllewin wedi chwarae rhan allweddol ynddynt.

Wales within the UK shares a strong position on the international stage and a permanent membership of the United Nation's Security Council, and is represented by 270 UK embassies across the globe. The UK's single market with a shared currency, tax and regulatory regime allows Welsh businesses to trade freely in the second largest European economy and the sixth largest economy in the world. The pensions of almost 650,000 people in Wales are guaranteed by the UK welfare system and 85% of private sector employees in Wales are employed by UK-owned companies. Some 138 million journeys take place each year across the border between England and Wales. In fact, two thirds of the population of Wales live within 50 miles of that border.

Mae Cymru o fewn y DU yn rhannu sefyllfa gref ar y llwyfan rhyngwladol ac aelodaeth barhaol o Gyngor Diogelwch y Cenhedloedd Unedig, ac mae'n cael ei chynrychioli gan 270 o lysgenadaethau'r DU ar draws y byd. Mae marchnad sengl y DU gyda threfn arian cyfred, trethu a rheoleiddio a rennir yn galluogi busnesau Cymru i fasnachu'n rhydd yn ail economi fwyaf Ewrop a'r chweched economi fwyaf yn y byd. Mae pensiynau bron 650,000 o bobl yng Nghymru yn cael eu gwarantu gan system les y DU ac mae 85% o weithwyr y sector preifat yng Nghymru yn cael eu cyflogi gan gwmnïau'r DU. Mae tua 138 miliwn o deithiau yn digwydd bob blwyddyn ar draws y ffin rhwng Cymru a Lloegr. A dweud y gwir, mae dwy ran o dair o boblogaeth Cymru yn byw o fewn 50 milltir i'r ffin honno.

The Mersey Dee Alliance area, for example, shares a £17 billion economy and has highlighted the interdependence between north-east Wales and north-west England. It is the only part of the UK with a contiguous urban area divided by a national boundary. When the Assembly's Social Justice and Regeneration Committee reviewed the structure of policing back in 2005, our unanimous report noted that criminal activity does not recognise national or regional boundaries, and that cross-border partnerships must reflect operational reality.

Mae ardal Cynghrair Mersi a'r Ddyfrdwy, er enghraifft, yn rhannu economi gwerth £17 biliwn ac mae wedi tynnu sylw at y gyd-ddibyniaeth rhwng gogledd-ddwyrain Cymru a gogledd-orllewin Lloegr. Dyma'r unig ran o'r DU sydd ag ardal drefol gydgyffyrddol wedi'i rhannu gan ffin genedlaethol. Pan adolygodd Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio'r Cynulliad y strwythur plismona yn ôl yn 2005, nododd ein hadroddiad unfrydol nad yw troseddu yn cydnabod ffiniau cenedlaethol na rhanbarthol, a bod yn rhaid i bartneriaethau trawsffiniol adlewyrchu realiti gweithredol.

As I stated in May 2009, during the Welsh Conservatives' debate on cross-border issues,

Fel y dywedais ym mis Mai 2009, yn ystod dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig ar faterion trawsffiniol,

'The border between England and Wales is long and porous and, as a result, cross-border movements in health and education services are a long-established fact of life, reflecting geographic and demographic realities.'

'Mae'r ffin rhwng Cymru a Lloegr yn hir a mandyllog ac, o ganlyniad, mae symudiadau trawsffiniol mewn gwasanaethau iechyd ac addysg yn ffaith hirsefydledig, yn adlewyrchu'r realiti daearyddol a demograffig.'

I said that

'Devolution provides an opportunity for Wales to do things differently and for different approaches to be road-tested on either side of the border, but the objective must be to do things better rather than being different just for the sake of it. We must avoid at all costs a slate curtain in services between these two British nations. Our long and porous border should be a cause for celebration and co-operation, rather than an obstacle to efficiency and effectiveness.'

One of the tragedies of the Dark Ages is that so much of the history of the Britons and their intimate connection with the Britons of the west was lost. We are all Britons, Cymry, our fellow countrymen and women, Welsh or Waelisc—

Dywedais

'Mae datganoli yn gyfle i Gymru wneud pethau'n wahanol ac i ddulliau gwahanol gael eu profi y naill ochr a'r llall i'r ffin, ond rhaid anelu at y nod o wneud pethau'n well yn hytrach na bod yn wahanol er ei fwyn ei hun. Rhaid inni ar bob cyfrif osgoi llen lechi mewn gwasanaethau rhwng y ddwy genedl Brydeinig hyn. Dylai ein ffin hir a thyllog fod yn achos dathlu a chydweithredu, yn hytrach na rhwystr i effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd.'

Un o drasiedïau'r Oesoedd Tywyll yw bod cymaint o hanes y Brythoniaid a'u cysylltiad agos â Brythoniaid y gorllewin wedi mynd i ebargofiant. Rydym i gyd yn Frythoniaid, yn Gymry, ein cyd-wladwyr, Welsh neu Waelisc—

16:31

Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Will the Member not concede that, in Wales, the Dark Ages are known as the age of saints?

Oni fydd yr Aelod yn derbyn, yng Nghymru, y gelwir yr Oesoedd Tywyll yn Oes y Seintiau?

16:31

Mark Isherwood [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

I am a great fan of the saints of Wales, and I love reading about their Dark Age history and so much that has originated from them. I recognise how central a role they play in the history of the Britons of these isles.

As I said, we are all Britons, Cymry, our fellow countrymen and women, Welsh or Waelisc—the term of derision used to describe us by the invader, daring to describe us as foreigners in our own land—west to east and north to south. Our legacy and destiny was always to reclaim the lost lands, reunite the tribes of Britain and rebuild Albion as a global system of hope and justice. If we succumb to the sometimes seductive poison of those who would destroy Britain and betray the inheritance of millennia, our shared islands would at last fall beneath the shadow, betrayed and dismembered at home, emasculated and controlled overseas. We must refuse to cast aside the very principles that have become the foundational truths of our greater Britain, which so many of our best citizens have given their lives to defend.

A constituent e-mailed yesterday to say that they utterly despise separatists in Britain, who want people to prosper or suffer to a line on a sixteenth-century map; the people either side of this line are part of the same families and lead the same way of life. Abraham Lincoln was proud of his Welsh heritage and, as he said, above all and beyond all, the union must survive. As he also said, separation would be a backward step. Let what he said in the context of the United States apply to our United Kingdom. It remains the enduring duty of we Britons of the west, east, north and south to safeguard our shared sovereignty, celebrating our diversity, languages and cultures, embracing our commonality and defending our unity.

Mae gennyf ddiddordeb mawr yn seintiau Cymru, ac rwyf wrth fy modd yn darllen am eu hanes yn yr Oesoedd Tywyll a chymaint sydd wedi tarddu ohonynt. Cydnabyddaaf pa mor ganolog yw'r rôl y maent yn ei chwarae yn hanes Brythoniaid yr ynysoedd hyn.

Fel y dywedais, rydym i gyd yn Frythoniaid, yn Gymry, ein cyd-wladwyr, Welsh neu Waelisc—y term gwatwar a ddefnyddid i'n disgrifio gan y goresgynnydd, a oedd yn beiddio ein disgrifio fel estronwyr yn ein gwlad ein hunain — o'r gorllewin i'r dwyrain ac o'r gogledd i'r de. Ein hetifeddiaeth a'n tynged o'r cychwyn oedd y byddem yn adennill y tiroedd coll, ailuno llwythau Prydain ac ailadeiladu'r Ynys Wen fel system fyd-eang o obaith a chyfiawnder. Pe baem yn ildio i hud gwenwyn y rhai a fyddai'n dinistrio Prydain ac yn bradychu etifeddiaeth miloedd o flynyddoedd, byddai ein hynysoedd o'r diwedd yn mynd o dan gysgod, wedi'u bradychu ac wedi'u chwalu, wedi'u dirymu ac wedi'u rheoli o dramor. Rhaid inni wrthod bwrw o'r neilltu yr union egwyddorion sydd wedi dod yn wirioneddau sylfaenol ein Prydain fwy, y mae cymaint o'n dinasyddion gorau wedi rhoi eu bywydau i'w hamddiffyn.

Anfonodd un o'm hetholwyr e-bost ddoe yn dweud ei fod yn llwyr ddirmygu ymwahanwyr ym Mhrydain, sydd am i bobl ffynnu neu ddioddef yn ôl llinell ar fap o'r unfed ganrif ar bymtheg; mae'r bobl y naill ochr a'r llall i'r llinell hon yn rhan o'r un teuluoedd ac mae ganddynt yr un ffordd o fyw. Roed Abraham Lincoln yn ymfalchïo yn ei dreftadaeth Gymreig ac, fel y dywedodd, yn anad dim ac yn fwy na dim rhaid i'r undeb oroesi. Fel y dywedodd hefyd, byddai gwahanu yn gam yn ôl. Gadewch i'r hyn a ddywedodd yng nghyd-destun yr Unol Daleithiau fod yn berthnasol i'n Teyrnas Unedig ninnau. Mae dyletswydd oesol arnom fel Prydeinwyr yn y gorllewin, y dwyrain, y gogledd a'r de i ddiogelu ein cyd-sofraniaeth, gan ddathlu ein hamrywiaeth, ein hieithoedd a'n diwylliannau, gan groesawu ein cyffredinolrwydd ac amddiffyn ein hundod.

16:33

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have selected the two amendments to the motion and I call on Kirsty Williams to move amendments 1 and 2 tabled in the name of Aled Roberts.

Rwyf wedi dethol y ddau welliant i'r cynnig a galwaf ar Kirsty Williams i gynnig gwelliannau 1 a 2 a gyflwynwyd yn enw Aled Roberts.

Gwelliant 1—Aled Roberts

Amendment 1—Aled Roberts

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add new point at end of motion:

Yn cymeradwyo argymhellion adroddiad Rhan I y Comisiwn ar Ddatganoli yng Nghymru ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth y DU i ddwyn ymlaen deddfwriaeth o fewn y Senedd hon i roi'r cynigion hyn ar waith yn llawn.

Endorses the recommendations of the Part I report by the Commission on Devolution in Wales and calls on the UK Government to bring forward legislation within this Parliament to fully implement these proposals.

Gwelliant 2—Aled Roberts

Amendment 2—Aled Roberts

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add new point at end of motion:

Yn croesawu ymrwymiad Prif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys i chwilio am fodel newydd o ddatganoli ar gyfer Cymru gyda refferendwm ar ragor o bwerau dros drethi a benthyca.

Welcomes the commitment by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury to pursue a 'new model of devolution for Wales' with a referendum on increased powers over tax and borrowing.

16:33

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I move amendments 1 and 2 in the name of Aled Roberts.

Cynigiaf welliannau 1 a 2 yn enw Aled Roberts.

In moving these amendments, I am very much focused on point 2 of the Conservative motion, recognising that the old political structures were fundamentally shifted by the creation of a National Assembly for Wales and devolution to Scotland and Northern Ireland. Those geographical plates, so to speak, will continue to evolve and shift. We will need to respond to that, especially in the light of what the Scottish people will or will not decide to do next year in their own referendum, and of the growing calls in England, which will, I believe, only become louder, for how England can respond and how English people can have their views heard in this new political settlement in which we are living.

Wrth gynnig y gwelliannau hyn, hoffwn ganolbwyntio'n bennaf ar bwynt 2 yng nghynnig y Ceidwadwyr, gan gydnabod bod yr hen strwythurau gwleidyddol wedi cael eu newid yn sylfaenol drwy greu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a datganoli i'r Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon. Bydd yr haenau daearyddol hynny, fel petai, yn parhau i esblygu a symud. Bydd angen inni ymateb i hynny, yn enwedig yng ngoleuni'r hyn y bydd pobl yr Alban yn penderfynu ei wneud neu beidio â'i wneud y flwyddyn nesaf yn eu refferendwm eu hunain, ac yng ngoleuni'r galwadau cynyddol yn Lloegr, a fydd, fe gredaf, ond yn mynd yn fwy croch, am sut y gall Lloegr ymateb a sut y gall pobl Lloegr leisio barn yn y setliad gwleidyddol newydd yr ydym yn byw ynddo.

It has been an immense privilege to have been involved in Welsh politics at this exciting time. I believe that our next step is to work together to deliver the next move forward. Of course, all of us in the Chamber will have a different view on what the ultimate destination for Wales's political settlement will be. I very much welcome Mark Isherwood's use of the f-word earlier. It is clear to me that a federal system is our best hope for a stable, accountable and successful political future. I believe that there is a growing consensus around that view—one that I know that you, Deputy Presiding Officer, have held for a considerable time. It seems that the message is finally getting through to your party colleagues.

Bu'n fraint aruthrol i fod yn rhan o wleidyddiaeth Cymru ar yr adeg gyffrous hon. Credaf mai ein cam nesaf fydd gweithio gyda'n gilydd i gymryd y cam nesaf ymlaen. Wrth gwrs, bydd gan bob un ohonom yn y Siambr farn wahanol ar yr hyn a fydd setliad gwleidyddol Cymru yn y pen draw. Croesawaf yn fawr iawn ddefnydd Mark Isherwood o'r gair ffederal yn gynharach. Mae'n amlwg imi mai system ffederal yw ein gobaith gorau ar gyfer dyfodol gwleidyddol sefydlog, atebol a llwyddiannus. Credaf fod consensws cynyddol ynglŷn â'r farn honno— un yr ydych chi, Ddirprwy Lywydd, wedi ei harddel ers cryn amser, fe wn. Ymddengys bod y neges o'r diwedd yn cyrraedd eich cyd-Geidwadwyr.

However, the step that is immediately before us is to see the implementation of the Silk commission part 1. I hope that today we can send, once again, a very clear message to all in London about the consensus that exists in the Chamber on the implementation of that commission's report. It has been no mean feat for the members of the Silk commission to have been able to construct a report that has enjoyed the unanimous support of its members and has been able to unite all of us here, from different political traditions and with different viewpoints, as I said, on what the ultimate destination for our nation should be, with regard to the desirability, and, indeed, the necessity, of having those powers devolved to this Chamber.

Fodd bynnag, y cam nesaf o'n blaen yw gweld rhan 1 Comisiwn Silk yn cael ei rhoi ar waith. Gobeithiaf heddiw y gallwn anfon, unwaith eto, neges glir iawn i bawb yn Llundain am y consensws sy'n bodoli yn y Siambr ar weithredu adroddiad y comisiwn hwnnw. Mae wedi bod yn dipyn o gamp i aelodau comisiwn Silk lwyddo i lunio adroddiad sydd wedi cael cefnogaeth unfrydol ei aelodau ac sydd wedi llwyddo i uno pob un ohonom yma, o wahanol draddodiadau gwleidyddol a chyda gwahanol safbwyntiau, fel y dywedais, ar yr hyn a ddylai fod setliad terfynol i'n gwlad, o ran dymunoldeb, ac, yn wir, anghenraid datganoli'r pwerau hynny i'r Siambr hon.

16:36 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am grateful to the Member for giving way. Certainly, we will be supporting her amendment 1 today, which is along those lines, although it does not improve the motion enough for us to support the motion. Can she give some idea, therefore, as to why there was not a specific reference to implementing Silk part 1 in the Queen's Speech today? I think that her Government could have done a service to us all.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am ildio. Yn sicr, byddwn yn cefnogi ei gwelliant 1 heddiw, sydd ar hyd y llinellau hynny, er nad yw'n gwella'r cynnig ddigon inni ei gefnogi. A all roi rhyw syniad, felly, ynghylch pam nad oedd cyfeiriad penodol at weithredu rhan 1 Silk yn Araith y Frenhines heddiw? Credaf y gallai ei Llywodraeth fod wedi gwneud cymwynas â ni i gyd.

16:36 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It would have been impossible to have that mentioned in the Queen's Speech before we have a formal response to Silk part 1 from the UK Government. However, I am confident that the proposition of a Welsh Bill provides an opportunity at a later stage, once that announcement and response have been made, to allow us to make progress. Of course, a finance Bill could be another very appropriate way in which we could achieve what we would like to see from Silk. Indeed, some of Silk does not require legislation at all; it can be done by a simple letter from the Treasury and an intention on the part of the Treasury to move forward. So, I think that we will just have to wait a little longer. For those of us from the Liberal tradition of Welsh politics, we have been waiting an awfully long time for fiscal devolution, and I am prepared to wait a few weeks more if it means that we get the right decision coming out of the Westminster Government.

Byddai wedi bod yn amhosibl sôn am hynny yn Araith y Frenhines cyn inni gael ymateb ffurfiol i ran 1 Silk gan Lywodraeth y DU. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n hyderus y bydd y Bil i Gymru a gynigir yn rhoi cyfle yn ddiweddarach, ar ôl i'r cyhoeddiad a'r ymateb hwnnw gael eu gwneud, i'n galluogi i wneud cynnydd. Wrth gwrs, gallai Bil cyllid fod yn ffordd briodol iawn arall o gyflawni'r hyn yr hoffem ei weld gan Silk. Yn wir, nid oes angen deddfwriaeth o gwbl ar gyfer rhai agweddau ar Silk; gellir ei wneud drwy lythyr syml gan y Trysorlys a bwriad ar ran y Trysorlys i symud ymlaen. Felly, credaf y bydd yn rhaid inni aros ychydig eto. I'r rhai ohonom o draddodiad Rhyddfrydol gwleidyddiaeth Cymru, rydym wedi bod yn aros am amser hir iawn ar gyfer datganoli cyllidol, ac rwy'n barod i aros am ychydig wythnosau eto os yw'n golygu ein bod yn cael y penderfyniad cywir gan Lywodraeth San Steffan.

As I said, I hope that, if nothing else, today's debate can help us to send, once again, a clear message to all of our party colleagues in London about our desire to see Silk implemented and why that would be good for Wales, good for the Welsh economy, good for Welsh politics and good for Welsh accountability. That is what we are all agreed upon, regardless of where, ultimately, we see Wales's position within the union.

Fel y dywedais, gobeithiaf y gall y ddadl heddiw, yn anad pob dim arall, ein helpu, unwaith eto, i anfon neges glir at bob un o'n cyd-Aelodau plaid yn Llundain am ein dymuniad i weld Silk yn cael ei weithredu a pham y byddai hynny'n fuddiol i Gymru, yn fuddiol i economi Cymru, yn fuddiol i wleidyddiaeth Cymru ac yn fuddiol o ran atebolrwydd yng Nghymru. Dyna'r hyn yr ydym i gyd yn cytuno yn ei gylch, ni waeth ble yn y pen draw, rydym yn gweld safle Cymru o fewn yr undeb.

16:38

Antoinette Sandbach Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am very grateful to be able to speak in this debate. I am proud to be both British and Welsh. As Mark said, there is a shared history, a shared culture and a shared experience. We know that there are, for example, 138 million journeys across the border between England and Wales, which highlights the intrinsic links in the day-to-day lives of Welsh people in the union. About 868,000 private sector employees in Wales are employed by UK-owned companies, and Wales benefits from being part of a union and part of a trading union with the rest of the United Kingdom. You can see that in the attempts by UK Trade and Investment to encourage Welsh businesses to go out as part of UK delegations and to promote and sell Welsh products and the very best of Wales abroad.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn am gael siarad yn y ddadl hon. Rwy'n falch fy mod yn hanu o Brydain ac o Gymru. Fel y dywedodd Mark, mae gennym hanes cyffredin, diwylliant cyffredin a phrofiad cyffredin. Gwyddom, er enghraifft fod 138 miliwn o deithiau ar draws y ffin rhwng Cymru a Lloegr, sy'n tynnu sylw at y cysylltiadau cynhenid ym mywydau pobl Cymru o ddydd i ddydd yn yr undeb. Mae tua 868,000 o weithwyr y sector preifat yng Nghymru yn cael eu cyflogi gan gwmnïau'r DU, ac mae Cymru yn cael budd o fod yn rhan o undeb a rhan o undeb masnachu gyda gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig. Gallwch weld hynny yn yr ymdrechion gan Masnach a Buddsoddi'r DU i annog busnesau o Gymru i fod yn rhan o ddirprwyaethau'r DU ac i hyrwyddo a gwerthu cynnyrch o Gymru a'r gorau a gynigir gan Gymru dramor.

There have been some notable people—I heard Simon Thomas talk about Aneurin Bevan—and there has been a great benefit to the UK from Welsh people who have stamped their mark on the UK. I remember my history lessons, although they were rather a long time ago, and, with regard to the impact of people such as David Lloyd George, Aneurin Bevan, and, more recently, Sir Terry Matthews, there is a huge benefit to Wales from being part of the UK, but also a huge benefit to the UK of having Wales as part of the union.

Bu rhai pobl nodedig—clywais Simon Thomas yn sôn am Aneurin Bevan—a fu o fudd mawr i'r DU o bobl o Gymru sydd wedi gadael eu marc ar y DU. Cofiaf fy ngwersi hanes, er eu bod yn amser eithaf maith yn ôl, ac, o ran effaith pobl fel David Lloyd George, Aneurin Bevan, ac, yn fwy diweddar, Syr Terry Matthews, mae Cymru yn cael budd enfawr o fod yn rhan o'r DU, ond hefyd mae'r DU yn cael budd mawr o gael Cymru fel rhan o'r undeb.

We are helped by our cousins in England, who provide a great deal of financial support to Wales. I do not think that we should forget that they help pay for the £8.7 billion in benefits that are received and claimed in Wales. Were that benefit bill to be paid from within Wales, as it were, we would be looking at a huge deficit, because the income tax that goes into the rest of the UK from Wales is just under £5 billion. So, there is a huge financial benefit to Wales from being part of the union. As Kirsty Williams said, it is going to be very interesting to see how that will develop. I think we should be very slow to criticise our English cousins for their generosity, and they are generous towards Wales.

Rydym yn cael eu helpu gan ein cefndryd yn Lloegr, sy'n rhoi cryn dipyn o gymorth ariannol i Gymru. Ni chredaf y dylem anghofio eu bod yn helpu i dalu am y £8.7 biliwn mewn budd-daliadau sy'n cael eu derbyn a'u hawlio yng Nghymru. Pe bai'r bil budd-daliadau hwnnw yn cael ei dalu yng Nghymru, fel petai, byddem yn edrych ar ddiffyg enfawr, gan fod y dreth incwm sy'n mynd i weddill y DU o Gymru yn werth ychydig o dan £5 biliwn. Felly, mae Cymru yn cael mantais ariannol enfawr o fod yn rhan o'r undeb. Fel y dywedodd Kirsty Williams, bydd yn ddiddorol iawn gweld sut y bydd hynny'n datblygu. Credaf y dylem bwyllo cyn beirniadu ein cefndryd yn Lloegr am eu haelioni, ac maent yn hael i Gymru.

We only need look at some of the investment decisions that have been made recently by the Westminster Government, which are delivering a huge amount of infrastructure development in Wales, including electrification of railway lines in south Wales. I am pushing for it to do the same in north Wales, and hope it will do so. I want to see those links strengthened. It is clear, if you live in north Wales, and from my experiences of being here in south Wales, that there are considerable east-west links. Those links should be celebrated and strengthened. I want to see that approach within the UK. I will not mention the f-word, because I am not certain that I agree with that.

Dim ond edrych ar rai o'r penderfyniadau buddsoddi a wnaethpwyd yn ddiweddar gan Lywodraeth San Steffan sydd angen ei wneud. Maent yn sicrhau llawer iawn o ddatblygiadau seilwaith yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys trydaneiddio'r rheilffyrdd yn ne Cymru. Rwy'n pwyso am iddi wneud yr un peth yn y gogledd, a gobeithiaf y bydd yn gwneud hynny. Rwyf am weld y cysylltiadau hynny'n cryfhau. Mae'n amlwg, os ydych yn byw yn y gogledd, ac am fy mhrofiadau innau o fod yma yn y de, bod cysylltiadau sylweddol rhwng y dwyrain a'r gorllewin. Dylai'r cysylltiadau hynny gael eu dathlu a'u cryfhau. Rwyf am weld yr agwedd honno o fewn y DU. Ni chyfeiriaf at y gair ffederal, gan nad wyf yn siŵr fy mod yn cytuno â hynny.

16:42

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

It is just a matter of time.

Dim ond mater o amser ydyw.

16:42 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Well, it is an evolving process. There is no doubt that the Welsh Conservatives, as a party, have evolved with devolution and with this place. There is a relationship with the rest of the UK that, as a party, we respect and support and we see the huge benefits that there are to Wales from being part of the UK and this debate has been tabled to celebrate them.

Wel, mae'n broses sy'n datblygu. Nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth nad yw'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig, fel plaid, wedi datblygu ochr yn ochr â datganoli yn y lle hwn. Mae perthynas â gweddill y DU, yr ydym ni, fel plaid, yn ei pharchu ac yn ei chefnogi, a gwelwn y manteision enfawr i Gymru sy'n deillio o fod yn rhan o'r DU ac mae'r ddadl hon wedi cael ei chyflwyno i'w dathlu.

16:42 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I speak as someone who is a committed devolutionist, but who is also committed to keeping the United Kingdom. I believe that we really are better together. The most important thing that can occur to strengthen both of these is for the Welsh devolution settlement to move to a reserved-powers model. That will set out what is devolved and, crucially, what is to be fundamentally part of what Westminster should be responsible for. We have a situation at the moment where we have piecemeal devolution. While I favour the Northern Ireland model, I know that others support different models. The clarity of the reserved-powers model, which clearly sets out what is held centrally, ensures that there are no problems over jurisdiction, and, crucially from a British unionist point of view, identifies what is Westminster's responsibility.

Siaradaf fel rhywun sy'n ddatganolwr ymroddedig, ond sydd hefyd yn ymrwymedig i barhad y Deyrnas Unedig. Credaf ein bod yn wir yn well gyda'n gilydd. Y peth pwysicaf a all ddigwydd i gryfhau'r ddau beth hyn yw bod setliad datganoli Cymru yn symud i fodel pwerau a gadwyd yn ôl. Bydd hwnnw yn nodi'r hyn sydd wedi'i ddatganoli ac, yn hollbwysig, yr hyn sydd yn ei hanfod yn rhan o'r hyn y dylai San Steffan fod yn gyfrifol amdano. Rydym yn wynebu sefyllfa ar hyn o bryd lle mae gennym ddatganoli tameidiog. Er fy mod yn ffafrio model Gogledd Iwerddon, gwn fod eraill yn cefnogi gwahanol fodelau. Mae eglurder y model pwerau a gadwyd yn ôl, sy'n nodi'n glir y pwerau a gedwir yn ganolog, yn sicrhau nad oes unrhyw broblemau dros awdurdodaeth, ac, yn hollbwysig, o safbwynt unoliaethol Prydeinig, yn nodi'r hyn y mae San Steffan yn gyfrifol amdano.

I believe strongly that Wales should remain an integral part of the United Kingdom. It gives us huge advantages. It means easy access to larger markets and, as has been pointed out by other speakers, in north-east Wales there is an awful lot of flow between Deeside and the Greater Manchester and Liverpool conurbations, and between Wrexham and Chester, which almost coalesce. We benefit from an integrated transport system and a unified tax and social security system, which enables transfers from richer to poorer areas and which, as Antoinette Sandbach has pointed out, we in Wales have benefitted from. We also benefit from recognised educational standards, an integrated labour market, a common currency and a common basic legal framework, albeit with increasing diversity across the nations.

Credaf yn gryf y dylai Cymru barhau i fod yn rhan annatod o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Mae'n rhoi manteision enfawr inni. Mae'n golygu mynediad hawdd at farchnadoedd mwy ac, fel y nododd siaradwyr eraill, yn y gogledd-ddwyrain, mae llif mawr rhwng Glannau Dyfrdwy a Manceinion Fwyaf a chytrefi Lerpwl, a rhwng Wrecsam a Chaer, sydd bron yn cyfuno. Rydym yn elwa o system drafnidiaeth integredig a system dreth a nawdd cymdeithasol unedig, sy'n galluogi trosglwyddo arian o'r ardaloedd cyfoethocaf i'r ardaloedd tlotaf, rhywbeth, fel y nododd Antoinette Sandbach, yr ydym ni yng Nghymru wedi elwa ohono. Rydym hefyd yn elwa o safonau addysgol cydnabyddedig, marchnad lafur integredig, arian cyfred cyffredin a fframwaith cyfreithiol sylfaenol cyffredin, er bod amrywiaeth cynyddol rhwng y gwledydd.

Welsh Labour has a strong commitment to the UK social union, which pools the costs, benefits and risks of taxation and social welfare across the UK. This is a critical underpinning to our shared British identity and citizenship. Breaking this link would be detrimental to all the people of Wales, economically, culturally, and in terms of our place in the world, and would carry huge risks for our ambition to build a prosperous future for all.

Mae gan Lafur Cymru ymrwymiad cryf i undeb cymdeithasol y DU, sy'n cyfuno costau, buddiannau a risgiau trethiant a lles cymdeithasol ledled y DU. Mae hyn yn sylfaen hanfodol i'n hunaniaeth a'n dinasyddiaeth Brydeinig gyffredin. Byddai torri'r cyswllt hwn yn niweidiol i holl bobl Cymru, yn economaidd, yn ddiwylliannol, ac o ran ein lle yn y byd, a byddai'n dwyn risgiau mawr i'n huchelgais i greu dyfodol llewyrchus i bawb.

I remember Plaid Cymru, a few years ago, arguing for Wales to be in the United Nations as Cymru, between Cuba and Cyprus. Cyprus is an example of the weakness of a small country. While the larger European countries of Spain and Greece were bailed out, in Cyprus's case, individual savers were made to pay. It is a small country and the haircut was taken by individuals. This exemplifies how larger small countries are treated.

Cofiaf Blaid Cymru, ychydig o flynyddoedd yn ôl, yn dadlau o blaid aelodaeth Cymru o'r Cenhedloedd Unedig, rhwng Ciwba a Chyprus. Mae Cyprus yn enghraifft o wendid gwlad fach. Er i wledydd Ewropeaidd mwy o faint Sbaen a Gwlad Groeg gael eu hachub, yn achos Cyprus, gorfu i gynilwyr unigol dalu. Gwlad fach ydyw ac unigolion fu'n rhaid talu. Mae hyn yn dangos sut mae gwledydd bach mwy o faint yn cael eu trin.

While I believe that we need to reflate the Welsh economy by public expenditure in capital schemes, I do not believe that rebuilding Offa's Dyke ought to be one of them. All nations are amalgamations. Wales itself is made up of the kingdoms of Ceredigion, Gwynedd, Powys, Dyfed, Gwent and Glamorgan, and was created by the usual historical method of marriage and invasion. What I want is the best possible future for Wales, and I believe that that is as part of the United Kingdom.

Er fy mod yn credu bod angen inni ailgynnau economi Cymru drwy wariant cyhoeddus mewn cynlluniau cyfalaf, ni chredaf mai ailgodi Clawdd Offa ddylai fod un ohonynt. Mae pob gwlad wedi'i chreu drwy uno. Mae Cymru ei hun yn cynnwys teyrnasoedd Ceredigion, Gwynedd, Powys, Dyfed, Gwent a Morgannwg, a chafodd ei chreu drwy'r dull hanesyddol arferol o briodas a goresgyniad. Yr hyn a ddymunaf yw'r dyfodol gorau posibl i Gymru, a chredaf mai drwy fod yn rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig fyddai hynny.

Returning to Silk, it is important that Silk part 1 is implemented, but why cannot the Conservative-Liberal Democrat Government send that letter to the Welsh Government saying, 'We will allow any borrowing that you do under the rules set up for the old Welsh Development Agency not to count against your capital allocation'. One letter is all that is needed, and borrowing powers are in Wales. An awful lot of our problems could then be addressed, and we could do more to reflate the Welsh economy just by that one letter. I urge those of you who have influence over the Conservative-Liberal Democrat Government to make that action as soon as possible. There has been unanimity regarding implementing Silk part 1, which I am glad to see. So, I hope to see it being implemented.

Gan ddychwelyd at Silk, mae'n bwysig bod rhan 1 Silk yn cael ei rhoi ar waith, ond pam na all Llywodraeth y Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol anfon y llythyr hwnnw at Lywodraeth Cymru yn dweud, 'Byddwn yn caniatáu unrhyw fenthyca a wnewch o dan y rheolau a sefydlwyd ar gyfer yr hen Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru na fydd yn cael ei gyfrif yn erbyn eich dyraniad cyfalaf'. Dim ond un llythyr sydd ei angen, a bydd pwerau benthyca yng Nghymru. Yna gellid mynd i'r afael â llawer iawn o'n problemau, a gallem wneud mwy i ailgynnau economi Cymru drwy'r llythyr hwnnw yn unig. Rwy'n annog y rhai ohonoch sydd â dylanwad dros Lywodraeth y Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol i gymryd y cam hwnnw cyn gynted ag y bo modd. Bu unfrydedd ynghylch gweithredu rhan 1 Silk, ac rwy'n falch o'i weld. Felly, gobeithiaf ei weld yn cael ei weithredu.

Finally, I hope that the Conservatives will publicly support the reserved-powers model for the clarity and strength that it brings to the union. It is for another day for us to argue what additional powers should be devolved, but getting that clarity regarding reserved powers is important. I urge the Conservatives to come out in support of that—it is as important for the union as much as it is for devolution.

Yn olaf, gobeithiaf y bydd y Ceidwadwyr yn cefnogi model pwerau a gadwyd yn ôl yn gyhoeddus oherwydd yr eglurder a'r cadernid a ddaw yn ei sgil i'r undeb. Mater i ddiwrnod arall yw inni drafod pa bwerau ychwanegol y dylid eu datganoli, ond mae sicrhau'r eglurder hwnnw ynghylch pwerau a gadwyd yn ôl yn bwysig. Rwy'n erfyn ar y Ceidwadwyr i fynegi eu cefnogaeth i hynny—mae'r un mor bwysig i'r undeb ag ydyw i ddatganoli.

16:47

Mohammad Asghar Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am grateful for the opportunity to speak this afternoon on the benefits to Wales of being part of the United Kingdom. I am proud to be British and Welsh, like my friend Antoinette Sandbach, and I am a strong believer in Wales being part of the United Kingdom. No political party and no side of the debate on Wales's constitutional future can claim a monopoly on patriotism. We all share the wish to create a better Wales—a Wales of freedom, opportunity and prosperity. I am confident that those aims are best achieved by Wales remaining in the union.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y cyfle i siarad y prynhawn yma ar y manteision bod Cymru yn rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Rwy'n falch o hanu o Brydain a Chymru, fel fy nghyfaill Antoinette Sandbach, ac rwy'n gredwr mawr y dylai Cymru fod yn rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Ni all yr un blaid wleidyddol na'r un ochr yn y drafodaeth ar ddyfodol cyfansoddiadol Cymru hawlio monopoli ar wladgarwch. Rydym i gyd am greu gwell Cymru—Cymru lle ceir rhyddid, cyfle a ffyniant. Rwy'n ffyddiog mai'r ffordd orau o gyflawni'r nodau hynny yw drwy sicrhau bod Cymru yn parhau'n rhan o'r undeb.

The United Kingdom remains the second largest economy in Europe and the seventh wealthiest in the world. We have a shared currency, a common tax and regulatory regime, and a single market for businesses to trade freely across the country. Breaking Wales away from the union would create instability and uncertainty. It would leave us exposed to the risks and fluctuations of an uncertain world economy. Let us not forget that nearly 650,000 people in Wales have their pensions guaranteed by the UK welfare system. Nearly 870,000 people are employed in the private sector in Wales by UK-owned companies. The number of civil servants employed in Wales by UK Government departments is some 26,500 people. This is a great benefit of being part of the union.

Y Deyrnas Unedig yw'r economi fwyaf ond un yn Ewrop o hyd a'r seithfed economi gyfoethocaf yn y byd. Mae gennym arian cyfred, cyfundrefn dreth a rheoleiddio gyffredin, a marchnad sengl lle gall busnesau fasnachu'n rhydd ar draws y wlad. Byddai cefnu ar yr undeb yng Nghymru yn creu ansefydlogrwydd ac ansicrwydd. Byddai'n ein gadael yn agored i risgiau ac amrywiadau economi fyd-eang ansicr. Ni ddylem anghofio bod pensiynau bron 650,000 o bobl yng Nghymru yn cael eu gwarantu gan gyfundrefn les y DU. Mae bron 870,000 o bobl yn cael eu cyflogi yn y sector preifat yng Nghymru gan gwmnïau o'r DU. Cyflogir tua 26,500 o weision sifil yng Nghymru gan adrannau Llywodraeth y DU. Mae hyn yn fantais fawr o fod yn rhan o'r undeb.

What unites Wales with the rest of the United Kingdom far outweighs that which divides us. Independence is not wanted by the vast majority of the people of Wales. Indeed, the latest figure shows that only 9% of the population support independence. The global recognition and reputation of Britain is a huge asset in attracting businesses and encouraging investment to Wales. Wales benefits from the work done by UK Trade and Investment, which seeks opportunities for British companies abroad and encourages foreign investment at home.

Mae'r hyn sy'n uno Cymru â gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig yn llawer mwy na'r hyn sy'n ein rhannu. Nid yw'r mwyafrif llethol o bobl Cymru am weld annibyniaeth. Yn wir, dengys y ffigur diweddaraf mai dim ond 9% o'r boblogaeth sy'n cefnogi annibyniaeth. Mae'r gydnabyddiaeth o Brydain a'i henw da yn fyd-eang yn gaffaeliad mawr o ran denu busnesau ac annog buddsoddiad yng Nghymru. Mae Cymru yn cael budd o'r gwaith a wneir gan Masnach a Buddsoddi'r DU, sy'n chwilio am gyfleoedd i gwmnïau o Brydain dramor ac yn annog buddsoddiad o dramor yn y wlad hon.

The coalition Government at Westminster has recently announced significant investment in the Welsh transport infrastructure. Electrification of the Great Western main railway line from London to Swansea, the electrification of the Valleys lines and the proposed M4 relief road will all regenerate the Welsh economy. Good internet connectivity is vital to growth in the Welsh economy. The UK Government has invested nearly £57 million for broadband roll-out in Wales. The fact is that Wales benefits immensely from the full integration of our economy with that of the rest of the United Kingdom.

Mae'r Llywodraeth glymblaid yn San Steffan wedi cyhoeddi buddsoddiad sylweddol yn seilwaith trafnidiaeth Cymru yn ddiweddar. Bydd trydaneiddio prif linell reilffordd y Great Western o Lundain i Abertawe, trydaneiddio rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd a ffordd liniaru arfaethedig yr M4 i gyd yn adfywio economi Cymru. Mae cysylltedd da dros y rhyngrwyd yn hanfodol i dwf yn economi Cymru. Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi buddsoddi bron £57 miliwn er mwyn cyflwyno band eang yng Nghymru. Y ffaith amdani yw bod Cymru yn cael budd aruthrol o'r ffaith bod ein heconomi wedi'i hintegreiddio'n llawn â gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig.

Wales also benefits from Britain's membership of the European Union and access to the single market. Questions have been raised over whether an independent Scotland would have to apply for EU membership. The foreign Ministers of Latvia, Ireland, Spain and the Czech Republic have all stated that Scotland would have to apply for membership. This would mean Scotland accepting the euro as its currency and losing the opt-outs negotiated by British Ministers.

Mae Cymru hefyd yn cael budd o aelodaeth Prydain o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd a'r mynediad i'r farchnad sengl. Codwyd cwestiynau ynghylch a fyddai'n rhaid i'r Alban wneud cais am aelodaeth o'r UE pe bai'n annibynnol. Mae Gweinidogion tramor Latfia, Iwerddon, Sbaen a'r Weriniaeth Tsiec i gyd wedi datgan y byddai'n rhaid i'r Alban wneud cais am aelodaeth. Byddai hyn yn golygu bod yn rhaid i'r Alban dderbyn yr ewro fel ei harian cyfred a cholli'r eithriadau a gyd-drafodwyd gan Weinidogion Prydain.

My early years were shaped by the partition of India. Since partition, Pakistan and India have existed in an atmosphere of mutual suspicion, mistrust and resentment. Thousands of people have died in three wars. There is still animosity along the border and both countries are spending more money on defence than welfare. The people who say that Wales should be an independent country—what a nonsense—have not seen the other side of the coin. I want to see a strong Wales in a strong Britain. That is undoubtedly the way to create the best future for Wales in the United Kingdom.

Cafodd fy mlynyddoedd cynnar eu ffurfio gan raniad India. Ers y rhaniad, mae Pacistan ac India wedi bodoli mewn awyrgylch o ddrwgdybiaeth, diffyg ymddiriedaeth a dicter ar y ddwy ochr. Mae miloedd o bobl wedi marw mewn tri rhyfel. Mae gelyniaeth o hyd ar hyd y ffin ac mae'r ddwy wlad yn gwario mwy o arian ar amddiffyn na lles. Nid yw'r bobl sy'n dweud y dylai Cymru fod yn wlad annibynnol—am ddwli–wedi gweld ochr arall y geiniog. Rwyf am weld Cymru gref mewn Teyrnas Unedig gref. Dyna'n sicr yw'r ffordd i greu'r dyfodol gorau i Gymru yn y Deyrnas Unedig.

16:51

Simon Thomas [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I rise to oppose the motion and the sentiment that lies behind it. I note that a fortnight ago the Conservatives chose to use their hour to debate the Isle of Anglesey. Having had such great success in the local elections, where they were trounced by UKIP and did not win one councillor, they have chosen an equally ineffective motion today, because in the long term of history, this motion will also be proven to be as effective as their motion was last week. It is strange to have the foreign Minister of Latvia, a country that did not exist 20 years ago, called in aid of a politician from the Conservative benches who also called in aid the emperor of India as a way of keeping unity and opposing what will happen to the United Kingdom over the years to come. I want to take an opposing view. The United Kingdom is not working for Wales; it is not working for the regions of England either. It is not working economically, socially or democratically.

Codaf i wrthwynebu'r cynnig a'r ymdeimlad sy'n sail iddo. Nodaf bythefnos yn ôl i'r Ceidwadwyr ddewis defnyddio eu hawr i drafod Ynys Môn. Ar ôl cael cymaint o lwyddiant yn yr etholiadau lleol, lle cawsant grasfa gan UKIP a lle nad enillodd yr un sedd ar y cyngor, maent wedi dewis cyflwyno cynnig yr un mor aneffeithiol heddiw, oherwydd dros dreigl amser, bydd y cynnig hwn hefyd yr un mor effeithiol â'u cynnig yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae'n rhyfedd clywed gwleidydd o'r meinciau Ceidwadol yn cyfeirio at Weinidog tramor Latfia, sef gwlad na fodolai 20 mlynedd yn ôl, er mwyn ategu ei ddadl, a hefyd yn cyfeirio at ymerawdwr India fel ffordd o gadw undod a gwrthwynebu'r hyn a fydd digwydd i'r Deyrnas Unedig dros y blynyddoedd i ddod. Hoffwn gynnig safbwynt gwrthwynebol. Nid yw'r Deyrnas Unedig yn gweithio i Gymru; nid yw'n gweithio i ranbarthau Lloegr ychwaith. Nid yw'n gweithio'n economaidd, yn gymdeithasol nac yn ddemocrataidd.

I do not have time to address all those things, so I will start with the economy. Why is it, if the United Kingdom is such a successful political construct, that we have the highest regional inequality among all the G7 countries and the worst regional inequality in Europe? Why is it that gross value added ranges from £10,000 a year in Blaenau Gwent to £110,000 a year in parts of inner London? That is not a political construct that delivers for the working man and woman in Wales, and it is not a political construct that I will support or work for.

Nid oes gennyf amser i ymdrin â'r holl bethau hynny, felly dechreuaf gyda'r economi. Os yw'r Deyrnas Unedig yn strwythur gwleidyddol mor llwyddiannus, pam felly bod gennym yr anghydraddoldeb rhanbarthol uchaf ymhlith holl wledydd y G7 a'r anghydraddoldeb rhanbarthol gwaethaf yn Ewrop? Pam bod gwerth crynswth ychwanegol yn amrywio o £10,000 y flwyddyn ym Mlaenau Gwent i £110,000 y flwyddyn mewn rhannau o Lundain fewnol? Nid yw hynny'n strwythur gwleidyddol sy'n cyflawni dros y werin bobl yng Nghymru, ac nid yw'n strwythur gwleidyddol y byddaf yn ei gefnogi nac yn gweithio drosto.

16:53 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Clearly, for the last 13 years, we have had a Labour Government in Wales. I wonder whether or not the parts of London that you are talking about are also run by Labour.

Yn amlwg, am y 13 mlynedd diwethaf, bu Llywodraeth Lafur yng Nghymru. Tybed a yw'r rhannau o Lundain yr ydych yn sôn amdanynt hefyd yn cael eu rhedeg gan Lafur.

16:53 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Regional inequality has grown under both Conservative and Labour UK Governments, which shows that this is a structural problem, not a political party problem. If you want chapter and verse on that, it is in the 'Financial Times'. The inequality in this country—[Interruption.] The 'Financial Times' is a London newspaper, not a UK newspaper.

Mae anghydraddoldeb rhanbarthol wedi tyfu o dan Lywodraethau Ceidwadol a Llafur y DU fel ei gilydd, sy'n dangos mai problem strwythurol yw hon, nid problem plaid wleidyddol. Os ydych am imi ymhelaethu ar hynny, mae yn y 'Financial Times'. Mae'r anghydraddoldeb yn y wlad hon—[Torri ar draws.] Papur newydd Llundain yw'r 'Financial Times', nid papur newydd y DU.

The inequality in this country is worse than in Germany following reunification, and there is a lesson for us there, because countries and nations such as Germany have sought particularly to put regional inequalities at the heart of economic planning and sought to overcome them through specific measures, such as moving out jobs into underprivileged areas to support economic development throughout the area. In effect, we need that kind of action in Wales from any political party in Westminster. However, what we have instead is those on the opposite benches—not so much yet on the Labour benches, to be fair—championing the continuation of the United Kingdom for basically emotional reasons. It just does not work, because the United Kingdom is not some kind of ancient, venerable institution. The current United Kingdom is 90 years old. It has always adapted and changed. One of the advantages and disadvantages of not having a written constitution is that it has always been able to change. Really, what the United Kingdom is about, and has been for its current history—not so much, perhaps, in the Dark Ages, when it did not exist anyway—is the creation for capital. It is a creation for ensuring the continuation of the interests of capital; not the interests of people and communities, but the interests of capital. It is a political construct to avoid revolution on one hand, and a political construct to maintain the position of the privileged elite and the rich on the other. Plaid Cymru does not accept that political construct, and we do not accept putting capital before people. We want to put people first, which is why we work on the basis of our nation and our people within Wales, whatever their backgrounds, to build a much more successful, integrated and equal nation.

Mae'r anghydraddoldeb yn y wlad hon yn waeth nag yn yr Almaen ar ôl ailuno, ac mae gwers inni o ran hynny, oherwydd mae gwledydd a chenhedloedd fel yr Almaen wedi mynd ati'n benodol i geisio gosod anghydraddoldebau rhanbarthol wrth wraidd cynllunio economaidd ac wedi ceisio eu goresgyn trwy fesurau penodol, megis symud swyddi i ardaloedd difreintiedig er mwyn cefnogi datblygu economaidd drwy'r ardal gyfan. Mewn gwirionedd, mae angen y math hwnnw o weithredu yng Nghymru gan unrhyw blaid wleidyddol yn San Steffan. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sydd gennym yn lle hynny yw'r rhai ar y meinciau gyferbyn—nid cymaint eto ar y meinciau Llafur, a bod yn deg—yn hyrwyddo parhad y Deyrnas Unedig am resymau emosiynol yn y bôn. Y gwir amdani yw nad yw'n gweithio, gan nad yw'r Deyrnas Unedig yn rhyw fath o sefydliad hybarch, hynafol. Mae'r Deyrnas Unedig bresennol wedi bodoli ers 90 mlwydd. Mae bob amser wedi ymaddasu ac wedi newid. Un o fanteision ac anfanteision peidio â chael cyfansoddiad ysgrifenedig yw ei bod bob amser wedi gallu newid. Yn wir, diben y Deyrnas Unedig yn awr ac yn ystod ei ffurf bresennol—nid yn gymaint, efallai, yn yr Oesoedd Tywyll, pan nad oedd yn bodoli beth bynnag—yw creu cyfalaf. Mae wedi'i chreu i sicrhau parhad buddiannau cyfalaf; nid buddiannau pobl na chymunedau, ond buddiannau cyfalaf. Mae'n strwythur gwleidyddol i osgoi chwyldro ar y naill law, a strwythur gwleidyddol i gynnal safle'r elit a'r cyfoethog ar y llaw arall. Nid yw Plaid Cymru yn derbyn y strwythur gwleidyddol hwnnw, ac nid ydym yn derbyn rhoi cyfalaf o flaen y bobl. Rydym yn awyddus i roi pobl yn gyntaf, a dyna pam ein bod yn gweithio ar sail ein cenedl a'n pobl yng Nghymru, beth bynnag fo'u cefndir, er mwyn adeiladu gwlad lawer mwy llwyddiannus, integredig a chydradd.

That is why people like Nigel Lawson—who once supported going into the European Economic Community because they thought that capital would do very well there; who supported the big bang in the city, and the current situation with housing, which led to the housing crisis over the last 10 years, with his 1988 budget; who, once they see that capital cannot get its way in political institutions, and see things like the social charter coming in, and things like the EC and the EU working together to support working men and women—then say, 'Let's pull out; let's get out of there'. It is all about money; it is all about capital, and it is not about people.

Dyna pam mae pobl fel Nigel Lawson—a fu gynt o blaid bod yn aelod o'r Gymuned Economaidd Ewropeaidd am eu bod yn meddwl y byddai cyfalaf yn ffynnu yno; pobl a gefnogodd y glec fawr yn y ddinas, a'r sefyllfa bresennol o ran tai, a arweiniodd at yr argyfwng tai dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, gyda'i gyllideb yn 1988, pobl, ar ôl iddynt weld na fydd cyfalaf yn drech mewn sefydliadau gwleidyddol, a gweld pethau fel y siarter gymdeithasol, a phethau fel y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd a'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd i gefnogi'r werin bobl—ac sy'n dweud wedyn, 'Gadewch inni dynnu'n ôl; gadewch inni adael'. Mae a wnelo'r cyfan ag arian; mae a wnelo'r cyfan â chyfalaf, ac nid oes a wnelo dim â phobl.

There will always be a social union within these islands, of course. There is a union around trade, culture and community. If you went back to the Dark Ages, you would see that it was around the church and Christianity. It will continue. The NHS and the welfare state have been built by that social model. We will maintain that social union, but we do not support the political union. The union must fundamentally change. It does not recognise the current situation, which is federal, and it must recognise that first.

Bydd bob amser undeb cymdeithasol yn yr ynysoedd hyn, wrth reswm. Ceir undeb o ran masnach, diwylliant a chymuned. Pe baech yn mynd yn ôl i'r Oesoedd Tywyll, byddech yn gweld undeb o ran yr eglwys a Christnogaeth. Bydd hynny'n parhau. Mae'r GIG a'r wladwriaeth les wedi cael eu hadeiladu gan y model cymdeithasol hwnnw. Byddwn yn cynnal yr undeb cymdeithasol hwnnw, ond nid ydym yn cefnogi'r undeb gwleidyddol. Rhaid i'r undeb newid yn sylfaenol. Nid yw'n cydnabod y sefyllfa bresennol, sy'n ffederal, a rhaid iddo gydnabod hynny yn gyntaf.

Finally, as the Queen said in her Queen's Speech today, we must recognise the wishes of individual nations. She talked about Gibraltar and the Falklands. I talk about Wales and Scotland. At the end of the day, the people's voice must prevail over any political construct.

Yn olaf, fel y dywedodd y Frenhines yn ei Haraith heddiw, rhaid inni gydnabod dymuniadau gwledydd unigol. Soniodd am Gibraltar ac Ynysoedd y Falklands. Rwy'n sôn am Gymru a'r Alban. Yn y pen draw, rhaid i lais y bobl fod yn drech nag unrhyw strwythur gwleidyddol.

16:57

Byron Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful for the opportunity to contribute to this debate. I also want to recognise the benefits of Wales being part of the United Kingdom, and I will take the slightly different approach, I suppose, recognising the cultural contributions that we have made. There can be no dispute that Wales has contributed greatly to the culture, values and principles of the UK over the years, and I will briefly take this opportunity to highlight some of them.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Rwyf hefyd am gydnabod y manteision bod Cymru yn rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig, ac af ar drywydd ychydig yn wahanol, mae'n debyg, gan gydnabod y cyfraniadau diwylliannol yr ydym wedi'u gwneud. Nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth nad yw Cymru wedi cyfrannu'n fawr at ddiwylliant, gwerthoedd ac egwyddorion y DU dros y blynyddoedd, a hoffwn achub ar y cyfle hwn am ychydig i dynnu sylw at rai ohonynt.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, during tough economic times, a large number of Welsh people, in true entrepreneurial style, moved east and set up dairy businesses in London, many moving from west Wales. This was still evident in the early 1970s, when I worked in north London and found evidence of Welshmen still running milk businesses, with corner dairy shops and delivering dairy products on long-established rounds. The Welsh, of course, have extended their travel even farther by establishing Y Wladfa Gymreig—the Welsh settlement in Argentina, in the far southern region of Patagonia.

Yng nghanol y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg, yn ystod cyfnod economaidd anodd, symudodd nifer fawr o bobl yng Nghymru, mewn ysbryd gwirioneddol entrepreneuraidd, i'r dwyrain a sefydlu busnesau llaeth yn Llundain, gyda llawer yn symud o'r gorllewin. Roedd hyn yn dal i'w weld yn y 1970au cynnar, pan oeddwn yn gweithio yng ngogledd Llundain ac yn gweld tystiolaeth o Gymry yn dal i redeg busnesau llaeth, gyda siopau cornel cynnyrch llaeth a darparu cynnyrch llaeth ar rowndiau hirsefydledig. Mae'r Cymry, wrth gwrs, wedi teithio hyd yn oed ymhellach drwy sefydlu'r Wladfa Gymreig—yn yr Ariannin, yn y rhanbarth deheuol pell Patagonia.

Over the years, Wales has provided some great ambassadors for the teaching profession, the nursing profession, politics, science and many others, including the law. From David Lloyd George to Illtyd Harrington of the former Greater London Council, and Swansea's own Michael Heseltine and Port Talbot's Geoffrey Howe, representing different political parties at different levels, but all influential Welshmen who ploughed their own furrows and in their own distinctive ways, each one adding to the quality of British life, both intellectually and socially.

Dros y blynyddoedd, mae Cymru wedi darparu rhai llysgenhadon gwych dros y proffesiwn addysgu, y proffesiwn nyrsio, gwleidyddiaeth, gwyddoniaeth a llawer eraill, gan gynnwys y gyfraith. O David Lloyd George i Illtyd Harrington o'r hen Gyngor Llundain Fwyaf, a Michael Heseltine o Abertawe a Geoffrey Howe o Bort Talbot, sy'n cynrychioli gwahanol bleidiau gwleidyddol ar wahanol lefelau, ond oll yn Gymry dylanwadol a dorrodd eu cwys eu hunain yn eu ffyrdd unigryw eu hunain, pob un yn ychwanegu at ansawdd bywyd ym Mhrydain, yn ddeallusol ac yn gymdeithasol.

Perhaps even more extraordinarily were those people who I met, and indeed worked with, whose families were born and raised in London, attended Welsh schools in Willesden in the London Borough of Brent, brought up speaking Welsh and were taught solely in Welsh in London. A walk around west London reveals many Welsh places of worship that were founded by Welsh exiles keen to establish their religion locally and spread the word.

Hyd yn oed yn fwy hynod o bosibl oedd y bobl hynny y cyfarfûm â hwy, ac yn wir y gweithiais gyda hwy, y cafodd eu teuluoedd eu geni a'u magu yn Llundain, a fynychent ysgolion Cymraeg yn Willesden ym Mwrdeistref Brent yn Llundain, a gafodd eu magu yn y Gymraeg a'u haddysgu yn Gymraeg yn unig yn Llundain. Mae taith o amgylch gorllewin Llundain yn dangos llawer o addoldai Cymreig a sefydlwyd gan alltudion o Gymru a oedd yn awyddus i sefydlu eu crefydd yn lleol a lledaenu'r gair.

The importance and relevance of all this is the influence that the Welsh have had outside of Wales in business and culture to the benefit of the United Kingdom. Today, on a more general note, astonishingly, some 138 million journeys a year are made across the border of England and Wales, which highlights the intrinsic links in the day-to-day lives of Welsh people with the rest of the union. While we are on statistics, in 2011-12, some 24,500 Welsh students went to university, with 52% of those staying in Wales and the remaining 48% going to England—once again, the Welsh nation adding to the prosperity, traditions and customs of the United Kingdom.

Yr hyn sy'n bwysig ac yn berthnasol am hyn i gyd yw dylanwad y Cymry y tu allan i Gymru ym myd busnes a diwylliant er budd y Deyrnas Unedig. Heddiw, ar nodyn mwy cyffredinol, yn rhyfeddol ddigon, mae tua 138 miliwn o deithiau y flwyddyn ar draws y ffin rhwng Cymru a Lloegr, sy'n amlygu'r cysylltiadau cynhenid ym mywydau pobl Cymru o ddydd i ddydd â gweddill yr undeb. Tra ein bod yn ystyried ystadegau, yn 2011-12, aeth tua 24,500 o fyfyrwyr o Gymru i'r brifysgol, gyda 52% o'r rhain yn aros yng Nghymru a'r 48% arall yn mynd i Loegr—unwaith eto, y genedl Gymreig yn ychwanegu at ffyniant, traddodiadau ac arferion y Deyrnas Unedig.

Wales's important contribution has recently been recognised by the UK Government, such as the £2 billion rail electrification of the Great Western line, extending to the Valleys lines, increasing the mobility of the Welsh in the south of Wales, and now there is the prospect of electrification in the next funding period for the north Wales lines. There is also an investment of £57 million in broadband by the UK Government. All of this is in recognition of the importance of the contribution made by Wales to the UK's economic and cultural success.

Mae cyfraniad pwysig Cymru wedi cael ei gydnabod yn ddiweddar gan Lywodraeth y DU, megis y penderfyniad i drydaneiddio llinell reilffordd y Great Western, gwerth £2 biliwn, gan ymestyn i reilffyrdd y Cymoedd, gan wella symudedd y Cymry yn y de, ac erbyn hyn mae posibilrwydd yn y cyfnod cyllido nesaf y bydd llinellau gogledd Cymru yn cael eu trydaneiddio. Ceir hefyd fuddsoddiad o £57 miliwn mewn band eang gan Lywodraeth y DU. Mae hyn i gyd yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd y cyfraniad a wna Cymru i lwyddiant economaidd a diwylliannol y DU.

The sporting successes of the Welsh are legendary. We need only cast our minds back to the 2012 London Olympics and recall names such as Ellie Simmonds MBE, the Paralympic swimmer from Swansea, in my region. There are the great achievements of our rugby players on the international field, coached by figures such as Carwyn James, with more to come in the forthcoming Lions tour, I am sure, led very ably by Sam Warburton.

Mae llwyddiannau'r Cymry ym myd chwaraeon yn chwedlonol. Dim ond meddwl am Gemau Olympaidd Llundain 2012 sydd angen ei wneud a dwyn i gof enwau fel Ellie Simmonds MBE, y nofwraig Baralympaidd o Abertawe, yn fy rhanbarth. Mae gorchestion ein chwaraewyr rygbi ar y maes rhyngwladol, wedi'u hyfforddi gan ffigyrau megis Carwyn James, gyda mwy yn yr arfaeth gyda thaith y Llewod, mae'n siŵr gennyf, o dan arweiniad medrus iawn Sam Warburton.

There are our famous poets, such as Dylan Thomas, a poet of international status, and my favourite, W.H. Davies of Newport, who spent a significant part of his life as a tramp—a self-styled 'Super-Tramp'—in the United Kingdom, thereafter becoming famous in the United States, developing into one of the most popular poets of his time. If we are to continue the cultural rise of such ambassadors here in Wales, in order that they may influence and enrich the wider UK audience, be it in sport, politics or whatever, it is vital that we invest in our people and their education, by raising the bar for standards and achievements, and in our infrastructure, by allowing them easy access in rural areas to transport. Above all, it is essential that we remain a united, cohesive union, with Welsh people continuing to have the opportunity to enrich wider society and strategically influence the course of Government in the UK and within other major UK institutions.

Cofiwch am ein beirdd enwog, megis Dylan Thomas, bardd o statws rhyngwladol, a'm hoff fardd, W.H. Davies o Gasnewydd, a dreuliodd ran helaeth o'i fywyd fel cardotyn—rhyw 'Frenin y Cardotwyr', fel y'i gelwid ei hun–-yn y Deyrnas Unedig, cyn mynd yn enwog yn yr Unol Daleithiau, a dod yn un o feirdd mwyaf poblogaidd ei gyfnod. Os ydym am barhau i feithrin cenhadon diwylliannol o'r fath yma yng Nghymru, er mwyn iddynt gael dylanwadu ar gynulleidfa ehangach y DU a'i chyfoethogi, boed hynny ym maes chwaraeon, gwleidyddiaeth neu beth bynnag, mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn buddsoddi yn ein pobl ac yn eu haddysg, drwy godi disgwyliadau o ran safonau a chyflawniadau, ac yn ein seilwaith, drwy ei gwneud yn bosibl iddynt gael mynediad hawdd at gludiant mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Yn anad dim, mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn parhau'n undeb unedig a chydlynol, gyda phobl Cymru yn parhau i gael y cyfle i gyfoethogi cymdeithas ehangach a dylanwadu'n strategol ar hynt y Llywodraeth yn y DU ac o fewn sefydliadau mawr eraill y DU.

I agree with what Antoinette Sandbach said earlier. She is, of course, correct that the Welsh Conservatives have evolved with devolution, and I join her in recognising this fact. In conclusion, I would echo the recent words of Andrew R.T. Davies and say that I am both a proud unionist and a proud Welshman. Long may the Welsh have the opportunity to contribute to the United Kingdom, and long may they have the opportunity to be able to take advantage of this in the years ahead.

Cytunaf â'r hyn a ddywedodd Antoinette Sandbach yn gynharach. Mae'n llygad ei lle, wrth gwrs, bod y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig wedi datblygu ochr yn ochr â datganoli, ac ymunaf â hi i gydnabod y ffaith hon. I gloi, hoffwn adleisio geiriau diweddar Andrew R.T. Davies a dweud fy mod yn undebwr balch ac yn Gymro balch. Boed i'r Cymry barhau i gael cyfle i gyfrannu i'r Deyrnas Unedig, a'r cyfle i fanteisio ar hyn yn y blynyddoedd i ddod.

17:02 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Labour's landslide victory in 1997, with a mandate for devolution, started the process that has led to where we are today. It is very significant to note that, after Labour finally won power after 18 years, the Labour Government started the process of giving away power. I think that the UK is much healthier as a result. When you talk about legacies, the 1997 Government will be remembered for the great achievement of devolution, which has led to our being here today. Of course, as well as giving power to Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, Labour devolved power to the London Assembly, in recognition of the status of London—with no legislative power, of course, but big executive powers, particularly over transport and the police. Obviously, we can see what a huge profile the two mayors of London have had in Ken Livingstone and Boris Johnson.

Buddugoliaeth ysgubol Llafur yn 1997, gyda mandad i ddatganoli, a ddechreuodd y broses sydd wedi arwain at y sefyllfa bresennol heddiw. Mae'n bwysig iawn nodi, ar ôl i Lafur ennill grym o'r diwedd ar ôl 18 mlynedd, i'r Llywodraeth Lafur ddechrau ar broses o ildio grym. Credaf fod y DU yn llawer iachach o'r herwydd. Pan fyddwch yn sôn am etifeddiaeth, bydd Llywodraeth 1997 yn cael ei chofio am gyflawniad mawr datganoli, sydd wedi arwain at ein presenoldeb yma heddiw. Wrth gwrs, yn ogystal â rhoi grym i Gymru, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, datganolodd Llafur rym i Gynulliad Llundain, er mwyn cydnabod statws Llundain—heb bwerau deddfu, wrth gwrs, ond gyda phwerau gweithredol pwysig, yn enwedig ym maes trafnidiaeth a'r heddlu. Yn amlwg, gallwn weld pa mor fawr yw'r proffil sydd gan ddau faer Llundain, Ken Livingstone a Boris Johnson.

I think it is great that the Conservative Party is now also a party of devolution, and that it has joined other parties that support devolution. In view of the recent success of UKIP, I tried to find out its policy on devolution. Unfortunately, the website had crashed; I do not know why that was, but I could not get anything very up to date. [Laughter.] However, it seems that, in 2011, there was a plan at one point to scrap the Assembly Members, but not to scrap the Assembly—this was news to me; others of you may know about this—and to have Welsh MPs sit here for one week a month and sit in Westminster for the other three. I thought that that was interesting information about UKIP, and I do hope that, if the Tory party does move to the right in response to the recent election results, they do not follow that policy on devolution.

Credaf ei bod yn wych bod y Blaid Geidwadol bellach yn blaid datganoli hefyd, a'i bod wedi ymuno â phleidiau eraill sy'n cefnogi datganoli. O ystyried llwyddiant diweddar UKIP, ceisiais ddod o hyd i'w pholisi ar ddatganoli. Yn anffodus, roedd y wefan wedi chwalu; ni wn pam, ond ni allwn gael unrhyw beth cyfredol iawn. [Chwerthin.] Fodd bynnag, mae'n debyg, yn 2011, fod cynllun ar un adeg i gael gwared ar yr Aelodau Cynulliad, ond nid y Cynulliad ei hun–roedd hynny'n newyddion imi; efallai fod rhai ohonoch yn gwybod am hyn—a chael ASau Cymreig yn eistedd yma am un wythnos y mis ac yn eistedd yn San Steffan am y tair wythnos arall. Roeddwn yn meddwl bod hynny'n wybodaeth ddiddorol am UKIP, a gobeithiaf, os bydd y blaid Dorïaidd yn symud i'r dde mewn ymateb i ganlyniadau'r etholiad diweddar, nad ydynt yn dilyn y polisi hwnnw ar ddatganoli.

We know that devolution is asymmetrical. Countries such as Germany, which Simon Thomas mentioned, are much more uniform, with a pretty even split of powers at the federal and state levels. If you look at Spain, however, with its 17 regions, there is a varied level of autonomy for each region, with Catalonia, the Basque Country and Galicia having special status. So, there are other models of devolution that are full of anomalies, but I do not think that the anomalies in devolution are anything to worry about. The one big gap in the UK, however, is the lack of devolution to the English regions. I campaigned for the vote in 2004 to try to get devolution in the north-east of England, and, as we all know, it was a big defeat. It was very negative on the doorstep, which was really the result of holding that referendum at the wrong time, when there was a lot of anti-Government feeling. That was reflected in the referendum result. It was a lost opportunity, and the fact that we have not had a vote in any other region since then is significant. I hope that we can get devolution to the northern parts and other regions of England, and I hope that it will come about as a demand from them.

Gwyddom fod datganoli yn anghymesur. Mae gwledydd megis yr Almaen, y cyfeiriodd Simon Thomas ati, yn llawer mwy unffurf, gyda phwerau'n cael eu rhannu'n eithaf cyfartal ar y lefelau ffederal a gwladwriaethol. Os edrychwch ar Sbaen, fodd bynnag, gyda'i 17 o ranbarthau, mae gan bob rhanbarth lefel amrywiol o ymreolaeth, gyda statws arbennig i Gatalonia, Gwlad y Basg a Galicia. Felly, ceir modelau eraill o ddatganoli sy'n llawn anghysonderau, ond ni chredaf fod yr anghysonderau mewn datganoli yn rhywbeth i boeni amdano. Un bwlch mawr yn y DU, fodd bynnag, yw'r diffyg datganoli i ranbarthau Lloegr. Bûm yn ymgyrchu dros y bleidlais yn 2004 dros ddatganoli yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr, ac, fel y gwyddom oll, cafodd ei orchfygu'n llwyr. Roedd safbwyntiau negyddol iawn ar garreg y drws, a oedd mewn gwirionedd yn deillio o gynnal y refferendwm hwnnw ar yr adeg anghywir, pan oedd llawer o ymdeimlad gwrth-Lywodraeth. Cafodd hynny ei adlewyrchu yng nghanlyniad y refferendwm. Cyfle coll ydoedd, ac mae'r ffaith nad ydym wedi cynnal pleidlais mewn unrhyw ranbarth arall ers hynny yn arwyddocaol. Gobeithiaf y gallwn sicrhau datganoli i'r rhannau gogleddol a rhanbarthau eraill o Loegr, a gobeithiaf y bydd yn digwydd am eu bod wedi galw amdano.

The other issue that has always been around that is unresolved is the West Lothian question about non-English MPs voting on legislation for which they have no responsibility—Welsh MPs voting on education at Westminster, for example, when education is devolved to us here, meaning that the Welsh MPs are voting on English legislation. I was reassured by the McKay commission on devolution, which was published fairly recently, and said that

Y mater arall nad yw wedi'i ddatrys yw cwestiwn West Lothian ynglŷn ag ASau sy'n dod o'r tu allan i Loegr yn pleidleisio ar ddeddfwriaeth nad oes ganddynt gyfrifoldeb amdani—ASau o Gymru yn pleidleisio ar faterion addysg yn San Steffan, er enghraifft, er bod addysg wedi'i datganoli inni yma, sy'n golygu bod ASau Cymru yn pleidleisio ar ddeddfwriaeth i Loegr. Cefais fy nghalonogi gan gomisiwn McKay ar ddatganoli, a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar, a dywedodd

'Since 1919, only in the short-lived parliaments of 1964–66 and February–October 1974 has the party or coalition forming the UK Government not also enjoyed a majority in England.'

Ers 1919, dim ond yn y seneddau byrhoedlog rhwng 1964-1966 a rhwng mis Chwefror a mis Hydref 1974 nad oedd gan y blaid neu'r glymblaid a ffurfiodd Lywodraeth y DU fwyafrif hefyd yn Lloegr.

So in nearly 100 years, for only two and a half years has the UK Government not had a majority in England. From the English point of view, as the Government usually gets its business through, most of the laws made in England reflect how the people of England voted. You can see that the West Lothian question in that respect is not as much of an issue, but if you look at it the other way round, the composition of the Westminster Parliament means that Welsh MPs, in relation to non-devolved issues, have much less of a say. It is an interesting time that we have reached in terms of the devolution journey. I am sorry that we are diverted into talking about independence; there is a lot more progress that we can make in terms of devolution, and most parties here support that.

Felly, mewn bron 100 mlynedd, dim ond am ddwy flynedd a hanner na fu gan Lywodraeth y DU fwyafrif yn Lloegr. O safbwynt Lloegr, gan fod y Llywodraeth fel arfer yn cyflawni ei busnes, mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r deddfau a wnaed yn Lloegr yn adlewyrchu sut y mae pobl Lloegr wedi pleidleisio. Gallwch weld nad yw cwestiwn West Lothian yn hynny o beth yn gymaint o broblem, ond os edrychwch arno o chwith, mae aelodaeth Senedd San Steffan yn golygu bod Aelodau Seneddol Cymru, mewn perthynas â materion nad ydynt wedi'u datganoli, yn cael llawer llai o lais. Rydym wedi cyrraedd adeg ddiddorol yn ystod taith datganoli. Gresynaf ein bod yn cael ein troi i drafod annibyniaeth; mae llawer mwy o gynnydd y gallwn ei wneud o ran datganoli, ac mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r pleidiau yma yn cefnogi hynny.

17:07 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful for the three minutes that you have managed to squeeze me into, even though it decimates my speech. For me, devolution has always been about the decentralisation of power rather than the creation of national blocs. It has been about the empowerment of people and communities, and that is why we need a constitutional convention: we have a dysfunctional UK constitution at the moment, which is basically disintegrating and cannot survive. If we do not address the creation of a form of federalist constitution then things will happen and events will take place over which we have no control.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y tair munud yr ydych wedi llwyddo i'w neilltuo imi, er bod hynny'n chwalu fy araith. I mi, mae datganoli bob amser wedi ymwneud â datganoli pŵer yn hytrach na chreu blociau cenedlaethol. Roedd a wnelo â grymuso pobl a chymunedau, a dyna pam mae angen confensiwn cyfansoddiadol arnom: mae gan y DU gyfansoddiad camweithredol ar hyn o bryd, sy'n ymddatod yn y bôn ac na all oroesi. Os nad ydym yn mynd i'r afael â chreu rhyw fath o gyfansoddiad ffederal, yna bydd pethau'n digwydd a gwelwn ddigwyddiadau nad oes gennym unrhyw reolaeth drostynt.

My biggest concern is the role of the Conservatives, because, as a purportedly unionist party, what is happening as a right-wing, class-based ideology takes hold of them is that vested interests are taking over from the one-nation politics that was once an element of common political territory. I see a future UK constitutional structure where the devolution process is complete, which requires a decentralisation of power to the regions of England and a realignment of Westminster with key residual powers such as defence, foreign affairs and aid, core taxation, and so on. A key economic role, and a foundation of a future UK, would be the redistribution of wealth and a constitutional commitment to equality and justice. The precise realignment is open to debate, but what is clear is that the Tories are doing more to break up the UK than any party or Government in recent history. We are seeing continuing attempts to introduce regional pay and benefits, to undermine core employment rights, to downgrade social protection and to break up the welfare state—and so on and so forth. These are all issues that effectively represent the cement that binds the United Kingdom together, and as you remove, attack and eliminate that from our social structure, you are effectively breaking up the UK. Unless there is a clear vision based on common values and benefit for the majority of people of the United Kingdom, and based on principles of equality, then the UK has no future whatsoever.

Fy mhryder mwyaf yw rôl y Ceidwadwyr, oherwydd, fel plaid sy'n honni ei bod yn blaid unoliaethol, yr hyn sy'n digwydd wrth i ideoleg asgell dde sy'n seiliedig ar ddosbarth gymryd gafael ynddynt yw bod buddiannau breintiedig yn disodli gwleidyddiaeth un genedl a fu unwaith yn elfen o diriogaeth wleidyddol gyffredin. Gwelaf strwythur cyfansoddiadol yn y dyfodol i'r DU lle mae'r broses ddatganoli yn gyflawn, sy'n gofyn am ddatganoli grym i ranbarthau Lloegr ac ailalinio San Steffan gyda phwerau gweddilliol allweddol megis amddiffyn, materion tramor a chymorth, trethiant craidd, ac yn y blaen. Un rôl economaidd allweddol, ac un o gonglfeini'r DU yn y dyfodol, fyddai ailddosbarthu cyfoeth ac ymrwymiad cyfansoddiadol i gydraddoldeb a chyfiawnder. Mae'r union adliniad yn agored i drafodaeth, ond yr hyn sy'n amlwg yw bod y Torïaid yn gwneud mwy i chwalu'r DU nag unrhyw blaid neu Lywodraeth yn y cyfnod diweddar. Rydym yn gweld ymdrechion o hyd i gyflwyno cyflogau a budd-daliadau rhanbarthol, tanseilio hawliau cyflogaeth craidd, israddio nawdd cymdeithasol a chwalu'r wladwriaeth les—ac yn y blaen ac yn y blaen. Mae'r rhain i gyd yn faterion sy'n clymu'r Deyrnas Unedig at ei gilydd i bob diben, ac wrth ichi ddileu, beirniadu a chael gwared ar hynny o'n strwythur cymdeithasol, rydych yn chwalu'r DU i bob diben. Oni bai fod gweledigaeth glir yn seiliedig ar werthoedd a budd cyffredin i'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yn y Deyrnas Unedig, ac yn seiliedig ar egwyddorion cydraddoldeb, yna ni fydd gan y DU ddyfodol o gwbl.

Winston Churchill once said of the failure of the British ruling class during the Spanish civil war to support the republican Government, that it had put its class interests above its pragmatic interests. That is exactly the mistake that the Tory, old Etonian class running this Government at the moment is making. While the English nationalists of UKIP bemoan membership of the EU, they distract attention from the very real crisis affecting the UK. The Tories are forsaking the very existence of the UK for the sake of protecting the corporate and banking interests that fund their party.

Dywedodd Winston Churchill ryw dro am fethiant dosbarth llywodraethol Prydain yn ystod rhyfel cartref Sbaen i gefnogi'r Llywodraeth weriniaethol, ei fod wedi rhoi ei fuddiannau dosbarth uwchlaw ei fuddiannau ymarferol. Dyna'r union gamgymeriad y mae'r dosbarth Torïaidd o hen Etoniaid sy'n rhedeg y Llywodraeth hon ar hyn o bryd yn ei wneud. Tra bo'r cenedlaetholwyr Seisnig yn UKIP yn cwyno am ein haelodaeth o'r UE, maent yn tynnu sylw oddi ar yr argyfwng gwirioneddol sy'n effeithio ar y DU. Mae'r Torïaid yn cefnu ar fodolaeth y DU er mwyn amddiffyn y buddiannau corfforaethol a bancio sy'n ariannu eu plaid.

17:10 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Will you take an intervention?

A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

17:10 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

No, there is no time.

Na, nid oes amser.

17:10 **Mick Antoniw** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

In return, they receive tax cuts and breaks, deregulate and connive mass tax avoidance at the expense of the poorest and most vulnerable. There is a very real danger—

Yn gyfnewid am hynny, maent yn cael toriadau treth a rhyddhad rhag talu treth, yn dadreoleiddio ac yn cydgynllwynio i osgoi treth ar raddfa fawr a hynny ar draul y bobl dlotaf a mwyaf agored i niwed. Mae gwir berygl—

17:10 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Conclude with this, please.

Gorffennwch gyda hyn, os gwelwch yn dda.

17:10 **Mick Antoniw** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

—if we do not establish a constitutional convention, as the First Minister has requested, then we will have an increasingly dysfunctional and disintegrated UK structure, with a growth of right-wing English nationalism, leading to an eventual breakup of the UK.

—os nad ydym yn sefydlu confensiwn cyfansoddiadol, yn unol â chais y Prif Weinidog, yna bydd strwythur y DU yn mynd yn gynyddol gamweithredol ac yn chwalu, gyda thwf mewn cenedlaetholdeb Saesneg adain dde, gan arwain at chwalu'r DU yn y pen draw.

17:11 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Order. Let us all settle down to hear the First Minister. He has a lot to say on this subject and I want to listen to it.

Trefn. Gadewch inni i gyd ymdawelu i wrando ar y Prif Weinidog. Mae ganddo dipyn i'w ddweud am y pwnc hwn ac rwyf am wrando arno.

17:11 **Carwyn Jones** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography] Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Thank you for that, Dirprwy Lywydd. I listened intently to the contributions made in the course of this debate. I listened carefully to what Mark Isherwood said. He took us back to the days of the age of Arthur, as it is described in history. I half expected to hear a plea for the restoration of the kingdom of Rheged, the paying of praise for the Dalriada, talk of the battle of Catraeth and perhaps regret that the ending of Celtic Christianity came with the Synod of Whitby in 989.

Diolch ichi am hynny, Ddiprwy Lywydd. Gwrandewais yn astud ar y cyfraniadau a wnaed yn ystod y ddadl hon. Gwrandewais yn ofalus ar yr hyn a ddywedodd Mark Isherwood. Aeth â ni yn ôl i ddyddiau oes Arthur, fel y'i disgrifir mewn hanes. Roeddwn yn hanner disgwyl clywed ple am adfer teyrnas Rheged, talu am ganu clodydd Dalriada, a sôn am frwydr Catraeth a edifeirwch o bosibl bod Cristnogaeth Geltaidd wedi dod i ben gyda Synod Whitby yn 989.

However, it is right to say that we have benefited, over the years, from our membership of the UK. We heard a lot about that from the Conservative party and much of it, if not all of it, I agreed with. We did not hear much about how the UK should evolve in the future though. That is what I want to focus my comments on. I note what Mark Isherwood said about an increasingly federal UK in future, but that is not entirely supported, it seems, by everyone in his party.

Fodd bynnag, mae'n gywir dweud ein bod wedi cael budd, dros y blynyddoedd, o'n haelodaeth o'r DU. Clywsom lawer o sôn am hynny gan y blaid Geidwadol a chytunais â llawer ohono, ond nid y cyfan. Ni chlywsom lawer o sôn am sut y dylai'r DU ddatblygu yn y dyfodol, fodd bynnag. Dyna'r hyn yr hoffwn ganolbwyntio arno yn fy sylwadau. Nodaf yr hyn a ddywedodd Mark Isherwood am DU sy'n dod yn gynyddol ffederal yn y dyfodol, ond nid yw hynny'n cael ei gefnogi'n gyfan gwbl, fe ymddengys, gan bawb yn ei blaid.

As I said in my speech to the London School of Economics last November, being part of the UK benefits our economy. It means easy access to large markets; an integrated transport system; a unified tax and, to an extent, social security system that enables transfers from richer to poorer regions; recognised educational standards; an integrated labour market; a common currency; and a common legal framework, albeit with increasing diversity across the rest of the UK.

Fel y dywedais yn fy araith i Ysgol Economeg Llundain fis Tachwedd diwethaf, mae bod yn rhan o'r DU o fudd i'n heconomi. Mae'n golygu mynediad hawdd at farchnadoedd mawr; system drafnidiaeth integredig, treth unedig ac, i ryw raddau, system nawdd cymdeithasol sy'n ei gwneud yn bosibl i drosglwyddo arian o ranbarthau cyfoethocaf i ranbarthau tlotaf; safonau addysgol cydnabyddedig; marchnad lafur integredig; arian cyfred cyffredin, a fframwaith cyfreithiol cyffredin, ond un ag amrywiaeth cynyddol ar draws gweddill y DU.

I believe that those principles also apply to our membership of an even larger union, the European Union. The advantages that we enjoy, particularly the financial advantages and access to the market, are equally strong. It has been said on the floor of the Chamber, if I recall correctly, that it is hard to argue to be a member of one union but not another. I agree with that point of view.

Credaf fod yr egwyddorion hynny hefyd yn gymwys i'n haelodaeth o undeb hyd yn oed yn fwy, sef yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Mae'r manteision a gawn, yn enwedig y manteision ariannol a mynediad i'r farchnad, yr un mor gryf. Dywedwyd ar lawr y Siambr, os cofiaf yn iawn, ei bod yn anodd dadlau dros fod yn aelod o un undeb, ond nid un arall. Cytunaf â'r safbwynt hwnnw.

The UK has been shown to work for its constituent nations. It has given the opportunity for Welsh men and women to influence, for the better, policies across the UK—no lesser than Aneurin Bevan creating the NHS, which has benefited people from across the UK, not just in Wales. Our recent Government submission to the Silk commission makes explicit our continuing commitment to the UK and Wales's place within it. The proposals within our submission are fully consistent with our concern for the continuing integrity of the UK. However, we want decisions affecting Wales to be taken in Wales wherever practicable and to ensure that there is proper accountability to this Assembly.

Dangoswyd bod y DU yn gweithio i'w gwledydd cyfansoddol. Mae wedi rhoi cyfle i ddynion a merched o Gymru ddylanwadu, er gwell, ar bolisïau ar draws y DU—neb llai nag Aneurin Bevan yn creu'r GIG, sydd wedi bod o fudd i bobl o bob cwr o'r DU, nid dim ond yng Nghymru. Mae ein cyflwyniad diweddar fel Llywodraeth i gomisiwn Silk yn nodi'n glir ein hymrwymiad parhaus i'r DU a lle Cymru ynddi. Mae'r cynigion yn ein cyflwyniad yn gwbl gyson â'n dymuniad i weld parhad y DU fel y mae. Fodd bynnag, rydym am i benderfyniadau sy'n effeithio ar Gymru gael eu gwneud yng Nghymru lle bo hynny'n ymarferol ac i sicrhau bod atebolrwydd priodol i'r Cynulliad hwn.

I listened to what Antoinette Sandbach said, and I think that she overdid it on the generosity of the English taxpayer. Welsh people are taxpayers too and they do contribute to the general UK pot. Wales contributed to the UK pot in the days when coal was particularly valuable. I do not see any shame in accepting a financial advantage, as our membership of the UK gives us, given that we contributed financially so much in the nineteenth century. The same is true of the north-east of England and areas like central Scotland.

Gwrandewais ar yr hyn a ddywedodd Antoinette Sandbach, a chredaf iddi or-ddweud haelioni'r trethdalwr yn Lloegr. Mae pobl Cymru yn drethdalwyr hefyd ac maent yn cyfrannu at gronfa gyffredinol y DU. Cyfrannodd Cymru at y Deyrnas Unedig yn y dyddiau pan oedd glo yn arbennig o werthfawr. Ni chredaf ei fod yn destun cywilydd derbyn mantais ariannol, a rydd ein haelodaeth o'r DU inni, o gofio inni gyfrannu cymaint yn ariannol yn y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg. Mae'r un peth yn wir am ogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr ac ardaloedd fel canolbarth yr Alban.

I listened to Simon Thomas. His view on the UK is different to mine, and I accept that. I am not sure that I share his view that there is a capitalist plot of some kind; I think that it goes a little deeper than that. I noticed that he pointed out, with reason, that there is regional inequality within the UK. However, he seemed to be arguing that what was needed was greater equality within the UK, rather than independence. I am sure that he will say that that is not what he was arguing, but that is what Plaid has been saying in the past few days. It has to be one or other: independence or greater equality within the UK.

Gwrandewais ar Simon Thomas. Mae ei farn ar y DU yn wahanol i'm barn i, a derbyniaf hynny. Nid wyf yn siŵr fy mod yn rhannu ei farn bod cynllwyn cyfalafol o ryw fath; credaf fod pethau'n fwy dyrys na hynny. Sylwais iddo nodi, a hynny gyda rheswm, fod anghydraddoldeb rhanbarthol yn y DU. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys ei fod yn dadlau mai'r hyn yr oedd ei angen oedd mwy o gydraddoldeb yn y DU, yn hytrach nag annibyniaeth. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd yn dweud nad felly y bu'n dadlau, ond dyna beth mae Plaid Cymru wedi bod yn ei ddweud yn ystod yr ychydig ddyddiau diwethaf. Rhaid dewis y naill neu'r llall: annibyniaeth neu fwy o gydraddoldeb yn y DU.

In terms of the future of the UK, I have previously spoken of asymmetric quasi-federalism. That is not a good sound bite and does not have much resonance outside a particular circle in politics. However, it means that each part of the UK must have governance that reflects each nation's different history and circumstances. We would not expect the distinctive political arrangements in Northern Ireland to be replicated in Wales, so our evidence to Silk argues for a restructuring of Welsh devolution based on a reserved-powers model, as the Scots have. There is no justification for Wales having a conferred-powers model, given that the Scots have something far more definite and certain. This is important, because if there is a dispute over whether something is devolved or not, a conferred-powers model places the burden of proof on the devolved Government to show that something is devolved. In Scotland, it is the opposite—it is for the UK Government to show that something is not devolved. This is an important distinction, particularly in terms of the approach of the Supreme Court.

O ran dyfodol y DU, rwyf wedi sôn o'r blaen am led-ffederaliaeth anghymesur. Nid yw'n fachog iawn ac nid yw'n taro tant y tu allan i gylch arbennig mewn gwleidyddiaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae'n golygu bod yn rhaid i bob rhan o'r DU gael trefn lywodraethu sy'n adlewyrchu hanes ac amgylchiadau gwahanol pob gwlad. Ni fyddem yn disgwyl i'r trefniadau gwleidyddol unigryw yng Ngogledd Iwerddon gael eu hefelychu yng Nghymru, felly mae ein tystiolaeth i Silk yn dadlau dros ailstrwythuro datganoli yng Nghymru yn seiliedig ar fodel pwerau a gadwyd yn ôl, fel a geir yn yr Alban. Nid oes unrhyw gyfiawnhad dros fodel pwerau a drosglwyddwyd yng Nghymru, o ystyried bod gan yr Albanwyr rywbeth llawer mwy pendant a sicr. Mae hyn yn bwysig, oherwydd os oes anghydfod ynghylch a oes rhywbeth wedi ei ddatganoli ai peidio, mae model pwerau a drosglwyddwyd yn gosod baich y prawf ar y Llywodraeth ddatganoledig i ddangos bod rhywbeth wedi ei ddatganoli. Yn yr Alban, i'r gwrthwyneb y mae—Llywodraeth y DU sy'n gyfrifol am ddangos nad oes rhywbeth wedi ei ddatganoli. Mae hwn yn wahaniaeth pwysig, yn enwedig o ran dull gweithredu'r Goruchaf Lys.

It is right to say that our borders are porous. The physical border between Wales and England is largely invisible, in terms of what can be perceived. The same is true, of course, of the border between the UK and the Republic of Ireland; it is impossible to tell that you have crossed the border, apart from the fact that the road markings change colour. That is the nature of modern Europe—we should not put boundaries up where none previously existed.

Mae'n gywir dweud bod ein ffiniau'n fylchog. Mae'r ffin ffisegol rhwng Cymru a Lloegr yn anweladwy i raddau helaeth, o ran yr hyn y gellir ei weld. Mae'r un peth yn wir, wrth gwrs, am y ffin rhwng y DU a Gweriniaeth Iwerddon; nid oes modd dweud eich bod wedi croesi'r ffin, ar wahân i'r ffaith bod marciau'r ffordd yn newid lliw. Dyna natur Ewrop fodern—ni ddylem greu ffiniau lle na fu dim yn bodoli gynt.

However, it is important that the UK's constitution is flexible enough to ensure that the national aspirations of the people of Wales, which are, I believe, a strong Welsh identity within a UK, are fully realised. It is right that one of the advantages of an unwritten constitution is that the constitution can be flexible enough to allow for that. The disadvantage is that it means that we have this situation where, for example, Parliament in Westminster could abolish the Assembly without even a vote from the people of Wales; that cannot be right in future.

Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig bod cyfansoddiad y DU yn ddigon hyblyg i sicrhau bod dyheadau cenedlaethol pobl Cymru, sef hunaniaeth Gymreig gref o fewn y DU, fe gredaf, yn cael eu gwireddu'n llawn. Mae'n wir mai un o fanteision cyfansoddiad anysgrifenedig yw y gall y cyfansoddiad fod yn ddigon hyblyg i ganiatáu ar gyfer hynny. Yr anfantais yw ei bod yn golygu ein bod mewn sefyllfa lle, er enghraifft, y gallai'r Senedd yn San Steffan ddiddymu'r Cynulliad heb hyd yn oed pleidlais gan bobl Cymru; ni all y sefyllfa honno barhau yn y dyfodol.

Let me say one thing very clearly, as Members would expect: part 1 of the Silk commission, and its implementation, is crucial, and I say that without reservation. It is important to show that there is good faith on the part of the UK Government when it comes to its dealings with Wales. We also need to see a deal on the Severn bridge. It cannot be right that, when the private contract ends, people coming back into Wales will have to pay a toll in a tollbooth on Welsh soil, but a toll that is set in London, with all of the proceeds used only in England; that cannot possibly be right or equitable in future.

Gadewch imi ddweud un peth yn glir iawn, fel y byddai Aelodau yn ei ddisgwyl: mae rhan 1 comisiwn Silk, a'i weithredu, yn hanfodol, a dywedaf hynny heb amheuaeth. Mae'n bwysig dangos bod didwylledd ar ran Llywodraeth y DU o ran ei hymwneud â Chymru. Mae angen hefyd inni gael cytundeb ynglŷn â phont Hafren. Ni all fod yn iawn, pan ddaw'r contract preifat i ben, bod yn rhaid i bobl sy'n dod yn ôl i Gymru dalu toll mewn man talu ar dir Cymru, ond toll sy'n cael ei hanfon i Lundain, gyda'r holl elw yn cael ei ddefnyddio yn Lloegr yn unig; ni all hynny fod yn iawn nac yn deg yn y dyfodol.

There is, however, another elephant in the room, to use the phrase coined after the 1979 referendum, namely the issue of England's position in the UK. As it is possible for Scotland to leave if the Scottish people vote that way, it is technically possible for England to leave. This begins a debate about what the UK should look like in future. It is, I grant you, unlikely that the people of England will go down that line, but I believe that part of the reason that we saw a surge in support for UKIP in England in the elections last week was to represent a kind of English nationalism—that is what UKIP is. I believe that it will become more of an English-based party as it sees that that is where its electoral strength lies; it has no strength in Scotland and very little strength in Wales.

Fodd bynnag, mae eliffant arall yn yr ystafell, os caf ddefnyddio'r ymadrodd a fathwyd ar ôl y refferendwm yn 1979, sef safle Lloegr yn y DU. Gan ei bod yn bosibl i'r Alban adael os bydd pobl yr Alban yn pleidleisio dros hynny, mae'n dechnegol bosibl i Loegr adael. Mae hyn yn dechrau dadl ynghylch sut beth y dylai'r DU fod yn y dyfodol. Mae'n annhebygol y bydd pobl Lloegr yn dewis gwneud hynny, rhaid cyfaddef, ond credaf mai rhan o'r rheswm yr ydym wedi gweld cynnydd yn y gefnogaeth i UKIP yn Lloegr yn yr etholiadau yr wythnos diwethaf oedd ei fod yn cynrychioli math o genedlaetholdeb Seisnig—dyna beth yw UKIP. Credaf y bydd yn mynd yn blaid fwy Seisnig wrth iddi weld mai dyna lle mae ei chryfder etholiadol; mae'n wan iawn yn yr Alban ac nid yw'n gryf iawn yng Nghymru.

We must accommodate the views of the people of England to ensure that we have a strong UK in future. I have previously argued that we do this by having a constitutional convention to address all of those issues. It is unlikely that there will be such a convention, certainly before the Scottish referendum. However, we have to ensure that there is room for the aspirations of the nations in the UK while, at the same time, ensuring the integrity and strength of the UK as a whole. As we move through this century, this will require a constitutional convention.

Rhaid inni ddarparu ar gyfer barn pobl Lloegr i sicrhau bod gennym DU gryf yn y dyfodol. Rwyf wedi dadlau o'r blaen y gwnawn hyn drwy sefydlu confensiwn cyfansoddiadol a fydd yn mynd i'r afael â'r holl faterion hynny. Mae'n annhebygol y bydd confensiwn o'r fath, yn sicr cyn y refferendwm yn yr Alban. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni sicrhau bod lle i ddyheadau'r gwledydd yn y DU, ac ar yr un pryd, gan sicrhau cyfanrwydd a chryfder y DU gyfan. Wrth inni symud drwy'r ganrif hon, bydd hyn yn gofyn am gonfensiwn cyfansoddiadol.

I see that time is running out, but there is one other issue that I want to raise, in relation to the amendments. We intend to support the amendments if there is a vote on them. However, I invite the Liberal Democrats to clarify one issue. The second amendment states that the Assembly

Gwelaf fod amser yn mynd yn brin, ond mae un mater arall yr wyf am ei godi, o ran y gwelliannau. Rydym yn bwriadu cefnogi'r gwelliannau os bydd pleidlais arnynt. Fodd bynnag, gofynnaf i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol egluro un mater. Mae'r ail welliant yn datgan bod y Cynulliad

'welcomes the commitment by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury to pursue a 'new model of devolution for Wales' with a referendum on increased powers over tax and borrowing'.

'yn croesawu ymrwymiad Prif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys i chwilio am fodel newydd o ddatganoli ar gyfer Cymru gyda refferendwm ar ragor o bwerau dros drethi a benthyca'.

Nobody has said that there should be a referendum on borrowing or increased powers over tax. The referendum was always due to be on income tax. I would be grateful for clarification on whether that is what the amendment is meant to say, even though it does not say it. It is like being in an auction—the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats has nodded at me. I accept that that is what she means and what is meant by the spirit of the amendment, if not its wording. That, of course, is the view that we have taken as parties across the Chamber.

Nid oes neb wedi dweud y dylid cynnal refferendwm ar fenthyca neu bwerau ychwanegol dros dreth. Roedd y refferendwm bob amser yn ymwneud â threth incwm. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar am gael eglurhad ynghylch ai dyna beth yw ystyr y gwelliant, er nad yw'n dweud hynny. Mae fel bod mewn arwerthiant—mae arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru wedi amneidio â'i phen. Derbyniaf mai dyna'r hyn a olyga a dyna ysbryd y gwelliant, os nad ei eiriad. Wrth gwrs, dyna'r farn yr ydym wedi cytuno arni fel pleidiau yn y Siambr.

Yes; there needs to be flexibility. However, let us face it—we can have our cake and eat it. Why have independence? We can have a strong national identity, support our language, have our own Government and have our own sports teams at world level while enjoying the financial advantages of our membership of the UK and, indeed, of the European Union. I believe that that is the view of the vast majority of the people of Wales.

Oes; mae angen hyblygrwydd. Fodd bynnag, gadewch inni wynebu'r gwir—ni allwn ei chael hi bob ffordd. Pam annibyniaeth? Gallwn arddel hunaniaeth genedlaethol gref, cefnogi ein hiaith, ffurfio ein Llywodraeth ein hunain a chael ein timau chwaraeon ein hunain yn chwarae ar lefel fyd-eang a hefyd gael manteision ariannol ein haelodaeth o'r DU ac, yn wir, yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Credaf mai dyna farn y mwyafrif helaeth o bobl Cymru.

17:19

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on Nick Ramsay to reply to the debate.

Galwaf ar Nick Ramsay i ymateb i'r ddadl.

17:19

Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

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I believe that 'have our cake and eat it' was the First Minister's final comment. In this case, I hope that he is right.

Credaf mai 'ei chael hi bob ffordd' oedd sylw olaf y Prif Weinidog. Yn yr achos hwn, gobeithiaf ei fod yn iawn.

I am delighted to respond to this debate, recognising the benefits to Wales of being part of the United Kingdom. I would like to mention some of the excellent contributions that we heard.

Mae'n bleser gennyf ymateb i'r ddadl hon, sy'n cydnabod y manteision bod Cymru yn rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Hoffwn sôn am rai o'r cyfraniadau rhagorol a glywsom.

In a rousing opening speech, Mark Isherwood spoke about the place of Wales in an ever-evolving and devolving UK and, in true Mark fashion, went back to Roman Britain and the tragedy of the Dark Ages, or the Age of Saints, as Dafydd Elis-Thomas called it, before telling us about the demographic realities of the long porous border, which Gerry Holtham talks much about in his report. I agree with you, Mark, when you said that we should be using devolution to be better, not to be different for the sake of it. There is a big difference there. You also talked about reuniting the lost lands; I am not sure whether you were calling for an invasion of Hereford, but it was a rousing opening.

Mewn araith agoriadol fywiog, soniodd Mark Isherwood am le Cymru mewn Teyrnas Unedig sy'n datblygu ac yn datganoli o hyd, ac yn ôl arfer diarhebol Mark, aeth yn ôl i Brydain Oes y Rhufeiniaid a thrychineb yr Oesoedd Tywyll, neu Oes y Saint, fel y dywedodd Dafydd Elis-Thomas, cyn dweud wrthym am realiti demograffig y ffin fylchog hir, y mae Gerry Holtham yn sôn llawer amdani yn ei adroddiad. Cytunaf â chi, Mark, pan ddywedasoch y dylem fod yn defnyddio datganoli er mwyn bod yn well, ac nid er mwyn bod yn wahanol er ei fwyn ei hun. Mae gwahaniaeth mawr rhwng y ddau beth. Gwnaethoch sôn hefyd am aduno'r tiroedd coll; nid wyf yn siŵr a oeddech yn galw am gyrch ar Henffordd, ond roedd yn agoriad bywiog.

Kirsty Williams spoke about the ever-changing nature of the United Kingdom and the need for the next move forward. She clearly shares David Melding's view regarding the f-word: federalism. You were a little naughty about referring to Mark's comments as being about federalism; he actually spoke about a more federalised Britain, without calling it 'federal'. There was a subtle difference. I will not go into it, but it was there. There were also shades of David Steel in your contribution, when you roused the troops to go back to the constituencies to prepare for fiscal devolution. That probably was not as rousing for some parties and groups as others, but nevertheless, you made that plea passionately.

Soniodd Kirsty Williams am natur fythol newidiol y Deyrnas Unedig a'r angen am y cam nesaf ymlaen. Mae'n amlwg ei bod yn cyd-weld â David Melding ynghylch ffederaliaeth. Roeddech ychydig yn ddrygionus wrth gyfeirio at sylwadau Mark fel rhai am ffederaliaeth; soniodd am Brydain wedi'i ffederaleiddio i raddau helaethach, heb ei galw'n 'ffederal'. Roedd gwahaniaeth cynnil. Nid ymhelaethaf arno, ond roedd gwahaniaeth. Clywsom hefyd dinc David Steel yn eich cyfraniad, pan oeddech yn symbylu'ch dilynwyr i fynd yn ôl i'r etholaethau a pharatoi ar gyfer datganoli cyllidol. Nid oedd hynny mor symbylol i rai pleidiau a grwpiau ag eraill mae'n debyg, ond serch hynny, clywsom ble angerddol gennych.

Antoinette, you spoke, as did Byron, about how proud you are to be Welsh and British, and I feel the same about that and the benefits of our being part of a broader family. You also talked about the cost of providing benefits in Wales, if Wales was independent. You have only to look at some of the figures to see that, while the First Minister is quite right to say that Wales does raise a fair amount of tax, the gap between what we raise overall and what we spend is about £15 billion, if you take what was said by the Silk commission. That is not just the Barnett formula, but what is spent in Wales by the UK Government. Therefore, if Plaid Cymru really does want to go down the path of independence—that may be the view of many of your members—you need to recognise that, somehow, that funding gap, or fiscal gap, as it is called, has to be addressed.

Antoinette, gwnaethoch sôn, fel y gwnaeth Byron, pa mor falch ydych eich bod yn hanu o Gymru ac o Brydain, a theimlaf yr un peth am hynny a manteision bod yn rhan o deulu ehangach. Gwnaethoch sôn hefyd am gost darparu budd-daliadau yng Nghymru, pe bai Cymru yn annibynnol. Dim ond edrych ar rai o'r ffigurau sydd angen ichi ei wneud er mwyn gweld hynny, ac er bod y Prif Weinidog yn llygad ei le i ddweud bod Cymru yn codi cryn dipyn o dreth, ceir bwlch o tua £15 biliwn rhwng yr hyn a godwn yn gyffredinol a'r hyn a wariwn, os derbyniwch yr hyn a ddywedodd comisiwn Silk. Nid dim ond fformiwla Barnett yw hynny, ond yr hyn sy'n cael ei wario yng Nghymru gan Lywodraeth y DU. Felly, os yw Plaid Cymru yn wir am ddilyn y trywydd tuag at annibyniaeth—dyna farn llawer o'ch aelodau o bosibl—mae angen ichi gydnabod bod yn rhaid, rywsut, fynd i'r afael â'r bwlch ariannu, neu'r bwlch cyllidol, fel y'i gelwir.

Turning to some of the other contributions, it is quite strange that I agree with so much of what was said by the Members to my right—until Mick Antoniw spoke, anyway. Rightly so, Julie Morgan and Antoinette pointed out how my party has evolved over time. If you look back at the Welsh Conservatives pre-devolution, it was quite a different animal to what we have now. All parties have changed over that time, and that is a good aspect of devolution.

Gan droi at rai o'r cyfraniadau eraill, mae'n eithaf rhyfedd fy mod yn cytuno cymaint â'r hyn a ddywedodd yr Aelodau ar yr ochr dde imi—tan i Mick Antoniw siarad, beth bynnag. Nododd Julie Morgan a Antoinette, a hynny'n gwbl gywir, sut mae fy mhlaid wedi datblygu dros amser. Os edrychwch yn ôl ar y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig cyn datganoli, roedd yn greadur dipyn yn wahanol i'r hyn sydd gennym erbyn hyn. Mae pob plaid wedi newid dros y cyfnod hwnnw, a dyna un o'r agweddau da ar ddatganoli.

Why throw the baby out with the proverbial bathwater? Let us face it, most people in Wales are happy and like being a part of the United Kingdom. Simon Thomas, you spoke very passionately from the heart, but you represent about 9% of the public in espousing that view of independence. [Interruption.] Well, around 9% overall in Wales support independence. I am sure that you represent that 9% very adequately, Simon, but it is still a minority view.

Pam y dylem, yn ôl y ddihareb, gadw'r brych a thaflu'r llo? Gadewch inni wynebu'r gwir, mae'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yng Nghymru yn fodlon ac yn hoffi bod yn rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Simon Thomas, bu ichi siarad yn angerddol iawn o'r galon, ond tua 9% o'r cyhoedd yr ydych yn ei gynrychioli wrth ddadlau dros annibyniaeth. [Torri ar draws.] Wel, mae tua 9% yn gyffredinol yng Nghymru yn cefnogi annibyniaeth. Rwy'n siŵr eich bod yn cynrychioli'r ganran honno o 9% yn gymwys iawn, Simon, ond barn leiafrifol ydyw o hyd.

Mick Antoniw, you quoted Winston Churchill, so I suppose that I could compliment you for that. [Interruption.] If you did cut half of that speech, then I thank the Deputy Presiding Officer for sparing our ears the rest of it. However, aside from the party-political points you made—in a debate in which party politics was largely put aside and the greater good was thought about—you made some interesting comments. In many ways, the United Kingdom is a redistribution model. There are elements of socialism within that. The only part of the United Kingdom that, financially, could be independent without any immediate consequence would be the south-east of England, which raises more money than it spends. It is not just Wales or Scotland that spend more than they make, but the regions of England as well. That is often forgotten. We are sometimes too hard on ourselves in Wales in failing to talk up the amount that we do put into the UK. In fact, Byron Davies made that comment. He said that it is not just that it is good for Wales to be a part of the United Kingdom; it is good for England to be a part of a politically and constitutionally balanced framework.

Mick Antoniw, gwnaethoch ddyfynnu geiriau Winston Churchill, felly gallwn eich canmol am hynny mae'n debyg. [Torri ar draws.] Os gwnaethoch dorri hanner yr araith honno, yna hoffwn ddiolch i'r Dirprwy Lywydd am ein harbed rhag clywed y gweddill. Fodd bynnag, ar wahân i'r pwyntiau pleidiol a wnaethoch—mewn dadl lle roedd gwleidyddiaeth plaid wedi cael ei rhoi o'r neilltu i raddau helaeth a lle ystyriwyd buddiannau ehangach–gwnaethoch rai sylwadau diddorol. Mewn sawl ffordd, model ailddosbarthu sydd gan y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae elfennau o sosialaeth yn perthyn i hynny. Yr unig ran o'r Deyrnas Unedig a allai, yn ariannol, fod yn annibynnol heb unrhyw oblygiadau ar unwaith yw de-ddwyrain Lloegr, sy'n codi mwy o arian nag y mae'n ei wario. Nid dim ond Cymru neu'r Alban sy'n gwario mwy nag y maent yn ei wneud, ond rhanbarthau Lloegr hefyd. Anghofir am hynny'n aml. Rydym weithiau'n rhy feirniadol ohonom ni ein hunain yng Nghymru o ran methu â siarad am yr hyn yr ydym yn ei gyfrannu i'r DU. Yn wir, gwnaeth Byron Davies y sylw hwnnw. Dywedodd nid yn unig y mae'n fuddiol i Gymru fod yn rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig; mae'n fuddiol i Loegr fod yn rhan o fframwaith gwleidyddol a chyfansoddiadol gytbwys.

Finally, Julie Morgan mentioned our UKIP friends. [Interruption.] That was irony. I do not like to talk about people who are not in this Chamber and, clearly, the party does not have representation here, but I think that it talked about closing down the Assembly. I think that one of its members spoke about turning this Chamber into a dance hall at one point. UKIP has all sorts of strange ideas about what it wants to do with the Assembly. However, that is a minority view. I know that many Members of the Labour Party, the Liberal Democrats and, secretly, some Members of Plaid Cymru as well—[Laughter.]—agree that there is a majority view in Wales for us to remain part of the United Kingdom. That should be the basis for moving forward. Yes, the constitution will change over time and we may not know exactly how it will change, but we will all play a part in ensuring that we remain part of a strong and united United Kingdom.

Yn olaf, soniodd Julie Morgan am ein cyfeillion yn UKIP. [Torri ar draws.] Siarad yn eironig yr oeddwn. Nid wyf yn hoffi siarad am bobl nad ydynt yn y Siambr hon ac, yn amlwg, nid oes gan y blaid gynrychiolaeth yma, ond credaf i'r blaid sôn am gau'r Cynulliad. Credaf i un o'i haelodau sôn am droi'r Siambr hon yn neuadd ddawns ar un adeg. Mae gan UKIP bob math o syniadau rhyfedd am yr hyn y mae am ei wneud i'r Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, barn leiafrifol ydyw. Gwn fod llawer o Aelodau o'r Blaid Lafur, y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ac, yn dawel bach, rhai Aelodau o Blaid Cymru hefyd—[Chwerthin.]—yn cytuno mai'r farn fwyafrifol yng Nghymru yw y dylem barhau'n rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Dyna a ddylai fod yn sail dros symud ymlaen. Bydd y cyfansoddiad yn newid dros amser ac efallai nad ydym yn gwybod yn union sut y bydd yn newid, ond byddwn i gyd yn chwarae rhan i sicrhau ein bod yn parhau i fod yn rhan o Deyrnas Unedig gref ac unedig.

17:26

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Does any Member object? I see that there is objection. I will defer voting until voting time, which will now follow.

Y cynnig yw y dylid derbyn y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad. Gohiriaf y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio, a fydd yn dilyn yn awr.

Before I proceed to take the vote, are there three Members who wish for the bell to be rung? I see that there are no Members who wish for the bell to be rung.

Cyn imi fynd ymlaen i gynnal y bleidlais, a oes tri Aelod sy'n dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu? Gwelaf nad oes yr un Aelod yn dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu.

Gohiriwyd y pleidleisio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Voting deferred until voting time.

Cyfnod Pleidleisio

Voting Time

Canlyniad y bleidlais ar gynnig NDM5233

Result of the vote on motion NDM5233

Derbyniwyd y cynnig: O blaid 39, Yn erbyn 14, Ymatal 0.

Motion agreed: For 39, Against 14, Abstain 0.

17:26

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The final item has been postponed. That concludes today's proceedings.

Mae'r eitem olaf wedi cael ei gohirio. Dyna ddiwedd ein trafodion heddiw.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.27 p.m.

The meeting ended at 5.27 p.m.