

B W R D D
H E N E B I O N
C Y M R U

A N C I E N T
M O N U M E N T S
B O A R D F O R
W A L E S

Gofalu am Eiddo Sydd o Dan Ofal
y Wladwriaeth a'i Gyflwyno

The Care and Presentation of
Properties in State Care

ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL 2004-05
ANNUAL REPORT 2004-05



Bwrdd Henebion Cymru
Plas Carew
Uned 5/7 Cefn Coed
Parc Nantgarw
Caerdydd CF15 7QQ

© Hawlfraint y Goron 2005

ISBN 1 85760 231 5

Cyhoeddwyd gan Cadw

Mae'r cyhoeddiad hwn ar gael mewn fformatau amgen. Am fanylion cysylltwch â Cadw yn y cyfeiriad uchod neu ffoniwch 01443 33 6090.

Clawr: Y twr cydbwysedd yng Ngwaith Haearn Blaenafon

Ancient Monuments Board for Wales
Plas Carew
Unit 5/7 Cefn Coed
Parc Nantgarw
Cardiff CF15 7QQ

© Crown Copyright 2005

ISBN 1 85760 231 5

Published by Cadw

This publication is available in alternative formats. For details please contact Cadw at the address above or telephone 01443 33 6090.

Cover: The balance tower at Blaenavon Ironworks

B W R D D
H E N E B I O N
C Y M R U

A N C I E N T
M O N U M E N T S
B O A R D F O R
W A L E S

51 FED FED

ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL
2004–05

51 ST ST

ANNUAL REPORT
2004–05

Cyflwynir i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru fel y mae'n ofynnol o dan Adran 23 yn Neddf Henebion a Mannau Archaeolegol 1979

Presented to the National Assembly for Wales as required by Section 23 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

At: Mr Alun Pugh AC

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon

Mae fy nghyd-aelodau o Fwrdd Henebion Cymru wedi gofyn i mi gyflwyno i chi adroddiad blynyddol y Bwrdd am 2004–05. Gwnaf hyn â pheth tristwch yn lle cadeirydd y Bwrdd bryd hynny, yr Athro Syr Rees Davies, a fu farw ym mis Mai 2005. Ymddeolodd Syr Rees o'r Bwrdd ddiwedd mis Mawrth ar ôl deng mlynedd fel ei gadeirydd ac fel aelod cyn hynny. Roedd yn hanesydd eithriadol a'i gyfraniad i'r Bwrdd yn amhrisiadwy. Collir ei sgiliau a'i brofiad nid yn unig gan ei ffrindiau a'i gydweithwyr ar y Bwrdd ond hefyd gan y rhai a ysbrydolwyd gan ei waith ledled Cymru a'r tu hwnt iddi.

Bu'n arfer gan y Bwrdd mewn blynyddoedd diweddar edrych ar themâu penodol a chynnis argymhellion i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ar y materion a godwyd. Yn 2004–05 parhawyd i ystyried y ffordd y mae'r henebion sydd o dan ofal y wladwriaeth yn cael eu gwarchod a'u cyflwyno i'r cyhoedd. Yn ystod y flwyddyn flaenorol buom yn canolbwyntio ar ieuchyd a diogelwch a mynediad i bobl anabl ac yna trowyd at faterion eraill sydd o ddiddordeb yn yr henebion, gan gynnwys darparu cyfleusterau i ymwelwyr, digwyddiadau, marchnata a dehongli'r henebion pa un ai ar y safle neu trwy gyhoeddiadau.

Mae'r aelodau'n croesawu'r cyfle i'ch cynghori ar y materion hyn. Mae'r henebion sydd o dan ofal y Cynulliad yn hanfodol bwysig i dreftadaeth Cymru. Mae'r adeiladau eiconig hyn yn helpu i wneud Cymru yr hyn yw, ac maent eu hunain yn gyfrifol am dynnu cryn nifer o ymwelwyr i'n gwlad. Mae gan y Cynulliad fel gwarcheidwaid — a ninnau fel cynghorwyr i chi — ddyletswydd i wneud yn siŵr y cânt eu gwarchod er budd y cenedlaethau sydd i ddod, a'u cyflwyno fel y gall cynulleidfia eang werthfawrogi eu pwysigrwydd heb beryglu eu cymeriad hanesyddol.

To: Alun Pugh AM

Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport

My colleague members of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales have asked me to present to you the Board's annual report for 2004–05. I do this with some sadness in the place of the Board's then chairman, Professor Sir Rees Davies, who died in May 2005. Sir Rees retired from the Board at the end of March after ten years as its chair and as member before that. He was an outstanding historian and his contribution to the Board was invaluable. His skills and experience will be much missed not only by his friends and colleagues on the Board but also by those inspired by his work throughout Wales and more widely.

It has been the practice of the Board in recent years to look at specific themes and to make recommendations to the Assembly Government on the issues raised. In 2004–05 we continued our consideration of the way in which the monuments in state care are protected and presented to the public. During the previous year we focused on health and safety and access for disabled people and then we turned to the remaining issues of interest at the monuments, including the provision of visitor facilities, events, marketing and the interpretation of the monuments whether on site or through publications.

Members welcome the opportunity to advise you on these matters. The monuments in the Assembly's care are of vital importance to the heritage of Wales. These iconic structures help to make Wales what it is, and are themselves responsible for drawing significant numbers of visitors to our country. The Assembly as guardians — and we as your advisers — have a duty to ensure that they are protected for the benefit of future generations and presented in such a way that their importance can be appreciated by a wide audience without compromising their historic character.

Mae'r henebion sydd o dan ofal y wladwriaeth yn rhan allweddol o weledigaeth *Cymru: Gwlad Well* y Cynulliad ac rydym yn falch fod gennym ran i'w chwarae yn y broses hon. Mae amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru yn parhau i fod o'r pwys mwyaf i ni ac rydym yn dal yn benderfynol o sicrhau y caiff ei hyrwyddo a'i warchod. Dymunwn sicrhau y gwerthfawrogir ei bwysigrwydd yn genedlaethol ac yn lleol ac, yn bwysicach na dim, dymunwn drosglwyddo i blant Cymru etifeddiaeth oesol y digwyddiadau a'r adeiladau sydd wedi cyfrannu at ffurfio Cymru a'i chymunedau.

Gan edrych i'r dyfodol, a than gadeirydd newydd, Richard Brewer, edrychwn ymlaen at gael ein hasio'n agosach â Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac at roi cyngor pellach i chi. Yn 2005–06 bwriadwn edrych ar dirweddau hanesyddol Cymru, gan ddwyn ynghyd ei nodweddion naturiol a'r ymyriadau dynol sy'n ffurfio'r amgylchedd hanesyddol.

Yn olaf, hoffwn gofnodi diolch y Bwrdd i Michael Garner a ymddeolodd o'r Bwrdd ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn. Rhoddodd gymorth enfawr yn ystod ei flynyddoedd lawer fel aelod a bu ei arbenigedd pensaernïol o fudd mawr.

Yr Athro Ralph Griffiths

The monuments in state care have a key role in the Assembly's vision of *Wales: A Better Country* and we are pleased that we have a part to play in this process. We remain committed to the historic environment of Wales and to ensuring its promotion and conservation. We want to ensure that its importance is valued at national and local level and, most importantly, we want to pass to the children of Wales the lasting legacy of the events and structures that have helped to shape Wales and its communities.

For the future, and under a new chairman, Richard Brewer, we look forward to being integrated more closely with the Welsh Assembly Government and to advising you further. In 2005–06 we propose to look at the historic landscapes of Wales, bringing together its natural features and the human interventions that form the historic environment.

Finally, I want to record the Board's thanks to Michael Garner who retired from the Board at the end of the year. He gave immense support during his many years as member and his architectural expertise was of great benefit.

Professor Ralph Griffiths



CYNNWYS

Aelodau Bwrdd Henebion Cymru	6
ADRAN 1	
Gofalu am Eiddo Sydd o Dan Ofal y Wladwriaeth a'i Gyflwyno	
Crynodeb o argymhellion	7
Cyflwyniad	8
Canolfannau ymwelwyr	9
Dehongli	13
Paneli	15
Arddangosfeydd	16
Teithiau llafar a sioeau clyweled	19
Rhithwirionedd	20
Adluniadau	20
Cyhoeddiadau	21
Digwyddiadau	24
Casgliad	25
ASTUDIAETHAU ACHOS	
<i>Canolfan ymwelwyr Castell Rhuddlan</i>	10
<i>Arddangosfa ar gestyll a godwyd gan dywysogion Cymru</i>	14
<i>Castell Dolforwyn — Castell Trefaldwyn: un o dywyslyfrau Cadw</i>	22
<i>Crannog Llyn Syfaddan</i>	28
ADRAN 2	
Materion Eraill a Ystyriwyd gan y Bwrdd	26
Themâu blaenorol	26
Cyngor ar achosion penodol a ddygwyd i sylw'r Bwrdd	27
Priordy Ewenni	30
Rhaglen archaeoleg 2004–05	30
Cadw a datblygu henebion sydd o dan ofal	30
Cynlluniau ar gyfer y dyfodol	31
Casgliad	31
ATODIAD A	
Cyfarfodydd	32
Costau	32
ATODIAD B	
Swyddogaeth a chyfeiriad y Bwrdd yn y dyfodol	33
Amcanion y Bwrdd Henebion	36

Gyferbyn: *Abaty Tyndryn*.

CONTENTS

Membership of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales	6
SECTION 1	
The Care and Presentation of Properties in State Care	
Summary of recommendations	7
Introduction	8
Visitor centres	9
Interpretation	13
Panels	15
Exhibitions	16
Audio-tours and audio-visual shows	19
Virtual reality	20
Reconstruction drawings	20
Publications	21
Events	24
Conclusion	25
CASE STUDIES	
<i>Rhuddlan Castle visitor centre</i>	11
<i>Exhibition on castles built by the Welsh princes</i>	14
<i>Dolforwyn Castle — Montgomery Castle: a Cadw guidebook</i>	23
<i>Llangorse Crannog</i>	29
SECTION 2	
Other Issues Considered by the Board	26
Previous themes	26
Advice on specific cases drawn to the board's attention	27
Ewenny Priory	30
Archaeology programme 2004–05	30
Conservation and development of monuments in care	30
Future plans	31
Conclusion	31
ANNEX A	
Meetings	32
Costs	32
ANNEX B	
Role and future direction of the Board	33
Objectives of the Ancient Monuments Board	36

Opposite: *Tintern Abbey*.

AELODAU BWRDD HENEBION CYMRU

Cadeirydd:

- Yr Athro Syr R. Rees Davies, KB CBE, FBA, MA, DPhil, FRHistS

Aelodau:

- Yr Athro Miranda J. Aldhouse-Green BA, MLitt, PhD, FSA
- Mr Richard Brewer, BA, FSA
- Mr Michael J. Garner, RIBA
- Yr Athro Ralph A. Griffiths OBE, BA, PhD, D Litt, FRHistS
- Mr Christopher R. Musson, MBE, BArch, MIFA, FSA
- Yr Athro Alasdair Whittle, FBA, MA, DPhil, FSA
- Dr Nancy Edwards, BA, PhD, FSA
- Dr Emma Plunkett Dillon, BA, PhD

Ysgrifenyddiaeth:

- Mrs Jean M. Booker
- Mr Richard W. Kevern

Asesydd Pensaernïol:

- Mr Robert Wall, BArch BSc

Asesydd Archaeolegol:

- Mr J. Richard Avent, MA, FSA

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS BOARD FOR WALES

Chairman:

- Professor Sir R. Rees Davies, KB CBE, FBA, MA, DPhil, FRHistS

Members:

- Professor Miranda J. Aldhouse-Green BA, MLitt, PhD, FSA
- Mr Richard Brewer, BA, FSA
- Mr Michael J. Garner, RIBA
- Professor Ralph A. Griffiths OBE, BA, PhD, D Litt, FRHistS
- Mr Christopher R. Musson, MBE, BArch, MIFA, FSA
- Professor Alasdair Whittle, FBA, MA, DPhil, FSA
- Dr Nancy Edwards, BA, PhD, FSA
- Dr Emma Plunkett Dillon, BA, PhD

Secretariat:

- Mrs Jean M. Booker
- Mr Richard W. Kevern

Architectural Assessor:

- Mr Robert Wall, BArch, BSc

Archaeological Assessor:

- Mr J. Richard Avent, MA, FSA

ADRAN 1

GOFALU AM EIDDO SYDD O DAN OFAL Y WLADWRIAETH A'I GYFLWYNO

CRYNODEB O ARGYMHELLION

1. Dylai hyrwyddo a gwarchod yr henebion sydd o dan ofal y wladwriaeth fod yn flaenoriaeth uchel i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad.
2. Dylai'r henebion gael eu parchu a'u diogelu rhag datblygiadau amhriodol.
3. Dylai pob canolfan ymwelwyr gael ei chynllunio yn ôl ei hamgylchiadau a'i lleoliad arbennig o fewn i heneb, gan ddefnyddio technegau adeiladu cynaliadwy.
4. Dylai Cadw osgoi trefniant rhy gorfforaethol ar gyfer y siopau o fewn i'w ganolfannau ymwelwyr a dylai, lle bynnag y bo modd, geisio creu ymdeimlad o le.
5. Ni ddylai cyfleusterau ac atyniadau i ymwelwyr beryglu cymeriad yr heneb a dylent gynnwys ystyriaeth lawn o faterion iechyd a diogelwch; mae angen gwarchod ymwelwyr rhag perygl pan fyddant yn ymweld ag adfeilion.
6. Dylai Cadw geisio bod mor hanesyddol gywir, cytbwys a gwrthrychol ag y bo modd wrth gyflwyno a dehongli'r henebion.
7. Dylai Cadw barhau i gynhyrchu ei dywyslyfrau uchel eu safon.
8. Dylai Cadw roi blaenoriaeth i gynnig dehongliad ar bob safle; dylai'r paneli ar safleoedd barhau i roi gwybodaeth, bod o safon dda a dylid parhau i roi ystyriaeth ofalus i'w lleoliad.
9. Gallai Cadw geisio tynnu arbenigedd i mewn oddi wrth sefydliadau eraill ynghylch unrhyw ddehongli rhithwir neu ryngweithiol yn y dyfodol.
10. Pan ddefnyddir adluniadau, dylai Cadw ddatgan mai dehongliadau dyfaliadol ydynt.
11. Mewn safleoedd priodol dylai Cadw annog defnyddio cynrychiadau mwy penodol Gymreig pan gânt ymholiadau gan gwmnïau theatr.

SECTION 1

THE CARE AND PRESENTATION OF PROPERTIES IN STATE CARE

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The promotion and conservation of the monuments in state care should be a high priority for the Assembly Government.
2. The monuments should be respected and safeguarded against inappropriate developments.
3. Each visitor centre should be designed according to its particular circumstances and setting within a monument, using sustainable building techniques.
4. Cadw should avoid an overly corporate approach for the shops within its visitor centres and should, wherever possible, aim to create a sense of place.
5. Visitor facilities and attractions should not compromise the character of the monument and should have full regard to health and safety issues; visitors need to be protected from danger when visiting ruinous structures.
6. Cadw should seek to be as historically accurate, balanced and objective as possible in presenting and interpreting the monuments.
7. Cadw should continue to produce its high-quality guidebooks.
8. Cadw should give priority to providing interpretation at all sites; site panels should continue to be informative, of good quality and with careful consideration to location.
9. Cadw might seek to draw in expertise from other organizations on any future virtual reality or interactive interpretation.
10. Where reconstruction drawings are used, Cadw should state that they are speculative interpretations.
11. At appropriate sites Cadw should encourage the use of more distinctly Welsh productions when approached by theatre companies.

CYFLWYNO HENEBION SYDD O DAN OFAL Y WLADWRIAETH A GOFALU AMDANYNT

CYFLWYNIAD

Yn gynnar yn 2003 penderfynodd y Bwrdd ystyried y ffyrdd y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru trwy Cadw yn cyflwyno'r henebion sydd o dan ofal y wladwriaeth i ymwelwyr. Gan fod y pwnc 'cyflwyno' yn cwmpasu cynifer o faterion gwahanol, penderfynodd y Bwrdd ystyried y mater dros gyfnod estynedig o ddwy flynedd. Yn unol â hynny, yn 2003–04 canolbwyntiodd y Bwrdd ar agweddau deddfwriaethol fel iechyd a diogelwch a mynediad i bobl anabl, ac yna yn 2004–05 canolbwyntiwyd ar weddill y materion sy'n gysylltiedig â gofalu am henebion a'u cyflwyno. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys darparu cyfleusterau i ymwelwyr trwy adeiladau croesawu, siopau a chanolfannau ymwelwyr; dehongli'r henebion; cyhoeddiadau deongliadol a masnachol Cadw; y digwyddiadau a gyflwynir gan Cadw a'r ffordd y mae Cadw'n ei hyrwyddo ei hun i ymwelwyr trwy ei lenyddiaeth farchnata.

I'w helpu i ystyried, yn ogystal â'r henebion yr ymwelwyd â hwy y llynedd ar gyfer rhan gyntaf y thema, a oedd yn cynnwys Tŷ Tref Elisabethaidd Plas Mawr a'r cestyll yng Nghaernarfon a Chonwy, ymwelodd y Bwrdd â nifer o wahanol fathau o henebion yn 2004 — Tref Rufeinig Caer-went, Bryngaer Coed Llanmelin, cestyll Caerffili, Cas-gwent a Rhaglan, Abaty Tyndyrn, Gwaith Haearn Blaenafon a Phriordy Ewenni.

Mae'r Cynulliad, trwy Cadw, yn gofalu am 127 o henebion ledled Cymru. Mae'r rhain yn amrywio o feini hir yn Ynys Môn i gestyll Edwardaidd diwedd y drydedd ganrif ar ddeg yng ngogledd Cymru, o gapeli preifat i abatai mawrion ac o geirydd Rhufeinig i olion y Gymru ddiwydiannol. Er bod gweddillion ffabrig hanesyddol y safleoedd hyn wedi eu cadw'n dda, fel adfeilion y diogelir y mwyafrif ohonynt. Mae stad y Cynulliad yn cynnwys un o Safleoedd Treftadaeth y Byd (Cestyll a Muriau Trefi'r Brenin Edward yng Ngwynedd) a heneb

THE PRESENTATION AND CARE OF THE MONUMENTS IN STATE CARE

INTRODUCTION

Early in 2003 the Board decided to consider the ways in which the Welsh Assembly Government through Cadw presents the monuments in state care to visitors. Given that the subject of 'presentation' embraces so many different issues, the Board decided to take an extended look over a period of two years. Accordingly, in 2003–04 the Board concentrated on legislative aspects such as health and safety and access for disabled people, while in 2004–05 the focus was on the remaining issues associated with the care and presentation of the monuments. These include the provision of visitor facilities through reception buildings, shops and visitor centres; the interpretation of the monuments; Cadw's interpretative and commercial publications; the events that Cadw presents and the way in which Cadw promotes itself to visitors through its marketing literature.

To assist in its consideration, in addition to the monuments visited last year for the first part of the theme, which included Plas Mawr Elizabethan Townhouse and the castles at Caernarfon and Conwy, the Board visited a number of different types of monument in 2004 — Caerwent Roman Town, Llanmelin Wood Hill Fort, Caerphilly, Chepstow and Raglan castles, Tintern Abbey, Blaenavon Ironworks and Ewenny Priory.

The Assembly, through Cadw, cares for 127 monuments throughout Wales. These range from standing stones in Anglesey to the late thirteenth-century Edwardian castles in north Wales, from private chapels to great abbeys and from Roman forts to the remains of industrial Wales. Although the remaining historic fabric of these sites is in a good state of conservation, the majority are preserved as ruins. The Assembly's estate includes one World Heritage Site (The Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd) and

ddiwydiannol sy'n rhan o un arall (Gwaith Haearn Blaenafon yn Safle Treftadaeth y Byd Tirwedd Diwydiannol Blaenafon). Nod Cadw yw cadw'r safleoedd hyn fel y gellir eu trosglwyddo i'r cenedlaethau a ddaw mewn cyflwr da. At hynny, mae Cadw'n anelu at wneud llawer o'r safleoedd mor hygyrch i ymwelwyr ag y gall.

Mae'r henebion sydd o dan ofal y wladwriaeth ymysg y goreuon yng Nghymru. Maent yn rhan annatod o'n treftadaeth ac maent wedi helpu i ffurfio'r Gymru sydd ohoni heddiw. Mae cestyll i lawer yn gyfystyr â Chymru, ac maent yn gyfrifol am ddenu llawer o ymwelwyr. Mae'r henebion hyn yn gaffaeliad i Gymru o ran amgylchedd, economeg ac addysg yn ychwanegol at feddu ar werth cynhenid fel treftadaeth. Dylai hyrwyddo a gwarchod yr henebion fod felly yn flaenoriaeth uchel i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad.

CANOLFANNAU YMWELWYR

Mae'r swyddfa docynnau a'r cyfleusterau cysylltiedig, a elwir yn aml yn ganolfannau ymwelwyr, ymhlith yr argraffiadau cyntaf a fydd yn taro ymwelwyr wrth fynd i mewn i safle. Mae'r canolfannau hyn yn amrywio o ran maint a ffurf o gytiâu syml, fel y rhai yn Llys Tretŵr a Chastell Coch, i adeileddau mawr a godwyd at ddiben fel y rhai yng Nghastell Conwy a Chastell Caerffili. Yng Nghaerffili, mae'r ganolfan yn gwneud datganiad pensaernïol, tra bod canolfannau eraill yn ymdoddi i'w hamgylchedd; er enghraifft y ganolfan yn Abaty Glyn y Groes, sy'n edrych bron fel petai'n rhan o'r wal garreg y saif yn ei herbyn, a'r un yng Nghastell Talacharn, sydd yn null tŷ haf o gyfnod Victoria. Mae rhai safleoedd yn drafferthus, gan gynnwys Castell Coch — lle gallai adeiledd o unrhyw faint naill ai yn y cowrt neu'n agos at yr heneb gael effaith annerbyniol ar y safle — a Chaernarfon, lle cyferchir ymwelwyr yn y ciosg ffibr gwydr a leolir yng nghanol tramwyfa Porth y Brenin oherwydd yn hanesyddol bod angen clirio pob rhwystr o'r dramwyfa yn ystod achlysuron gwladol. Yng Nghastell Rhaglan cynllunnir canolfan newydd i gymryd lle caban dros dro ac ymgynghorwyd ag aelodau'r Bwrdd ynghylch y cynllun.

an industrial monument that is part of another (Blaenavon Ironworks in the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site). Cadw's objective is to conserve these sites so that they can be passed to future generations in a good state of repair. Additionally, Cadw aims to make as much of the sites as accessible to visitors as it can.

The monuments in state care are some of the finest in Wales. They are an integral part of our heritage and have helped shape Wales into the nation it is today. To many, castles are synonymous with Wales and they are responsible for attracting many visitors. These monuments are an asset to Wales in environmental, economic and educational terms as well as having intrinsic heritage value. The promotion and conservation of the monuments should therefore be a high priority for the Assembly Government.

VISITOR CENTRES

Almost the first impression that visitors will have when they enter a site is that of the ticket office and associated facilities, often known as a visitor centre. These range in scale and form from simple huts, such as those at Tretower Court and Castell Coch, to large-scale purpose-built structures such as at Conwy Castle and Caerphilly Castle. At Caerphilly, the centre makes an architectural statement, whereas others tend to blend into their surroundings; for instance that at Valle Crucis Abbey, which looks almost like part of the stone wall against which it stands, and that at Laugharne Castle, which is in the style of a Victorian summer house. Some sites are problematic, including Castell Coch — where any significant structure placed in either the courtyard or close to the exterior of the monument could have an unacceptable impact on the setting — and Caernarfon, where visitors are greeted at the glass-fibre kiosk located in the middle of the King's Gate passage because historically the passage needs to be easily cleared of all obstructions during state occasions. At Raglan Castle a new centre is planned to replace a temporary cabin and Board members were consulted about its design.

ASTUDIAETH ACHOS CANOLFAN YMWELWYR CASTELL RHUDDLAN

Nid oedd y ganolfan ymwelwyr yng Nghastell Rhuddlan fawr mwy na chwt pren. Dros y blynyddoedd roedd cyflwr y cwt wedi dirywio ac roedd wedi ei fandaleiddio. Oherwydd difrod parhaus ac anrhaith yr elfennau, roedd y penderfyniad i'w ddisodli yn un anorfod. Yn fewnol, roedd yr amodau i'r staff yn wael, dim mwy na mainc syml a weithredai fel cownter siop ac ychydig iawn o le i symud o gwmpas. Nid oedd unrhyw gyfleusterau lles i'r staff; nid oedd unrhyw ffordd o baratoi lluniaeth ysgafn ac roedd yn rhaid iddynt rannu tai bach cyhoeddus y tu allan.

Mae Cadw'n cydnabod ei ddyletswydd fel cyflogwr cyfrifol i sicrhau ei fod yn cydymffurfio â'r gofynion iechyd a diogelwch statudol perthnasol i staff ac ymwelwyr fel ei gilydd. Roedd hi'n amlwg bod y ddarpariaeth fel yr oedd yn annigonol ac nad oedd yn ateb anghenion y staff cadwraeth na'r cyhoedd a oedd yn ymweld.

Mae'r castell yn denu tua 20,000 o ymwelwyr y flwyddyn ac mae angen rhyw fath o ganolfan ymwelwyr i sicrhau bod y safle'n cael ei oruchwylio'n ddigonol ac i dderbyn incwm mynediad a chynnig tywyslyfrau.

Yn ystod 2004 penderfynwyd disodli cwt y ceidwaid ag adeilad mwy sylweddol sy'n ateb anghenion y staff ac ymwelwyr. Gyda deddfwriaeth y Ddeddf Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd yn cael ei rhoi ar waith, roedd angen sicrhau bod y cyfleuster newydd yn cydymffurfio â'r gofynion mynediad newydd i staff ac ymwelwyr. Gan roi sylw i farn y Bwrdd, y bwriad oedd i ddyluniad yr adeilad weddu i'w amgylchedd a pheidio ag amharu ar ysblander y castell o ddiwedd y drydedd ganrif ar ddeg. Byddai cynllun yr adeilad yn syml, y tu allan o bren, ac wrth i'r pren aeddfedu byddai'r argraff weledol yn pylu.

Dechreuodd y gwaith dylunio yn barod ar gyfer agor yn 2005 ac ymgorfforwyd cydrannau allweddol canolfan ymwelwyr: ardal i dderbyn ymwelwyr a siop fechan yn cynnig cyhoeddiadau a nwyddau. Adeiladwyd cyfleusterau i'r staff y tu ôl i gownter y siop. Mae cynnwys toiled hygyrch i staff ac ymwelwyr yn cwblhau trefniadau mewnol yr adeilad newydd.

Nid oes amheuaeth na fydd y gwelliant yn y cyfleusterau yn codi safon ac effeithiolrwydd yr amgylchedd gweithio gryn dipyn ac yn ychwanegu at brofiad yr ymwelydd yn yr heneb.



Dyluniwyd y ganolfan ymwelwyr (gyferbyn) yn Rhuddlan i wella'r cyfleusterau i staff ac ymwelwyr heb amharu ar olwg y castell (uchod).

CASE STUDY RHUDDLAN CASTLE VISITOR CENTRE

The visitor centre at Rhuddlan Castle was little more than a wooden hut. Over the years the condition of the hut had deteriorated and it had been vandalized. Repeated damage and the ravages of the elements meant that the decision to replace it was inevitable. Internally, conditions for the staff were poor, no more than a simple bench that acted as a shop counter with very little space to move around. Staff welfare facilities were non-existent; there was no means of making refreshments and they had to share external, public lavatories.

Cadw recognizes its duty as a responsible employer to ensure that it complies with the relevant statutory health and safety requirements for staff and visitors alike. It was clear that the existing provision was inadequate and did not meet the needs of the custodian staff or the visiting public.

The castle attracts around 20,000 visitors per year and some form of visitor centre is required to ensure adequate supervision of the site and to accept admissions income and offer guidebooks.

The decision was taken during 2004 to replace the custodian's hut with a more suitable building that meets the needs of the staff and visitors. With the implementation of the Disability Discrimination Act legislation it was necessary to ensure that the new facility complied with the new access requirements for staff and visitors. Taking into consideration the views of the Board, the building's design was intended to sit comfortably in its setting and not detract from the visual splendour of the late thirteenth-century castle. Employing a simple design structure, clad in wood, the visual impact of the new building would fade as the timber aged.

Design work began in readiness for a 2005 opening and the key components of a visitor centre were incorporated — an area to accept visitors and a small shop area offering publications and souvenirs. Staff facilities were built in, behind the shop counter. The inclusion of an accessible toilet for staff and visitors completes the internal arrangements of the new building.

There is no doubt that the improvement in facilities will considerably enhance the quality and effectiveness of the working environment and add to the visitor experience at the monument.



The visitor centre (above) at Rhuddlan was designed to improve staff and visitor facilities without detracting from the setting of the castle (opposite).

Roedd y Bwrdd yn teimlo efallai nad oedd y teitl 'canolfan ymwelwyr' yn briodol i ddisgrifio'r cyfleusterau yn safleoedd Cadw, sy'n debycach i siopau a manau gwerthu tocynnau, er bod rhai henebion yn darparu mwy ar gyfer 'profiad yr ymwelydd' gyda chyflwyniadau fideo a chyflwyniadau eraill. Serch hynny, cytunent fod athroniaeth Cadw o ddylunio pob un yn wahanol mewn perthynas â'i amgylchiadau a'i leoliad arbennig o fewn ei heneb yn gywir. Mae'n bwysig i bob 'canolfan' weddu i'r heneb a pheidio ag amharu arni, gan mai'r heneb ei hun yw'r prif atyniad i ymwelwyr. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, mae'n bwysig parchu a diogelu'r heneb ei hun. Mynegodd y Bwrdd y farn hefyd y dylai pob canolfan newydd ddefnyddio technegau adeiladu cynaliadwy.

The Board considered that the title 'visitor centre' might not be appropriate to describe the facilities at Cadw sites, which are more akin to shops and ticket sales points, although some monuments do cater more for the 'visitor experience' with video and other presentations. Nevertheless, they agreed that Cadw's philosophy of designing each one differently in relation to its particular circumstances and setting within its monument is the right one. It is important that each 'centre' should be sympathetic to and not intrusive on the monument, which is the principal visitor attraction. In this context it is important that the monument itself is respected and safeguarded. The Board also expressed the view that all new centres should draw upon sustainable building techniques.



Ar y dde: *Nwyddau ar werth yng Nghastell Coch.*
Uchod: *Y siop yn y ganolfan ymwelwyr yng Nghastell Caerffili.*

Above: *Goods for sale at Castell Coch.* Left: *The shop in the visitor centre at Caerphilly Castle.*

Mewn dau safle, Castell Caernarfon a Chastell Coch, mae'r cyfleusterau siop ar wahân i'r fynedfa. Yn y ddau achos mae'r elfennau manwerthu — y silffoedd a'r casys arddangos — wedi eu dylunio a'u gosod fel y gall ymwelwyr weld a mwynhau'r ystafell hanesyddol gan wneud defnydd llawn o'r lle yr un pryd. Yn achos Castell Coch, roedd ffittiadau'r siop wedi eu gosod yn weddol ddiweddar ac yn cymryd lle adeiladwaith ymwthiol ac aneffeithlon o ran manwerthu. Cred y Bwrdd y gallai mabwysiadu dull gor-gorfforaethol ar gyfer y siopau oddi mewn i'r 'canolfannau ymwelwyr' danseilio'r polisi o'u dylunio'n unigol i weddu i'w hamgylchedd. Er ei fod yn derbyn bod anawsterau masnachol, cadarnhaodd y Bwrdd y dylai Cadw, lle bynnag y byddai modd, barhau i geisio pwysleisio'r ymdeimlad o le ac osgoi'r ymagwedd ddigymeriad ac unffurf a gysylltir â manwerthu. Teimlent y byddai'r arwyddion cyflwyno newydd wrth fynedfeydd safleoedd, sydd ar y gweill gan Cadw ar hyn o bryd, yn gymorth pellach gyda hyn.

At two sites the shop facilities are separate from the admissions point. These are at Caernarfon Castle and Castell Coch. In both cases the retail elements — the shelves and display cases — have been designed and installed so that they allow visitors to see and enjoy the historic room while maximizing the use of the space. In the case of Castell Coch, the shop fittings had been installed relatively recently and replaced structures that were both intrusive and inefficient in retail terms. The Board believes that the approach of designing visitor centres individually to fit their surroundings could be undermined if an overly corporate approach were adopted for the shops within. Whilst accepting the commercial difficulties, the Board confirmed that Cadw should continue to seek to emphasize a sense of place wherever possible and avoid the bland, uniform, retail approach. This they felt would be further assisted by new introductory signage at site entrances, which Cadw currently has in hand.

DEHONGLI

Nododd y Bwrdd mai un o amcanion Cadw yn ei bolisi dehongli yw hysbysu ac addysgu ymwelwyr â'r henebion a hyrwyddo dealltwriaeth, mwynhad a gwerthfawrogiad ehangach o dreftadaeth adeiledig Cymru. Gwneir hyn trwy ddarparu gwybodaeth bensaernïol a hanesyddol am yr henebion sy'n hygyrch, yn awdurdodol ac yn gywir. Pan fo manylyn arbennig wedi'i seilio ar ddyfaliad neu ffaith hanesyddol nas profwyd, neu pan fo dau ddehongliad gwahanol yn bosibl, bydd Cadw'n cyflwyno'r ddwy farn. Ym mhob achos, y bwriad yw bod mor wrthrychol a chytbwys ag y bo modd. Er hynny, mae Cadw wedi ei feirniadu ar adegau am ganolbwyntio, fe honnir, ar safleoedd Eingl-Normanaidd yn fwy nag ar adeiladau brodorol Cymreig. Nododd aelodau'r Bwrdd y camau yr oedd Cadw wedi eu cymryd i hyrwyddo cestyll Cymreig fel Cricieth a Dolwyddelan a llenyddiaeth ac arddangosfeydd penodol ar dywysogion Cymru. Cymeradwyodd y Bwrdd nod Cadw o geisio bod mor hanesyddol gywir, cytbwys a gwrthrychol ag y gallai yn ei waith cyflwyno a dehongli.

Defnyddir amryfal gyfryngau i ddehongli henebion Cadw ond mae'n amlwg bod yn rhaid iddynt adlewyrchu'r amgylchiadau materol ym mhob safle, yn ogystal â'r math o ymwelydd a'r nifer o ymwelwyr â'r safle. Mae'r dehongliad ar y safle'n cael ei ategu fwyfwy gan dechnegau a fformatau newydd, fel y We Fyd-eang a deunyddiau rhithwir, sy'n golygu bod y safleoedd a'r cyhoeddiadau sy'n ymwneud â hwy ar gael i gynulleidfaoedd ehangach. Cred y Bwrdd fod y dehongliadau ar y safleoedd yn hynod werthfawr ond cred hefyd fod yna botensial ar gyfer datblygiadau technegol a allai wella cryn dipyn ar gyflwyno'r henebion.

INTERPRETATION

The Board noted that one of Cadw's objectives in its interpretation policy is to inform and educate visitors to the monuments and to promote a wider understanding, enjoyment and appreciation of the built heritage of Wales. This is done by providing architectural and historical information about the monuments that is accessible, authoritative and accurate. Where a particular detail is based on conjecture or unproven historical fact, or where two different interpretations are possible, Cadw will present both views. In all cases the intention is to be as objective and balanced as possible. Even so, Cadw has been criticized on occasion for allegedly concentrating on Anglo-Norman sites over native Welsh buildings. Board members noted the measures Cadw had taken to promote Welsh castles such as Criccieth and Dolwyddelan and specific literature and exhibitions on the Welsh princes. The Board endorsed Cadw's approach of seeking to be as historically accurate, balanced and objective as possible in its presentation and interpretation work.

Various media are used to interpret Cadw's monuments but clearly they have to reflect the physical conditions at each site, as well as the type and numbers of visitors to the site. The interpretation on site is increasingly being supplemented by new techniques and formats which make the sites and publications relating to them available to a wider audience, such as the world wide web and virtual reality. The Board considers that the on-site interpretation is of immense value but also sees the potential for technical advances which could enhance the presentation of the monuments significantly.

ASTUDIAETH ACHOS
ARDDANGOSFA AR GESTYLL A
GODWYD GAN DYWYSOGION CYMRU



Arddangosfeydd newydd yng Nghastell Caernarfon (uchod) a Chastell Cricieth (ar y dde).

Yn y gorffennol, esgeuluswyd i raddau y cestyll a godwyd gan dywysogion gogledd a gorllewin Cymru, a neilltuwyd mwy o adnoddau i'r cestyll mwy, a mwy adnabyddus, a godwyd yng Nghymru gan frenhinoedd Lloegr ac arglwyddi'r Mers. Er mwyn unioni'r cydbwysedd, creodd rhagflaenwyr Cadw arddangosfa gynhwysfawr yn 1981, ar y cestyll hynny a godwyd gan dywysogion gogledd Cymru, a'i lleoli yng nghastell Cricieth. Dros yr ugain mlynedd a ddilynodd, gwnaeth Cadw waith cloddio ac ymchwil archaeolegol sylweddol ar gestyll y tywysogion Cymreig, a chymerwyd safleoedd ychwanegol yn Nryslwyn, Dinefwr a Dolforwyn i'w gofal a'u hagor i'r cyhoedd. Rhoddwyd cymorth grant hefyd ar gyfer gwaith cloddio a chadwraeth yng Nghaergwrle, Dinas Brân a llys tywysogion Gwynedd yn Rhosyr. Mae'r gwaith wedi chwyldroi'r ddealltwriaeth o'r agwedd hon ar hanes Cymru. Mae llawer o'r wybodaeth newydd wedi ei hymgorffori mewn arddangosfa gwbl ddiwygiedig ac ehangach ar gestyll tywysogion Cymru, a osodwyd yng Nghastell Cricieth yn 2003, ac mewn cyfres o dywyslyfrau newydd i'r cestyll hyn.

CASE STUDY
EXHIBITION ON CASTLES BUILT
BY WELSH PRINCES



New exhibitions at Criccieth Castle (above) and Caernarfon Castle (above left).

Castles built by the princes of north and west Wales used to be a somewhat neglected topic, with greater emphasis and resources devoted to larger and better-known castles built in Wales by the English kings and marcher lords. In order to redress this balance Cadw's predecessors produced a comprehensive exhibition in 1981 sited at Criccieth Castle which looked at those castles built by the princes of north Wales. Over the following twenty years a considerable amount of archaeological excavation and research has been carried out by Cadw on the castles of the Welsh princes, with additional sites at Dryslwyn, Dinefwr and Dolforwyn being taken into care and opened to the public. Grant-aid has also given for excavation and conservation work at Caergwrle, Dinas Brân and the court of the princes of Gwynedd at Rhosyr. The work has revolutionized understanding of this aspect of Welsh history and much of the new information has been incorporated into a fully revised and expanded exhibition on the castles of the Welsh princes which was installed at Criccieth Castle in 2003 and a series of new guidebooks to these castles.

PANELI

Ar y lefel fwyaf sylfaenol, cyflwynir deongliadau Cadw trwy baneli gwybodaeth safleoedd a'r nod yw y dylai pob safle maes o law fod ag o leiaf un panel, gyda llawer mwy mewn safleoedd mwy cymhleth; er enghraifft, mae gan Abaty Tyndyrn ugain panel. Ar hyn o bryd, mae paneli mewn saith deg wyth o safleoedd ledled Cymru ac ychwanegir oddeutu deg panel y flwyddyn mewn safleoedd newydd. Y nod yw iddynt ddarparu crynodeb o brif nodweddion pensaernïol safle a'i gyd-destun hanesyddol ac fel rheol fe'u lleolir fel y gall y sawl sy'n edrych arnynt weld y panel ynghyd â'r safle neu'r nodwedd a ddisgrifir. Fel rheol maent yn cynnwys llun, cynllun neu adluniad ac maent wedi eu gosod ar wal neu'n sefyll mewn stondinau metel cadarn. Teimlai'r Bwrdd y dylai fod rhyw gymaint o ddehongli ym mhob safle ac y dylid rhoi blaenoriaeth i hyn dros ddiweddarau paneli hyn. Teimlent ei bod yn bwysig hefyd i baneli safleoedd barhau i roi gwybodaeth a bod o safon dda gan mai hwy yw'r brif ffynhonnell wybodaeth i ymwelwyr mewn rhai achosion. Dylid dewis eu lleoliad yn yr heneb yn ofalus.



Uchod: Y panel yn rhoi gwybodaeth ragarweiniol yng Nghastell Rhaglan.
Ar y dde: Panel a osodwyd yn ddiweddar yn Hen Gapel Llugwy ar Ynys Môn.

PANELS

At the most basic level Cadw's interpretation is delivered through site information panels and it is the intention that eventually every site in the estate should have at least one panel, with more complex sites having many more; for example, Tintern Abbey has twenty panels. Currently, panels have been provided at seventy-eight sites throughout Wales and new sites are added at the rate of about ten a year. They are intended to provide a summary of the key architectural features of a site and its historical context and are usually located so that the viewer can see both the panel and the site or feature being described. They usually contain an illustration, plan or reconstruction drawing and are either wall-mounted or set into robust metal stands. The Board considered that there should be some interpretation at all sites and that this should be given priority over updating older panels. They considered it important too that site panels continue to be informative and of good quality as in some cases they are the main source of information for visitors. Their location in the monument should be carefully chosen.



Above: A panel recently installed at Lligwy Chapel, Anglesey.
Above left: The introductory information panel at Raglan Castle.

ARDDANGOSFEYDD

EXHIBITIONS



Arddangosfa newydd, Golwg ar Gaernarfon, yng Nghastell Caernarfon.

A new exhibition, Prospect of Caernarfon, at Caernarfon Castle.

Mae'r rhain yn amrywio o baneli syml ar waliau — 'llyfrau ar waliau' — i gyflwyniadau soffistigedig, sy'n cynnwys y dechnoleg ddiweddaraf ac elfennau rhyngweithiol. Un enghraifft o'r math cyntaf yw'r arddangosfa am Edward I ar lawr isaf Tŵr y Capel yng Nghastell Biwmares, ac enghraifft o'r ail yw'r fersiwn diweddaraf o'r cyflwyniad ar *Tywysogion Cymru* yng Nghastell Caernarfon. Mae llawer o arddangosfeydd yn cynnwys tablos, er enghraifft *Cas-gwent* — *Castell mewn Rhyfel, Gerallt Gymro* yng Nghastell Cricieth, a *Chapeli Cestyll a Edward I a'i Gestyll yng Nghymru* yng Nghastell Conwy. Prin iawn yw'r arddangosfeydd sy'n cynnwys arteffactau gwreiddiol — yn bennaf oherwydd nad oes gan Cadw swyddogaeth guradurol a chan fod diogeledd yn destun pryder mewn

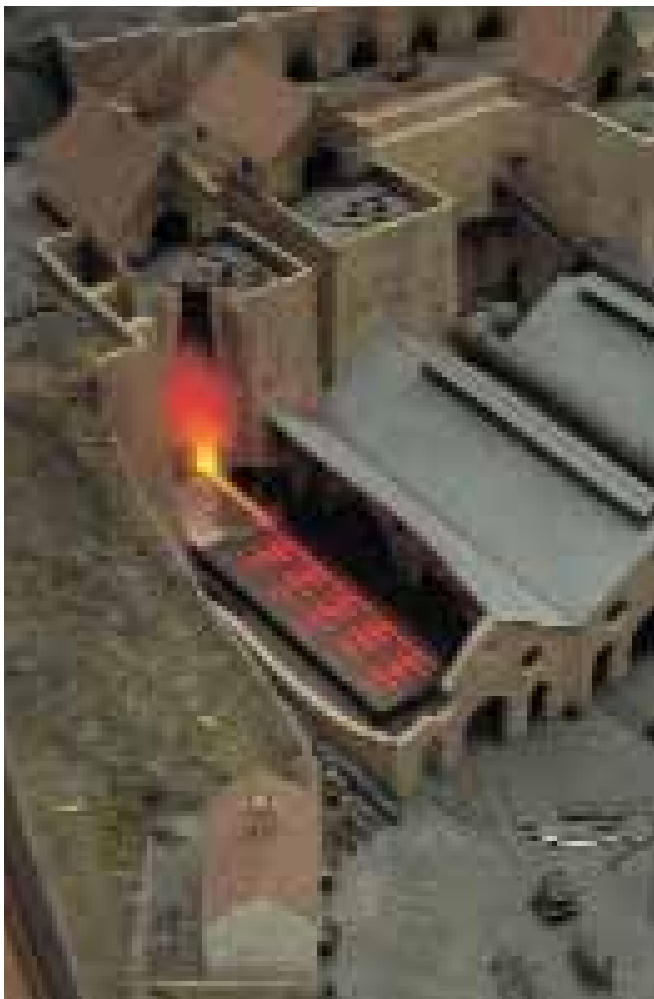
Exhibitions range from simple wall-mounted panels — 'books on walls' — to sophisticated presentations, which include the latest technology and interactive elements. An example of the first is the exhibition about Edward I in the basement of the Chapel Tower in Beaumaris Castle and of the latter the most recent version of the *Princes of Wales* presentation at Caernarfon Castle. Many exhibitions include tableaux, for example *Chepstow — a Castle at War, Gerald of Wales* at Criccieth Castle and *Castle Chapels* and *Edward I and his Castles in Wales* at Conwy Castle. Very few exhibitions contain original artefacts — mainly because Cadw does not have a curatorial function and at some sites there are issues

rhai safleoedd — ac mae copïau o wrthrychau ar gael mewn ychydig yn rhagor o safleoedd. Dim ond dau safle — Castell Coch a Phlas Mawr — sy'n cynnwys unrhyw ddodrefn gwreiddiol. Ym Mhlas Mawr, mae'r cymysgedd o ddodrefn gwreiddiol a chopïau wedi creu ystafelloedd sydd wedi eu dodrefnu a'u gwisgo'n llawn yn seiliedig ar restr o 1665 — math o gyflwyniad sy'n unigryw yn ystad Cadw.

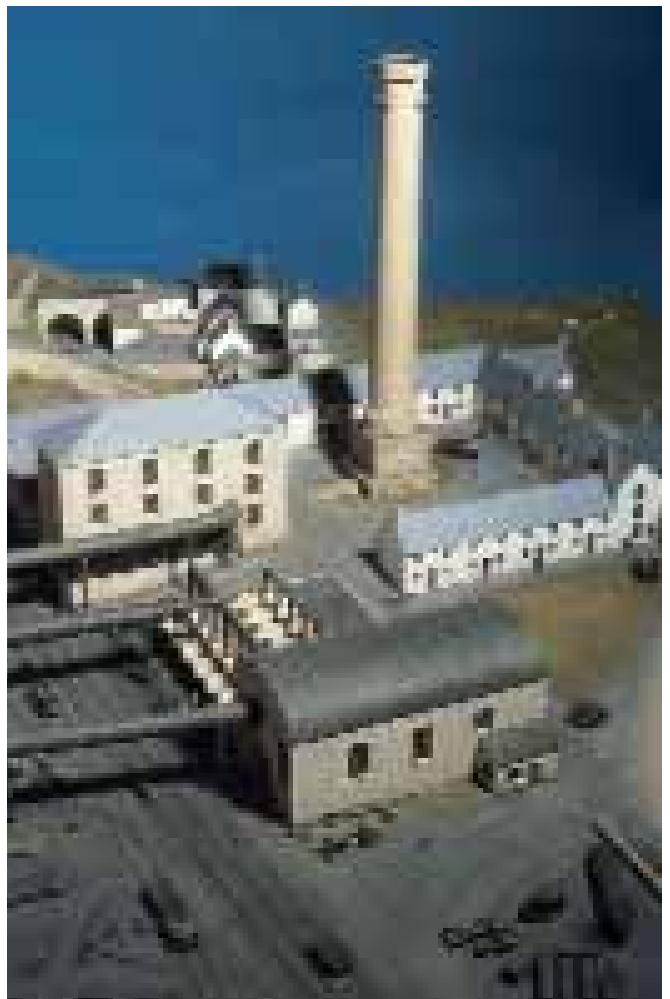
Defnyddir modelau hefyd mewn llawer o safleoedd eraill i helpu ymwelwyr i ddeall adeiladau neu leoliadau sydd wedi newid cryn dipyn dros y blynyddoedd. Ymhlith yr enghreifftiau mae'r modelau o drefi canoloesol Conwy a Chaernarfon yng nghestyll y ddwy dref; modelau yng Nghastell Harlech sy'n dangos sut y gallai rhannau o'r castell fod wedi edrych; y model rhyngdoriad o'r baddonau Rhufeinig yng Nghaerllion; ac, yn fwyaf diweddar, modelau o Waith Haearn Blaenafon a'r dirwedd o'i amgylch.

over security — and a few more contain replicated objects. Only two sites contain any original furniture — Castell Coch and Plas Mawr. At the latter the mix of original and replicated furniture and objects has created fully furnished and dressed room-sets based on an inventory of 1665 — a form of presentation unique in the Cadw estate.

Models are used at many sites to help visitors to understand buildings or places that have changed significantly over time. Examples include the models of the medieval towns of Conwy and Caernarfon in their respective castles; models at Harlech Castle which show how parts of the castle might have looked; the cut-away model of the Roman baths at Caerleon; and, most recently, models of Blaenavon Ironworks and the surrounding landscape.



Uchod ac ar y dde: Defnyddir modelau yng Ngwaith Haearn Blaenafon i ddangos cynllun y safle a sut roedd y gosodiadau'n gweithio.



Above and left: Models are used at Blaenavon Ironworks to show the layout of the site and how the installations worked.



Castell Caerffili: ymwelwyr yn mwynhau gwyllo'r peiriannau gwarchae ar waith.

Caerphilly Castle: visitors enjoy watching the siege engines in operation.

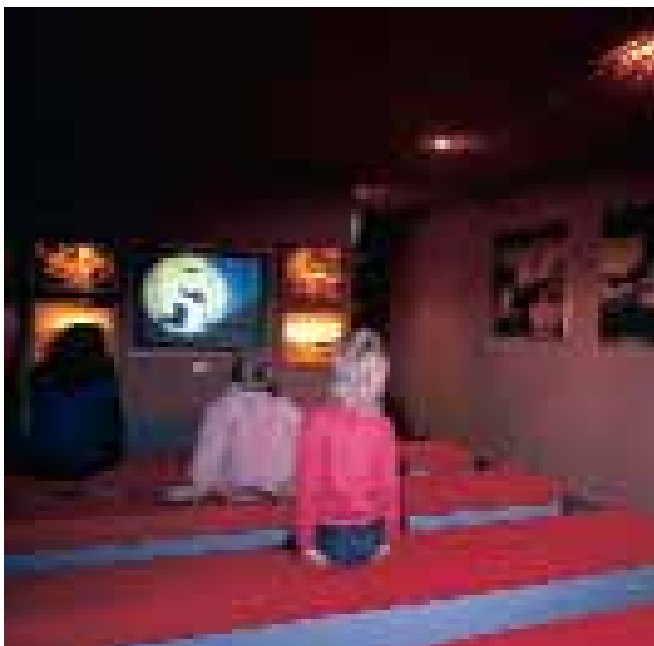
Yng Nghastell Caerffili, mae Cadw wedi mynd un cam ymhellach na chreu modelau ac wedi ailadeiladu rhai o'r peiriannau rhyfel a fyddai wedi cael eu defnyddio yn yr Oesoedd Canol. Cânt eu tanio ar adegau yn ystod y flwyddyn ac maent yn denu ymwelwyr lawer. Parhawyd â themau'r rhyfela canoloesol trwy ail-greu 'hourd', a godwyd ar hyd wal ogleddol cwrt mewnol y castell. Yng Ngwaith Haearn Blaenafon mae pobl leol wedi rhoi peth pwysau ar Cadw i gael y tŵr cydbwysedd dŵr i weithio eto fel bod ymwelwyr yn gallu teithio arno. Barn y Bwrdd oedd y gallai atyniadau o'r fath beri pryderon ynghylch iechyd a diogelwch ac y byddai eu gwneud yn ddiogel yn golygu ymyrryd enfawr ac annerbyniol â'r ffabrig hanesyddol, yn ogystal â chrynu fuddsoddiad ariannol. Ar y llaw arall, gallai'r Bwrdd weld peth rhinwedd mewn cynllun i adfer y cydbwysedd dŵr ei hun, petai adnoddau ar gael.

At Caerphilly Castle, Cadw has gone one step beyond model-making and has reconstructed some of the engines of war that would have been used during the medieval period. They are fired on several occasions during the year and attract many visitors. The theme of medieval warfare continues through the reconstruction of a section of 'hourd', which has been built along the north wall of the inner ward of the castle. At Blaenavon Ironworks Cadw has come under some pressure from local interests to restore the water balance tower to working order as a passenger ride for visitors. The Board took the view that such attractions might well give rise to health and safety concerns and to make them safe would involve massive and unacceptable interventions into the historic fabric, as well as requiring a significant financial investment. On the other hand, the Board could see some merit in a plan to restore the water balance itself, if resources become available.

Mae taith lafar mewn saith safle; mae chwech ohonynt wedi eu seilio ar y system cyflwr solet, ac mae system ym Mhlas Mawr sy'n defnyddio CD. Mae pob un o'r rhain yn gallu cyflwyno dehongliad manwl o'r safle, dehongliad wedi ei ddramateiddio a heb fod angen unrhyw ymyrryd corfforol â ffabrig yr heneb. Gallant hefyd gynnwys defnydd o wahanol ieithoedd.

TEITHIAU LLAFAR A SIOEAU CLYWELED

Mae sawl math o sioe glyweled, a gwelir y math mwyaf confensiynol yng Nghastell Caernarfon, lle mae ystafell yn Nhŵr yr Eryr yn cynnwys cyfarpar sinema. Mae mathau eraill yn cynnwys cyflwyniadau fideo (Baddonau'r Gaer yng Nghaerllion, Castell Caerffili a Phlas Mawr); sain a golau (Baddonau'r Gaer yng Nghaerllion); a sgriniau cyffwrdd fel y gall ymwelwyr greu eu hymchwiliadau eu hunain. Ceir un o'r cyflwyniadau clyweled mwyaf llwyddiannus ym Mhlas Mawr lle mae ystafell fechan wedi ei neilltuo iddo a lle mae'r cyflwyniad wedi ei atgynhyrchu ar fideo i'w werthu.



Uchod: Yng Nghastell Criccieth, mae sioe glyweled yn rhan o'r arddangosfa am Gerallt Gymro. Ar y dde: Ymwelydd yn cael ei harwain o amgylch Llys a Chastell Tretŵr â chymorth taith lafar.

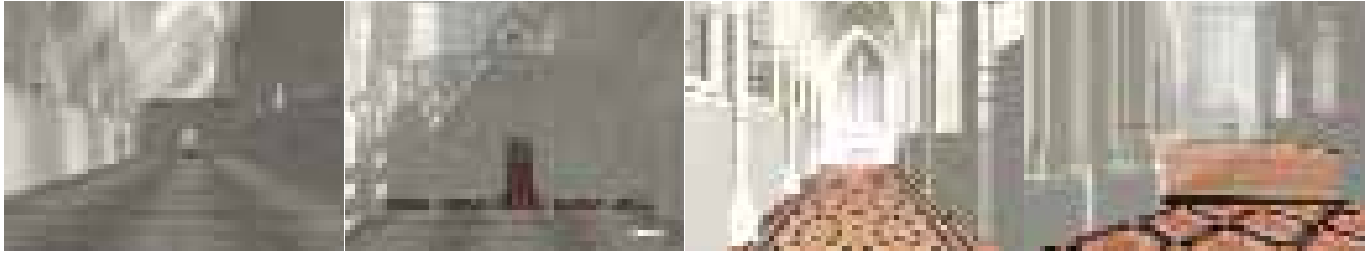
Seven sites have an audio-tour, six based on the solid state system with a CD-based system used at Plas Mawr. All of these have the virtue of being able to deliver in-depth interpretation about the site in a dramatized form and without the need for any physical intervention into the fabric of the monument. They can also accommodate the use of different languages.

AUDIO-TOURS AND AUDIO-VISUAL SHOWS

Audio-visual shows come in several forms, and the most conventional of these can be found at Caernarfon Castle, where a room in the Eagle Tower has been equipped as a cinema. Other forms include video presentations (Caerleon Fortress Baths, Caerphilly Castle and Plas Mawr); sound and light (Caerleon Fortress Baths); and touch-screens so that visitors can structure their own investigations. One of the most successful audio-visual presentations is at Plas Mawr where a small room has been dedicated to viewings and the presentation has been reproduced on video for sale.



Above: A visitor is guided round Tretower Court and Castle with the aid of an audio-tour. Above left: At Criccieth Castle, an audio-visual show is part of the exhibition about Gerald of Wales.



Lluniau llonydd o'r model rhithwir o eglwys Abaty Tyndyrn.

Stills from the virtual reality model of Tintern Abbey church.

RHITHWIRIONEDD

VIRTUAL REALITY

Mae Cadw wedi cynhyrchu model rhithwir o'r eglwys yn Abaty Tyndyrn a fu'n boblogaidd iawn ag ymwelwyr ac sy'n erfyn addysgol defnyddiol gan y gellir ei drosglwyddo'n syth i'r ystafell ddosbarth trwy'r rhyngwrwyd, yn ogystal â bod yn gymorth i ymwelwyr a fyddai'n ei chael yn anodd mynd i mewn i bob rhan o'r safle. Roedd aelodau'r Bwrdd yn cymeradwyo defnyddio'r cyfrwng hwn i geisio gwella dehongli'r safle a hefyd oherwydd y budd i ymwelwyr anabl. Teimlent, fodd bynnag, y gellid datblygu'r defnydd o'r dechneg hon ymhellach. Oherwydd cyflymder datblygiadau mewn Technoleg Gwybodaeth, awgrymodd yr aelodau y dylid defnyddio pob cyfle i gynhyrchu cyflwyniadau cyffrous a rhyngweithiol i ennyn diddordeb ymwelwyr, yn arbennig pobl ifanc. Awgrymodd yr aelodau y gallai Cadw geisio cydweithredu â sefydliadau ag arbenigedd penodol yn y maes hwn a fyddai efallai'n croesawu'r cyfle i gynghori a chynorthwyo mentrau o'r fath ac a allai gynnig partneriaethau buddiol i'r naill ochr a'r llall.

Cadw has produced a virtual reality model of the church at Tintern Abbey which has proved popular with visitors and is a useful educational tool in that it can be delivered straight into the classroom via the internet, as well as being helpful for visitors who would have difficulty with physical access to all parts of the site. Board members applauded the use of this medium in seeking to improve site interpretation and also for the benefits it provided for visitors who were disabled. However, they felt that the use of this technique could be taken further. Given the speed of developments in information technology, members suggested that the fullest opportunity should be taken to produce exciting and interactive presentations to engage visitors, particularly young people. Members suggested that Cadw might seek to collaborate with organizations with specific expertise in this area who might welcome the opportunity of advising and assisting on such ventures and who might provide partnerships of mutual benefit.

ADLUNIADAU

RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

Dros y blynyddoedd mae Cadw wedi comisiynu casgliad sylweddol o adluniadau ar gyfer ei safleoedd a defnyddir y rhain yn y tywyslyfrau, ar baneli ac mewn arddangosfeydd. Fe'u cynhyrchir gan nifer fechan o artistiaid pensaernïol medrus a'u seilio ar ymchwil fanwl mewn cydweithrediad ag arbenigwyr

Over the years Cadw has commissioned a substantial collection of reconstruction drawings for its sites and these are used in guidebooks, on panels and in exhibitions. They are produced by a small number of skilled architectural artists and they are based on painstaking research in

o amrywiaeth eang o ddisgyblaethau. Gall hyn arwain at syniadau newydd am safle, ac weithiau at gyhoeddiad academaidd. Trafododd y Bwrdd yn gyffredinol athroniaeth defnyddio adluniadau i geisio dehongli henebion. Roeddent yn teimlo y gallent fod yn ddefnyddiol yn y safleoedd ac mewn mannau eraill i roi bywyd i safleoedd sy'n anodd yn bensaernïol. Cytunent, fodd bynnag, y dylai Cadw barhau i rybuddio mai dim ond dyfaliadau yw lluniadau o'r fath.

collaboration with experts from a wide range of disciplines. This can result in new ideas about a site, sometimes leading to academic publication. The Board discussed generally the philosophy for using reconstruction drawings in seeking to interpret monuments. They felt that they could be useful at the sites and elsewhere in bringing architecturally difficult sites to life. However, they agreed that Cadw should continue in its warnings that such drawings could be only speculative.



Mae adluniad newydd a baratowyd ar gyfer y tywyslyfr yn dangos y gerddi yng Nghastell Rhaglan.

A new reconstruction drawing prepared for the guidebook shows the gardens at Raglan Castle.

CYHOEDDIADAU

Bu cyhoeddiadau Cadw'n hynod lwyddiannus yn fasnachol ac yn academaidd, ac mae'r tywyslyfrau ar yr eiddo sydd o dan ofal wedi eu disgrifio fel y 'gorau yn y byd'. Yn aml holir aelodau'r Bwrdd am eu sylwadau arbenigol yn ystod y cyfnod o baratoi tywyslyfrau a bu iddynt gydnabod bod yr hyn a gynhyrchir o safon hynod uchel. Maent yn cynnwys cyfoeth o ddeunyddiau nid yn unig fel arweiniad ar yr ymweliad penodol ond hefyd i'w cadw fel swfenir ac i'w darllen ymhellach.

PUBLICATIONS

Cadw's publications have been immensely successful both commercially and academically, and the guidebooks to the properties in care have been described as the 'best in the world.' Board members are frequently consulted for their expert comment during the preparation of guidebooks and acknowledged that the end product was of an extremely high quality. They contain a wealth of material useful not only as a guide for the particular visit but also for retention as a souvenir and for further reading.

Mae tywyslyfrau Cadw yn ceisio cyfuno ysgolheictod â chyflwyno o safon uchel er mwyn apelio at gynulleidfa eang. Gyda golwg ar hyn, roedd y berthynas gorfforol a hanesyddol rhwng Dolforwyn a Threfaldwyn yn gwneud tywyslyfr cyfun yn ymarferol yn ogystal â synhwyrol. Gyda'i gilydd, roedd y ddau gastell yn cynnig cyfle unigryw i gymharu dulliau adeiladu tywysogion Cymru â rhai brenhinoedd Lloegr yn ystod cyfnod allweddol yn hanes Cymru.

Gyda'r briff hwn, comisiynwyd arbenigwyr ar hanes y safleoedd i ysgrifennu'r testun. Yn dilyn proses olygyddol fewnol drwyadl, gwahoddwyd aelodau o'r Bwrdd i gynnig sylwadau ar gywirdeb a hygyrchedd y testun gorffenedig. Mae hon yn ddyletswydd y gofynnir i'r aelodau ei chyflawni'n rheolaidd ac mae'n un yr hoffwn feddwl ei bod yn cael ei chyflawni bob amser yn ddiwyd ac ag ewyllys da, ac sydd o gymorth i ddarllenwyr y tywyslyfrau.

Ochr yn ochr â'r broses hon, comisiynwyd adluniadau. Er y cymerir dyfeisiau o'r fath yn ganiataol bellach i helpu ymwelwyr i ddeall sut yr edrychai ac y gweithiai safle, dim ond ychydig o flynyddoedd sydd er pan oedd pobl yn gwgu ar luniau o'r fath fel rhai camarweiniol. Ac nid ydym ninnau, na Cadw, yn hunanfodlon heddiw, wrth inni ymdrechu i sicrhau cywirdeb trwy broses ymgynghori faith sy'n cynnwys yr arlunydd, awduron, arolygwyr henebion ac arbenigwyr eraill. Yn achos y lluniad sy'n dangos y ffynnon yn Nolforwyn, ymchwiliwyd i ddeunyddiau cymharol o lawer o ffynonellau, gan gynnwys Gwlad Pwyl. Hyd yn oed wedyn, cyhoeddir y canlyniad gorffenedig â chafeat yn nodi mai dehongliad artist ydyw o'r hyn a oedd yno, o bosibl.

Mae ffotograffau uchel eu safon o'r safle, mapiau a chynlluniau ag ymchwil fanwl y tu ôl iddynt, a deunydd darluniadol ategol arall, fel lluniau llawysgrif a dogfennau hanesyddol, yn elfennau o'r tywyslyfr sydd gyn bwysiced â'i gilydd; felly hefyd y dylunio a'r cynhyrchu.

Mae'r canlyniad a geir yn y pen draw yn cyfuno awdurdod â diwyg deniadol: mae'r clawr yn rhoi golwg gyffredinol ar hanes y safleoedd ynghyd â dyddiadau allweddol, cynlluniau llawr, map lleoliad a golygfeydd o'r awyr — a'r cyfan yn rhoi blas o'r cestyll i hyd yn oed yr ymwelydd mwyaf hamddenol. Ond i'r gwrthwyneb, dylai hanes a theithiau cyfun Dolforwyn a Threfaldwyn fodloni hyd yn oed yr hanesydd cestyll taeraf.



Uchod a gyferbyn: *Elfennau nodweddiadol o dywyslyfrau Cadw.*

CASE STUDY

DOLFORWYN CASTLE — MONTGOMERY CASTLE: A CADW GUIDEBOOK

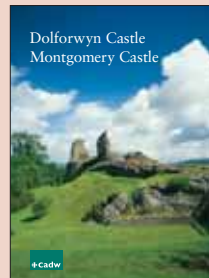
Cadw's guidebooks aim to combine scholarship with high-quality presentation to appeal to a broad audience. With this in mind, the physical and historical relationship between Dolforwyn and Montgomery made a joint guidebook practical as well as sensible. Together, the two castles offered a unique opportunity to compare the building methods of the Welsh princes with those of the kings of England during a critical period in the history of Wales.

With this brief, experts on the history of the sites were commissioned to write the text. Following a rigorous internal editorial process, members of the Board were invited to comment on both the accuracy and accessibility of the finished text. This is a duty that members are regularly asked to perform and one that we like to think is always carried out with diligence and goodwill, and is helpful to guidebook readers.

Alongside this process, reconstruction drawings were commissioned. Although such devices are now taken for granted to help visitors understand how a site looked and functioned, it is not many years since such pictures were frowned upon as misleading. Nor are we or Cadw complacent today, as we strive for accuracy through a lengthy consultation process that involves artist, authors, inspectors of ancient monuments and other specialists. In the case of the drawing showing the well at Dolforwyn, comparative material was researched from many sources, including Poland. Even then the finished result is published with a caveat that it is an artist's view of what might have been.

High-quality site photography, carefully researched maps and plans, and other ancillary illustrative matter, such as manuscript illustrations and historical documents, are equally important elements of the guidebook; so too is the design and production.

The end result combines authority with attractiveness: the cover provides an overview of the history of the sites together with key dates, ground plans, location map and bird's-eye views — all of which provide even the most casual visitor with a flavour of the castles. In contrast, the combined history and tours of Dolforwyn and Montgomery should satisfy the more ardent castle historian.



Above and opposite: *These are typical elements of a Cadw guidebook.*

DIGWYDDIADAU

Mae'r rhaglen o ddigwyddiadau wedi ei chynllunio i ddenu ymwelwyr i'r henebion ac i roi dealltwriaeth iddynt o'r gorffennol unwaith y byddant yno. Mae'r rhaglen yn gymysgedd dethol o grwpiau perfformio sy'n ail-greu'r gorffennol, teithiau tywys, arddangosiadau a sgysiau. At ei gilydd, ategir rhaglen Cadw ei hun â digwyddiadau a lwyfennir gan bobl eraill ac mae'r rhain yn cynnwys perfformiadau *son et lumière* yng Nghastell Cas-gwent ac Abaty Tyndyrn yn ogystal â'r daith Shakespeare flynyddol gan y Wales Actors' Company. Ymdrechir i sicrhau bod pob digwyddiad yn benodol i'w leoliad ac i'w gyfnod hanesyddol. Teimlai aelodau'r Bwrdd fod yr henebion yn addas iawn i berfformiadau drama ond gofynnwyd i Cadw awgrymu, pan fydd cwmnïau theatr yn cysylltu â hwy, eu bod yn defnyddio cynrychiadau mwy penodol Gymreig pan fo hynny'n briodol i'r safle.

EVENTS

The events programme is designed both to attract visitors to the monuments and to give them an insight into the past once they are there. The programme is an eclectic mix of re-enactment groups, guided tours, demonstrations and talks. Cadw's own programme is generally supplemented by events staged by others and these include *son et lumière* performances at Chepstow Castle and Tintern Abbey as well as the annual Shakespeare tour by the Wales Actors' Company. Attempts are made to ensure that each event is specific to its location and historical period. Board members considered that the monuments are well suited to drama performances but asked that, when approached by theatre companies, Cadw might suggest the use of more distinctly Welsh productions where appropriate to the site.



Ymwelwyr yng nghwrt Castell Coch ar gyfer digwyddiad y Nadolig.

Visitors in the courtyard at Castell Coch for the Christmas event.

Cytunai'r aelodau hefyd fod angen i Cadw fod yn ofalus ynghylch digwyddiadau unigol ar raddfa fawr, yn arbennig os yw hynny'n cyfyngu ar fynediad i'r henebion gan ymwelwyr ac os yw costau hyrwyddo'n debygol o fod yn fwy na'r incwm. Mae ystyriaethau tebyg yn codi gyda phriodasau neu ddigwyddiadau eraill yn henebion Cadw lle gallai fod tyndra rhwng defnyddio ystafelloedd ar gyfer digwyddiadau a statws yr eiddo fel heneb gofrestredig. Mewn achosion o'r fath, gallai fod perygl neu ddifrod i henebion a hynny am fudd ariannol cymedrol yn unig, oherwydd polisi prisiau Cadw am yr hyn a ystyrir yn ased cymunedol. Barn y Bwrdd oedd y dylai Cadw barhau i adolygu polisiâu prisiau ynghyd â mesurau diogeledd ar achlysuron o'r fath.

CASGLIAD

Yn ystod ei gyfarfodydd haf a gaeaf ymwelodd y Bwrdd â nifer dda o'r henebion sydd o dan ofal y wladwriaeth yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru gan werthfawrogi eu gwerth i Gymru nid yn unig o ran treftadaeth ond hefyd yn y cyd-destunau economaidd, cymdeithasol ac addysgol. Atgyfnerthodd yr ymweliadau'r neges fod yr henebion sydd o dan ofal y wladwriaeth yn gaffaeliad pendant y dylid ei ddiogelu a'i warchod er budd cenedlaethau a ddaw. At ei gilydd cymeradwyodd y Bwrdd y dulliau yr oedd Cadw'n eu dilyn i warchod a diogelu dilysrwydd yr henebion. Cydnabu'r angen i'w hyrwyddo i gynulleidfa eang â gwybodaeth sy'n glir, yn ddiddorol ac o safon uchel, a chan ddefnyddio dulliau arloesol. Yr hyn sydd bwysicaf, fodd bynnag, yw'r angen i sicrhau na pheryglir cymeriad hanesyddol safle, a bod unrhyw gyfleusterau neu ddeunyddiau dehongli'n rhoi ystyriaeth lawn i'r heneb a'i lleoliad ac yn rhoi iddi ei 'theimlad o le'.

Members agreed too that Cadw needs to approach large-scale one-off events with caution, particularly if this restricts access to the monument by visitors and if the costs of promotion are likely to outweigh income. Similar issues arise with weddings or other events at Cadw's monuments where there could be tensions between the use of rooms for functions and the property's status as a scheduled ancient monument. In such cases there could be risk or damage to monuments in return for a modest financial gain, due to Cadw's modest pricing policy for what is perceived as a community asset. The Board considered that Cadw should continue to review pricing policies and also security measures on such occasions.

CONCLUSION

During its summer and winter meetings the Board visited a good number of the monuments in state care in south-east Wales and appreciated their value to Wales not only in terms of heritage but also in the economic, social and educational contexts. The visits reinforced the message that the monuments in state care are a distinct asset which should be safeguarded and protected for the benefit of future generations. The Board generally endorsed the approach being taken by Cadw to conserve and protect the integrity of the monuments. It recognized the need to promote them to a wide audience with information that is clear, interesting and of a high quality, and using innovative approaches. Of paramount importance, though, is the need to ensure that the historic character of a site is not compromised and that any facilities or interpretation material take full account of the monument and setting that give it its 'sense of place'.

ADRAN 2

MATERION ERAILL A YSTYRIWYD GAN Y BWRDD

Mae Bwrdd Henebion Cymru nid yn unig yn ystyried thema flynyddol, ond mae hefyd yn rhoi cyngor i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar amryfal faterion eraill o ddiddordeb neu gonsŷrn cyfoes. Trafodir y rhain yn y ddau gyfarfod yn ystod y flwyddyn, neu gofynnir i aelodau'r Bwrdd roi cyngor ad hoc y tu allan i'r cyfarfodydd ffurfiol.

SECTION 2

OTHER ISSUES CONSIDERED BY THE BOARD

Not only does the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales consider an annual theme but it also provides advice to the Welsh Assembly Government on a range of other issues of current interest or concern. Either these are discussed at the two meetings during the year, or Board members are asked to provide advice on an ad hoc basis outside formal meetings.

THEMÂU BLAENOROL

Nid yw cyngor y Bwrdd ar themâu penodol wedi ei gyfyngu i flwyddyn y thema honno, a bydd yn parhau i adolygu'r cynnydd a fu o ran gweithredu argymhellion a wnaed mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol.

Yn 2000–01 y thema a gymerodd y Bwrdd oedd 'Diogelu Cerrig Arysgrifedig a Cherflunwaith Carreg yr Oesoedd Canol Cynnar'. Ffurfiwyd y pwyllgor cenedlaethol — y prif argymhelliad a ddeilliodd o'n hystyriaeth o'r thema — yn 2002 ac mae bellach yn cwrdd ddwywaith y flwyddyn. Yn ddiweddar bu'n trafod dau gynnig penodol i wella'r ffordd y gwarchodir ac y diogelir y casgliadau o gerrig ym Mhenalun a Llanismel. Y nod yw annog grwpiau cymunedol i geisio cael arian o Gronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri gyda chyngor gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed.

Yn 2002–03 buom yn ystyried Adeiladau Milwrol yr Ugeinfed Ganrif yng Nghymru. Mae gwaith wedi parhau i roi ein hargymhellion ar waith ac mae rhaglen o gofrestru a rhestru yn mynd rhagddi â chyngor gan swyddogion yng Nghomisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru ac English Heritage. Dynodwyd naw ar hugain o safleoedd i'w gwarchod yn statudol.

PREVIOUS THEMES

The Board's advice on specific themes is not confined to the year of that theme and it continues to review progress on the implementation of recommendations made in previous years.

In 2000–01 the Board took as its theme 'The Protection of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture'. The national committee — the principal recommendation from our consideration of the theme — was formed in 2002 and now meets twice a year. Recently it has discussed two specific proposals to improve the protection and presentation of collections of stones at Penally and St Ishmaels. The aim is to encourage community groups to seek Heritage Lottery Funding with advice from the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

We considered twentieth-century military structures in Wales in 2002–03. Work has continued to implement our recommendations and a programme of scheduling and listing is proceeding with advice from officials in the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and English Heritage. Twenty-nine sites have been identified for statutory protection.

Yn 2003–04 canolbwyntiodd ein gwaith ar faterion iechyd a diogelwch ac anabledd yn yr henebion sydd o dan ofal y wladwriaeth ac rydym yn falch bod camau arwyddocaol wedi eu cymryd i roi ein hargymhellion ar waith. Bu Cadw'n datblygu ei Strategaeth Fynediad gan ymateb i'w rwymedigaethau o dan y Ddeddf Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd. Mae'r datblygu hwn yn cael ei fwydo gan raglen o archwiliadau mynediad yn yr henebion a roddir ar waith yn ystod y flwyddyn sydd i ddod, ar sail asesiad o'r blaenoriaethau a'r anghenion a ganfuwyd ym mhob safle. Nodwn fod y rhaglen bellach ar y gweill a bod gwelliannau mynediad eisoes yn cael eu rhoi ar waith.



Gwnaed gwaith yn Siambr Gladdu Pentre Ifan i'w gwneud yn haws ymweld â'r safle.

Our work in 2003–04 concentrated on health and safety and disability issues at the monuments in state care and we are pleased that significant progress has been made in implementing our recommendations. Cadw has been developing its Access Strategy in response to its obligations under the Disability Discrimination Act. This is informed by a programme of Access Audits at the monuments that will be implemented in the coming years, based on an assessment of the identified priorities and needs at each site. We note that the programme is now underway and that access improvements are already being implemented.



Work has been carried out at Pentre Ifan Burial Chamber to make the site more accessible.

CYNGOR AR ACHOSION PENODOL A DDYGWYD I SYLW'R BWRDD

Bu'n bleser gweld cynnydd yn achos nifer o faterion y bu'r Bwrdd yn ymwneud â hwy ac y gwnaeth awgrymiadau yn eu cylch.

Bu'r Bwrdd yn ymwneud er 1994 â thrafodaethau ynghylch Crannog Llyn Syfaddan, sy'n eiddo preifat ac yn un o'r henebion mwyaf diddorol a phwysicaf yng Nghymru a oroesodd o'r cyfnod canoloesol cynnar. Rydym wrth ein bodd bod gwaith bellach wedi ei wneud i rwystro'r tonnau rhag erydu mwy ar y crannog a difrodi olion hanesyddol yr heneb unigryw hon.

ADVICE ON SPECIFIC CASES DRAWN TO THE BOARD'S ATTENTION

We have been pleased to note progress on a number of issues in which the Board has been involved and has made suggestions.

The Board's involvement in discussions concerning the privately owned Llangors Crannog, one of Wales's most interesting and important survivals from the early medieval period, goes back to 1994. We are delighted that work has now been undertaken to prevent wave action further eroding the crannog and damaging the historic remains of this unique survival.

ASTUDIAETH ACHOS CRANNOG LLYN SYFADDAN

Yn 1867 y sylweddolodd Edgar a Henry Dumbleton fod Crannog Llyn Syfaddan yn safle hanesyddol. Gwnaethant arolwg o'r ynys i ddangos ei hadeiladwaith: prennau unionsyth yn cynnal llwyfan o brysgwydd a chlogfeini y byddai'r adeiladau canoloesol wedi sefyll arnynt.

Bu i gloddiadau ac arolwg pellach gan Amgueddfeydd ac Oriolau Cenedlaethol Cymru a Phrifysgol Cymru yn y 1990au gadarnhau pwysigrwydd y safle brenhinol hwn o'r oesoedd canol cynnar ond dangoswyd gymaint yr oedd yr heneb gofrestredig hon wedi erydu er 1869. Gwelwyd bod y cylch ategol o balisadau pren ar yr ochr orllewinol agored (tua 30% o'r cylchedd) yn sefyll ar ei ben ei hun yn nŵr y llyn. Ac felly roedd darn sylweddol o gorff y crannog wedi ei gollu, a'r pren a oedd ar ôl yn agored iawn i ddfrod. Roedd yn amlwg bod yr erydu'n parhau.

Comisiynodd Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog gynllun i warchod ochr agored y crannog, ac ariannodd Cadw'r dyluniad cychwynnol a thalu am roi'r cynllun ar waith. Gwnaed y gwaith cloddio i gwblhau gwaith y 1990au ar yr ardal alltraeth orllewinol ym mis Medi 2004. Yna gwnaed y gwaith gwarchod corfforol ym mis Chwefror 2005, pan oedd lefelau'r dŵr yn uchel a llai o ddefnydd o'r llyn.

Nodwyd y pren noeth meddal â chansenni a gorchuddiwyd yr holl ardal y byddai'r gwaith yn effeithio arni â llenni geotecstil ar waddodion meddal y llyn. Yna gwarchodwyd y pren â bagiau tywod a gosodwyd cerrig mân â llaw ar draethlin y crannog ac o amgylch y pren. Yna gosodwyd bwnd o graig-arfogaeth, a gludwyd ar bontŵn gyda chraen hirfraich, o amgylch yr ynys y tu allan i'r llinell o bren hanesyddol i dorri ar y tonnau. Unwaith y bydd yn llonyddu o fewn i'r bwnd, dylai dŵr llawn silt y llyn ollwng silt yn erbyn traeth y crannog, gan adael i'r ynys artiffisial ddychwelyd i'r ffurf y tybir oedd iddi'n wreiddiol.

Cwblhawyd y gwaith ym mis Mawrth 2005. Codwyd panel gwybodaeth ar y lan gyferbyn wrth y lanfa ar gyfer ymwelwyr a rhoddwyd dehongliad pellach yn y ganolfan ymwelwyr wrth ochr y llyn.



Y llun uchaf uchod: Y ganolfan ymwelwyr newydd. Uchod gwaelod a gyferbyn: Gwaith i sefydlogi'r crannog yn mynd rhagddo.

CASE STUDY LLANGORS CRANNOG

Llangors Crannog was recognized as a historic site in 1867 by Edgar and Henry Dumbleton. They surveyed the island to show its structure — upright timbers supporting a platform of timber brushwood and boulders on which the medieval buildings would have stood.

Excavations and further survey by the National Museums and Galleries of Wales and the University of Wales in the 1990s confirmed the importance of this early medieval royal site but showed how much of this scheduled ancient monument had eroded since 1869. The supporting ring of timber palisades on the exposed west side (about thirty per cent of the circumference) was shown to be standing isolated in the lake water. A substantial quantity of the body of the crannog had thus been lost, while the surviving timbers were very vulnerable to damage. Erosion was clearly continuing.

Brecon Beacons National Park commissioned a scheme for the protection of the crannog's exposed side, and Cadw funded both the initial design and the implementation of the scheme. Excavation to complete the 1990s work on the western offshore area was undertaken in September 2004. The physical protection work was then carried out in February 2005, when water levels were high and lake usage low.

The soft exposed timbers were marked by canes and the entire area to be affected by the works was covered with geotextile sheets on the soft lake sediments. The timbers were then protected with sandbags, and stone chippings were laid by hand on the crannog shoreline and around the timbers. A bund of rock armour, transported by pontoon with a long-armed crane, was then laid around the island, outside the line of historic timbers, to break the waves. The silt-rich lake water should, once made still within the bund, deposit silts against the crannog shore, allowing the artificial island to return to its presumed original shape.

The work was completed in March 2005. An information panel was erected on the adjacent shore by the jetty for the information of visitors and further interpretation was put into the visitor centre by the lakeside.



Above and opposite: *Work to stabilize the crannog in progress.* Opposite, top: *The new visitor centre.*

PRIORDY EWENNI

Yn ystod ein taith aeaf, aethom i Briordy Ewenni, lle mae gwaith cadwraeth wedi ei wneud yng nghorff y priordy, a ddefnyddir fel eglwys y plwyf, ac yn yr ochr ddwyreiniol fynachaid, sydd o dan ofal y wladwriaeth. Roedd y gwaith cadwraeth hwn wedi ei gynllunio'n ofalus i ddod â theimlad o undod i'r adeilad. Rhoddwyd cyngor gennym ar ddyluniad arfaethedig sgrin wydr i gymryd lle'r adeiladwaith pren o'r chwedegau rhwng croesfan a chorff yr eglwys. Mynegwyd ein barn y dylai'r sgrin wydr arfaethedig gael ei dylunio i ychwanegu at y teimlad hwn o undod, yn hytrach na thynnu oddi wrtho. Deallwn i'n barn gael ei hystyried a bod y sgrin wydr wedi ei hail-ddylunio i fod yn fwy tryledol, fel bod modd gweld yn well o un rhan o'r adeilad i'r llall, a bod y lliwiau wedi eu newid i roi naws feddalach a mwy cynnil. Mae Cadw wedi cynnig grant ar gyfer y sgrin newydd ac edrychwn ymlaen at ei gweld yn ei lle. Yn y cyfamser, mae'r adeiladwaith pren wedi ei symud ac mae'r eglwys, dros dro mae'n wir, yn ei chyflwr gwreiddiol gyda dim byd ond y sgrin garreg ganoloesol yn rhannu eglwys y plwyf oddi wrth y fynachlog.

EWENNY PRIORY

During our winter tour, we visited Ewenny Priory and gave advice on the proposed design for a glass screen to replace the 1960s wooden structure between the crossing and the nave of the church, which has received conservation both in the nave (parish church), and in the monastic east end (in state care). This conservation had been carefully planned to bring a sense of unity to the building. We expressed the view that the proposed glass screen should be designed to enhance, rather than distract from, this sense of cohesion. We understand our views were taken into account and the glass screen has been redesigned to be more diffuse, allowing greater intervisibility between the two parts of the building, and the colours have been revised to a gentler and more subtle feel. Cadw has offered grant for the new screen and we look forward to seeing it in place. Meanwhile, the wooden structure has been removed and the church is, albeit temporarily, in its original condition with only the medieval stone screen dividing parish church from monastery.

RHAGLEN ARCHAEOLEG 2004–05

Buom yn adolygu'r gwaith a wnaed â chymorth grantiau Cadw gan bedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru yn ystod y flwyddyn. Ystyriwyd a chymeradwywyd hefyd y prif themâu a blaenoriaethau disgwylidiedig ar gyfer gwaith â chymorth grant yn 2005–06, yn erbyn yr agenda a nodwyd yn natganiad Cadw ar gymorth grant, y chymeradwywyd fersiwn diwygiedig ohoni yn ein cyfarfod yn ystod haf 2004.

ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAMME 2004–05

We reviewed the Cadw grant-aided work undertaken by the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts during the year. We also considered and endorsed the expected main themes and priorities for grant-aided work in 2005–06, against the agenda set out in Cadw's statement on grant aid, a revised version of which we approved at our 2004 summer meeting.

CADW A DATBLYGU HENEBION SYDD O DAN OFAL

Ystyriodd a chadarnhaodd y Bwrdd raglen Cadw ar gyfer cadw a chyflwyno'r ystad sydd o dan ei ofal a bu'n adolygu'r cynnydd a wnaed. Oherwydd pwyslais

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MONUMENTS IN CARE

The Board considered and endorsed Cadw's programme for the conservation and presentation of the estate in care and reviewed progress. Given

thema eleni ar eiddo sydd o dan ofal, bu modd inni wneud arolwg gofalus o'r gwaith a wnaed ac sydd ar y gweill yng Nghas-gwent, Tyndyrn, Rhaglan, Gwaith Haearn Blaenafon, Caer-went a Chaerffili.

the focus of this year's theme on properties in care, we were able to inspect closely work undertaken and in progress at Chepstow, Tintern, Raglan, Blaenavon Ironworks, Caerwent and Caerphilly.

CYNLLUNIAU AR GYFER Y DYFODOL

FUTURE PLANS

Mae'r flwyddyn sydd i ddod yn debygol o fod yn un o arwyddocâd i'r Bwrdd, oherwydd y cyhoeddiad gan Brif Weinidog Cymru ar 30 Tachwedd 2004 y caiff y Bwrdd ei ailffurfio'n banel neu bwyllgor i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Teimlwn ei bod yn bwysig i Weinidogion y Cynulliad barhau i gael ein cyngor arbenigol ar faterion pwysig yn ymwneud â henebion Cymru a chydabyddwn y bydd y newid hwn, a ddaw â'r Bwrdd o fewn i gylch gwaith uniongyrchol y Cynulliad, yn caniatáu mwy o hyblygrwydd. Edrychwn ymlaen at barhau i'ch cynghori yn y ffordd hon.

The coming year is likely to be a significant one for the Board given the announcement by the First Minister on 30 November 2004 that it will be reconstituted to form a panel or committee of the Assembly Government. We feel that it is important that Assembly Ministers continue to have our expert advice on important issues concerning the ancient monuments of Wales and we recognize that this change, bringing the Board within the direct remit of the Assembly, will allow more flexibility. We look forward to continuing to advise you in this way.

Croesawn hefyd sefydlu'r Grŵp Amgylchedd Hanesyddol, i'ch cynghori ar flaenoriaethau a chyfeiriadau strategol ar gyfer yr amgylchedd hanesyddol. Rydym yn falch o weld bod aelodau'r grŵp yn cynnwys sefydliadau y mae eu cylch gwaith yn cynnwys henebion yn benodol a chofnodwn ein parodrwydd i gyd-gysylltu â'r grŵp hwnnw neu gynnig sylwadau ar unrhyw fater penodol y mae'n ei archwilio a ddaw o fewn ein cylch gorchwyl ni.

We welcome too the establishment of the Historic Environment Group, to advise you on priorities and strategic directions for the historic environment. We are pleased to note that members of the group include organizations with a specific remit for ancient monuments and we place on record our willingness to liaise with that group or offer comment on any specific issue that it is exploring, which falls within our terms of reference.

Yn olaf, yn 2005–06 byddwn yn ystyried tirweddau hanesyddol yng Nghymru a sut y gallent gael eu gwerthfawrogi a'u diogelu'n well.

Finally, in 2005–06 we will consider historic landscapes in Wales and how they might better be appreciated and protected.

CASGLIAD

CONCLUSION

Mae'r Adroddiad hwn wedi tynnu sylw at rai o'r materion amlwg yr edrychodd y Bwrdd arnynt yn ystod y flwyddyn. Hoffem ddiolch i'ch swyddogion yn Cadw am y papurau trafod ac am drefnu ein rhaglen fuddiol o ymweliadau a ddarparodd gyfoeth o wybodaeth.

This report has highlighted some of the salient issues which the Board examined during the course of the year. We would like to thank your officials in Cadw for the discussion papers and for organizing our informative and instructive programme of visits.

ATODIAD A

CYFARFODYDD

Cafodd y Bwrdd ddau gyfarfod ffurfiol yn 2004–05; un fel rhan o daith haf yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru a chyfarfod gaeaf ym mis Rhagfyr yn cynnwys ymweliad â Phriorddy Ewenni.

ANNEX A

MEETINGS

The Board had two formal meetings in 2004–05; one as part of a summer tour in south-east Wales and a winter meeting in December including a visit to Ewenny Priory.

COSTAU

Yn unol â pholisi'r Cynulliad ynghylch cydnabyddiaeth i aelodau o Gyrrff Cyhoeddus a Noddir gan y Cynulliad, mae'r Cadeirydd ac aelodau'r Bwrdd yn derbyn cydnabyddiaeth am eu gwasanaethau. Dyma oedd costau'r Bwrdd yn ystod y flwyddyn:

Talu treuliau (gan gynnwys teithio)	£4,492
Amcangyfrif o'r costau i Cadw wrth gynorthwyo'r Bwrdd	£10,441
Cyfanswm	£15,033

COSTS

In line with the Assembly's policy for remunerating members of Assembly-Sponsored Public Bodies, the Chairman and Board members are remunerated for their services. The Board's costs during the year were:

Meeting expenses (including travel)	£4,492
Estimated costs incurred by Cadw in supporting the Board	£10,441
Total	£15,033

ATODIAD B

SWYDDOGAETH A CHYFEIRIAD Y BWRDD YN Y DYFODOL

CEFNDIR

Sefydlwyd Bwrdd Henebion Cymru yn wreiddiol drwy statud yn 1913 i gynghori'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ar y pryd wrth weithredu ei swyddogaethau o dan ddeddfwriaeth henebion, sef Deddf Henebion a Mannau Archaeolegol 1979 (Deddf 1979) yn fwyaf diweddar. Mae'r Bwrdd yn awr yn Gorff Cyhoeddus a Noddir gan y Cynulliad ac mae'n cynghori Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru trwy Cadw, sydd hefyd yn darparu ei ysgrifenyddiaeth. Rhestrir ei nodau a'i amcanion isod.

AELODAETH

Llywodraeth y Cynulliad sy'n gyfrifol am benodi'r aelodau. Mae'r aelodau yn meddu ar wybodaeth arbenigol naill ai'n gyffredinol neu am agwedd benodol ar henebion Cymru. Mae'r aelodaeth wedi'i phenodi er mwyn sicrhau bod ystod dda o arbenigedd ar draws y prif gyfnodau hanesyddol a'r mathau o henebion o fewn cylch gwaith y Bwrdd. Mae naw aelod, gan gynnwys y cadeirydd. Mae rhai aelodau'n cynrychioli sefydliadau penodol; cynigir cydnabyddiaeth i bob aelod am ei wasanaethau. Mae Cadeirydd y Bwrdd hefyd yn gweithredu ar Bwyllgor Ymgynghorol Cadw, sy'n adolygu perfformiad cyffredinol Cadw bob chwarter.

ADRODDIADAU

O dan y ddeddfwriaeth mae'n ofynnol i'r Bwrdd gyflwyno adroddiad blynyddol i'r Cynulliad; cyhoeddir yr adroddiad wedi hynny. Mae'r Bwrdd hefyd wedi paratoi cynllun cyhoeddi, yn unol ag egwyddorion rhyddid gwybodaeth, a gymeradwywyd gan y Comisiynydd Gwybodaeth. Cyhoeddir cofnodion cyfarfodydd y Bwrdd ar wefan Cadw.

ANNEX B

ROLE AND FUTURE DIRECTION OF THE BOARD

BACKGROUND

The Ancient Monuments Board for Wales was originally established by statute in 1913 to advise the then Secretary of State on the discharge of his functions under ancient monuments legislation, most recently the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 Act). The Board is now an Assembly-Sponsored Public Body and advises the Welsh Assembly Government through Cadw, which also provides its secretariat. Its aims and objectives are set out below.

MEMBERSHIP

The Assembly Government is responsible for members' appointments. Members have a specialist knowledge either generally or of a specific aspect of the ancient monuments of Wales. Membership is constituted to ensure that there is a good spread of expertise across the major historical periods and types of monuments within the Board's remit. There are nine members, including the chairman. Some members represent specific organizations; all are offered remuneration for their services. The Chairman of the Board also serves on the Cadw Advisory Committee, which reviews Cadw's general performance quarterly.

REPORTS

The legislation requires the Board to present an annual report to the Assembly, which is then published. The Board has also prepared a publication scheme, in accordance with freedom of information principles, which has been approved by the Information Commissioner. Minutes of the Board's meetings are published on the Cadw website.

GWAITH Y BWRDD

Mae'r Bwrdd yn cyfarfod yn ffurfiol ddwywaith y flwyddyn i dderbyn adroddiadau llawn gan swyddogion proffesiynol Cadw a thrafod materion a gyfeirir at y Bwrdd neu a gyflwynir gan ei aelodau, ac i roi cyngor ar y ffordd ymlaen. Mae hefyd yn cynnal sawl ymweliad â safleoedd, fel rheol â henebion sydd o dan ofal Cadw neu awdurdod lleol, er mwyn adolygu'r gwaith sydd ar y gweill ac ystyried unrhyw broblemau a allai fod wedi codi wrth atgyfnerthu, cyflwyno neu gynnal a chadw henebion.

Mae'r Bwrdd yn trafod ac yn rhoi cyngor i Cadw ynghylch meysydd â blaenoriaeth o ran cofrestru henebion dros y pum mlynedd nesaf a'r rhaglen achub archaeoleg a gynhelir gan bedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru. Mae hefyd yn cynghori ar faterion polisi anodd ac ymgynghori â'i aelodau y tu allan i gyfarfodydd ffurfiol ynghylch materion cyfredol ad hoc sy'n codi yn ystod y flwyddyn gan gynnwys cyhoeddiadau Cadw. Mewn cydweithrediad â swyddogion Cadw, mae'r Bwrdd wedi helpu i ddiogelu agweddau pwysig ar amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru, a chodi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd o faterion o bwysigrwydd archaeolegol.

Er 1999 mae'r Bwrdd wedi mabwysiadu thema flynyddol, yn canolbwyntio ar un agwedd benodol o waith Cadw. Y canlynol fu'r themâu a archwiliwyd:

- 1999–2000 — Diogelu ein Treftadaeth Ddiwydiannol;
- 2000–01 — Diogelu a Chadw Cerrig Arysgrifedig a Cherflunwaith Carreg yr Oesoedd Canol Cynnar;
- 2001–02 — Diogelu Henebion Cofrestredig sy'n Eiddo Preifat;
- 2002–03 — Diogelu Adeiladau Milwrol yr Ugeinfed Ganrif yng Nghymru;
- 2003–05 — Gofalu am Eiddo sydd o dan Ofal y Wladwriaeth a'i Gyflwyno.

Mae adroddiadau blynyddol y Bwrdd yn trafod y problemau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r themâu hyn ac yn chwilio am atebion er mwyn helpu i arwain Cadw yn ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Yn ogystal â'i themâu blynyddol a materion unigol a gaiff eu cyfeirio ato, bydd y Bwrdd, drwy ei gyd-arbenigedd, yn cyfrannu at drafodaeth ar faterion polisi cyffredinol sy'n ymwneud â threftadaeth

WORK OF THE BOARD

The Board meets formally twice a year to receive full reports from Cadw's professional officers and to discuss issues referred to the Board or initiated by its members and to advise on the way forward. It also carries out a number of site visits, generally to monuments in Cadw's or local authority care, to review work in progress and to consider problems that may have arisen in monument consolidation, presentation or maintenance.

The Board discusses and gives advice to Cadw on priority areas for the scheduling of ancient monuments over the next five years and for the rescue archaeology programme undertaken by the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts. It also advises on difficult policy issues and its members are consulted outside formal meetings on ad hoc topical issues arising during the year, including Cadw publications. Working with Cadw's officers, the Board has helped to safeguard important aspects of the Welsh historic environment, and to increase public awareness of issues of archaeological importance.

Since 1999 the Board has adopted an annual theme, focusing on a specific aspect of Cadw's work. The themes undertaken were as follows:

- 1999–2000 — Protecting Our Industrial Heritage;
- 2000–01 — The Care and Conservation of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture;
- 2001–02 — The Conservation of Privately Owned Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- 2002–03 — Protecting Twentieth-Century Military Structures in Wales;
- 2003–05 — The Care and Presentation of Properties in State Care.

The Board's annual reports discuss the problems associated with these themes and explore solutions to help guide Cadw on its future priorities.

In addition to annual themes and individual items referred to it, the Board, through its collective expertise, contributes to the discussion of general policy issues involving the Welsh historic heritage.

hanesyddol Cymru. Yn arbennig, mae'n ceisio hyrwyddo gwaith agosach rhwng awdurdodau lleol, asiantaethau cefn gwlad, asiantaethau archaeolegol a chwmnïau cyfleustodau i sicrhau bod amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru, yn yr ystyr ehangaf, yn cael ei warchod a'i reoli'n sensitif er budd y genhedlaeth hon a chenedlaethau a ddaw.

CYFEIRIAD I'R DYFODOL

Yn ystod 2002 bu'r Bwrdd, ynghyd â Cadw a Chyrff Cyhoeddus eraill Cadw a Noddir gan y Cynulliad, yn destun adolygiad pum mlynedd. Daeth yr adolygiad i'r casgliad bod y Bwrdd yn effeithiol ac yn rhoi gwerth am arian, ac argymhellodd y dylai barhau, gan gynnig rhai awgrymiadau ynghylch ei ddatblygiad a'i strwythur yn y dyfodol. Ystyriwyd yr awgrymiadau hyn ymhellach ac ym mis Tachwedd 2004 cyhoeddodd Prif Weinidog y Cynulliad y byddai'r Bwrdd, er mwyn caniatáu hyblygrwydd yn y dyfodol, yn peidio â bod yn Gorff Cyhoeddus a Noddir gan y Cynulliad ond yn dod yn un o baneli Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Bydd y broses ddeddfwriaethol a fydd yn arwain at hyn yn mynd rhagddi trwy 2005–06 gyda golwg ar gwblhau ym mis Ebrill 2006.

Bydd angen ystyried nodau ac amcanion y Bwrdd o'r newydd yn ystod 2005–06, ond rhagwelir y bydd y Bwrdd yn cynghori Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn y ffyrdd canlynol. Bydd –

- yn ystyried fel ei thema benodol ddatblygiadau sy'n effeithio ar dirweddau hanesyddol a lleoliad henebion;
- yn rhoi cyngor i Cadw ar faterion ehangach sy'n ymwneud â diogelu a rheoli tirwedd hanesyddol Cymru;
- yn rhoi cyngor ar gyfeiriad strategol a thueddiadau penodol o fewn cyllid grant Cadw i bedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru er mwyn llywio'r rhaglen grant derfynol, yn ogystal ag adolygu effeithiolrwydd y rhaglen honno yn flynyddol;
- yn rhoi cyngor ar dueddiadau cyffredinol yng ngrantiau henebion a rhaglenni cytundebau rheoli Cadw;
- yn monitro ac yn rhoi cyngor ar gyfeiriad strategol rhaglen gofrestru Cadw. Bydd Cadw yn rhoi adroddiad blynyddol ar y cynnydd a wneir;
- yn rhoi cyngor mewnlol ad hoc i Cadw ar faterion a pholisïau cyffredinol wrth iddynt ddod i'r amlwg;

In particular, it seeks to promote closer integration between local authorities, countryside agencies, archaeological agencies and utility companies in ensuring that the historic environment of Wales, in the broadest sense, is sensitively protected and managed for the benefit of current and future generations.

FUTURE DIRECTION

During 2002 the Board, along with Cadw and Cadw's other Assembly-Sponsored Public Bodies, underwent a quinquennial review. The review concluded that the Board was effective and provided value for money, and recommended that it should continue, with some suggestions about its future development and structure. These suggestions were considered further and in November 2004 the Assembly First Minister announced that, to allow for future flexibility, the Board would cease to be an Assembly-Sponsored Public Body but would become a panel of the Assembly Government. The legislative process which will lead to this will progress through 2005–06 with a view to completion in April 2006.

The aims and objectives of the Board will need to be considered afresh during 2005–06, but it is anticipated that the Board will advise the Welsh Assembly Government in the following ways. It will:

- consider as its specific theme development affecting historic landscapes and the setting of monuments;
- advise Cadw on wider issues associated with the protection and management of the historic landscape of Wales;
- advise on the strategic direction and specific trends in Cadw's grant funding to the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts to inform the final grant programme, as well as reviewing the effectiveness of that programme on an annual basis;
- advise on overall trends in Cadw's ancient monuments grant and management agreement programmes;
- monitor and advise on the strategic direction of Cadw's scheduling programme, with Cadw providing annual reports on progress;
- provide ad hoc internal advice to Cadw on general issues and policies as they arise;

- yn rhoi cyngor ar bob prif ddatblygiad mewn henebion sydd o dan ofal Cadw;
- yn rhoi cyngor ar henebion yr argymhellir y dylid eu gwarchod;
- yn rhoi cyngor ar raglen cyhoeddi tywyslyfrau Cadw a'i monitro;
- yn rhoi sylwadau ar bapurau ymgynghori a dogfennau strategol drafft y Llywodraeth;
- yn rhoi cyngor i sefydliadau a chyrff treftadaeth eraill megis Cronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri a'r Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol, i sicrhau triniaeth glir ar y cyd o faterion o ddiddordeb archaeolegol a hanesyddol.

- advise on all major developments at ancient monuments in Cadw's care;
- advise on monuments recommended for guardianship;
- advise on and monitor Cadw's guidebook publication programme;
- comment on Government consultation papers and draft strategic documents;
- advise other heritage organizations and bodies such as the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Historic Buildings Council, to ensure a focused and concerted approach to matters of archaeological and historical interest.

AMCANION Y BWRDD HENEBION

Y Bwrdd Henebion sydd â'r gorchwyl o gynghori Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ynghylch cyflawni ei dyletswyddau o dan Ddeddf Henebion a Mannau Archaeolegol 1979. Ei nod yw rhoi cyngor arbenigol i'r Cynulliad ar bob mater, gan gynnwys deddfwriaeth, polisi a materion gweithredol, sy'n ymwneud â diogelu, cadw, datblygu a chyflwyno treftadaeth adeiledig Cymru. Yn arbennig bydd:

- yn cynghori'r Cynulliad ar ddiogelu a chyflwyno henebion cofrestredig o bwysigrwydd cenedlaethol ynghyd â'u lleoliad;
- yn cynghori'r Cynulliad ynghylch diogelu, gwarchod a chyflwyno henebion sydd o dan ei ofal;
- yn rhoi cyngor i'r Cynulliad ar faterion ehangach sy'n effeithio ar archaeoleg ac ar ddiogelu amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru;
- yn annog y berthynas waith agosaf sy'n bosibl â chyrff eraill ac unigolion sydd â'r nod o ddiogelu treftadaeth hanesyddol Cymru a hyrwyddo ei deall a'i mwynhau, a rhwng y cyrff a'r unigolion hynny.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS BOARD

The Ancient Monuments Board is charged with advising the Welsh Assembly Government on the exercise of its responsibilities under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Its aim is to provide the Assembly with expert advice on all matters, including legislation, policy and executive issues, involving the protection, conservation, development and presentation of the built heritage in Wales. In particular it will:

- advise the Assembly on the protection and presentation of scheduled monuments of national importance along with their setting;
- advise the Assembly on the protection, preservation and presentation of monuments in its care;
- advise the Assembly on wider issues affecting archaeology and the conservation of the historic environment of Wales;
- encourage the closest possible working relationship with and between other bodies and individuals whose objective is to safeguard Wales's historic environment and promote its understanding and enjoyment.

