

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

50 FED FED

ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL
2003-04

Cyflwynwyd i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
yn unol ag Adran 23 Deddf Henebion a Mannau
Archaeolegol 1979 fel y'i diwygwyd gan Adran
45 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998

50TH TH

ANNUAL REPORT
2003-04

Presented to the National Assembly for Wales in
pursuance of Section 23 of the Ancient Monuments
and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended by
section 45 of the Government of Wales Act 1998

At: Alun Pugh AC

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon

Mae'n bleser gennyf gyflwyno'r adroddiad hwn i chi ar waith Bwrdd Henebion Cymru yn 2003–04.

Dyma hanner canfed adroddiad y Bwrdd, ac rydym yn falch o'r cyfraniad yr ydym wedi gallu ei wneud dros y cyfnod hwn — ac yn wir er pan sefydlwyd ni trwy statud yn 1913 — i hyrwyddo a diogelu archaeoleg Cymru. Mae henebion Cymru yn un o brif nodweddion ein treftadaeth ddiwylliannol ac mae ein cestyll a'n holion diwydiannol yn enwog trwy'r byd. Er bod y Bwrdd yn prysur agosáu at ei ganmlwyddiant, rydym yn parhau'n frwdfrydig — ar dân hyd yn oed — dros ein gwaith. Teimlwn yn gryf fod ein gwaith yn parhau'n ddilys a pherthnasol a'i fod yn helpu i sicrhau parhad gwerthfawrogiad o'r dreftadaeth sy'n gwneud Cymru yr hyn yw. Mae hyn yn arbennig o briodol gyda'r ymchwydd presennol mewn diddordeb ym mhob agwedd ar hanes fel y gwelir yn y cyfryngau ac y mae'r lluo o brosiectau treftadaeth y mae cymunedau lleol yn ymwneud â hwy yn tystio iddo.

Hon yw'r flwyddyn gyntaf y mae gwaith y Bwrdd wedi dod o fewn cyfrifoldebau eich portffolio chi ac mae cysylltiad buddiol rhyngddo a diwylliant ar iaith Gymraeg. Rydym wedi croesawu'r ffordd y mae'r amgylchedd hanesyddol wedi ennill bri dros y cyfnod hwn a bu'r Bwrdd yn falch o gyfrannu at ymgynghoriadau'r Cynulliad ar y pwnc. Mae'r aelodau o'r un farn â chi bod yr amgylchedd hanesyddol yn ei ystyr lawnaf yn allweddol bwysig er mwyn rhoi i bob un ohonom synnwyr o le, a bod gwarchod yr amgylchedd hwnnw'r gwneud cyfraniad hollbwysig at wireddu am carion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o ran gwelliannau amgylcheddol, cynaliadwyedd ac adfywio cymdeithasol ac economaidd.

Mae'r hanner canfed adroddiad hwn yn edrych ar yr henebion sydd o dan ofal y Cynulliad ac yn benodol ar faterion iechyd a diogelwch a mynediad i bobl anabl.

To: Alun Pugh AM

Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport

I am pleased to present to you the annual report of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales for 2003–04.

The report is the Board's fiftieth, and we are proud of the contribution we have been able to make over this time — and indeed since our establishment by statute in 1913 — in promoting and safeguarding the archaeology of Wales. The ancient monuments of Wales are a focal point in our cultural heritage and our castles and industrial remains have world-wide acclaim. Although the Board is fast approaching its centenary, we remain enthusiastic — even passionate — about our work. We feel strongly that our role continues to be valid and relevant and helps to ensure continued appreciation of the heritage that makes Wales what it is. This is particularly appropriate with the current surge of interest in all aspects of history as seen in the media and evidenced by the spate of heritage projects involving local communities.

This is the first year in which the work of the Board has fallen within your portfolio responsibilities and it is usefully linked to culture and the Welsh language. We have welcomed the way the historic environment has gained profile over this time and the Board has been glad to contribute to the Assembly's consultations on the subject. Members share your view that the historic environment in its widest sense is vitally important for providing us all with a sense of place, and its conservation for its contribution to the Assembly Government's aims for environmental improvements, sustainability and social and economic regeneration.

This fiftieth report looks at the monuments in the care of the Assembly and specifically at the issues of health and safety and access for disabled people.

Mae'r aelodau'n rhannu ymrwymiad y Cynulliad i wneud yr adeiladau pwysig hyn mor hygyrch ag sy'n rhesymol bosibl heb beryglu'n annerbyniol y cymeriad hanesyddol sy'n eu gwneud yr hyn ydynt, ac mae'r adroddiad yn cynnwys nifer o argymhellion ar gyfer Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Bydd y Bwrdd yn parhau i ystyried yr henebion sydd o dan ofal y wladwriaeth yn 2004–05 ond gan ganolbwyntio mwy ar faterion cyflwyno a marchnata. Mae'r adroddiad hwn hefyd yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y cynnydd sylweddol a wnaed yn achos materion a ystyriwyd gan y Bwrdd mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol.

Mae ymrwymiad y Bwrdd i henebion Cymru yn parhau, ac fe'n calonogwyd yn fawr gan eich sylwadau wrth y Cynulliad ynghylch yr adolygiad o amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru. Mae'r aelodau'n edrych ymlaen at yr adeg pan fydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gallu gwneud gwelliannau a fydd yn sicrhau bod ein treftadaeth unigryw yn cael ei diogelu ar gyfer y presennol ac ar gyfer cenedlaethau i ddod.

Yn olaf, hoffai'r Bwrdd gofnodi ei ddiolch i'r Athro Wendy Davies y daeth tymor ei phenodiad i ben ym mis Tachwedd. Gwnaeth Wendy gyfraniad o bwys i bob agwedd ar ein gwaith ond roeddem yn arbennig o ddiolchgar am ei harbenigedd pan fuom yn ystyried diogelu cerrig arysgrifedig a cherflunwaith carreg yr oesoedd canol cynnar yn 2000–01. Hi hefyd sy'n cadeirio'r Pwyllgor Cenedlaethol er Cofnodi a Diogelu Cerrig Arysgrifedig a Cherflunwaith Carreg o'r Oesoedd Canol Cynnar a sefydlwyd o ganlyniad i'n hystyriaethau a'n hargymhellion. Dymunwn yn dda i Wendy yn ei gwaith yn y dyfodol. Roeddem hefyd wrth ein bodd i groesawu dau aelod newydd ym mis Rhagfyr, sef Dr Nancy Edwards a Dr Emma Plunkett Dillon, ac edrychwn ymlaen at elwa ar eu harbenigedd hwythau yn ein trafodaethau yn y dyfodol.

Rees Davies
Cadeirydd

Members share the commitment of the Assembly to make these important buildings as accessible as reasonably possible without compromising unacceptably the historic character that makes them what they are, and the report includes a number of recommendations for the Assembly Government. The Board will continue to consider the monuments in State care in 2004–05 but with more focus on presentation and marketing issues. This report also gives an update on the significant progress made on issues considered by the Board in previous years.

The Board remains committed to the ancient monuments of Wales and we were much encouraged by your comments to the Assembly on the review of Wales's historic environment. Members look forward to the prospect of the Assembly Government being able to make improvements which will ensure that our unique heritage is safeguarded for present and future generations.

Finally, the Board would like to record its thanks to Professor Wendy Davies, whose term of appointment came to an end in November. Wendy made a significant input to all aspects of our work but we were particularly grateful for her expertise when we considered the protection of early medieval inscribed stones and stone sculpture in 2000–01. She also chairs the National Committee for the Recording and Protection of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture that was established as a result of our considerations and recommendations. We wish Wendy well in her future work. We were delighted to welcome in December two new members, Dr Nancy Edwards and Dr Emma Plunkett Dillon, and we look forward to the benefit of their expertise in our future deliberations.

Rees Davies
Chairman



CYNNWYS

Aelodau Bwrdd Henebion Cymru	6
ADRAN 1	
Gofalu am Eiddo Sydd o Dan Ofal y Wladwriaeth a'i Gyflwyno:	
Materion Iechyd a Diogelwch ac Anabledd	
Crynodeb o Argymhellion	7
Cyflwyniad	8
Iechyd a Diogelwch yn y Gwaith	10
Iechyd a Diogelwch a Lles Staff	16
Mynediad i Bobl Anabl	17
Casgliad Cyffredinol	24
ASTUDIAETHAU ACHOS	
<i>Rhybuddion Perygl</i>	12
<i>Gwaith Diogelwch</i>	14
<i>Castell Caernarfon, Porth y Brenin</i>	20
<i>Y Model Rhithwir o Abaty Tyndyrn</i>	22
<i>Llys yr Esgob, Llan-ddew, Aberhonddu</i>	28
ADRAN 2	
Materion Eraill a Ystyriwyd gan y Bwrdd	25
Themâu Blaenorol	25
Datblygiad Archaeolegol Anymwthiol	
Uwchben Henebion	27
Rhaglen Archaeoleg 2003–04	30
Cadw a Datblygu Henebion Sydd o Dan Ofal	30
Ymgynghoriadau ynghylch yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol	31
Cynlluniau ar gyfer y Dyfodol	31
Casgliad	32
ATODIAD A	
Cyfarfodydd	32
Costau	32
ATODIAD B	
Swyddogaeth a Chyfeiriad y Bwrdd yn y Dyfodol	33
Amcanion y Bwrdd Henebion	36

Gyferbyn: Rheiliau diogelu newydd ar rodfeydd y muriau yng Nghastell Biwmares.

CONTENTS

Membership of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales	6
SECTION 1	
The Care and Presentation of Properties in State Care:	
Health and Safety and Disability Issues	
Summary of recommendations	7
Introduction	8
Health and Safety at Work	10
Health and Safety and Welfare of Staff	16
Access for Disabled People	17
General Conclusion	24
CASE STUDIES	
<i>Hazard Warning Signs</i>	13
<i>Safety Works</i>	15
<i>Caernarfon Castle, the Kings's Gate</i>	21
<i>The Virtual Reality Model of Tintern Abbey</i>	23
<i>Llanddew Bishop's Palace</i>	29
SECTION 2	
Other Issues Considered by the Board	25
Previous Themes	25
Archaeologically Non-intrusive	
Development over Ancient Monuments	27
Archaeology Programme 2003–04	30
Conservation and Development of Monuments in Care	30
Consultations on the Historic Environment	31
Future Plans	31
Conclusion	32
ANNEX A	
Meetings	32
Costs	32
ANNEX B	
Role and Future Direction of the Board	33
Objectives of the Ancient Monuments Board	36

Opposite: *New safety railings on the wall-walks at Beaumaris Castle.*

AELODAU BWRDD HENEBION CYMRU

Cadeirydd:

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

Aelodau:

- Yr Athro Miranda J Aldhouse-Green BA, MLitt, PhD, FSA
- Mr Richard Brewer, BA, FSA
- Yr Athro Wendy Davies, FBA, BA, PhD, FSA, FRHistS (hyd fis Tachwedd 2003)
- Mr Michael J Garner, RIBA
- Yr Athro Ralph A Griffiths, BA, PhD, DLitt, FRHistS
- Mr Christopher R Musson, MBE, BArch, MIFA, FSA
- Yr Athro Alasdair Whittle, FBA, MA, DPhil, FSA
- Dr Nancy Edwards, BA, PhD, FSA (o fis Rhagfyr 2003)
- Dr Emma Plunkett Dillon, BA, PhD (o fis Rhagfyr 2003)

Ysgrifenyddiaeth:

- Mrs Jean M Booker
- Mr Richard W Kevern

Asesydd Pensaernïol:

- Mr J Douglas Hogg, RIBA, ARIAS, FSAScot (hyd fis Tachwedd 2003)
- Mr R Wall, BArch BSc (Anrh) (o fis Rhagfyr 2003)

Asesydd Archaeolegol:

- Mr J Richard Avent, MA, FSA

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS BOARD FOR WALES

Chairman:

- Professor R Rees Davies, CBE, FBA, MA, DPhil, FRHistS

Members:

- Professor Miranda J Aldhouse-Green, BA, MLitt, PhD, FSA
- Mr Richard Brewer, BA, FSA
- Professor Wendy Davies, FBA, BA, PhD, FSA, FRHistS (until November 2003)
- Mr Michael J Garner, RIBA
- Professor Ralph A Griffiths, BA, PhD, DLitt, FRHistS
- Mr Christopher R Musson, MBE, BArch, MIFA, FSA
- Professor Alasdair Whittle, FBA, MA, DPhil, FSA
- Dr Nancy Edwards, BA, PhD, FSA (from December 2003)
- Dr Emma Plunkett Dillon, BA, PhD (from December 2003)

Secretariat:

- Mrs Jean M Booker
- Mr Richard W Kevern

Architectural Assessor:

- Mr J Douglas Hogg, RIBA, ARIAS, FSAScot (to November 2003)
- Mr R Wall, BArch BSc (Hons) (from December 2003)

Archaeological Assessor:

- Mr J Richard Avent, MA, FSA

ADRAN 1

GOFALU AM EIDDO SYDD O DAN OFALY WLADWRIAETH A'I GYFLWYNO: MATERION IECHYD A DIOGELWCH AC ANABLEDD

CRYNODEB O ARGYMHELLION

1. Dylai Cadw barhau i fod â diogelu ei henebion a darparu mynediad i'r cyhoedd, lle gellir gwneud hynny heb ddifrod annerbyniol na ellir ei gywiro, yn brif amcanion iddo.
2. Dylai Cadw ymestyn ei raglen o archwilio mynediad i'r anabl i safleoedd eraill Cadw ac at ei gilydd dylid defnyddio ei archwilydd mewnol. Dylid defnyddio archwilydd allanol hefyd mewn rhai safleoedd fel ffordd o feincodi gwaith Cadw a sicrhau y cynhelir safonau.
3. Dylai Cadw barhau â'i ddulliau ymarferol o ymdrin â'r rhwystrau mynediad hynny y gellir mynd i'r afael â nhw ar unwaith.
4. Dylai'r broses archwilio mynediad gynnwys pobl anabl a'u grwpiau cynrychioli yn y gwaith o lunio cynigion i sicrhau bod y mesurau a ystyrir yn briodol i'w hanghenion.
5. Gan fod y materion a nodir yn rhai cyffredin i bob perchennog, dylai Cadw gysylltu ag English Heritage, Historic Scotland a chyrrff treftadaeth eraill, gan gynnwys yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol, i ganfod a allai gwarcheidwaid cyhoeddus yr ystad hanesyddol fabwysiadu'r un dulliau o sicrhau mynediad i bobl anabl.
6. Yng Nghastell Caernarfon dylai Cadw barhau i archwilio mynediad i gadeiriau olwyn trwy Borth y Brenin.
7. Dylai Cadw arfer yr un gofal ag iechyd a diogelwch ei staff ei hun ag a wna yn achos gwaith cysylltiedig â diogelwch ymwelwyr; dylai barhau i ystyried materion o'r fath fesul achos unigol.

SECTION 1

THE CARE AND PRESENTATION OF PROPERTIES IN STATE CARE: HEALTH AND SAFETY AND DISABILITY ISSUES

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Cadw's primary aims should be to continue to conserve its monuments and to provide access for the public where this can be done without unacceptable irreversible damage.
2. Cadw should extend its disabled access audit programme to other Cadw sites, and its in-house auditor should generally be used. External auditors should repeat the audit at some sites as a means of benchmarking Cadw's work and to ensure that standards are maintained.
3. Cadw should continue its pragmatic approach of tackling those barriers to access that can be dealt with immediately.
4. The access audit process should involve disabled people and their representative groups in the formulation of proposals to ensure that measures being considered are appropriate to their needs.
5. Given that the issues set out are common to all owners, Cadw should liaise with English Heritage, Historic Scotland and other heritage bodies, including the National Trust, to establish whether public guardians of the historic estate could adopt a common approach to access for disabled people.
6. At Caernarfon Castle, Cadw should continue to explore wheelchair access through the King's Gate.
7. Cadw should exercise the same caution with the health and safety of its own staff as it does for works associated with visitor safety; it should continue to look at such issues on a case-by-case basis.

CYFLWYNIAD

Yn erbyn cefndir o adolygu'r amgylchedd hanesyddol yng Nghymru, diddordeb cyhoeddus cynyddol a gofynion deddfwriaethol newydd, penderfynodd y Bwrdd Henebion y byddai'n ystyried y ffyrdd y mae Cadw'n cyflwyno'r henebion sydd o dan ofal Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i ymwelwyr. Mae 'cyflwyno' yn bwnc eang ac mae'n cynnwys materion fel rheoli diogelwch ymwelwyr a staff, dehongli'r henebion, gwell mynediad i bobl anabl a'r materion esthetig ac archaeolegol a gysylltir â dyluniad canolfannau ymwelwyr. Am y rheswm hwn, penderfynodd y Bwrdd y byddai yn 2002–03 yn canolbwyntio ar yr agweddau deddfwriaethol ar gyflwyno'r henebion i ymwelwyr ac y byddai'n ymdrin â'r materion eraill y flwyddyn ganlynol.

Wrth gynhyrchu'r adroddiad hwn hoffai'r Bwrdd egluro er bod yr enghreifftiau a ddefnyddir yn ymwneud yn benodol â henebion sydd o dan ofal y Cynulliad, bod yr un materion yn cael eu hwynebu gan bob perchennog sy'n cyflwyno ei henebion i'r cyhoedd sy'n ymweld â nhw. Golyga hynny fod y casgliadau a gyrhaeddir gan y Bwrdd yn berthnasol i'r safleoedd a'r perchenogion eraill hynny.

Mae'r Cynulliad, trwy Cadw, yn gofalu am 127 o henebion ledled Cymru. Mae'r rhain yn amrywio o faen hir ar Ynys Môn i gestyll Edwardaidd diwedd y drydedd ganrif ar ddeg yng ngogledd Cymru, o gapeli preifat i abatai mawr ac o geirydd Rhufeinig i olion diwydiannau mawr Cymru. Er bod gweddillion ffabrig hanesyddol y safleoedd hyn wedi eu cadw'n dda, fel adfeilion y diogelir y mwyafrif ohonynt. Mae ystad Cadw yn cynnwys un Safle Treftadaeth y Byd (Cestyll a Muriâu Trefi Edward I yng Ngwynedd) a heneb ddiwydiannol sy'n rhan o un arall (Gwaith Haearn Blaenafon yn Safle Treftadaeth y Byd Tirwedd Ddiwydiannol Blaenafon). Nod Cadw yw diogelu'r safleoedd hyn fel y gellir eu trosglwyddo i'r oesoedd a ddél mewn cyflwr sydd o leiaf cystal â'r cyflwr y daethant ynddo i'r dwthwn presennol — yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion, mae cyflwr eu cadwraeth yn awr lawer yn well nag ydoedd pan gymerwyd hwy i ofal y Wladwriaeth. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, mae Cadw'n anelu at wneud cymaint o'r safleoedd yn hygyrch i ymwelwyr ag y gall.

INTRODUCTION

Against a background of a review of the historic environment in Wales, increasing public interest and new legislative requirements, the Ancient Monuments Board decided that it would consider the ways in which Cadw presents the monuments in the care of the National Assembly for Wales to visitors. The subject of 'presentation' is broad and embraces issues such as the management of visitor and staff safety, the interpretation of the monuments, improved access for disabled people and the aesthetic and archaeological issues associated with the design of visitor centres. For this reason the Board decided that in 2002–03 it would concentrate on the legislative aspects of presenting the monuments to visitors and in the following year it would deal with the remaining issues.

In producing this report, the Board would like to make it clear that while the examples used relate specifically to monuments in the care of the Assembly, the same issues are faced by all owners who present their monuments to the visiting public. This means that the conclusions reached by the Board are relevant to these other sites and owners.

The Assembly, through Cadw, cares for 127 monuments throughout Wales. These range from standing stones and chambered tombs to the late thirteenth-century Edwardian castles in north Wales; from private chapels to great abbeys; and from Roman forts to the remains of Wales's great industries. Although the remaining historic fabric of these sites is in a good state of conservation, most are preserved as ruins. The Cadw estate includes one World Heritage Site (The Castles and Town Walls of Edward I in Gwynedd) and an industrial monument that is part of another (the 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 at least as good condition as they have survived to the present time. In most cases the state of conservation is now much better than when they were taken into State care. Within this context Cadw aims to make as much of the sites accessible to visitors as it can.

Serch hynny, yn y mwyafrif o achosion mae rhannau o henebion y mae'n rhaid iddynt aros ar gau i ymwelwyr am resymau cadwraeth neu ddiogelwch.

Yn gynyddol, effeithir ar rai agweddau ar gyflwyno henebion gan ddeddfwriaeth y byddai cydymffurfio â hi'n golygu, neu y gallai olygu, addasu'r henebion neu'r manau lle safant. Mae'r gallu yn Neddf Iechyd a Diogelwch yn y Gwaith 1974 (IDG), Deddf Cyfrifoldeb Meddianwyr 1984 (DCM) a Deddf Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd 1995 (DGSA) i fynnu gwaith a fyddai'n golygu bod angen ymyrryd yn barhaol â ffabrig hanesyddol yr adeiladau. Mae'r ddwy statud gyntaf yn mynnu bod ar berchenogion ddyletswydd i ofalu am eu hymwelwyr — boed y rheiny'n ymwelwyr ag awdurdod neu beidio — ac am eu staff, a'u bod yn cymryd camau i ddiogelu eu hiechyd a'u diogelwch tra byddant yn ymweld â'r henebion neu'n gweithio ynddynt. Mae'r DGSA yn mynnu bod darparwyr gwasanaethau yn gweithredu i sicrhau na chamwahaniaethir yn erbyn pobl anabl o ran mynediad at nwyddau a gwasanaethau — sef, yn yr achos hwn, yr henebion a'u harddangosfeydd .

Roedd taith haf y Bwrdd yn cynnwys ymweliadau â Chastell Caernarfon, Castell a muriau tref Conwy, a Phlas Mawr. Dangoswyd i'r aelodau enghreifftiau o'r ffyrdd y mae Cadw'n ceisio ymaddasu i ofynion deddfwriaethol.

Nevertheless, in the majority of cases, there are parts of monuments that must remain closed to visitors for either conservation or safety reasons.

Increasingly, some aspects of the presentation of monuments are being affected by legislation for which compliance would or could involve modifications to the monuments or their settings. The requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HSW), the Occupiers Liability Act 1984 (OLA) and the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA) have the potential to require works that would necessitate permanent interventions into the historic fabric of the buildings. The first two statutes require owners to have a duty of care to both their visitors — authorized or not — and staff, and to take action to protect their health and safety while visiting or working at the monuments. The DDA requires service providers to take action to ensure that disabled people are not discriminated against in terms of access to goods and services; in this case, the monuments and their exhibitions.

The Board's summer tour included visits to Caernarfon Castle, Conwy Castle and town walls, and Plas Mawr. At these sites members were shown examples of ways in which Cadw is seeking to adjust to legislative requirements.



Beddrod Siambr Pentre Ifan yn Sir Benfro: Bydd gwaith yn dechrau cyn hir i'w gwnend yn bosibl i bobl anabl ymweld â'r safle anghysbell hwn.

Pentre Ifan Chambered Tomb, Pembrokeshire: Work will soon commence to make this remote site accessible for disabled people.

IECHYD A DIOGELWCH YN Y GWAITH

Dysgodd y Bwrdd fod ymwelwyr bellach fel petaent at ei gilydd yn fwy ymwybodol o faterion diogelwch nag ar unrhyw adeg yn y gorffennol. Mae gan y rhan fwyaf o ymwelwyr ddisgwyliadau uchel o ran eu diogelwch ac maent fel petaent yn credu bod yn rhaid i safle, os yw'n codi tâl mynediad, fod yn ddiogel ym mhob amgylchiad. Safbwynt arall sy'n amlwg yw bod damwain yn golygu bod yn rhaid bod rhywun ar fai.

Cymharol fychan yw'r rhan fwyaf o ddamweiniau sy'n digwydd ar safleoedd Cadw, ac at ei gilydd nid ydynt yn ddim mwy na thorri croen, cleisiau, sgriffiadau ac ysgiadau. Yn achlysurol, bydd ymwelydd yn dioddef damwain fwy difrifol a fydd yn golygu torri asgwrn. Mae nifer fechan ond cynyddol o'r damweiniau hyn yn arwain at hawlio iawndal. Mae'r hawliadau hyn yn costio cryn arian i Cadw mewn iawndal, ffioedd cyfreithiol ac amser staff. At ei gilydd, nid ydynt yn arwain yn uniongyrchol at wneud unrhyw waith diogelwch ychwanegol. Y rheswm am hynny yw nad yw Cadw'n derbyn bod dim y gellid ei wneud i wella'r sefyllfa yn lleoliadau'r damweiniau, ar wahân i rybuddio ymwelwyr i fod yn ofalus. Mae hon yn farn sy'n cael ei chymryd yn gynyddol gan y llysoedd.

Yng Nghastell Caernarfon, Castell Conwy a muriau tref Conwy, gwelodd y Bwrdd y camau yr oedd Cadw'n eu cymryd i gydymffurfio â'i gyfrifoldebau o dan y Ddeddf IDG a'r DCM. Mae hyn yn cynnwys system unigryw o arwyddion rhybuddio yn cynnwys arwydd mynedfa yn nodi'r 5 perygl (â thestun ac arwyddluniau) sy'n debygol o fodoli i raddau mwy neu lai ym mhob heneb, a chyfres o arwyddluniau unigol a leolir yn safle peryglon penodol. Mae'r arwydd yn y fynedfa'n rhybuddio y gall henebion fod yn llefydd peryglus a bod ar ymwelwyr ddyletswydd i ofalu amdanynt eu hunain ac, yn arbennig, am eu plant.

HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK

The Board learned that visitors now seem to be generally more aware of safety issues than at any time in the past. Most visitors have high expectations for their safety and seem to believe that, if a site makes a charge for admission, then it must be safe in all circumstances. Also evident is the view that if there is an accident, it follows that there must be somebody to blame.

Most accidents that take place at Cadw sites are relatively minor and generally involve nothing more than cuts, bruises, grazes and sprains. Occasionally, a visitor will suffer a more serious accident involving broken bones. A small but increasing number of these accidents result in claims for compensation. These claims cost Cadw significant sums of money in compensation, legal fees and staff time. Generally a claim does not result directly in any additional safety works being undertaken. This is because Cadw does not accept that there is anything that could be done to improve the situation at the accident location, except to warn visitors to take care. This is a view that is increasingly being taken by the courts.

At Caernarfon Castle, Conwy Castle and Conwy town walls the Board saw the steps that Cadw is taking to meet its obligations under the HSW and OLA. This includes a unique system of warning signs, consisting of an entrance sign which identifies (with text and pictograms) the five hazards likely to be found to a greater or lesser degree at all monuments, and a suite of individual pictograms which are located where the hazards occur. The entrance sign warns that monuments may be dangerous places and that visitors have a duty to take care of themselves and, in particular, their children.

Yng Nghonwy a Chaernarfon dangoswyd enghreifftiau i'r Bwrdd o'r gwaith corfforol a wnaed i wella diogelwch ymwelwyr. Roedd y gwaith hwnnw'n cynnwys darparu rheiliau'n uchel i fyny lle roedd waliau paraped isel neu ddisgynfeydd heb eu gwarchod; codi'r gwaith maen lle na fyddai darparu rheiliau'n dderbyniol yn esthetig, e.e. lle byddai rheiliau'n dangos yn erbyn yr awyr; darparu canllawiau ar risiau tro; a thrwsio sangfeydd a erydwyd yn wael ar risiau canoloesol. Yng Nghastell Caernarfon bu'r aelodau hefyd yn ymweld â lleoliadau sawl damwain lle nad ystyriwyd bod angen ymyrryd.

Roedd yr aelodau am wybod sut yr oedd Cadw'n cadw cydbwysedd rhwng ei ddyletswydd fel corff cadwraeth a'i swyddogaeth fel cyflwynwr henebion mewn achosion lle roedd angen gwrthod mynediad i'r cyhoedd am resymau diogelwch. Eglurodd swyddogion fod dyletswydd statudol ar Cadw yn achos y naill a'r llall, ac felly bod ganddo nifer o amcanion. Byddai Cadw'n gwrthsefyll cau ardaloedd a byddai bob amser dan bwysau i wneud gwaith i ganiatáu iddynt ailagor. Yn y manau lle bu mynediad yn y gorffennol i rannau o safleoedd yr oedd gofynion newydd IDG bellach yn effeithio arnynt yr oedd y pwysau mwyaf. Ar y llaw arall, byddai rhannau o rai safleoedd bob amser ar gau, fel y mur rhodfeydd yng Nghastell Biwmares lle nad oedd mur paraped, a lle byddai rheiliau yn erbyn yr awyr yn annerbyniol i'r llygad. At hynny, roedd yn rhaid i Cadw fod yn gyson hefyd rhwng ei wahanol swyddogaethau, sef cyflwyno henebion i'r cyhoedd a rheoli gwaith ar henebion a oedd yn eiddo i eraill. Er enghraifft, swyddogion iechyd a diogelwch awdurdodau lleol weithiau'n pwysu am newid amhriodol i safleoedd a oedd yn eiddo i gynghorau.

Daeth y Bwrdd i'r casgliad bod y man lle mae ymyrryd corfforol i wella diogelwch yn dod yn annerbyniol yn un allweddol i Cadw. Argymhellodd y Bwrdd y dylai Cadw fod â deubeth yn brif amcanion iddo, sef parhau i ddiogelu ei henebion, a darparu mynediad i'r cyhoedd lle gellir gwneud hynny heb ddifrod annerbyniol na ellir ei gywiro — ac y dylid ystyried hynny fesul achos unigol. Yn hyn o beth, roedd yn briodol i Cadw gau'r mynediad i'r cyfan neu i ran o heneb am y rheswm na ellid caniatáu mynediad diogel heb ymyrraeth gorfforol neu weledol annerbyniol.

In both Conwy and Caernarfon the Board was shown examples of physical works that had been undertaken to improve visitor safety. These included the provision of railings at high level where there were low parapet walls or unprotected drops; the building up of masonry where the provision of railings would not be acceptable aesthetically, for example, where railings would show against the sky line; the provision of handrails on spiral staircases; and the making good of badly eroded treads on medieval staircases. At Caernarfon Castle members also visited the locations of several accidents where no intervention had been considered necessary.

Members were concerned about how Cadw maintains a balance between its duty as a conservation body and its role as a presenter of monuments in instances where it is necessary to deny public access on safety grounds. Officials explained that Cadw has a statutory duty in both respects and so has a number of objectives. Cadw would resist closing areas and would always be under pressure to carry out works to allow their reopening. Where there had traditionally been access to parts of sites now affected by changing HSW requirements the pressures are at their greatest. In contrast, parts of some sites would always remain closed, such as the wall walks at Beaumaris Castle, where there is no parapet wall and railings on the skyline would be visually unacceptable. In addition, Cadw has also to maintain a consistent approach in its different roles of presenting monuments to the public and controlling works to monuments owned by others. For example, local authority health and safety officers sometimes press for inappropriate change to council-owned sites.

The Board concluded that the point at which physical intervention to improve safety becomes unacceptable is a key one for Cadw. The Board recommended that Cadw's primary aims should be to continue to conserve its monuments and to provide access for the public where this can be done without unacceptable irreversible damage, considered on a case-by-case basis. In this respect it is appropriate for Cadw to close access to all or part of a monument on the basis that safe access could not be permitted without unacceptable physical or visual intrusion.

ASTUDIAETH ACHOS RHYBUDDION PERYGL

Roedd y Bwrdd yn croesawu ac yn cymeradwyo Cadw am ei system o arwyddion rhybuddio a gyflwynwyd i ymateb i bryderon ynghylch iechyd a diogelwch yn rhai o'r safleoedd sydd o dan ei ofal.

Yn 2001 dyluniodd Cadw system arwyddion unigryw i dynnu sylw ymwelwyr at beryglon posibl yn ei safleoedd. Mae dwy elfen i'r system:

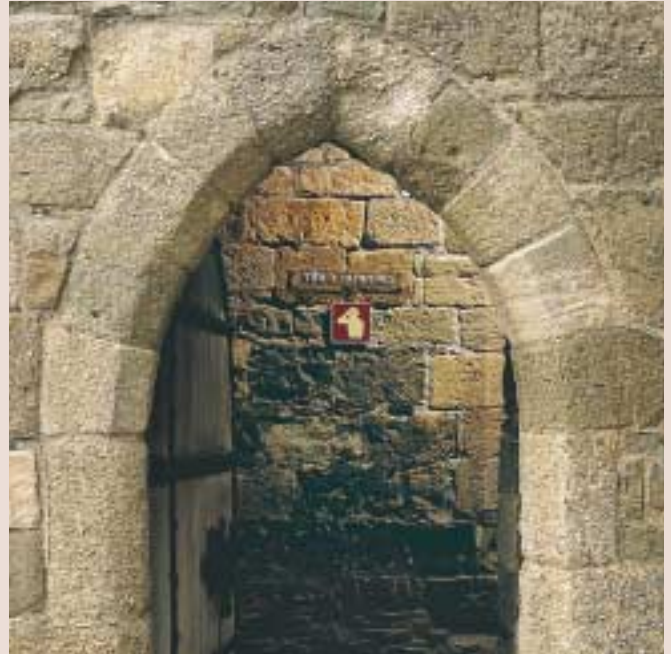
i) Arwydd o faint A1 y mae'n rhaid i bob ymwelydd fynd heibio iddo wrth fynd i mewn i'r safle. Mae hwn yn rhybuddio y gall henebion fod yn lleoedd peryglus a bod angen gofal arbennig â phlant. Gan ddefnyddio arwyddluniau a ddatblygwyd at y diben, mae'r arwydd yn dangos y pum perygl mwyaf tebygol yn unrhyw un o safleoedd Cadw. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys: toeau isel; manau tywyll neu lachar — lle dylai ymwelwyr roi digon o amser i'w llygaid arfer â'r golau; disgynfeydd heb eu gwarchod; lloriau anwastad neu lithrig; a grisiau anwastad neu anodd.

ii) Rhoddir arwyddluniau mewn manau lle nad yw peryglon arbennig yn amlwg ar unwaith; er enghraifft, gallai'r fynedfa ar y llawr gwaelod i dŵr yng Nghastell Caernarfon fod â'r arwydd 'rhowch gyfle i'ch llygaid arfer â'r golau' yn ogystal â 'grisiau anwastad neu anodd'. Ni ddefnyddir arwyddluniau lle gosodwyd rheiliau diogelwch a/na lle mae perygl yn amlwg.

Mewn henebion bychain agored defnyddir arwydd A3 yn cynnwys y testun rhagarweiniol o'r fersiwn mwy yn unig.

Mae pob arwydd yn goch — ar sail y lliw a ddefnyddiodd William Burges yng Nghastell Coch — gyda'r testun a'r arwyddluniau mewn hufen.

Bu ymgynghori â'r Awdurdod Gweithredol Iechyd a Diogelwch cyn gosod yr arwyddion mewn safleoedd trwy holl ystad Cadw.



Uchod a gyferbyn: Arwydd y fynedfa ac enghreiffliau o arwyddion rhybuddio yng Nghastell Caernarfon.

CASE STUDY HAZARD WARNING SIGNS

The Board commended Cadw for its system of warning signs introduced to meet health and safety concerns at some of the sites in its care.

In 2001 Cadw designed a unique signage system for alerting visitors to potential hazards at its sites. The system has two elements:

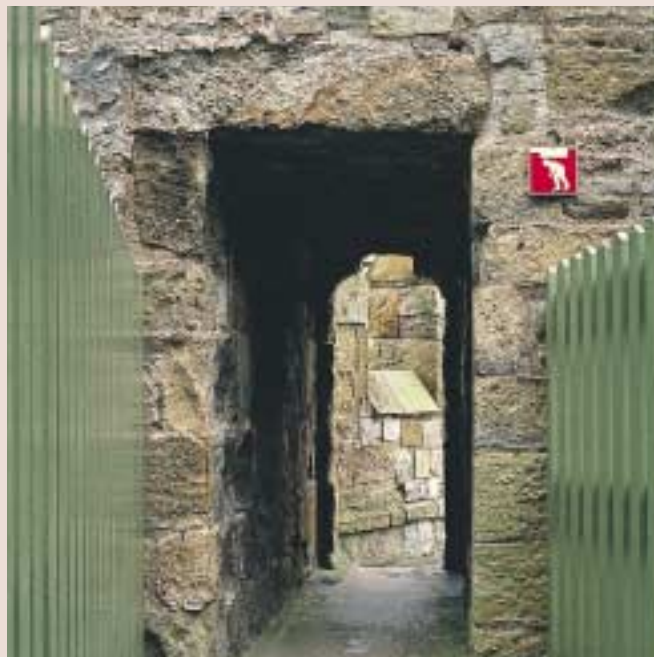
i) A 45cm-square (18ins) sign that all visitors must pass as they enter the site. This warns that ancient monuments may be dangerous places and that particular care is needed with children. Using specifically developed pictograms, the sign identifies the five hazards most likely to be encountered at any Cadw site. These include: low headroom; dark or bright spaces, where visitors should allow time for their eyes to adjust to the light; unprotected drops; uneven or slippery floor surfaces; and uneven or difficult staircases.

ii) Pictograms are placed at locations where particular hazards are not immediately self-evident; for example, the ground level entrance to a tower at Caernarfon Castle may have the 'let your eyes adjust to the light' sign as well as 'uneven or difficult staircase'. Pictogram signs are not used where safety railing has been installed or where a hazard is self-evident.

At small open monuments, a sign is used that contains only the introductory text.

All signs are coloured red — based on the shade that William Burges used at Castell Coch — with the text and pictograms picked out in cream.

Consultations took place with the Health and Safety Executive before the signs were installed at sites throughout the Cadw estate.



Above and opposite: *The introductory sign and examples of warning signs in position at Caernarfon Castle.*

ASTUDIAETH ACHOS GWAITH DIOGELWCH

Mae Cadw'n ymgymryd â rhaglen o Adroddiadau Asesu Peryglon yn yr henebion hynny lle credir bod y perygl o ddamwain fwyaf. Mae'r adroddiadau hyn yn sail i drafod mewnol ynghylch y lefel o waith diogelwch sydd ei angen yn yr heneb arbennig honno. Fel rheol, mae'r mesurau diogelwch y cytunir i'w cymryd yn y cam hwn ar ffurf rhwystrau, rheiliau gwarchod, canllawiau (ar risiau tro), clwydi a griliau, codi gwaith maen (er mai anaml y gwneir hynny a dim ond lle na fydd niwed i'r ffabrig hanesyddol), cyfnerthu llwybrau ac, fel dewis olaf, cau rhannau o'r heneb i'r cyhoedd.

Yn ddiweddar, defnyddiwyd dull newydd yng Nghastell Harlech er mwyn cydymffurfio â'r meini prawf iechyd a diogelwch heb godi'r gwaith maen na gosod rheiliau confensiynol yn erbyn yr awyr. Mae gwaith cyffredinol yn cael ei wneud i ddiogelu'r cyhoedd yn yr heneb, ac mewn un sefyllfa roedd y mur lefel uchaf ar gyfartaledd yn 600mm o uchder, ond yn ddim ond tua 200mm o drwch. Y gofyniad iechyd a diogelwch yw y dylid cymryd mesurau diogelwch os yw mur yn llai na 600mm o uchder ac yn llai na 600mm o drwch. Penderfynwyd pe câi rheilen ddi-dor 600mm o uchder ei gosod ochr yn ochr ag wyneb mewnol y mur, gyda phennau'r pyst cynnal yn crymu i mewn, y byddai hynny y byddai hynny'n gyfystyr â thrwch wal o 600mm o wyneb allanol y wal i ben crwm y rheilen.

Cynllun arbrolfol yw hwn ar hyn o bryd, a chaiff ei fonitro'n barhaus gan Cadw i weld a ywn llwyddiannus, fyddai'n ac a addas i sefyllfaoedd eraill mewn henebion eraill.



Rheiliau diogelu (gyferbyn) yng Nghastell Harlech, a gynlluniwyd i gydymffurfio â rheoliadau diogelwch hel fod yn weladwy yn erbyn yr awyr (gweler uchod).

CASE STUDY SAFETY WORKS

A programme of Hazard Assessment Reports is being undertaken by Cadw at those monuments where accident risk is perceived to be the greatest. These reports form the basis for in-house discussion about the level of safety work required at that particular monument. The safety measures agreed at this stage usually take the form of barriers, guard rails, handrails (to spiral staircases), gates and grilles, the raising of masonry (though this is done infrequently and only where historic fabric will not be compromised), the consolidation of paths and, as a last resort, the closing of areas of the monument to the public.

A new technique was recently employed at Harlech Castle to comply with the health and safety criteria without raising the masonry or installing conventional railings against the skyline. General public safety works are being undertaken at the monument, and in one particular situation the upper level wall was an average of 600mm in height, but was only approximately 200mm thick. The health and safety requirement is for safety measures to be undertaken if a wall is less than 600mm high and less than 600mm thick. It was decided that if a continuous rail, 600mm in height, with the top of the supporting posts curving inwards at the top, were to be fixed alongside the inner face of the wall, this would provide an effective wall thickness of 600mm from the outside wall face to the top of the railing.

At present this design is experimental and it will be constantly monitored by Cadw to determine whether it is successful and would suit similar situations at other monuments.



Safety railings (above) at Harlech Castle, designed to comply with safety regulations without being visible on the skyline of the castle (opposite).

IECHYD A DIOGELWCH A LLES STAFF

O dan y Ddeddf IDG: Rheoliadau Iechyd Diogelwch a Lles yn y Gwaith 1992 a Deddf Rheoli Iechyd a Diogelwch yn y Gwaith 1992, mae'n ofynnol i gyflogwyr wneud asesiadau risg ar gyfer pob ardal lle cyflogir staff. Gwnaed asesiadau risg ar gyfer y safleoedd lle mae Cadw'n cyflogi staff yng ngwanwyn 2003. Er y gellir ymdrin â'r rhan fwyaf o'r gwelliannau a ganfuwyd yn yr asesiadau o weithleoedd trwy newid gweithdrefnau neu hyfforddi, mae yna rai materion na ellir eu datrys heb wneud gwaith corfforol ar yr henebion.

Yng Nghastell Caernarfon, gwelodd y Bwrdd enghraifft lle byddai mater a olygai blymio a thraenio yn anodd iawn ei ddatrys heb waith helaeth ar y sylfeini. Gallai'r gwaith hwn wneud difrod parhaol i archaeoleg danddaearol y safle. Dywedwyd wrth yr aelodau hefyd am y sefyllfa yng Nghastell Biwmares lle nad oes cyfleusterau toiled ar y safle. Mae'r staff yn defnyddio cyfleusterau cyhoeddus ganllath i ffwrdd, a daw dŵr yfed o beipen ddŵr ar y safle. Mewn nifer fechan o safleoedd eraill lleolir y staff mewn adeiladau dros dro neu gytiau gardd. Er y gellid goresgyn rhai o'r problemau hyn trwy ddatblygu canolfannau ymwelwyr newydd, fel y mae pethau'n symud ar hyn o bryd gallai fod yn flynyddoedd lawer cyn y gellid cwblhau rhaglen o welliannau. Mae posibilrwydd, fodd bynnag, y gallai deddfwriaeth oddiweddyd rhaglen ddatblygu Cadw, ac y gallai materion lles staff y cyfeirir atynt ar hyn o bryd mewn Codau Arferion a Gymeradwywyd yn unig, gael eu cynnwys mewn statud. Pe digwyddai hynny, gallai Cadw wynebu'r angen i dynnu staff allan o rai o'r safleoedd anoddaf — ac efallai nacáu mynediad i ymwelwyr.

Cyngor y Bwrdd oedd y dylai Cadw edrych ar y ffyrdd gorau o oresgyn problemau darparu cyfleusterau i staff fesul achos unigol. Fel man cychwyn dylai Cadw geisio ymdrin â'r elfennau hynny yn y Codau y gellid disgwyl iddynt ddod yn statudol maes o law. Er hynny, dylid bod yr un mor ofalus ag yn achos gwaith cysylltiedig â diogelwch ymwelwyr; hynny yw, gallai fod yn briodol i Cadw dynnu staff o heneb, a chau mynediad i ymwelwyr, am y rheswm na ellid caniatáu mynediad diogel heb ymyrraeth gorfforol neu weledol annerbyniol.

HEALTH AND SAFETY AND WELFARE OF STAFF

Under the Health and Safety at Work Act: Workplace Health Safety and Welfare Regulations 1992 and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Act 1992, employers are required to undertake risk assessments for all areas in which staff are employed. Risk assessments for the sites at which Cadw employs staff were carried out in the spring of 2003. While most of the improvements identified in the workplace assessments can be dealt with through changes to procedures or training, there are some issues that can only be resolved through physical works to the monuments.

At Caernarfon Castle, the Board saw an example where an issue involving plumbing and drainage might only be resolved through extensive groundworks. These works could damage irrevocably the underlying archaeology of the site. Members were also told of the situation at Beaumaris Castle where there are no lavatory facilities on the site. Staff use a public convenience 100 yards (92m) away, and drinking water comes from a standpipe in the grounds. At a small number of other sites staff are housed in temporary buildings or garden sheds. While some of these problems could be overcome by the development of new visitor centres, at the current rate of progress it would be many years before a programme of improvements could be completed. However, there is a possibility that legislation may overtake Cadw's development programme, and staff welfare issues that are currently referred to only in Approved Codes of Practice (ACOPs) could be enshrined in statute. Should that occur, Cadw could be faced with the need to withdraw staff — and possibly visitor access — from some of the more problematic sites.

The Board advised that Cadw should look at how best to overcome the problems of providing facilities for staff on a case-by-case basis. As a starting point Cadw should look to address those elements of the ACOPs which might be expected to become statutory in due course. However, the same caution should be exercised as for works associated with visitor safety: that is, that it may be appropriate for Cadw to withdraw staff from a monument, and to close access to visitors, on the basis that safe access could not be permitted without unacceptable physical or visual intrusion.

MYNEDIAD I BOBL ANABL

Yn ôl Deddf Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd 1995 mae gan unigolyn anabledd os oes ganddo/ganddi nam corfforol neu feddyliol sy'n cael effaith niweidiol sylweddol a hirdymor ar ei g/allu i wneud gweithgareddau arferol o ddydd i ddydd. Mae Cod Ymarfer y DGSA yn cynnig dehongliad llawnach.

Er Rhagfyr 1996 bu'n anghyfreithlon i ddarparwyr gwasanaethau drin pobl anabl yn llai ffafriol na phobl eraill am reswm sy'n gysylltiedig â'u hanabledd. Er Hydref 1999 bu'n rhaid i ddarparwyr gwasanaethau wneud 'addasiadau rhesymol' i sicrhau na chamwahaniaethir yn erbyn pobl anabl ac y gallant ddefnyddio eu gwasanaethau'n rhwydd a chysurus. Gall addasiadau rhesymol gynnwys newid polisiau, gweithdrefnau ac arferion neu ddarparu cymhorthion a gwasanaethau ategol fel gwybodaeth mewn gwahanol ddiwyg. Daw gofynion pellach i wneud addasiadau rhesymol i nodweddion corfforol safleoedd er mwyn goresgyn rhwystrau i fynediad i bobl anabl i rym yn Hydref 2004. Y rhwymedi cyfreithiol i berson anabl sy'n teimlo ei fod wedi dioddef camwahaniaethu yw hawliad personol am iawndal mewn llys sifil.

Mae'r Bwrdd yn nodi ac yn cymeradwyo amcanion cyffredinol y Cynulliad i geisio hyrwyddo cyfle cyfartal a chymryd camau cadarnhaol i sicrhau cydraddoldeb i bobl anabl. Y mae hefyd yn cymeradwyo polisi Cadw ar fynediad i bobl anabl — ymrwymiad i egwyddor mynediad llawn lle bynnag y mae'n ymarferol ei ddarparu. Mae Cadw'n dehongli mynediad yn eang i gynnwys mynediad i unrhyw adeilad neu safle ac o'i fewn, a mynediad at gyfleusterau, gwasanaethau a gwybodaeth, gyda'r nod yn y pen draw o ddarparu amgylchedd dirwysr i bawb. Nod Cadw yw darparu mynediad diogel a rhwydd i bob adeilad sydd o dan ei ofal, o fewn cyfyngderau unrhyw adeilad arbennig, ac mae'n annog eraill i roi cynlluniau ar waith sy'n cysoni cymeriad arbennig adeiladau hanesyddol â gwell mynediad i bawb.

Er bod Cadw'n annog dulliau dychmygus ac arloesol o gael hyd i ateb i rwystrau, mae'r DGSA yn cydnabod efallai na fydd mynediad llawn i bob adeilad bob amser yn bosibl.

ACCESS FOR DISABLED PEOPLE

According to the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 a person has a disability if he/she has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term effect on his/her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. The DDA Code of Practice offers a fuller interpretation.

Since December 1996 it has been unlawful for service providers to treat disabled people less favourably than others for a reason related to their disability. Since October 1999 service providers have had to make 'reasonable adjustments' to ensure that disabled people are not discriminated against and can use their services easily and in comfort. Reasonable adjustments may involve changing policies, procedures and practices, or providing auxiliary aids and services such as information in alternative formats. Further requirements to make reasonable adjustments to physical features of premises to overcome barriers to access for disabled people comes into force in October 2004. The legal remedy for a disabled person who feels that he or she has suffered discrimination is a personal claim for compensation made in a civil court.

The Board notes and endorses the overriding objectives of the Assembly to seek to promote equality of opportunity and to take positive action to ensure equality for disabled people. It further commends Cadw's policy on access for disabled people — a commitment to the principle of full access wherever it is practicable to provide it. Cadw interprets access widely to include access into and within any building or site, and access to facilities, services and information, with the ultimate objective of providing a barrier-free environment for all. Cadw aims to provide safe and easy access to all buildings in its care, within the limits of any particular structure, and encourages others to implement schemes which reconcile the special character of historic structures with improved access for all.

Although Cadw encourages imaginative and innovative approaches to find a solution to the problem of barriers to access, the DDA recognizes that full access to all buildings may not always be possible.

Ac felly mae'r Ddeddf yn pwysleisio y dylai darparwyr gwasanaethau gymryd mesurau 'rhesymol'. Mater i'r llysoedd ei benderfynu yn y pen draw yw beth sy'n 'rhesymol' ac yn amlwg bydd angen ystyried hyn fesul achos unigol. Roedd y Bwrdd yn croesawu arweiniad Cadw ar ddarparu mynediad corfforol, *Goresgyn y Rhwystrau* (2002). Er mai at adeiladau yn hytrach na'r henebion y gofelir amdanynt y'i cyfeiriwyd yn bennaf, mae'r egwyddorion cyffredinol a amlinellir yn berthnasol.

Yn achos henebion, cred y Bwrdd nad yw'r atebion bob amser yn syml. Mae'n amlwg bod cestyll wedi eu codi fel adeiladau amddiffynnol heb ystyriaeth i fynediad — i'r gwrthwyneb yn wir! Mae'n anorfod felly y bydd rhannau o'r adeiladau sydd o dan ofal Cadw lle bydd yn amhosibl darparu mynediad i bobl sydd ag anableddau symud neu hyd yn oed rai anableddau synhwyraidd. Mewn achosion o'r fath, bydd angen cael hyd i ddulliau eraill. Mae angen ystyried yn ofalus hefyd unrhyw addasiadau y gellid eu gwneud i agor rhai ardaloedd lle mae'r rhwystr corfforol i fynediad yn rhan hanfodol o gymeriad yr adeiledd gwreiddiol. Yr her yw cynllunio newidiadau — neu ystyried dewisiadau eraill — na fyddai'n niweidio'r cymeriad sy'n gwneud yr heneb yr hyn yw ac yn sicrhau ei le yn hanes Cymru.

Mae trefniadau mynediad yn achos canolfannau ymwelwyr newydd, fel yr un a agorwyd yn ddiweddar yng Nghaerffili, a darparu gwasanaethau yn llai o her i Cadw. Mae holl staff Cadw wedi cael hyfforddiant mewn ymwybyddiaeth o anabledd ac mae staff y llinell flaen, er enghraifft ceidwaid, wedi cael hyfforddiant penodol mewn gofal am gwsmeriaid. Ond mae ystyried yr un lefel o fynediad at ffabrig henebion fel Castell Dolforwyn sy'n rhychwantu bryn serth yng nghefn gwlad Powys yn fwy anodd. Gellir dweud yr un peth am lawer o henebion sydd â grisiau tro serth ac afreolaidd, fel Castell Coch, neu rai sydd â muriau paraped. Yn achos Castell Caernarfon mae'n anodd i bobl anabl hyd yn oed fynd i mewn i'r heneb, trwy esgyn grisiau a mynd i mewn i Borth y Brenin, ac mae'r Bwrdd yn annog Cadw i ddal ati i drafod ffyrdd o oresgyn y rhwystr hwn, efallai trwy ddarparu lifft cadair, ond heb niweidio ffabrig — ffos y castell a'r grisiau maen — yr heneb bwysig hon.

Accordingly, the Act puts an emphasis on service providers taking 'reasonable' measures. What is 'reasonable' is ultimately for the courts to decide and this will clearly need to be considered on an individual basis. The Board welcomed Cadw's guidance on providing physical access, *Overcoming the Barriers*, issued in 2002. Although primarily directed at buildings rather than the monuments in care, the general principles outlined apply.

In the case of ancient monuments the Board considers that solutions are not always straightforward. It is self-evident that castles were built as defensive structures with no thought of access — quite the contrary! Inevitably, therefore, there will be some parts of the castles in Cadw's care where it will be impossible to provide access for people with motor or even some sensory disabilities. In such cases alternative approaches will need to be found. There also needs to be careful consideration of any adaptations that might be made to open up certain areas in which the physical barrier to access is an essential part of the character of the original structure. The challenge is to design any alterations — or to consider alternatives — that will not damage the character that makes the monument what it is and ensures its place in the history of Wales.

The challenges for Cadw in considering access arrangements are easier in the case of new visitor centres, such as that recently opened at Caerphilly, and service provision. All Cadw staff have received disability awareness training and front-line staff, such as custodians, have had specific customer care training. However, it is more problematic to consider the same level of access to the fabric of monuments such as Dolforwyn Castle, which sits atop a steep hill in rural Powys. The same can be said for many monuments with steep, irregular spiral staircases, such as Castell Coch, or those with parapet walks. In the case of Caernarfon Castle there is a problem for disabled people in even entering the monument, as the entrance is by steps into the King's Gate. The Board encourages Cadw to continue discussing ways of overcoming this barrier, possibly by providing a chair lift, without impacting adversely on the fabric — the castle ditch and the stone staircase — of this prestigious monument.

Ond mae'n amlwg i'r Bwrdd bod angen mynd i'r afael â mater mynediad i'r anabl ym mhob achos ac ni chredwn fod modd gwneud hyn heb adnoddau ychwanegol — neu heb ailgyfeirio rhai adnoddau. Nodwn fod aelod o gangen penseiri Cadw wedi ei hyfforddi i gynnal archwiliadau o fynediad i'r anabl ac wedi cynhyrchu argymhellion ar gyfer dau safle. At hynny, er mwyn meincnodi ansawdd yr archwiliadau mewnol, mae Cadw wedi comisiynu ymgynghorwyr arbenigol i gynnal archwiliadau o fynediad mewn tri safle yn ne Cymru, gan gynnwys un safle a archwiliwyd eisoes gan archwilydd mewnol. Mae'r Bwrdd yn cymeradwyo'r dull o gynnal archwiliadau o fynediad a byddem yn argymhell y dylai archwiliadau mewnol ac allanol barhau, gyda rhai safleoedd yn cael eu harchwilio gan y nau a'r llall er mwyn gwirio safonau ac fel ffordd o feincnodi. Gellid cyfyngu'r archwiliadau allanol i dynnu sylw at ardaloedd peryglus yn hytrach nag awgrymu ffyrdd o fynd i'r afael â hwy. Buom yn ystyried a ddylai Cadw fabwysiadu polisi strategol o roi blaenoriaeth i waith yn yr henebion hynny lle roedd y nifer fwyaf o ymwelwyr neu'r rhai lle roedd modd gwneud gwelliannau cynyddraddol gyflymaf. Deallwn mai'r safleoedd pwysicaf yn aml yw'r rhai sydd â'r problemau anoddaf ac, felly, y dull a ddilynwyd gan Cadw hyd yma yw rhoi sylw i'r safleoedd hynny lle gellid ymdrin â'r problemau yn y tymor byr. Mae'r rhestr flaenoriaeth hon yn cynnwys rhai o'r safleoedd mwyaf poblogaidd. Credwn fod y dull hwn yn ddilys ac argymhellwn y dylai barhau.

Mae'r Bwrdd yn argymhell y dylai Cadw hefyd gysylltu ag English Heritage a Historic Scotland ac efallai â chyrff eraill fel yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol neu awdurdodau eglwysi, i ganfod a allai perchenogion yr ystad hanesyddol fabwysiadu'r un dulliau â'i gilydd. Credai'r Bwrdd hefyd ei bod yn hanfodol, er mwyn gwella trefniadau mynediad i bobl anabl a'r grwpiau a oedd yn eu cynrychioli gyfrannu at lunio cynigion i sicrhau bod y camau sy'n cael eu hystyried yn briodol i'w hanghenion.

But it is clear to the Board that the issue of disabled access needs to be addressed in each case and we do not think that this can be done without additional — or some redirection of — resources. We note that a member of Cadw's architects branch has been trained to carry out disability access audits and has produced recommendations for two sites. Furthermore, in order to benchmark the quality of the in-house audits, Cadw has commissioned specialist consultants to undertake access audits at three sites in south Wales, including one site already audited in-house. The Board commends the approach of undertaking access audits and would recommend that in-house and external audits should continue with some sites audited by both in order to check standards and as a means of benchmarking. The external audits could be limited to highlighting areas of risk rather than suggesting means of tackling them. We considered whether Cadw should adopt a strategic policy of giving priority to works at those monuments where visitor numbers were greatest or those where incremental improvements were most quickly achievable. We understand that often the most prestigious sites have the most intractable problems and, therefore, the approach that has so far been adopted by Cadw is to tackle those sites where problems could be dealt with in the short term. This priority list includes some of the more popular sites. We consider that this is a valid approach and recommend that it should continue.

The Board recommended that Cadw should also liaise with English Heritage and Historic Scotland, and perhaps with other bodies such as the National Trust or church authorities, to establish whether owners of the historic estate could adopt a common approach. The Board also considered that it was crucial to improving access arrangements that disabled people and their representative groups should be involved in the formulation of proposals to ensure that the measures being considered are appropriate to their needs.

ASTUDIAETH ACHOS CASTELL CAERNARFON, PORTH Y BRENIN

Wrth ystyried mynediad i bobl anabl i'r henebion sydd o dan ofal y wladwriaeth, roedd y Bwrdd yn ymwybodol o'r ffaith mai i gadw pobl allan y codwyd y rhan fwyaf o gestyll ac nad yw ffyrdd o hwyluso mynediad bob amser yn hawdd eu cael.

Ymwelodd y Bwrdd â Chastell Caernarfon lle bu darparu cyfleusterau mwy priodol i ymwelwyr yn broses hir ac anodd, a bu'n trafod hynny. Roedd Cyngor Gwynedd wedi cyflwyno cynigion i adeiladu pont ar godiad o'r Maes i Borth y Frenhines. Ond ni allai'r cynllun, a ddatblygwyd cyn ymgynghori â Cadw, fynd rhagddo gan fod y tir y byddai ei angen, sydd o dan ofal Cadw, yn destun cyfamod cyfyngu. At hynny, byddai effaith y cynllun yn amharu ar yr olygfa ac, er y byddai'n caniatáu mynediad i'r tŵr, byddai'n dal yn anodd mynd i rannau eraill o'r castell. Bu Cadw ers amser yn chwilio am ffyrdd o gael mynediad derbyniol i gadeiriau olwyn i'r castell a bu'n edrych ar y posibilrwydd o gael rhyw fath o lifft cadair i'r brif fynedfa, Porth y Brenin, er ei bod yn ymddangos yn debygol y byddai unrhyw ateb yn golygu cryn ymyrryd â'r ffabrig. Cytunodd y Bwrdd fod y cynigion ynghylch mynediad i Borth y Frenhines yn anfodhaol ond y dylai Cadw barhau i ystyried mynediad i gadeiriau olwyn trwy Borth y Brenin. Dylai Cadw ystyried hyn a materion anabledd cyffredinol yn y castell yn yr archwiliad o fynediad a gynllunnir ganddo. Daeth y Bwrdd i'r casgliad y byddai angen cryn feddwl a dychymyg i gael ateb na fyddai'n cael effaith annerbyniol ar gymeriad hanesyddol yr heneb ac felly ar werth profiad yr ymwelwyr.

Lle nad yw'n bosibl nac yn rhesymol addasu safleoedd i'w gwneud yn gorfforol hygyrch i bawb, mae angen ystyried dewisiadau eraill ac mae'r Bwrdd yn canmol cynlluniau Cadw i wneud trefniadau eraill o'r fath a allai, yn ôl a ddeallir, gael eu hystyried ynddynt eu hunain yn ddarpariaeth resymol.

Er enghraifft, yn Abaty Tyndyrn, cynhyrchodd Cadw gyflwyniad rhithwir o'r safle. Mae trafodaethau ar y gweill hefyd ynghylch prosiectau tebyg mewn safleoedd eraill, megis cyflwyniadau clyweledol yng Nghastell Talacharn a'r Castell Coch.



Porth y Brenin o'r tu allan (uchod) ac o'r tu mewn (gyferbyn). Dyma'r ffordd i mewn i bobl sy'n ymweld â Castell Caernarfon.

CASE STUDY CAERNARFON CASTLE, THE KING'S GATE

In considering access for disabled people to the monuments in State care, the Board was conscious of the fact that most castles were built to keep people out and ways to facilitate access are sometimes not easy to find.

The Board visited and discussed Caernarfon Castle where the provision of more appropriate visitor facilities has been a long and difficult process. Gwynedd Council had put forward proposals for a raised bridge from the Maes to the Queen's Gate. However, the scheme, which had been developed ahead of consultation with Cadw, could not proceed since the land required, which is in Cadw's care, is subject to a restrictive covenant. The scheme would, in addition, have had a damaging visual impact; and although access to the gate would have been facilitated, there still would have been problems in achieving access to other parts of the castle. Cadw has long sought a means of achieving acceptable wheelchair access to the castle and has been investigating the possibility of providing some form of chair lift to the main entrance, the King's Gate, although it appears likely that any solution would involve substantial intervention in the fabric. The Board agreed that the proposals for access to the Queen's Gate were unsatisfactory but that Cadw should continue to explore wheelchair access through the King's Gate. Cadw should consider this and general disability issues at the castle in its planned access audit. The Board concluded that considerable thought and imagination will be needed to find a solution which does not have an unacceptable impact on the historic character of the monument and thus the value of the visitor experience.

Where it is not possible or reasonable to adapt sites to make them physically accessible to all, alternatives need to be considered; and the Board applauds initiatives from Cadw to make such alternative arrangements, which, it is understood, might be considered in themselves to constitute reasonable provision.

For instance, at Tintern Abbey, Cadw produced a virtual reality presentation of the site. Discussion is ongoing about similar projects at other sites, such as audio-visual presentations at Laugharne Castle and Castell Coch.



The exterior (opposite) and the interior (above) of the King's Gate, the visitors' entrance to Caernarfon Castle.

ASTUDIAETH ACHOS Y MODEL RHITHWIR O ABATY TYNDYRN

Roedd comisiynu model o'r eglwys yn Abaty Tyndyrn yn her i bawb a fu â rhan yn y gwaith. Y nod oedd adeiladu model rhithwir o adfeilion presennol yr eglwys ac un arall o'r eglwys yn fuan wedi iddi gael ei chwblhau, oddeutu 1320. Mae'r rhain bellach wedi eu gosod ar wefan Cadw ac mae modd i ymwelwyr fordwyo trwy'r adeilad, gan deithio trwy amser ar unrhyw adeg rhwng y presennol a 1320 trwy glicio ar fotwm.

Crëwyd y model o'r adfeilion o ffotograffau ac felly mae'n galluogi ymwelwyr na fyddent yn gallu teithio o amgylch y safle i'w weld ar y sgrin. Y bwriad oedd i'r model o'r eglwys yn ei gogoniant wneud mwy na'i dangos fel adeilad â tho. Mae'n dangos manylion yr addurniadau a'r wynebau mewnol ac yn rhoi syniad o'r ffordd y byddai'r eglwys wedi cael ei dodrefnu. Mae golau'n llifo trwy'r ffenestri ac yn rhoi awyrgylch i'r adeilad. Er hynny, nid yw'n bosibl dangos cymaint o fanylion mewn model cyfrifiadur ag y gellir ei wneud mewn lluniad ail-greu heb fod y model rhithwir yn un araf ei ymateb.

Mae'r sgrin groglofft a'r porth, y mae'r ddau ohonynt wedi eu hailadeiladu mewn modd rhithwir, yn arbennig o ddi-ddorol. Mân ddarnau o dystiolaeth o'r rhain sydd wedi goroesi, ond ar sgrin y cyfrifiadwr gall ymwelwyr gerdded trwyddynt. Gall yr ymwelydd rhithwir ddevis gweld yr eglwys gyda'r porth neu hebdo, gan i hwn gael ei ychwanegu'n ddiweddarach ac nad yw'r union ddyddiad yn hysbys. Mae hyn yn cadarnhau'r pwynt mai dyfaliad deallus yw pob ail-greu, ond mae modd diweddarur model i gynnwys tystiolaeth newydd.

Wedi i fodel o'r fath gael ei adeiladu, gellir ei ddefnyddio mewn gwahanol ffyrdd. Mae Cadw wedi dewis defnyddio lluniau llonydd gyda thaith testun ar ei wefan, fel fersiwn mwy hygrych i ymwelwyr sydd â chyfrifiaduron arafach neu nam ar y golwg. Ymgorfforwyd lluniau llonydd hefyd mewn cyflwyniad clyweledol i'w ddefnyddio ar y safle.



Rhai o luniau llonydd y model rhithwir o eglwys Abaty Tyndyrn: corff yr eglwys a'r sgrin groglofft (uchod) a'r lloriau teils a ailgrëwyd (gyferbyn).

CASE STUDY THE VIRTUAL REALITY MODEL OF TINTERN ABBEY

Commissioning a model of the church at Tintern Abbey was a challenge for all concerned. The aim was to build a virtual model of the church ruins and another of the church soon after it was finished, in about 1320. These are now installed on the Cadw website and enable visitors to navigate through the building, time-travelling at any point between the present and 1320 by clicking a button.

The model of the ruins is built from photographs and therefore enables visitors who would not be able to tour the site to see it on screen. The model of the church in its splendour was intended to do more than show it as a roofed building. It shows details of the decoration and internal surfaces and provides an indication of how the church would have been furnished. Light floods through the windows and gives the building atmosphere. However, it is not possible to show as much detail in a computer model as in a reconstruction drawing without making the virtual model slow to respond.

Especially interesting are the pulpitum screen and porch, both of which have been virtually reconstructed. These survive only as fragments of evidence, but on screen the visitor can walk through them. The virtual visitor can choose to see the church with or without the porch, as this was added later and the exact date is not known. This reinforces the point that any reconstruction is a best guess, but it is possible to update the model to incorporate new evidence.

Once such a model has been built it can be used in different ways. Cadw has chosen to use stills with a text tour on its website, as a more accessible version for visitors with slower computers or a visual handicap. Stills have also been incorporated into an audio-visual presentation for use on site.



Stills from the virtual model of the church at Tintern Abbey: the nave and the pulpitum screen (opposite) and the reconstructed tiled floors (above).

CASGLIAD CYFFREDINOL

Yn ystod yr ymweliadau â Chaernarfon a Chonwy, dangoswyd enghreifftiau lawer i'r Bwrdd o'r ffordd y mae Cadw'n ceisio rhoi ystyriaeth i'r ddeddfwriaeth bresennol ac i ddeddfwriaeth newydd. Roedd yn amlwg i ni bod disgwyliadau ymwelwyr mewn perthynas â hygyrchedd a diogelwch yn cynyddu a'i bod yn mynd yn anos i gyflwynwyr henebion fodloni'r disgwyliadau hynny ym mhob achos. Y broblem i Cadw ac i ddarparwyr eraill gwasanaethau yw sut i fodloni'r disgwyliadau hynny heb beryglu'n annerbyniol eu dyletswydd statudol i ofalu am archaeoleg a ffabrig hanesyddol yr henebion pwysig hyn a'u diogelu. At ei gilydd rydym yn cymeradwyo'r dull a ddilynir gan Cadw ond pwysleisiwn mai'r henebion hyn eu hunain yw'r gwasanaeth sy'n denu ymwelwyr ac na ddylid eu newid heb ystyried yn llawn a fyddai'r newidiadau'n tynnu oddi wrth yr hyn sy'n denu'r ymwelwyr. Darperir canolfannau ymwelwyr fel gwasanaeth i ymwelwyr, a dylid anelu at eu gwneud yn hygyrch i bawb. I gloi, cytunai'r Bwrdd â pholisi Cadw mai ei brif amcanion yw diogelu'r henebion a darparu mynediad i'r cyhoedd lle gellir gwneud hynny heb ddifrod annerbyniol na ellir ei gywiro, gan ystyried hynny fesul achos unigol. Yn hyn o beth, mae'n briodol a rhesymol i Cadw gau'r mynediad i'r cyfan neu i ran o heneb am y rheswm na ellid caniatáu mynediad heb newid corfforol neu ymyrraeth weledol annerbyniol.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

During the visits to Caernarfon and Conwy the Board was shown many examples of the ways in which Cadw seeks to take account of existing and new legislation. It was clear to us that visitors' expectations in respect of accessibility and safety are increasing and that it is becoming more difficult for the presenters of ancient monuments to satisfy those expectations in every case. The problem for Cadw and other service providers is how to meet those expectations without unacceptably compromising their statutory duty to care for, and to conserve, the archaeology and historic fabric of these important monuments. In general we endorse the approach being taken by Cadw, but we emphasize that the monuments themselves are the service which attracts visitors and that they should not be altered without the fullest consideration of whether the changes would detract from the visitor attraction itself. Visitor centres are provided as a service to visitors and the aim should be to make them accessible to all. In conclusion, the Board agreed with Cadw's policy that its primary aims are to conserve the monuments and to provide access for the public where this can be done without unacceptable irreversible damage, considered on a case-by-case basis. In this respect it is appropriate and reasonable for Cadw to close access to all or part of a monument on the basis that access could not be permitted without unacceptable physical alteration or visual intrusion.

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 naill ai yn y ddau gyfarfod yn ystod y flwyddyn, neu gofynnir i aelodau'r Bwrdd roi cyngor *ad hoc* y tu allan i gyfarfodydd ffurfiol. Mae aelodau wedi rhoi cyngor hefyd ar gynnwys tywyslyfrau Cadw ac ar gyhoeddiadau eraill ar yr henebion sydd o dan ei ofal. Mae'n dda gennym nodi safonau uchel a chynnwys awdurdodol cyson y cyhoeddiadau hyn sydd wedi ennill canmoliaeth eang.

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 o ran gweithredu argymhellion a wnaed mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol.

Yn 2000–01 cymerodd y Bwrdd yn thema *Diogelu Cerrig Arysgrifedig a Cherflunwaith Carreg or Oesoedd Canol Cynnar*. Y prif argymhelliad oedd y dylid sefydlu pwyllgor cenedlaethol i roi cyngor pellach ar y mater hwn. Ffurfiwyd y Pwyllgor yn 2002 a chynhaliodd gyfarfodydd pellach yn 2003. Mae'r Pwyllgor yn gweithio trwy'r argymhellion a wnaed yn adroddiad y Bwrdd ar gyfer 2000–01, yn ogystal â chyfrannu'n gyffredinol at drafodaethau ehangach ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol. Mae'n dda gennym fod y Bwrdd wedi gallu cyfrannu yn y modd hwn gan ysgogi dull strategol a chynhwysol, a dwyn ynghyd y gwahanol gyrrff academaidd, cyhoeddus a phreifat sydd â diddordeb, er mwyn ymdrin â'r problemau a wynebir gan yr henebion pwysig hyn.

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. Members have also advised on the content of Cadw's guidebooks and other publications on the monuments in its care. We are pleased to note the consistently high standards and authoritative content of these publications which have earned widespread praise.

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 *Protecting Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture*. The major recommendation was that a national committee should be established to provide further advice on this issue. The committee was formed in 2002 and had further meetings in 2003. The committee is working through the recommendations made in the Board's 2000–01 report, as well as contributing generally to wider debates on the historic environment. We are pleased that the Board has been able to contribute in this way in initiating a strategic and inclusive approach and bringing together the various interested academic, public and private bodies, in order to tackle the problems faced by these important monuments.

Un o'r prif argymhellion yn adroddiad y Bwrdd ar gyfer 2001–02, *Diogelu Henebion Cofrestredig Sy'n Eiddo Preifat*, oedd y dylai Cadw annog perchenogion i geisio grantiau a fyddai'n helpu i gyfnerthu a diogelu adeileddau a allai, heb gymorth o'r fath, fod mewn perygl o gael eu colli. Deallwn fod nifer gynyddol o berchenogion preifat wedi gwneud cais am grantiau gan Cadw sy'n amrywio o gynlluniau gwaith sylweddol i olion canoloesol sy'n sefyll (fel yr un yn Llys yr Esgob, Llan-ddew) hyd at brosiectau bychain i glirio llystyfiant niweidiol o henebion mewn caeau fel y gall y perchenogion reoli'r heneb yn well yn y dyfodol. Un o'n hargymhellion yn yr adroddiad hwnnw oedd y dylai Cadw, lle bo hynny'n briodol, hefyd ystyried grantiau uwch na'r gyfradd safonol o hanner cant y cant. Deallwn mai lleiafrif yw grantiau o'r fath, fel sy'n gywir, ond rydym yn dal i gefnogi'r egwyddor hon lle na ellir yn rhesymol ddisgwyl i'r perchennog rannu costau gwaith a wneir er mwyn diogelu henebion.

Yn achos adeiladau milwrol yr ugeinfed ganrif yng Nghymru, sef pwnc ein trafodaethau yn 2002–03, rydym yn falch bod Cadw, gan ymgynghori ag arbenigwyr yn y maes hwn, wedi llunio rhestr o'r oddeutu deg ar hugain o safleoedd yr ystyrir eu bod fwyaf teilwng o'u diogelu, ac yn falch hefyd i weithgor gael ei sefydlu, yn unol ag argymhelliad y Bwrdd.

Bu'n bleser mawr gweld cynnydd yn achos nifer o faterion y bu'r Bwrdd yn ymwneud â nhw ac y mae wedi gwneud awgrymiadau yn eu cylch. Cafodd yr awdurdod lleol feddiant ar Gastell Aberteifi a bu modd iddo gael gwared ar y llystyfiant ar y safle fel bod modd i ymwelwyr, am y tro cyntaf ers blynyddoedd lawer, fentro y tu mewn i furiau cofrestredig y castell a gweld y tŷ rhestredig. Dechrau yn unig yw hyn ar brosiect sy'n amlwg yn mynd i fod yn un mawr iawn. Mae Llong Casnewydd yn ddarganfyddiad newydd cyffrous ac mae'r Bwrdd yn awyddus i weld bod rhaglen effeithiol yn ei lle i sicrhau bod pren y cwch yn cael ei storio'n briodol ac yn cael ei adfer yn y pen draw i safon uchel gan ddefnyddio gwarchodwyr sy'n arbenigwyr. Rydym yn falch bod yr awdurdod lleol wedi derbyn hyn.

A key recommendation in the Board's report of 2001–02, *The Conservation of Privately Owned Scheduled Ancient Monuments*, was that Cadw should encourage owners to seek grants that would help to consolidate and conserve structures which, without such help, might be at risk of being lost. We understand that an increasing number of private owners have applied for grants from Cadw, ranging from significant schemes of work to upstanding medieval remains (such as that at Llanddew Bishop's Palace) through to small projects to clear damaging vegetation from field monuments, so that owners can better manage the monuments in the future. One of our recommendations in that report was that, where appropriate, Cadw should also consider grants at more than the standard rate of fifty per cent. We understand that such grants are, correctly, a minority, but we continue to support this principle where the owner cannot reasonably be expected to share the cost of works aimed at preserving monuments.

As for twentieth-century military structures in Wales, the subject of our deliberations in 2002–03, we are pleased that Cadw, in consultation with specialists in this field, has produced a list of the thirty or so sites which are considered to be prime candidates for protection, and also that a working group has been established, in line with the Board's recommendation.

We have been delighted to note progress being made on a number of issues in which the Board has been involved and has made suggestions. Cardigan Castle has been acquired by the local authority, which has been able to remove vegetation on the site so that for the first time in many years visitors have been able to venture inside the scheduled castle walls and see the listed house. This is, however, just the beginning of what is clearly going to be a very major project. The Newport ship is an exciting new find and the Board was anxious that there should be an effective programme in place to achieve the proper storage of the boat's timbers and its eventual restoration to a high standard and involving specialist conservators. We are glad that the local authority has accepted this.

Fel y nodwyd yn ein hadroddiad diwethaf, mae Crannog Llyn Syfaddan yn un o'r olion mwyaf diddorol ac unigryw yng Nghymru a oroesodd o'r cyfnod canoloesol cynnar ac roedd yr aelodau'n falch o ddysgu i ffordd ymlaen gael ei darganfod i ymdrin â phroblem erydu'r ynys gan donnau. Mae'r Bwrdd wedi argymhell o'r blaen y dylid cynhyrchu cyhoeddiad bychan i roi gwybod i'r cyhoedd am y crannog, ac rydym yn falch bod Awdurdod y Parc Cenedlaethol wedi cytuno i wneud hyn.

DATBLYGIAD ARCHAEOLEGOL ANYMWTHIOL UWCHBEN HENEBION

Yn ystod y flwyddyn mae'r Bwrdd hefyd wedi trafod y problemau a wynebai Cadw wrth ymdrin â chynigion i ddatblygu a fyddai'n selio henebion cofrestredig, er na fyddent yn cael eu niweidio'n gorfforol. Roedd hyn yn fater o bryder arbennig pan fyddai cynigion o'r fath mewn safleoedd maes glas lle roedd archaeoleg yn annhebygol o fod yn hygyrch weddi i'r datblygiad gael ei gwblhau. Roedd pryder hefyd ynghylch datblygiadau a gynhwysai sawl eiddo, a thai yn arbennig, lle roedd rheolaeth dros dirweddu a garddio yn y dyfodol yn anodd. Ystyriodd y Bwrdd a oedd yn briodol i olion a oedd yn bwysig yn genedlaethol gael eu selio am gyfnod amhenodol, hyd yn oed pe na byddai difrod uniongyrchol i'r safle. Ein barn oedd y gallai datblygiad a oedd yn selio archaeoleg gael ei ystyried yn ymwthiol a niweidiol i heneb gofrestrdedig, ond bod angen asesu pob achos yn unigol, a bod arwyddocâd cymharol pob safle yn ffactor pwysig. Daethom i'r casgliad, fodd bynnag, y dylai Cadw wrthsefyll cynigion a fyddai'n rhwystro archwilio'r safle yn y dyfodol, yn arbennig mewn ardaloedd gwledig, lle nad oedd hanes modern o ddatblygu'r safle.

As featured in our last report, the Llangorse Crannog represents one of Wales's most interesting and unique survivals from the early medieval period and members were pleased to learn that a way forward has been found to tackle the problem of erosion of the island by waves. The Board has previously recommended that a small publication be produced to inform the public about the crannog and we are pleased that the National Park Authority has agreed to do this.

ARCHAEOLOGICALLY NON- INTRUSIVE DEVELOPMENT OVER ANCIENT MONUMENTS

During the year the Board discussed also the problems Cadw faces in dealing with development proposals which would seal, but not physically damage, scheduled monuments. A particular concern arises where such proposals are in greenfield sites where archaeology is unlikely to be accessible once development is established. There was also concern about development involving multiple properties, particularly housing, where control over future landscaping and gardening is difficult. The Board considered whether it is appropriate for nationally important remains to be sealed for the foreseeable future, even if the site would not be directly damaged. We took the view that by sealing archaeology, such development could still be regarded as intrusive and damaging to a scheduled monument, but a case-by-case assessment is necessary, with the relative significance of each site an important factor. However, we concluded that Cadw should resist proposals that would prevent future exploration of the site, particularly in rural areas, where there is no modern history of the site being developed.

ASTUDIAETH ACHOS LLYS YR ESGOB, LLAN-DDEW, ABERHONDDU

Roedd yr heneb hon sy'n eiddo preifat yn gartref yn y ddeuddegfed ganrif i Gerallt Gymro pan oedd yn archddiacon Aberhonddu. Disgrifiwyd y safle yn eithaf manwl yn Adroddiad Blynyddol y Bwrdd ar gyfer 2001–02, *Diogelu Henebion Cofrestredig Sy'n Eiddo Preifat*. Yr adeg honno, roedd gwaith cadwraeth ar rannau o fur gorllewinol y caeadle, yn ymgorffori ffynnon gromennog ddwy-ochrog, a elwir yn Ffynnon Esgob Gower, newydd gael ei gwblhau â chymorth grant uwch gan Cadw.

Roedd pryderon o hyd, fodd bynnag, ynghylch cyflwr gwael adfeilion y neuadd ddeulawr, a oedd yn drwch o eiddew; dyma mae'n debyg nodwedd amlycaf olion y llys. Roedd y mur gorllewinol, yn arbennig, mewn cyflwr truenus, a pherygl i rannau ohono gwympo. Roedd y gost o dynnu'r eiddew a'r coed bychain a oedd yn difrodi'r adeilad, o wneud gwaith archaeolegol hanfodol a chyfnerthu'r gwaith maen wedi hynny yn sylweddol, ac ychydig o fanteision a fyddai i'r perchennog o'i wneud.

Rhodddwyd grant uwch pellach o'r herwydd gan Cadw i helpu'r perchennog i wneud y gwaith. Dechreuodd y cynllun ym mis Gorffennaf 2003 a bellach y mae wedi ei gwblhau'n llwyddiannus. Er bod gwaith pellach eto i'w wneud ar rannau o fur y caeadle sydd wedi goroesi, mae'r gwaith a wnaed hyd yma wedi denu cryn ddiddordeb gan y cyhoedd ac yn dangos faint y gellir ei wneud gan berchenogion preifat brwd â chymorth priodol gan Cadw a chyrrff cyllido eraill. Mae gwefan ddiddorol y perchennog, sy'n disgrifio'r gwaith a wnaed, i'w gweld yn <http://www.freewebs.com/llanddew>



Murcyffin y Llys, cyn (gyferbyn isaf) ac ar ôl (gyferbyn uchaf) y gwaith cadwraeth. Uchod: Y ffynnon ar ôl ei hadfer.

CASE STUDY LLANDDEW BISHOP'S PALACE

This privately owned monument was the twelfth-century home of Giraldus Cambrensis when he was archdeacon of Brecon. The site was described in some detail in the Board's Annual Report for 2001–02, *The Conservation of Privately Owned Scheduled Ancient Monuments*. At that time conservation work on parts of the western precinct wall, incorporating a double-sided vaulted well, known as Bishop Gower's Well, had recently been completed with an enhanced level of grant aid from Cadw.

Concerns remained, however, at the poor condition of the ivy-covered ruins of the two-storey hall which constitutes probably the most prominent feature of the remains of the palace. In particular its western wall was in a parlous state with areas at risk of collapse. The cost of removal of the damaging ivy and small trees, essential archaeological recording and subsequent masonry consolidation was significant, and would bring limited benefits to the owner.

A further enhanced grant was therefore given by Cadw to help the owner carry out the work. The scheme started in July 2003 and has now been completed successfully. Although further work remains to be done to surviving stretches of the precinct wall, the work carried out so far has attracted significant interest from the public and shows how much can be achieved by enthusiastic private owners with appropriate support from Cadw and other funding bodies. The owner's interesting website, which describes the work carried out, can be accessed at <http://www.freewebs.com/llanddew>



The precinct wall, before (below) and after (above) conservation work. Opposite: The restored well.

RHAGLEN ARCHAEOLEG 2003-04

Buom yn adolygu'r gwaith a wnaed â chymorth grantiau Cadw gan bedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru yn ystod y flwyddyn. Ystyriwyd a chadarnhawyd hefyd y prif themâu a blaenoriaethau disgwylidig ar gyfer gwaith â chymorth grant yn 2004-05, yn erbyn yr agenda a nodwyd yn natganiad Cadw ar gymorth grant a oedd wedi ei gymeradwyo'n flaenorol gan y Bwrdd. Nodwyd bod llawer o'r rhaglen a amlinellir yn y datganiad bellach wedi ei gwblhau neu ymhell ymlaen, ac edrychwn ymlaen at ystyried dogfen a fydd wedi ei diweddarau y flwyddyn nesaf.

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 thema eleni ar eiddo sydd o dan ofal, bu modd inni archwilio'n ofalus y gwaith a wnaed ac sydd ar y gweill yng Nghastell Caerffili a Chastell a muriau tref Conwy fel yr amlinellir uchod yn yr adroddiad hwn. Ar ôl archwilio safon uchel y gwaith a wnaed yn y safleoedd hyn, cadarnhaodd y Bwrdd yr angen am hyfforddiant sgiliau i sicrhau y gall Cadw gynnal gweithlu uchel fedr. Heb weithlu o'r fath, gallai syniadau ynghylch gofalu am adeileddau hanesyddol fod yn ddi-rym.

Bu modd i sawl aelod hefyd fynychu agoriad swyddogol Canolfan Ymwelwyr Castell Caerffili ym mis Gorffennaf 2003. Roedd y Bwrdd cyn hynny wedi trafod cynlluniau drafft y cynllun yn fanwl, ac nid heb beth anghytuno. Ond roedd gan yr aelodau ddi-ddordeb mewn gweld y canlyniad, ac ar y cyfan, y teimlad oedd bod hwn yn brosiect arloesol ac uchelgeisiol a gwblhawyd yn llwyddiannus.

ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAMME 2003-04

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 2004-05, against the agenda set out in Cadw's statement on grant aid which had previously been approved by the Board. We noted that much of the programme outlined in the statement is now complete or well advanced and look forward to considering an updated document next year.

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 the progress made. Given the focus of this year's theme on properties in care, we were able to inspect closely work undertaken and in progress at Caerphilly Castle and Conwy Castle and town walls as outlined earlier in the report. After inspecting the high quality of work carried out at these sites, the Board endorsed the need for skills training to ensure that Cadw is able to maintain a highly skilled workforce. Without such a workforce aspirations for the care of historic structures might be ineffectual.

Several members were also able to attend the official opening of the Caerphilly Castle Visitor Centre in July 2003. The Board had previously discussed the draft plans for the scheme in detail, not without some dissent. However, members were interested to see the outcome, which, on balance, was felt to be an innovative and ambitious project completed successfully.

Yn olaf, trosglwyddodd yr aelodau eu dymuniadau gorau i Douglas Hogg a ymddeolodd o'i swydd fel Prif Bensaer Cadw ym mis Rhagfyr 2003. Roedd yr adroddiad pum mlynedd, *State of the Monuments* (2002), s'yn datgelu cyflwr yr ystad sydd o dan ofal, gan ddangos faint yn union oedd wedi ei gyflawni yn ystod ei gyfnod yn y swydd. Roedd y Bwrdd hefyd wedi elwa'n fawr ar ei gyngor dros y blynyddoedd.

YMGYNGHORIADAU YNGHYLCH YR AMGYLCHEDD HANESYDDOL

Roedd y Bwrdd yn croesawu'r diddordeb cynyddol o bob tu yn ein treftadaeth, ac yn falch bod y Cynulliad wedi ceisio tynnu mwy o sylw at y dreftadaeth honno gyda'i adolygiad o'r amgylchedd hanesyddol. Roedd yn dda gennym gael cyfle i gyflwyno sylwadau ar y ddogfen ymgynghori, *Adolygiad o Amgylchedd Hanesyddol Cymru: Dogfen Ymgynghori*, a gwerthfawrogem eich datganiad yn y Cyfarfod Llawn o'r Cynulliad ar 13 Ionawr 2004 yn nodi eich cadarnhad o bwysigrwydd cadwraeth. Roeddem yn falch o'ch cyhoeddiad ynghylch sefydlu Fframwaith Strategol ar gyfer Cofnodion yn ymwneud ag Amgylchedd Hanesyddol Cymru, i daflu goleuni ar y cyfrifoldeb dros wybodaeth a chofnodion a chyflwyno dull mwy integredig a strategol o reoli cofnodion. Edrychwn ymlaen at weld ei gyhoeddi ac at weld gweithredu ar y materion a godir yn y fframwaith gan y gwahanol bartneriaid yn y prosiect. Rydym hefyd wedi cyflwyno sylwadau ar adolygiad arall gan y Cynulliad ar reolaethau deddfwriaethol ar asedion hanesyddol a disgwyliwn â diddordeb am ganlyniad yr adolygiad hwnnw, ynghyd â'r adolygiad o archaeoleg forol drwy'r DU.

CYNLLUNIAU AR GYFER Y DYFODOL

Yn 2004–05 rydym yn parhau i edrych ar yr henebion sydd o dan ofal y Wladwriaeth ond â mwy o bwyslais y tro hwn ar faterion cyffredinol gan gynnwys eu cyflwyno a'u marchnata.

Finally, members of the Board passed their best wishes to Douglas Hogg who retired from his post as Cadw's Chief Architect in December 2003. The condition of the estate in care, revealed by the recently published quinquennial report, *State of the Monuments* (2002), demonstrated just how much had been achieved during his tenure and the Board also benefited greatly from his advice over the years.

CONSULTATIONS ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

The Board welcomed the increasing interest from all quarters in our heritage and was pleased that the Assembly has sought to raise its profile with its review of the historic environment. We were glad to have the opportunity to comment on the consultation document, *Review of the Historic Environment in Wales: a Consultation Document*, and appreciated your statement in plenary session of the Assembly on 13 January 2004, indicating your endorsement of the importance of conservation. We were pleased with your announcement of the establishment of a working group to draw up a *Strategic Framework for Records Relating to the Historic Environment of Wales*, which will clarify responsibility for information and records and introduce a more integrated and strategic approach to record management. We look forward to its publication and action on the issues raised in the framework by the various partners in the project. We have commented also on the Assembly's separate review of legislative controls of historic assets and await with interest the outcome of that review, together with the UK-wide review of marine archaeology.

FUTURE PLANS

In 2004–05 we are continuing to look at the monuments in State care but this time with more emphasis on general issues, including their presentation and marketing.

CASGLIAD

Mae'r Adroddiad hwn wedi tynnu sylw at rai o'r materion amlycaf y mae'r Bwrdd wedi eu harchwilio 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.

CONCLUSION

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

ATODIAD A

CYFARFODYDD

Cynhaliodd y Bwrdd ddau gyfarfod ffurfiol yn 2003–04, un fel rhan o daith haf yn y Gogledd a'r llall cyfarfod y gaeaf ym mis Rhagfyr yn cynnwys ymweliad â Chastell Caerffili.

ANNEX A

MEETINGS

The Board had two formal meetings in 2003–04, one as part of a summer tour in north Wales and a winter meeting in December that included a visit to Caerphilly Castle.

COSTAU

Ni chaiff y Cadeirydd nac aelodau'r Bwrdd dâl am eu gwasanaethau. Costau'r Bwrdd yn ystod y flwyddyn oedd:

Treuliau cyfarfodydd (yn cynnwys teithio)	£4,868
Amcangyfrif o'r costau i Cadw wrth gynorthwyo'r Bwrdd	£10,199
Cyfanswm	£15,067

COSTS

The Chairman and Board members are not remunerated for their services. The Board's costs during the year were:

Meeting expenses (including travel)	£4,868
Estimated costs incurred by Cadw in supporting the Board	£10,199
Total	£15,067

ATODIAD B

SWYDDOGAETH A CHYFEIRIAD Y BWRDD YN Y DYFODOL

CEFNDIR

1. 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. Nodir ei nodau a'i amcanion isod.

2. Mae'r Bwrdd bellach yn cynghori Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru drwy Cadw, sef asiantaeth weithredol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad sy'n gweithredu pwerau statudol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru dros yr amgylchedd hanesyddol. Llywodraeth y Cynulliad sy'n gyfrifol am benodi'r aelodau. Bydd yr 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 fod 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. Enwebir rhai aelodau gan sefydliadau penodol; ni fydd yr un ohonynt yn cael tâl. Bydd Cadeirydd y Bwrdd hefyd yn gweithredu ar Bwyllgor Ymgynghorol Cadw, a fydd yn adolygu perfformiad cyffredinol Cadw bob chwarter. Cyflwynir Adroddiad Blynyddol y Bwrdd i'r Cynulliad a'r Cynulliad fydd yn ei gyhoeddi.

GWAITHY BWRDD

3. Mae'r Bwrdd yn cyfarfod yn ffurfiol ddwywaith y flwyddyn i dderbyn adroddiadau llawn gan swyddogion proffesiynol Cadw a thrafod materion a gaiff eu cyfeirio at y Bwrdd neu eu cyflwyno gan ei aelodau a rhoi 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.

ANNEX B

ROLE AND FUTURE DIRECTION OF THE BOARD

BACKGROUND

1. 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). Its aims and objectives are set out below.

2. The Board now advises the Welsh Assembly Government through Cadw, the Assembly Government's executive agency carrying out the National Assembly for Wales's statutory powers for the historic environment. 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 are nominated by specific organizations; none are paid. The Chairman of the Board also serves on the Cadw Advisory Committee, which reviews Cadw's general performance quarterly. The Board's Annual Report is presented to and published by the Assembly.

WORK OF THE BOARD

3. 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 or local authority care, to review work in progress and to consider problems that may have arisen in monument consolidation, presentation or maintenance.

4. 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 archaeoleg â chymorth grant a gynhelir gan bedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru. Mae hefyd yn cynghori ar faterion polisi anodd ac ymgynghorir â'i aelodau yn ôl y gofyn y tu allan i gyfarfodydd ffurfiol ar faterion cyfredol 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. Yn ystod 2002 bu adolygiad pum mlynedd o'r Bwrdd — ynghyd â Cadw, y Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol a Chomisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru — a ddaeth i'r casgliad bod y Bwrdd yn effeithiol, yn rhoi gwerth am arian, ac y dylai barhau.

5. 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 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;
- 2003–04 — Gofalu am Eiddo sydd o dan ofal y Wladwriaeth a'i Gyflwyno, gan ganolbwyntio ar faterion iechyd a diogelwch ac anabled.

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

6. 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 o faterion polisi cyffredinol sy'n ymwneud â threftadaeth hanesyddol Cymru. Yn benodol, bydd yn ceisio hybu cydweithio agosach rhwng awdurdodau lleol, asiantaethau cefn gwlad, asiantaethau archaeolegol a chwmnïau cyfleustodau wrth sicrhau y caiff amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru, yn ei ystyr ehangaf, ei ddiogelu'n sensitif a'i reoli er budd y genhedlaeth bresennol a'r oesoedd a ddél.

4. 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 grant-aided archaeology programme undertaken by the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts. It also advises on difficult policy issues and its members are consulted on an ad hoc basis outside formal meetings on 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. During 2002 the Board underwent a quinquennial review — along with Cadw, the Historic Buildings Council and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales — which concluded that the Board was effective, value for money, and that it should continue.

5. 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 — Protecting 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;
- 2003–04 — The Care and Presentation of Properties in State Care: Health and Safety and Disability Issues.

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

6. 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. 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.

7. Yn 2004–05 bydd y Bwrdd yn cynghori Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn y ffyrdd canlynol. Bydd:

- yn parhau i ystyried cyflwyno a gofalu am eiddo sydd o dan ofal y wladwriaeth fel ei thema benodol;
- 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 rhoi cyngor ar gyfeiriad strategol rhaglen gofrestru Cadw a'i monitro. Bydd Cadw yn rhoi adroddiad blynyddol ar y cynnydd a wneir;
- yn rhoi cyngor mewnol ad hoc i Cadw ar faterion a pholisïau cyffredinol wrth iddynt ddod i'r amlwg;
- 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.

7. In 2004–05 the Board will advise the Welsh Assembly Government in the following ways. It will:

- continue to consider as its specific theme the care and presentation of properties in State care;
- 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;
- advise on the strategic direction of and monitor, 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;
- 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 etifeddiaeth 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 bosibl rhwng a chyda chyrff eraill ac unigolion sydd â'r nod o ddiogelu treftadaeth hanesyddol Cymru a hyrwyddo ei deall a'i mwynhau.

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.