



Y newyddlen ar gyfer pobl sy'n ymwneud â dehongli yng Nghymru

Dehongli Cymru

Interpret Wales

Gwanwyn Spring
2012 rhifyn issue

The newsletter for people working in interpretation in Wales

17

Yn y rhifyn hwn In this issue

Y Ddadl QR Fawr
The Great QR Debate

Hwyl yn
y Pedwar
Degau
Fun in
the Forties

Adrodd Stori Safle
Anghyfannedd
Telling the Story
of an Unmanned Site

Pedair gwaith yn
fwy o bobl i ymweld
â Thŷ Tredegar?
Quadrupling Tredegar
House's visitors?

DEHONGLI CYMRU/INTERPRET WALES

Rhifyn 17 Gwanwyn 2012

Cyhoeddwyd gan Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru ar ran Grŵp Llywio Dehongli Cymru.

Golygydd: Ruth Waycott

Dylunio: Olwen Fowler

Argraffwyd gan: Gwasg Gomer Cyf

Gwasanaethau Cyfieithu:

Comisiwn Coedwigaeth Cymru

Nod Dehongli Cymru yw ennyn brwdryfedd y cyhoedd dros ein treftadaeth naturiol a diwylliannol drwy gyfrwng dehongli o'r safon uchaf, a chynorthwyo dehonglwyr drwy rwydweithio, hyfforddiant a rhannu arfer da.

Mae'r prosiect dan ofal Grŵp Llywio a gynrychiolir gan yr asiantaethau sydd a'u logos yn ymddangos isod.

Cynnwys

4-5 Adrodd Stori Safle Anghywedd

Jill Simpson a Rebecca Evans

8-9 Y Ddadi QR Fawr

Ruth Waycott

12 Pedair gwaith yn fwy o bobl i ymweld â Thŷ Tredegar?

Eleanor Bird

14 Hwyl yn y Pedwar Degau

Maggie Knight

15 Cyfle Euraid!

Liz Girling

18 Cynllun Craff ar Gyfer Dehongli Cymru-Gyfan

Dave Penberthy

20 Dehongli Cymru i ymuno â'r We Fyd Eang

Angen cysylltu â ni?

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Llun y clawr: Talcen gogledd orllewinol Tŷ Tredegar, Casnewydd, De Cymru ©NTPL/Andrew Butler

Uchod: Llun gan Rob Taylor.



Croesi i Rhifyn 17

S ydyw cael gwefan yn golygu cyraedd llawn oed, yna mae Dehongli Cymru wedi tyfu i fyn'ny bendant. Rwy'n gobeithio eich bod eisoes wedi cael golwg ar www.dehonglicymru.org.uk lle, ymhlieth pethau eraill, gallwch ddod o hyd i bob un o'r 17 rhifyn blaenorol o Dehongli Cymru. Dyna i chi rywbedd i'ch atgoffa o amrywiaeth rhyfeddol ac ansawdd calonogol y dehongli sy'n digwydd yng Nghymru.

Yn y rhifyn hwn, mae Jill Simpson a Rebecca Evans yn dangos sut yr aethant i'r afael â'r broblem o adrodd storïau ar safle nad yw'n cael ei oruchwyllo yn Sir Benfro. Rydym yn cael hel atgofion gyda Maggie Knight drwy brosiect Gwreiddiau Ifanc rhyfeddol o hiraethus yn neuadd ddawnsio'r Marina Ballroom ar Bier Penarth. Mae arnom angen gwneud hyn os ydym am osgoi rhai o'r problemau sy'n rhan anochel o dechnoleg newydd.

Roedd Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru yn ddiweddar wedi dod â rhai o'r prif chwaraewyr yn y sector digidol at ei gilydd ar gyfer ei gynhadledd Gorffennol Digidol yn Llandrindod. Yn rhedeg ochr yn ochr â'r rhaglen o siaradwyr, cafwyd arddangosiadau o'r dechnoleg ddiweddaraf un sy'n berthnasol i'r sector treftadaeth - cymysgfa fawr o arddangos a dadlau! Yn ddiddorol iawn, un o'r cwestiynau oedd, Sut gallwn ni, fel gwlad fechan, ddod at ein gilydd? Oes angen am ganolbwyt digidol yng Nghymru?

Gyda'r lansiad y gwanwyn hwn yn Nhrelynwy o'r dref Wicipedia gyntaf (yn defnyddio codau Ymateb Cyflym), mae'r syniad o ddod â gwybodaeth ddigidol ynghyd ar lefelau sy'n cynyddu'n barhaus

Ruth Waycott, y Golygydd.

Welcome to Issue 17

I f having a website means coming of age, then Interpret Wales has well and truly grown up. I hope you have already checked out www.interpretwales.org.uk where, amongst other things, you can find all 17 back issues of Interpret Wales. What a wonderful reminder of the amazing variety and the inspiring quality of interpretation across Wales.

As we individually grapple and experiment with how we can best use each new bit of technology on offer, perhaps the main benefit a dedicated Interpret Wales website will bring is the opportunity to link up and share, discuss and debate. We need to do this if we are going to avoid some of the pitfalls that new technology inevitably brings with it.

The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales recently gathered together some of the key players in the digital sector for its *Digital Past* conference in Llandrindod Wells. Running alongside the speaker programme were demonstrations of the very latest cutting edge technology as applied to the heritage sector - a great mash of demonstration and debate! Interestingly one of the questions was, *How can we, as a small country, come together? Is there a need for a digital hub in Wales?*

With the launch this spring in Monmouth of the world's first Wikipedia town (using Quick Response codes), the idea of bringing digital information together at ever larger levels is well and truly on the agenda. But are you *For, Against* or sitting *On the Fence*

in the great QR code debate? Taking a whistle stop tour of the subject I must admit to having had a nightmarish vision of a future where museums are simply a room with blank white walls covered in bar codes!

Also in this issue, Jill Simpson and Rebecca Evans demonstrate how they tackled the problem of telling stories at an unmanned site in Pembrokeshire. We take

a trip down memory lane with Maggie Knight in a wonderfully nostalgic Young Roots project at the Marina Ballroom on Penarth Pier, which admirably demonstrates the value of the Heritage Lottery Fund's (HLF) Young Roots programme. With more resources available in 2012 HLF's Development Manager, Liz Girling, runs through how you can access some of this extra funding and what changes there will be with HLF grants 2012 - 2013. The National Trust become the new kids on the block this spring, when they move in at Tredegar House and Duffryn House and Gardens. Eleanor Bird ponders the impact this will have on the heritage sector across South Wales.

I do hope you enjoy this issue. I'd like to mention all our contributors - we wouldn't have a magazine without you so many thanks to you all, and to Forestry Commission Wales for providing translations.

Ruth Waycott, Editor.

INTERPRET WALES/DEHONGLI CYMRU

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Interpret Wales/Dehongli Cymru aims to enthuse the public about our natural and cultural heritage through interpretation of the highest quality, and to support interpreters by networking, training and sharing good practice.

The project is run by a Steering Group representing the agencies whose logos appear below.

Contents

6-7 Telling the Story of an Unmanned Site

Jill Simpson and Rebecca Evans

10-11 The Great QR Debate

Ruth Waycott

13 Quadrupling Tredegar House's visitors?

Eleanor Bird

16 Fun in the Forties

Maggie Knight

17 Don't Miss Out!

Liz Girling

19 A Cunning Plan for Pan-Wales Interpretation

Dave Penberthy

20 Interpret Wales joins the World Wide Web

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Interpret Wales / Dehongli Cymru Newsletter

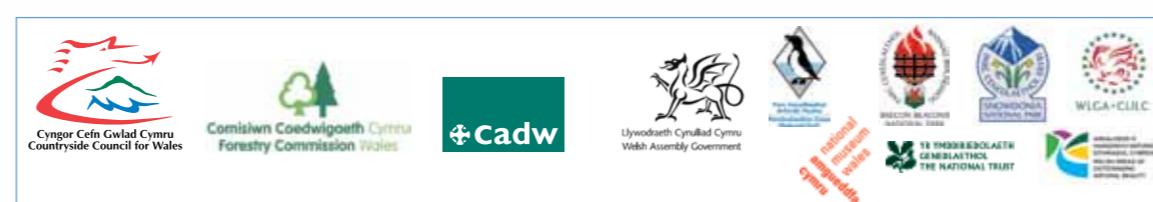
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Front cover image: The south west front of Tredegar House, Newport, South Wales ©NTPL/Andrew Butler

Top: Photo by Rob Taylor.



Croeso i Nanhwyfer

Welcome to Nevern

Nevern is a peaceful rural settlement situated in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. Nevern was an important medieval port and spiritual centre, and its present tranquillity belies a turbulent past of Viking raids, pirate attacks, and skirmishes. Explore the village to uncover more of Nevern's fascinating history.

The Bleeding Fawr

The stone steps behind the pub were used by Vikings who had to leave horses tied up while they went ashore to attack the village. They would have been used to stop the horses from running away. There are a number of local Christian legends about the Bleeding Fawr, including one that says it was caused by a saint who was washing his hands in the stream when he heard the sound of a battle. He stopped to pray and the water turned red. Another legend says that the saint washed his hands here because they were stained with blood.

Nanhwyfer Castle

A small castle built around 1200 AD. It was probably a hunting lodge or a residence for the local lord. It was later converted into a manor house. The castle was destroyed during the English Civil War, but some parts remain. The castle is now owned by the National Trust and is open to the public.

Nevern Church

Nevern Church is a medieval church located in the village. It is believed to be the oldest church in Wales. The church has a unique feature called 'The Bleeding Tree' which is said to bleed when touched. This is a legend, but the tree is very old and has a thick trunk.

The Pilgrims' Cross

A simple wooden cross made of oak. It is believed to be over 100 years old. It is located near the church and is a popular spot for pilgrims to stop and rest.

Nevern Bridge

A stone bridge that spans the River Nevern. It is a Grade II listed building and is a popular spot for picnics and walks.

Address / Key

- Nevern Castle
- Nevern Church
- Bleeding Tree
- Nevern Bridge
- Nevern Castle
- Nevern Church
- Bleeding Tree
- Nevern Bridge

For more information on safety and accessibility, please visit the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park website.

Beth yw'r ffordd
orau o ddehongli
safle anghyfannedd?
Defnyddiodd Jill
Simpson a Rebecca
Evans amrywiaeth
o offer a thechnegau
ar brosiect diweddar
yn Nanhwyfer.

Nanhwyfer adrodd stori safle anghyfannedd

Yn cuddio ynganol glesni dyffrynoedd coedlog Sir Benfro, saif Castell Nanhwyfer. Prin yw'r ymwelwyr ond mae gan y castell arwyddocâd hanesyddol. Cyn i'r gymuned leol brynu'r safle yn 1980 ac am flynyddoedd lawer wedyn, gellid maddau i ymwelwyr â'r ardal am sylwi ar ddim ond gogoniant y blodau, trwch y llystyfiant, cân yr adar a si'r gwenyn wrth iddynt gerdded heibio'r gorgloddiau cuddiedig a'r ffosydd a dorwyd yn ddwfn yn y graig, olion yr hyn oedd unwaith yn gastell grymus o'r 12fed ganrif, yn ferw o gwerylon teuluo a chynllwynio gwleidyddol.

Arweiniodd arwyddocâd archeolegol y safle at ei gloddi gyntaf yn 2008 gan Brifysgol Durham. Gallai Castell Nanhwyfer fod wedi diflannu heb sôn amdano oni bai am waith y gymuned leol, archeolegwr a gwirfoddolwyr, ac asiantaethau amrywiol megis Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro, Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Dyfed, Cadw a Rhwydwaith Gweithredu Lleo Sir Benfro dros Fenter a Datblygu (PLANED). Cafwyd arian gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru fel rhan o Fenter Treftadaeth

Ddiwylliannol Cymru a reolir gan Cadw. Y nod oedd hyrwyddo twristiaeth drwy wella mynediad corfforol a deallusol i'r safle. Yn ffodus roedd hyn yn cyd-fynd â gweithredu Prosiect Treftadaeth Ddiwylliannol Cadw. Daeth Castell Nanhwyfer yn rhan o thema 'Tywysogion y Deheubarth' a ddewiswyd gan Cadw yn eu hymgais i gysylltu safleoedd treftadaeth ar draws Cymru. Fe'n hysbrydolwyd gan hyn i gymryd agwedd fwy holistig at ein dehongli, a chysylltu Nanhwyfer nid yn unig â safleoedd o fewn y Parc Cenedlaethol, neu hyd yn oed Sir Benfro, ond i feddwl yn nhermau straeon yn hytrach na lleoliadau neu ffiniau daearyddol.

Wrth adrodd y straeon hyn, roedd rhai pethau'n gweithio'n well nag eraill. Yn arweiniad pendant i'n dehongli oedd y cynllun dehongli cynhwysfawr a gynhyrchwyd ar gyfer Nanhwyfer gan Carolyn Lloyd Brown. Penderfynom ni ar amrywiaeth o ddehongli confensiynol a chyfoes, a fyddai'n cyd-fynd â'r gwaith dehongli oedd eisoes yn digwydd yn y Parc Cenedlaethol, yn tynnau sylw at y Cymru fel rhan o Fenter Treftadaeth

a hanesyddol, yn adlewyrchu dymuniadau'r gymuned ac yn cynnwys y partneriaid i gyd. Ein dewis oedd panel traddodiadol yn y pentref, yn yr un arddull â phanelau 'croeso' eraill yn y Parc Cenedlaethol, a defnyddiwyd golyga ar osgo o'r awyr a ddarluniwyd gan yr arlunydd lleol, Graham Brace. Mae hwn yn gweithredu fel arwyddost, yn denu ac yn cyfeirio pobl at y castell ar y bryn uwchlaw. Mae'r tri phanel ar y safle i gyd yn defnyddio darluniau ail-greu gan Neil Ludlow i ddangos y castell ar wahanol adegau mewn hanes, tra bo'r testun yn adrodd hanes y preswylwyr. Comisiynodd y gymuned orsedd fawr bren i'w gosod yn y darn glaswelltir a arferai fod yn feili neu gwrt y castell. Defnyddiodd cerfiwr o'r ardal ddefnyddiau naturiol a ganfuwyd yn lleol i gerfio Gorsedd 8 troedfedd o uchder, ynghyd ag arfbeisiau preswylwyr y castell, a cherfiodd ddelweddau'n seiliedig ar y darluniau ail-greu.

Ochr yn ochr â'r dehongli ar y safle, comisiynwyd llwybr sain gan Dan Boys (Audiotours). Arno clywir lleisiau a barn pob un o'r partneriaid a gymerodd ran yn y prosiect ac arno hefyd mae atgofion

plant yr ysgolion cynradd am eu hymweliadau a phrofiadau'r rhai a fu'n gwirfoddoli i glodio. Er mwyn cysylltu natur a hanes mae arosfannau'r llwybr sain wedi'u marcio ar byst derw; pob un wedi'i gerfio gydag anifail neu ddeilen wahanol. Gellir llwytho hyn i lawr o wefan y Parc Cenedlaethol, gwefan Castell Nanhwyfer neu gellir ei fenthyca o Ganolfan Ymwelwyr Trefdraeth a Bryngaer Castell Henllys. Yn ychwanegol comisiynwyd gwefan i gynnwys gwybodaeth sylfaenol i ymwelwyr yn ogystal â mwy o fanylion i'r arbenigwyr. Mae gan y wefan un adran i'r castell, yn cynnwys 'ehediad' graffig i ddod â'r castell yn fyw, ac un adran i'r gymuned.

Stori Iwyddiant

Bu rhai pethau'n fwy llwyddiannus nag eraill. Cafodd nifer o grwpiau gwahanol, â'u nodau a'u diddordebau eu hunain, eu cynnwys yn y broses ddehongli. Roedd cynnwys y gymuned yn llwyddiant, yn creu ymdeimlad o berchnogaeth. Gobeithiwn sianelu'r brwdffydedd hwn i annog a hwyluso digwyddiadau cymunedol ar y safle yn y dyfodol agos.

Roedd modd i ni ddefnyddio darluniau o'r dehongliad presennol i greu gwaith newydd, a hefyd defnyddio'r darluniau newydd a gomisiynwyd mewn nifer o ffurflau gwahanol - ar banelau, fel sail i gerfiadau, i greu'r 'ehediad' ac ar y wefan, lle maen nhw'n gweithio'n dda iawn, yn helpu i gysylltu'r safle real â'r rhith safle.

Roedd cyd-gysylltu â Cadw yngylch brandio tema Tywysogion y Deheubarth yn rhywbeth cadarnhaol, ac yn ein galluogi i gysylltu'r dehongli yn Nanhwyfer â chynllun dehongli llawer ehangach, a oedd yn ychwanegu gwerth i bawb.

Beth oedd yn llai llwyddiannus a beth fyddem ni wedi'i wneud yn wahanol?

Fel sy'n wir am nifer o brosiectau, roedd yn rhaid gwario'r arian yn gyflym, ac nid oedd llawer o amser felly i werthuso cyn

i'r cyllid ddod i ben a'r prosiect nesaf ddechrau. Yn ddelfrydol hoffem fontra a chloriannu'r dehongliad y tymor hwn, ac efallai y gallwn ofyn i wifoddolwyr o'r gymuned gymryd rhan yn hyn. Er bod ansawdd y llwybr sain yn ardderchog, ychydig a'i defnyddiodd neu mae'n anodd monitro'r niferoedd. Mae'n ddyddiau cynnar a gobeithiwn hyrwyddo'r llwybr sain ar gyfer y tymor sy'n dod. Mae chwaraewyr MP3 yn dechrau dyddio erbyn hyn. Gallai defnyddwyr Smartphone ddefnyddio'r llwybr sain ond iddynt ei lwytho i lawr cyn cychwyn. Gellid rhoi cod QR ar y panel croeso a fyddai'n mynd ag ymwelwyr i'r dudalen gywir ar y wefan er mwyn llwytho'r llwybr sain i lawr, ond mae hynny'n dibynnu ar dderbyniad y ffôn symudol. Gyda datblygiadau technolegol bydd yr anawsterau hyn yn hen hanes.

Awgrymiadau

- Cynnwys pobl o bob lefel, o athrawon prifysgol i blant ysgol i ffermwyr lleol. Mae barn a syniadau pawb yr un mor bwysig. Wrth ofyn iddynt am eu barn ceir ymdeimlad o berchnogaeth yn y prosiect.
- Cysylltu â Cadw neu awdurdod perthnasol arall am y darlun ehangach, yn cynnwys unrhyw waith dehongli sy'n digwydd neu ar fin digwydd ar safleoedd cysylltiedig.
- Meddwl y tu allan i flwch eich sefydliad a cheisio peidio â chael eich cyfngu gan ffiniau sefydliadol neu ddaearyddol – dylai'r sylw fod ar y stori.



Jill Simpson a Rebecca Evans, Swyddogion Dehongli Dros Dro, Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro.

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Nevern telling the story of an unmanned site

Hidden away in the green wooded valleys of north Pembrokeshire is the little-visited but historically significant Nevern Castle. Before the local community bought the site in 1980 and for many years after, a visitor to the area would have been forgiven for noticing only the richness of flowers, thickness of vegetation, singing of birds and buzzing of insects as they walked by the hidden earthworks and deep rock cut ditches that were once a thriving 12th century castle seething with family squabbles and political intrigue.

The archaeological significance of the site gave rise to the first dig in 2008 by Durham University. Nevern Castle might have disappeared without trace were it

not for the actions of the local community, archaeologists and volunteers, and various agencies such as Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA), Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Cadw and Pembrokeshire Local Action Network for Enterprise and Development (PLANED). Funding was secured from WAG as part of the Welsh Cultural Heritage Initiative managed by Cadw. The aim was to promote tourism by improving both physical and intellectual access to the site. Fortunately this overlapped with Cadw's rolling out of the Heritage Tourism Project. Nevern Castle featured in the 'Princes of Deheubarth' strand of themes identified by Cadw in their quest to link heritage sites

What is the best way to interpret an unmanned site? **Jill Simpson** and **Rebecca Evans** employed a range of tools and techniques on a recent project in Nevern.

across Wales. This encouraged us to take a much more holistic approach to our interpretation, and link Nevern not only to sites within the National Park, or even Pembrokeshire, but to think in terms of stories rather than geographic locations or boundaries.

In telling these stories, some things worked better than others. Our interpretation was very much guided by the comprehensive interpretation plan produced for Nevern by Carolyn Lloyd Brown. We decided on a variety of conventional and contemporary interpretation which would be consistent with existing interpretation elsewhere in the National Park, highlight the unusual combination of natural and historical significance, reflect the wishes of the

community and involve all partners.

We opted for a traditional panel in the village, of a similar style to other 'welcome' panels in the National Park, and used an aerial oblique view illustrated by local artist, Graham Brace. This acts as a signpost, enticing and directing people to the castle site on the hill above. The three panels on site all use reconstruction drawings by Neil Ludlow to illustrate the castle at various times in history, while the text tells the story of the inhabitants. The community commissioned a large wooden throne to feature in the open grassy area that was once the castle bailey or courtyard. A local carver used locally sourced natural materials to carve an 8 foot high throne, complete with the coats of arms of the castle's inhabitants and carved images based on the reconstruction drawings.

To complement the on site interpretation an audio trail was commissioned from Dan Boys (Audiotours). It features the voices and perspectives of all the partners involved in the project and also has primary school students' recollections of their visits and the experiences of dig volunteers. To link nature and history the audio trail stops are marked out using oak posts; each one carved with a different animal and leaf. It is downloadable from the PCNPA website, Nevern Castle website and is also available to borrow from Newport Visitor Centre and Castell Henllys Iron Age Fort. In addition a website was commissioned to include basic information for visitors as well as

more details for the experts. The website has one section for the castle, including a graphic 'flythrough' to bring the castle to life and one section for the community.

Success story

Some things have been more successful than others. A number of different groups with their own aims and interests were accommodated in the interpretation process. Involving the community worked well, creating a sense of ownership. We hope to harness this enthusiasm to encourage and facilitate community run events at the site in the near future.

We were able to use illustrations from existing interpretation to create new work, and also use the new illustrations we commissioned in many different formats – on panels, as a basis for carvings, to create the 'flythrough' and on the website, where they really work well, helping to link the physical and virtual sites.

Liaison with Cadw regarding branding for the Princes of Deheubarth theme was positive, and allowed us to link interpretation at Nevern into a much broader interpretive scheme, adding value all round.

What was less successful and what would we do differently?

As with many projects, the money had to be spent quickly, leaving a lack of time for evaluation before funding ran out and the

Tips

- Involve people from all levels ranging from university professors to school children to local farmers. The opinions and thoughts of all those involved are equally valid and when sought can help to bring about a sense of ownership in the project.
- Communicate with Cadw or other relevant authority regarding the bigger picture, including current and imminent interpretation work at related sites.
- Think outside the box of your organisation and try not to be restricted by organisational or geographic boundaries – the focus should be on the story.

next project got underway. Ideally we'd like to monitor and evaluate the interpretation this season, and perhaps we can ask community volunteers to play a part in this. Although the quality of the audio tour is excellent, uptake of it has been limited or hard to monitor. It is early days and we hope to promote the audio tour for the coming season. MP3 players are now somewhat dated. Smart phone users could have the audio tour if they downloaded it before setting out. A QR code could be put on the welcome panel which would take visitors to the correct page on the website from which to download the audio tour, but that is dependent on mobile phone reception. Technological advances will soon make these difficulties a thing of the past.

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Y ddadl QR fawr

Felly beth ydyw codau QR?

Mae'r ddadl yn corddi am werth codau QR. Mae un dref Gymreig wedi neidio i mewn yn syth i fod yn dref QR Wicipedia gyntaf y byd, tra bo'r amheuwyd yn lleisio pryderon am hirhoedledd y codau bar hyn. Bu **Ruth Waycott** yn holi yngylch eu defnydd yng Nghymru.



Dehongli Cymru, rhifyn 17

Mae Steven Richards Price o Gomisiwn Coedwigaeth Cymru yn gweld codau QR fel 'llwybr byr difyr i wefan. Rydym yn eu defnyddio i gael mynediad cyflym i'n llwybrau sain ac i'n fideos YouTube – deunydd aml-gyfringau. Rhoddlwng yfeiriad gwe ochr yn ochr â hwy ar gyfer pobl nad ydynt eisiau/ sy'n methu cael mynediad i'r codau. Fy nghyngor i yw peidiwch â chysylltu â fideo mewn ardal a chanddi signal gwael. Ystyrwch gysylltu â pdf sydd wedi'i gwasgu ond sy'n dal i ddangos cydraniad da ar ffôn clyfar. Rhowch gynnig ar Adobe Standard i docio pdfs i ffiol sgrin fechan yn well ac i greu pdfs aml-dudalun sy'n haws i edrych amnyt.'

Dywed Jill Simpson o Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro, 'Gwiriwr fod y cod QR yn 'darllen' yn gywir - rhwch gynnig ar Google Goggles <<http://www.google.com/mobile/goggles/>>, offeryn rhad ac am ddim sy'n tynnu llun ac yna'n dweud wrthych ba gyswilt mae'n 'darllen' iddo, fel y mae QR Code Reader <<http://itunes.apple.com/us/app/qr-code-reader-and-scanner/id388175979?mt=8>>. Gofalwr nad yw eich cod yn cael ei feddianu os yw rhywun yn rhoi eu cod QR ar ei ben!'

Pedia Trefynwy (Monmouthpedia) – tref Wicipedia gyntaf y byd

Y llynedd, lansiodd Wicipedia wefan sy'n defnyddio codau QR amlieithog i helpu pobl i ddod o hyd i erthyglau mewn iaith y maent yn ei deall; pan rydych yn sganio cod QRpedia bydd yn mynd â chi'n syth i erthyglau Wicipedia yn yr iaith a ddefnyddir gan eich ffôn. Pedia Trefynwy yw'r prosiect Wicipedia cyntaf yn y byd i hoelio sylw ar dref gyfan, gan ddefnyddio'r codau QRpedia hyn ar lawr gwlad, gyda'r gobath o gynhyrchu gwybodaeth mewn sawl iaith, yn enwedig yn y Gymraeg.

Rhan o'r ysgogiad y tu ôl i fod y dref QRpedia gyntaf yw annog cofnodion gwell ar Wicipedia ar gyfer Trefynwy. Ond cyfrwng sy'n dal gwybodaeth ffeithiol ydyw QRpedia. Nid yw'n caniatáu cynnwys eitemau fel haneson llafar (a chanddynt safwynt personol ac effalai ddim yn ffeithiol). I ddatrys hyn, bydd prosiect Trefynwy yn rhedeg ochr yn ochr â chodau QR nad ydynt yn rhai 'pedia'. Bydd hyn yn caniatáu cynnwys deunydd deongliadol, gan gysylltu gyda Casgliad y Werin, yn defnyddio cofnodion llafar ac yn datblygu llwybrau y gall pobl gyfrannu iddynt.

llwybrau y gall pobl gyfrannu iddynt.

Mae prosiect Trefynwy yn amlwg i'r angen i ganfod dulliau i ddarparu mynediad i bobl sydd heb ffôn symudol, neu lle nad oes rhwngwyr yn lleoliad y cod QR. Yn Neuadd y Sir, Trefynwy, bydd hyn yn cael ei ddatrys trwy ddarparu IPAD neu dabled y gall ymvelwyr ei 'benthyc' ar gyfer eu hymweliad. O fewn Trefynwy ei hun mae hyn wedi golygu gosod wi-fi ledled y dref. 'Rydym yn gweithio i sicrhau mynediad WiFi ar gyfer tref Trefynwy i gyd... bydd gan bawb yn y dref fynediad diderfyn i'r we, yn rhad ac am ddim, pan lansir Pedia Trefynwy fel tref Wicipedia gyntaf y byd y gwanwyn hwn', meddai Cath John o Gyngor Sir Fynwy.

'Cost yw un o'r prif ffactorau sy'n gwthio ein penderfyniad i ddefnyddio codau QR i wella'r profiad i ymvelwyr,' eglur Mike Booth, y rheolwr yn Neuadd y Sir yn Nhreffynwy. 'Mewn amgueddfa draddodiadol rydych yn darparu'r dechnoleg i ymvelwyr gael mynediad at ddeunydd dehongli – yn aml am gost fawr. Gyda chodau QR, yr ymwelydd sy'n dod â'r dechnoleg i mewn i'n hamgueddfa yn ffurf eu ffôn.'

Ddim pawb sy'n rhannu'r brwd frydedd hwn. Mae Jon Barocas, sy'n rhedeg cwmni datrysiau marchnata a chyfryngau ar-lein yn yr UD, yn meddwl fod gan godau QR ddfifig sylfaenol:

'Anifeiliaid gweledol ydyw bodau dynol. Rydym yn ymateb yn reddfyl i ddelweddau mewn modd na fyddai cod QR fyth yn ei ennyn; mae'r hyn a welwn wedi'i gysylltu'n uniongyrchol â'n hwyliau, ein harfion prynu



- pwyntio tuag at yr un adnodd ar-lein.
- Yn rhad eu creu o'u cymharu â ffurflau eraill o ddehongli.
- Gallant helpu i oresgyn problemau ieithyddol.
- Mae codau QR yn hawdd eu defnyddio (os yw'r cymhwysiad, yr 'app', gennych eisoes - rhaid i chi lawrlwytho cymhwysiad i ddefnyddio codau QR).
- Mae codau QR yn rhoi cyfleoedd i 'haenu' dehongli.
- O ran yr adnodd y mae cod QR yn pwyntio tuag ato, gellir ei newid yn rheolaidd.
- Mae dros 50% o ffonau bellach yn ffonau clyfar sy'n gallu cael mynediad i godau QR.

Dadleuon yn erbyn codau QR:

- Problemau o ran mynediad ffisegol i'r rheiny sydd heb ffonau neu gysylltiadau wi-fi.
- Amseroedd lawrlwytho.
- Cryfder signal (rhwch gynnig ar gymhwysiad 'opensignal' i wirio cryfder signal).
- Rhaid talu am rai codau QR, a gall ymvelwyr o dramor weld y gost yn rhwystri.
- Risg o ran diogelwch sy'n gysylltiedig â ddefnyddio codau QR: gellir heintio codau a gellir cael mynediad i ddata personol sy'n cael ei ddal ar ffonau.
- A fydd codau QR yn ymddangos yn hen ffasiwn ar banelau a chelfwaith ymhen ychydig o flynyddoedd? Os ydych yn ymgoffori cod QR mewn panel, rhaid i chi barhau i'w gefnogi hyd yn oed os nad yw'r dechnoleg yn parhau i fod yn ffasiynol.
- Gwylwch rhag problemau o ran cyfeithu – gall yr arwydd ar y safle fod yn ddwyieithog ond mae'r cod QR yn eich cyfeirio at y Saesneg yn unig.

The great QR debate

Debate rages on the value of QR codes. One Welsh town has jumped right in to become the world's first Wikipedia QR town, whilst sceptics voice concerns about the longevity of these barcodes. **Ruth Waycott**

has been finding out about their use in Wales

So what are QR codes?

Quick Recognition (QR) codes are like the barcodes you find on everyday supermarket items. The code is read by a smartphone camera, which takes you to a website to access information. Unlike supermarket barcodes which are one dimensional, QR codes are 2 dimensional. As Kim Colebrook from Can Do Team puts it: 'QR codes are great if you want to direct people to a tailored or changing web resource, as a QR code can regularly be pointed to different web pages e.g. seasonally changing interpretation in a nature reserve highlighting how species change through the year. They are also a focused way of tracking response. However, QR codes are often used in place of a URL, which under uses the capacity of the code.'

Bruce Langridge, Head of Interpretation at the National Botanic Garden of Wales, has been involved in a research project with National Museum and Galleries Wales:

'We've been trialling the use of QR codes in the Great Glasshouse of the National Botanic Garden of Wales, an area with free wireless Wi-Fi connection. In 2011, Paul Stokes from the University of Glamorgan, interviewed 228 visitors who tried out a temporary QR trail of our Mediterranean climate plant collections. Half had never scanned before, half thought it greatly enhanced their experience and 91% said they would use again. Given this and other positive feedback from the survey, we will be creating QR codes in the future. We think QR codes provide great opportunities for layering interpretation.'

Steven Richards Price from Forestry Commission Wales sees QR codes as 'a fun shortcut to a webpage. We use them for quick access to our audio trails and to YouTube videos - multimedia. We put a web address alongside for people who don't want to/can't access the codes. My advice is don't link to video in a poor signal area. Consider linking to a pdf that has been compressed but still shows good resolution on a Smartphone. Try Adobe Standard to crop pdfs to better fit a small screen and create multi-page pdfs which are easier to view.'

Jill Simpson from Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority says, 'Check the QR code 'reads' correctly – try Google Goggles, a free tool which takes a picture and then tells you what link it 'reads' to, as does QR Code Reader. Make sure your code doesn't get hijacked if someone puts their QR code on top!'

Monmouthpedia – the world's first Wikipedia town

Last year Wikipedia launched a website that uses multilingual QR codes to help people find articles in a language they understand; when you scan a QRpedia code you are taken straight to Wikipedia articles in the language your phone uses. Monmouthpedia is the first Wikipedia project in the world to focus on a whole town, using these QRpedia codes on the ground, hopefully generating information in many languages, especially Welsh.

Part of the impetus behind becoming the first QRpedia town is to encourage better entries on Wikipedia for Monmouth. But QRpedia is a fact-based medium. It doesn't allow items such as oral histories, (which have a personal point of view and may not be factual) to be included. To get around this the Monmouth project will run in parallel non 'pedia' QR codes. This will allow the inclusion of interpretive content, linking with the People's Collection, using oral records and developing trails people can contribute to.

The Monmouth project highlights the need to consider exclusion; to find ways to provide access for people who don't have a mobile phone, or where there is no internet at the QR code location. At

Monmouth's Shire Hall this will be addressed by providing an IPAD or a tablet that visitors can 'borrow' for their visit. Within Monmouth itself this has meant installing Wi-Fi throughout the town. 'We are working to make Monmouth town completely Wi-Fi enabled. Our aim is that everyone in the town will have unlimited free web access when Monmouthpedia is launched as the world's first Wikipedia town this Spring', says Cath John from Monmouthshire County Council.

'Cost is one of the main factors pushing our decision to use QR codes to enhance the visitor experience,' explains Mike Booth, manager at the Shire Hall in Monmouth. 'In a traditional museum you provide the technology for visitors to access interpretation - often at great expense. With QR codes the technology is being brought into our museum by the visitor in the form of their phone.'

Not everyone shares this enthusiasm. Jon Barocas who runs a US online marketing and media solutions company thinks that QR codes have a fundamental flaw:

'Humans are visual animals. We have visceral reactions to images that a QR code can never evoke; what we see is directly linked to our moods, our purchasing habits and our behaviors. It makes sense, then, that a more visual alternative to QR codes would most likely stimulate more positive responses. With Mobile Visual Search (MVS)

you simply point at a product or logo and shoot a picture with your smartphone camera. Within seconds, the MVS application will provide product or company information.... you are interacting with images that are familiar and desirable, not a square of code that elicits no reaction.'

There are other issues to consider. As Kim Colebrook points out, most successful technologies have a high degree of young person engagement. Are teenagers adopting QR codes with enthusiasm? There are alternatives to QR codes - Mobile Visual Search and Nearfield technology (NFC) may be creating the next buzz - but that's for another issue!

Benefits of QR codes:

- QR codes are easy to generate using free web tools. Some include limited analysis. To measure hits create a specific QR link or use a paid for service.
- QR code tracking gives lots of info, e.g. tracking the most effective location from a number of codes that point to the same online resource.
- Cheap to create compared to other forms of interpretation.
- Can help overcome language issues.
- QR codes are easy to use (if you have already got the app - you need to download an app to use QR codes).
- QR codes offer opportunities to 'layer' interpretation.



- The resource that a QR code points to can be regularly changed.
- Over 50% of phones are now smart phones able to access QR codes.

Arguments against QR codes:

- Physical access issues for those without phones or wifi connections.
- Download time.
- Signal strength (try the 'opensignal' app to check signal strength).
- Some QR codes incur costs, and overseas visitors may see cost as a barrier.
- Security risks associated with using QR codes: codes can be infected and personal data held on phones can be accessed.
- Will QR codes look out of date on panels and artwork in a few years' time? If you embed a QR code in a panel, you need to keep on supporting it even if the technology falls out of fashion.
- Watch for translation issues – the site notice may be bilingual but the QR code directs you to the English only. (You can use QRpedia which offers a translation based upon the user's preferred phone language to overcome this)

Pedair gwaith yn fwy o bobl i ymweld â Thŷ Tredegar?

Sut bydd tirwedd treftadaeth De Cymru yn newid wrth i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol ysgwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb dros Dŷ Tredegar yng Nghasnewydd a Thŷ a Gerddi Dyffryn ger Caerdydd? A fydd yr Ymddiriedolaeth wir yn gallu denu pedair gwaith yn fwy o bobl i ymweld â Thŷ Tredegar? A sut bydd eu presenoldeb yn Ne Cymru yn effeithio ar y gwaith dehongli mewn atyniadau cyfagos? **Eleanor Bird** sy'n trafod rhai o'r materion perthnasol.

Yr ystafell fwyta yn Nhŷ Tredegar, Casnewydd, De Cymru. ©NTPL/Andreas von Einsiedel
The Dining Room at Tredegar House, Newport, South Wales. ©NTPL/Andreas von Einsiedel



Dehongli Cymru, rhifyn 17

Os ydych chi'n byw yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru, mae'n fwy na thebyg bod eich cerdyn aelodaeth gyda'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol wedi bod yn hel llwch mewn rhyw ddrôr yn rhywle. Ond paratowch ar gyfer newid: yn 2012, mae'r Ymddiriedolaeth yn cyrraedd yr ardal – go iawn! Nid yn unig y mae'n negodi stiwardiaeth Tŷ Dyffryn, gyda'i Erddi Edwardaidd rhamantaidd, gyda Chyngor Bro Morgannwg, mae eisoes wedi llofnodi les 50 mlynedd ar Dŷ Tredegar - y plasty ysblennydd o'r 17eg ganrif.

Wrth adael traffodd yr M4 i gyfeiriad Casnewydd, y peth olaf y byddech yn disgwyl ei weld fyddai plasty baroc, mewn cyflwr perffaith, yn gyforiog o straeon teuluol ecsentrig, ac addurniadau cerfiedig godidog a anfonai Grinling Gibbons i berlewyg. Cartref y teulu Morgan oedd Tredegar yn yr oesoedd canol, ac mae'r tŷ ysblennydd a adeiladwyd ganddynt yn yr 1670au yn waddol gwyrthiol, ac yn enghrafft eithriadol brin o'r math hwn o bensaerniäth yng Nghymru. Cyngor

Dinas Casnewydd sy'n berchen ar yr ystâd, ac mae ei thir yn hafan werdd i bobl leol fynd â'u cŵn am dro a chwaraeau pêl â'u plant yn y werddon agored hon. Ond dim ond 25,000 o bobl sy'n ymweld â Thŷ Tredegar bob blwyddyn, canran fechan iawn o'r cyfanswm posib, o ystyried poblogaeth dinasoedd cyfagos Casnewydd a Chaerdydd, a chyrchfannau twristiaeth poblogaidd Dyffryn Gwy a Bannau Brycheiniog gerllaw. Gyda millynau yn gwibio heibio i bob cyfeiriad ar draffordd yr M4, ymddengys na fu i Dŷ Tredegar gyflawni ei botensial erioed.

A dyma'r Ymddiriedolaeth yn cyrraedd, gydag arian marchnata i'w wario ar raddfa

sydd y tu hwnt i freuddwydion Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd. Nod yr Ymddiriedolaeth yw cynyddu nifer yr ymwelwyr blynyddol i 100,000. Amcangyfrifa'r Cyngor y gallai hyd yn oed 50,000 o ymwelwyr ychwanegol y flwyddyn olygu chwistrelliad o £1.47 milwn i'r economi lleol. Felly, a yw atyniadau treftadaeth eraill yn yr ardal yn gwyllo â diddordeb, neu ag ofn, efallai? A fydd Tŷ Tredegar 'ar ei newydd wedd' yn sugno ymwelwyr i ffwrdd? Neu a ydtyn yn croesawu'r potensial a'r cyle? Wrth i 4 miliwn o aelodau'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol ystyried de-ddwyrain Cymru fel cyrchfan, sut gall atyniadau eraill fanteisio ar draws-hyrwyddo ger bron y farchnad newydd hon? A beth fydd dylanwad brand dehongli llwyddiannus yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol ar ei chymdogion newydd yn Ne Ddwyrain Cymru?

Mae'r Ymddiriedolaeth yn wynebu sawl her yn Nhredegard: er enghraift, gweithio gyda Chyngor y Ddinas, Cyfeillion Tŷ Tredegar a phobl leol i gynnal cymeriad De Cymru unigryw'r lle. Mae llawer o ddeunydd yn hanes Tŷ Tredegar a allai helpu dehonglwyr yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol i greu profiad unigryw ar gyfer ymwelwyr, gan gadw'n gwbl driw i'r ardal.

Ac yna ceir yr her o ailintegreiddio'r parc a'r tŷ – mae'r ddua, ar hyn o bryd, yn teimlo fel dau endid cwbl ar wahân. Ychydig o ymwelwyr y parc sy'n mentro y tu hwnt i'r ffasâd ysblennydd. Wrth i ni lunio'r erythgl hon, mae'r Ymddiriedolaeth yn creu fersiwn derfynol eu hagwedd 'uchelgeisiol a gwahanol' tuag at ddehongli, ac maent wedi addo cyflwyno adroddiad i ni ar eu tymor cyntaf, unwaith iddynt lwyddo i gasglu a dadansoddi ymateb gan ymwelwyr, y gymuned a gwirfoddolwyr. Disgwylawn yn eiddgar.

Mae Eleanor Bird yn awdur ac yn olygydd llawydd. e-bost: embird@btinternet.com rhif fôn: 01600 719690

Quadrupling, Tredegar House's visitors?

How will the heritage landscape of South Wales change as the National Trust takes on Tredegar House in Newport and Dyffryn House and Gardens near Cardiff? Can the Trust really quadruple visitors to Tredegar House? And what impact will their presence in South Wales have on interpretation delivered at neighbouring attractions. **Eleanor Bird** looks at some of the issues.

If you live in south-east Wales, your National Trust membership card has probably been languishing unused. But not for long: 2012 is the year when the Trust arrives on the scene – in force. Not only is it in negotiation with the Vale of Glamorgan Council to take on the stewardship of Dyffryn House, with its romantic Edwardian Gardens, but it has already signed a 50 year lease on the spectacular 17th century Tredegar House.

When you turn off the M4 for Newport, the last thing you expect to find is a perfectly preserved baroque mansion, dripping with eccentric family history and superb, carved decoration that would make Grinling Gibbons' heart sing. Tredegar was the seat of the Morgan family from medieval times, and the grand house they built in the 1670s is a miraculous survivor and a rare representation of this kind of architecture in Wales. The estate is owned by Newport City Council and its grounds provide a green lung for local people, who walk their dogs and play ball with their children in this wide open space. But annual visitor numbers to Tredegar House itself are only 25,000, a fraction of what they could be with the conurbations of Newport and Cardiff on the doorstep and the Wye Valley and Brecon Beacons tourist hotspots nearby. Passed by millions whizzing up and down the M4, Tredegar House has always seemed to underperform.

Enter the Trust, with a marketing spend and reach on a scale of which Newport City Council could only dream. The National Trust aims to raise visitor numbers

to 100,000. Council estimates are that even an extra 50,000 visitors a year could translate to a £1.47 million boost for the local economy. So are other heritage attractions in the area watching with interest, or perhaps trepidation? Will a 're-branded' Tredegar suck visitors away? Or are they relishing the potential and the opportunity? As 4 million National Trust members ponder south-east Wales as a destination, how can other attractions cash in on cross-promotion to this new market? And what impact will the NT's well-developed brand of interpretation have on its new neighbours in South East Wales?

The Trust faces many challenges at Tredegar: for example, working with the City Council, the Friends of Tredegar House and local people to keep the distinctive, South Wales spirit of the place alive. There is much material in Tredegar House's history that can help National Trust interpreters achieve a unique visitor experience, authentic to the region it sits in.

Then there is the challenge of re-integrating park and house, which feel very separate at present. Few park visitors venture beyond the grand facade. As we write, the Trust is finalising an 'ambitious and different' approach to interpretation, and have promised to report to us on their first season, once they have been able to track and understand visitor, community and volunteer reactions. Watch this space.

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Talcen gogledd orllewinol Tŷ Tredegar.
The north west front of Tredegar House.
©NTPL/Andrew Butler



Yr olyga dros yr ardd o'r ffenest yn y Siambur Orau.
The view over the garden from the window in the Best Chamber.
©NTPL/James Dobson



Gatiau addurnedig o flaen talcen gogledd orllewinol.
The ornate gates in front of the north west front.
©NTPL/Andrew Butler



Cyfranogwyr yn sefyll ar y pier mewn gwisgoedd cyflawn. Roedd y bechgyn oedd yn ymneud â'r prosiect i tueddu i ddevis cerddoriaeth a darlunio yn hytrach na ffasiwn. Roedd busnesau lleol wedi noddi diwrnodau ffrogiau, gan anfon trinwyr gwaltiau a chynorthwywyr coluro ar gyfer y sesiynau tynnau lluniau.

Participants pose on the pier in full costume. Boys involved in the project tended to choose music and illustration rather than fashion. Local businesses sponsored dress days, sending hairdressers and make up assistants for the photo shoots.



Hwyl yn y pedwar degau

Mae dwy flynedd nodedig o ymchwilio a darganfod wedi dod i ben yn ddiweddar yn neuadd ddawnsio'r Marina Ballroom ym Mhenarth. Roedd dros bum deg o bobl ifanc wedi cymryd rhan mewn prosiect o dan Gronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri, oedd yn eu cysylltu â chenhedlaeth hŷn ac oes aur yr adeilad. Mae **Maggie Knight** yn adrodd yr hanes.

Yn 2008, a chyda'r posibiliwyd o ailgor Pafiliwn Pier Penarth at ddefnydd y cyhoedd – pafiliwn a adeiladwyd ym 1929 ac a restrir yn Radd 2 - cyflwynodd grŵp cymunedol Celf a Chrefft Penarth Cyf. (PACL) gais i Gronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri am grant o dan y Cynllun Gwreiddiau Ifanc. (Busnes di-elw yw PACL sy'n arwain gwaith ailddatblygu'r Pafiliwn, yn rheoli Oriel Washington, ac yn rhedeg rhaglen allgymorth gelfyddydol ar gyfer y difreintiedig.)

Diben y cais grant llwyddiannus oedd ymchwilio i hanes yr adeilad yn ei oes aur yn y 1940au a'r 1950au. Y Marina Ballroom oedd y ganolfan ar gyfer llawer o weithgaredd cymdeithasol yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd pan welodd Penarth filwr ar ymweliad - rhai o UDA - yn ymuno â gwŷr a merched ifanc lleol ar gyfer cerddoriaeth bandiau mawr a chyfleoedd

i roi cynnig ar chwiwiau dawsio newydd.

Nod y prosiect hwn oedd darganfod cymaint ag y bo modd am y cyfnod. Yn gyntaf, daeth dau o haneswyr lleol y dref i roi ambell sgwrs llawn ffeithiau, ond dealladwy, i bawb am yr hen amser.

Cafwyd sesiwn hefyd am sut i ddefnyddio recordydd ar gyfer cyfweld - atyniad mawr i lawer. Trefnwyd gwahoddiadau ar gyfer cynnal te'r prynhawn a sgrysiau yn yr oriel gelf leol. Roedd y Swyddog Prosiectau wedi'i bleisio ar ei union gan y nifer aruthrol o rai dros 70 oed a oedd nid yn unig wedi ymuno â'r gweithgareddau, ond a oedd wedi addo dod â phob math o baraffernalia - llifodd toreh ragorol o bethau i mewn i'w trysori fel ymchwil cychwynnol.

Roedd pawb eisiau gwybod mwy am glytio a thrwsio, cynildeb, prinder siwgr a'r bwyyddydd oedd ar gael. Diolch i raglen oedd wedi'u saernio'n gryf, reciwtwyd tiwtoriaid

i gynnig gweithdai oedd yn cysylltu'r anecdotaid â'i gilydd: dysgodd grwpiau bychain am drin gwalt, ffrogiau'r oes a chawsant wersi ar sut i wneud y 'lindy hop'. Trefnodd cerddor i'w dîm gyfansoddi sgôr yn ysbyrd yr oes. Cynhaliodd yr artistiaid Brian a Sue Shields weithdai darlunio ac argraffu yn defnyddio gweisg hen ffasiwn i gynhyrchu gwahoddiadau a phosteri ar gyfer yr uchafbwynt, sef dawns i bontio'r cenedlaethau gyda chanapés 'retro', llawer o faneri a cherddoriaeth bandiau mawr.

Cafodd y gwerthoedd treftadaeth hyn eu llyncu'n awyddus gan y cyfranogwyr ifanc tra roedd y bobl hŷn, gyda'u cronfa aruthrol o atgofion - oedd yn aml yn ddibwys iddynt hwy ond yn werthfawr iawn - wedi rhoi i'r sawl oedd yn eu cyfweld ddarlung personol o'r gorffennol, a welwyd drwy gyfrwng y bywyd oedd wedi pasio drwy'r adeilad. Nid yn unig hynny, pennwyd cwmpas



rhaglen hanes llafar tymor hwy yn barod i'w hymestyn a'i gosod ymhliith y themâu mawr ar gyfer y prosiect Pafiliwn newydd a arweinir gan y gymuned.

Cofir am y Marina Ballroom am fod yn lliwgar, yn fotogenig, yn ddoniol ac yn hiraethus, mae'n dadlennu cymaint am dreftadaeth y Pafiliwn a'i bobl. Bu hwn yn brofiad a rannwyd ac a arweiniwyd gan y gymuned, sydd wedi cysylltu pobl na fyddent hwyrach fyth wedi cael dod i adnabod ei gilydd na chlywed storïau'r naill a'r llall. Mae wedi ymchwilio i hen greftau ac wedi rhuddhau gwybodaeth sydd wedi helpu i adeiladu stori'r adeilad y gellir ei phasio ymlaen i genedlaethau'r dyfodol.

Maggie Knight yw Cyfarwyddwraig Prosiect y Pafiliwn
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Cyfle euraid!

Mae cylleib Cronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri yn cynyddu eleni, felly gwnewch yn siŵr eich bod yn manteisio ar hyn! Er mwyn sicrhau bod darpar dderbynwyr grantiau yn gallu manteisio'n syth ar y cynydd hwn yn y gyllideb, a hynny ar adeg pan fo ffynonellau cyllid eraill yn crebachu, mae'r Gronfa Dreftadaeth yn newid rhywfaint ar ei raglen. Fel yr esbonia **Liz Girling**, o'r Gronfa Dreftadaeth:

Yn ddiweddarach eleni, bydd Cronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri yn cyhoeddi fframwaith strategol newydd o raglenni grant a fydd yn weithredol o Ebrill 2013 ymlaen. Yn y cyfamer, daw'r newidiadau isod i rym o Ebrill 2012 ymlaen:

- Bydd ystod y grant a ddyfernir dan y rhaglen Eich Treftadaeth yn newid i £3,000 - £100,000. Uchafswm grantiau blaenorol oedd £50,000.
- Bydd ystod y grant a ddyfernir dan y rhaglen Gwreiddiau Ifanc yn newid i £3,000 - £50,000. Uchafswm grantiau blaenorol oedd £25,000.
- Bydd ystod y grant a ddyfernir ar gyfer y rhaglen Grant Treftadaeth yn dechrau ar £100,000.

• Yng Nghymru, bydd ceisiadau ar gyfer grantiau Eich Treftadaeth a Gwreiddiau Ifanc yn cael eu dyfarnu bob deufis. Ceir manylion ynglŷn â dyddiad cau pob rhaglen yn www.hlf.org.wales.

Dros yr ychydig fisoeedd nesaf, disgwylir cyhoeddiadau ynglŷn â:

- Rhaglen beilot, grant bach, yn cynnig grantiau o rhwng £3,000 a £10,000 yn dwyn y teitl *Ein Holl Hanesion*;
- Rownd bellach o'r cynllun Catalydd, gyda'r nod o feithrin gallu o fewn mudiadau treftadaeth, gan ganolbwytio'n benodol ar geisiadau blaenorol i'r Gronfa Dreftadaeth;
- A newid y polisi ynglŷn â phrosiectau 'digidol yn unig'.

Y ffordd orau o dderbyn y cyhoeddiadau diweddaraf yw tanysgrifio i e-fwletin y Gronfa Dreftadaeth drwy anfon e-bost at ebulletin@hlf.org.uk neu drwy gadw golwg ar y wefan. Fel ag erioed, mae'r Gronfa Dreftadaeth yn annog pobl i geisio cyngor cyn cyflwyno cais, a hynny mor gynnar â phosib yn y broses o gynllunio prosiect. Dylid gwneud hynny naill ai drwy gyfrwng y wefan, drwy e-bostio (wales@hlf.org.uk) neu drwy ffonio (029 20 343413).

Liz Girling yw Rheolwr Datblygu Cronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri yng Nghymru. e-bost: LizG@hlf.org
rhif ffôn: 029 20 343413

Fun in the forties

A remarkable two years of exploration and discovery have recently come to an end at the Marina Ballroom in Penarth. Over fifty young people were involved in a Heritage Lottery Fund project, which linked them to an older generation and the heyday of the building. **Maggie Knight** explains.

In 2008, and with the possibility of reopening the 1929 Grade 2 listed Penarth Pier Pavilion for public use, community group PACL applied to the Heritage Lottery Fund for a grant under the Young Roots Scheme. (PACL are a not for profit business leading the redevelopment of the Pavilion, managing the Washington Gallery, and running an art outreach programme for the disadvantaged.)

The successful grant application was to explore the history of the building in its 1940s and 1950s heyday. The Marina Ballroom was the centre for much social activity during World War 2, when Penarth saw visiting servicemen - some from the USA - joining local young men and women for big band music and try outs of new dance fads.

The aim for this project was to uncover as much as possible about the era. First two of the town's local historians came in to give a few fact filled but accessible talks about bygone times. There was also a session on how to use a recorder for interviewing - a real draw for many. Invitations were drawn up to stage afternoon teas and chats at the local art gallery. The project officer was immediately delighted by the impressive number of over 70s who not only signed up but, also promised to bring in all manner of paraphernalia - a cornucopia of vintage flowed in to be treasured as primary research.

Everyone wanted to know more about mend and make do, austerity, shortage of sugar and dinner menus. Thanks to a strongly crafted programme tutors had

been recruited to offer workshops that linked up the anecdotal: small groups learnt about dressing hair, dresses of the day and how to lindy hop. A musician organised his team to compose a score in the spirit of the times. Artists Brian and Sue Shields held illustration and print workshops using old fashioned presses to produce invitations and posters for the grand finale, an inter-generational dance with retro canapés, lots of bunting and big band music.

These heritage values were eagerly absorbed by the youthful participants while the older people with their impressive reservoir of memories - often trivial to them but hugely valuable - gave their interviewees a personal insight into the past, viewed through the life that passed through the building. Not only that, a longer term oral history programme has been scoped out ready to be expanded and set amongst the major themes for the new community led Pavilion project.

The Marina Ballroom is remembered for being colourful, photogenic, humorous and nostalgic, revealing so much about the heritage of the Pavilion and its people. This has been a shared community led experience which has linked people who might never have known each other or their stories. It has explored old crafts and released information that has helped to build the story of the building which can be passed on to future generations.

Maggie Knight is Director of the Pavilion Project
e. maggieknightst@gmail.com



Adeiladwyd Pier Penarth ym 1894.
Daeth y Pafiliwn i fod yn ganolbwyt
difyrrwch ar gyfer trigolion lleol ac, yn
ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd, ar gyfer y gwyr
ifanc (a merched ambell waith) oedd
yn cael eu lletya yn yr ardal.

Penarth Pier was built in 1894. The Pavilion became a focus for entertainment for local residents and during WW2, for the young men (and occasionally women) billeted in the area.

Daeth cyfranogwyr i weithdai a rhoddwyd
hyfforddiant iddynt, fel yn achos y grŵp
gwnio hwn, ar beiriannau hen ffasiwn.
Participants came to workshops and were
given instruction, as with this sewing bee,
on old fashioned machines.



Llun gan Rob Taylor, un
o'r gwirfoddolwyr ifanc.
Photo by Rob Taylor, one
of the young volunteers.

Don't miss out!

The Heritage Lottery Fund's (HLF) budget is increasing this year, so make sure you don't miss out. To ensure that potential grantees can take immediate advantage of this budget increase, at a time when other sources of funding are stretched, HLF are making some changes to their programmes. HLF's **Liz Girling** explains.....

Later this year, Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) will publish a new strategic framework of grant programmes which will take effect from April 2013 onwards. In the meantime, from April 2012, the following changes will be made:

- The grant award range for the Young Roots programme will change to £3,000 - £50,000. Previously grants could only be awarded to a limit of £25,000.
- The grant award range for the Heritage Grant programme will start at £100,000.
- In Wales, applications for Your Heritage and Young Roots grants will be awarded on a bimonthly basis. Submission deadlines for all programmes are available on www.hlf.org.uk/wales.

In the next few months, announcements will be made on:

- A pilot small grant programme, offering grants between £3,000 and £10,000 called *All Our Stories*;
- A further round of the Catalyst initiative aimed at building capacity within

heritage organisations aimed specifically at previous HLF applicants;
• And a change to the policy on 'digital-only' projects.

To keep up to date with the announcements, why not subscribe to the HLF e-bulletin by emailing ebulletin@hlf.org.uk or keep checking the website. As ever, HLF strongly encourages seeking pre application advice at the earliest stages of planning a project either through the website, by email (wales@hlf.org.uk) or by phone (029 20 343413).

Liz Girling is Development Manager at HLF Wales.
e. LizG@hlf.org t. 029 20 343413

Cynllun craff ar gyfer dehongli Cymru- Gyfan

Beth amser yn ôl, cyflwynasom
gysyniad Dehongli Cymru-
Gyfan i chi. **Dave Penberthy**,
o Cadw, sydd â'r newyddion
diweddaraf ynglŷn â'r cynnydd
a wnaed cyn belled.

Amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru yw
calon ein diwylliant cyfoethog ac
amrywiol. Ac eto, i'r rhan fwyaf o
bobl, nid yw dyfnder ac arwyddocâd y stori
y mae'r asedau hyn yn gallu ei hadrodd bob
amser yn amlwg nac yn hawdd ei ddeall.

Dyna'r her sy'n wynebu diwydiant
treftadaeth Cymru ar hyn o bryd – sut mae

cyflwyno straeon a safleoedd dyrys i gynull-
eiddfaeodd sydd â fawr ddim gwybodaeth
am y lle na'i hanes? Ac yn fwy na hynny,
sut mae gwneud y straeon yn hygrych ac
yn berthnasol? O daro'r nod, gallai pecynnau
stori Cymru mewn ffodd fwy deniadol ac
ystyrion:

- gynyddu balchder lleol a chenedlaethol
yn ein hasedau treftadaeth
- hyrwyddo ymdeimlad o fodhad
- gwella dealtwriaeth ac ymwybyddiaeth
o'n straeon cyfoethog
- gwella profiad yr ymwelydd
- atgyfnerthu delwedd Cymru
- gwneud Cymru'n fwy cystadleul yn
y farchnad dwristiaeth fyd-eang
- cyfrannu at warchod yr amgylchedd
hanesyddol

Ffordd allweddol o gyflawni hyn fyddai
cydlynau a gwella dehongliad y stori ar sail
Cymru-Gyfan ac mae Llywodraeth Cymru,
drwy Cadw, wedi derbyn yr her hon drwy
gymryd yr awenau, a chreu fframwaith
dehongli treftadaeth ar gyfer y wlad gyfan,
a hwnnw'n fframwaith sydd â phobl wrth ei
galon. Y nod yw cyflwyno dehongliad drwy
gyfrwng pecynnau gweithredu sy'n canol-
bwyntio ar yr ymwelydd ond sydd hefyd
yn adrodd stori 'genedlaethol' gyffredinol.

Mae agwedd 'gwlad-gyfan' o'r fath yn
unigryw i Gymru.

Os hoffech chi wybod mwy am y prosiect
Cymru-Gyfan, cysylltwch â Dave Penberthy
(david.penberthy@wales.gsi.gov.uk), neu
os hoffech chi weld y cynlluniau, ewch i
wefan Cadw:

[http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/about/
partnershipsandprojects/
projectsfundedcadw/heritagetourism/
htpinterpretationplans](http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/about/partnershipsandprojects/projectsfundedcadw/heritagetourism/htpinterpretationplans)

Dave Penberthy yw Rheolwr Dehongli Cadw.
e-bost: david.penberthy@wales.gsi.gov.uk
rhifffon: 01443 336000

Yr her gyntaf wrth gyflwyno dehongli



Harlech

A cunning plan for Pan-Wales interpretation

Some time ago, we gave you a heads-up regarding the concept of Pan-Wales Interpretation. Cadw's **Dave Penberthy** provides an update on how things are progressing.

The historic environment in Wales is at the core of our rich and diverse culture. Yet, for most people, the depth and significance of the story these assets can tell is not always apparent or easy to grasp.

This is the challenge currently facing Wales' heritage industry – how do we present complex stories and sites to audiences that know little about the place or its history? Moreover, how do we make the stories accessible and relevant? If we get it right, packaging the story of Wales in a more attractive and meaningful way has the potential to:

- enhance local and national pride in our heritage assets
- promote a sense of well being
- improve understanding and awareness of our rich stories
- improve the visitor experience
- reinforce Wales' image
- make Wales more competitive within the global tourism market
- contribute towards the conservation of the historic environment

A key way to do this is by coordinating and improving the interpretation of the story on a Wales-wide basis and the Welsh Government, through Cadw, has grasped this challenge by taking the lead in creating a heritage interpretation framework for the whole of the country, which has people at its core. The aim is to shape the interpretation to focus on visitor orientated implementation packages yet still give a 'national' overarching narrative. This 'country-wide' approach is unique to Wales.

The story of Wales is of course not a single narrative, but several millennia's worth of stories; passionate, intriguing, sometimes simple, sometimes complex, overlapping and intertwined. The historic environment provides the canvas on which these stories can be painted.

The first challenge in delivering pan-Wales interpretation is to crystallise the various elements into potent story strands. Following consultation, a number of "national chronological and/or thematic story strands" began to appear, and to date 12 plans have been completed that reflect these story strands, with more to follow soon.

This coordinated approach to telling our stories is not just new to the heritage industry; it is new to our visitors too. It is important then to build up some form of familiarity, some mechanism for making them intuitively understand that 'this site relates to that one', and that 'if I go to that site, I'll get a bit more of the story' etc. To that end a series of icons have been developed which represent the story/sub story strands and which can be used on interpretation to suggest to visitors what the key story (or stories) at a site are, and where the visitor might like to go next in order to follow that story. The idea is that the plans and 'follow the story' concept will be adopted throughout Wales, irrespective of the site owners or the project funders.

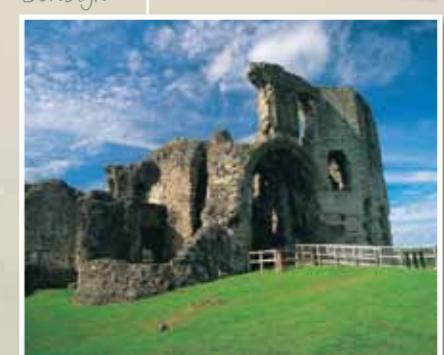
If you would like to know more about the Pan-Wales project, please contact Dave Penberthy (david.penberthy@wales.gsi.gov.uk), or to view the plans, visit the Cadw web site:



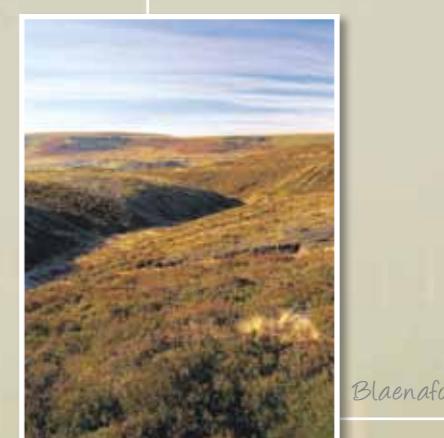
Caernarfon



Conwy



Denbigh



Blaenafon

[http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/about/
partnershipsandprojects/
projectsfundedcadw/heritagetourism/
htpinterpretationplans](http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/about/partnershipsandprojects/projectsfundedcadw/heritagetourism/htpinterpretationplans)

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Dehongli Cymru i, ymuno â'r we fyd eang

Lansiwyd gwefan Dehongli Cymru yr haf hwn. Bwriedir iddo apelio at unrhyw un sydd â diddordeb mewn dehongli yng Nghymru; mae'n tynnu sylw at ein gwaith ac mae'n cynnwys dolenni defnyddio at sefydliadau megis y Gymdeithas Dehongli Treftadaeth (AHI). Yn yr adran newyddion, tynnir sylw at y datblygiadau diweddaraf ym myd dehongli a phroiectau sy'n digwydd yng Nghymru.

Mae'r wefan hefyd yn sôn am ddigwyddiadau sydd gennym ar y gweill ac mae'n cynnwys rhai adnoddau defnyddiol hefyd, megis fersiynau PDF o'n hen gylchgronau a chopiau o gyflwyniadau o ddigwyddiadau blaenorol a gynhalwyd gan Dehongli Cymru.

Yr ysgrifenyddiaeth fu'n gyfrifol am y wefan, gyda chyfraniadau gan y grŵp llywio ac fe'i crëwyd gan dîm gwefannau Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru. Rhaid diolch yn arbennig i Cameron Edwards a Llŷr Jones o'r Cyngor Cefn Gwlad am eu holl gymorth yn rhoi'r safle at ei gilydd.

Oes gennych chi straeon newyddion o Gymru sy'n ymwneud â dehongli? Yna cysylltwch â ni! Anfonwch ddeunydd dwyieithog, gyda lluniau, atom, ac fe wnawn ein gorau i'ch cynnwys yn ein hadran newyddion*.

Ein cyfeiriad ar y we yw:

www.dehonglicymru.org.uk

* Yr ydym yn cadw'r hawl i olygu a/neu wrthod cynnwys y teimlwn ei fod yn amhriodol ei gynnwys ar y wefan.

Hysbysiad o flaen llaw: 'For Them and By Them: Involving Stakeholders and Communities in Interpretation.' Tŷ a Pharc Bedwellte, Cymru, 12 ac 13 Medi 2012

Interpret Wales joins the world wide web

Last summer saw the launch of Interpret Wales' website. Intended to appeal to anyone with an interest in interpretation in Wales, it highlights what we do and provides useful links to organisations such as AHI. Its news section provides a platform for highlighting the most recent interpretative innovations and projects taking place in the Principality.

The web site also features our forthcoming events and hosts some useful resources too, such as PDF's of our back catalogue of magazines and copies of presentations from previous Interpret Wales events.

The site was populated by the secretariat with input from the steering group and was created by Countryside Council for Wales' (CCW) web team. Particular thanks go to Cameron Edwards and Llyr Jones of CCW for all their help in putting the site together.

Want to share your interpretation - related news stories from Wales? Then why not contact us – provide us with your bilingual content and some images and we'll do our best to give you a spot on our news section*.

Our Web Address is:

www.interpretwales.org.uk

* IW reserves the right to edit and/or reject content which it feels is inappropriate for the web site.

Advance notice: 'For Them and By Them: Involving Stakeholders and Communities in Interpretation.' Bedwellty House and Park, Wales, 12th and 13th September 2012.