

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR WALES: AUDIT COMMITTEE

REPORT 00-01 - Presented to the National Assembly on 10th March in accordance with section 102(1) of the Government of Wales Act 1998

Protecting and Conserving the Built Heritage in Wales

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(Thursday 18 November 1999)

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INTRODUCTION

1. This report is about the way Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, an executive agency within the National Assembly for Wales, seeks to protect and conserve the built heritage in Wales. It focusses on two main themes: the progress which Cadw has made in listing historic buildings and scheduling ancient monuments, and on how Cadw is maximising the benefits obtained from grants made for the repair and upkeep of historic buildings, including the funds which Cadw has made available to the National Trust for Chirk Castle.

2. In preparing this report we took evidence from Cadw (Annex A) on the basis of a report by the Auditor General for Wales (1). We also received written evidence from the National Trust(2) (Annex B). We also publish with this report Cadw's response to our request for a statement of the specific financial impacts and efficiency savings and other improvements which will be to the long-term benefit of Cadw arising from this work by the Auditor General for Wales(3) (Annex C). Finally, we would like to place on record our appreciation of the positive and constructive manner in which Cadw responded to Members' questions during the Committee's first evidence session. We hope that this will set the manner and tone for future evidence sessions.

3. In this report we look at the three main topics that emerged from our examination:

- the steps Cadw has taken to protect the built heritage of Wales;
- how Cadw maximises the benefits obtained from grants made for the repair of historic buildings in Wales; and
- Cadw's contribution to the cost of running Chirk Castle.

We then set out our main findings and conclusions together with a series of recommendations intended to help Cadw further improve its performance and achieve efficiency savings, thus releasing resources for other tasks.

PROTECTING THE BUILT HERITAGE

4. Wales has some 3,000 scheduled monuments and some 22,000 listed historic buildings. Most of these properties are owned privately and their care and preservation depend on the efforts of owners and voluntary and private sector organisations. The National Assembly supports this work with a range of grants and other assistance(4). Cadw's work forms a key element of this support and, in 1998-99, the net cost of Cadw's activities was £10.8 million(5).

5. Cadw is responsible for maintaining up-to-date statutory lists of buildings of special historic interest. The existing lists are inadequate by modern standards. As a result, there are some 10,000 or more buildings of special interest in Wales that do not currently enjoy the statutory protection that they deserve, whereby they may not be altered or demolished without prior approval(6). Cadw is undertaking a systematic resurvey of the whole of Wales conducted on a community basis by contractors. At 31 March 1999, Cadw had resurveyed 397 of the 867 communities and there were 22,308 listed buildings in Wales(7). The resurvey is on track for completion by 2005(8).

6. The Auditor General for Wales reported from his test examination that 14 buildings which should have been identified for listing by contractors undertaking resurveys had been missed. This problem had largely arisen because contractors had failed to gain entrance to the interiors of the buildings and had not followed guidance to draw this to Cadw's notice. Cadw has reissued guidance to contractors drawing this particular point to their attention and will undertake the check recommended by the Auditor General for Wales of spot listed buildings in resurveyed areas to monitor contractors' performance(9).

7. Local planning authorities are primarily responsible for the protection of listed buildings threatened by development or neglect. Their consent is required by law for the demolition of a listed building or for any alteration or extension which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest. Local planning authorities are required to notify Cadw of all listed building consent applications they propose to grant, except those which affect only the interior of a grade II listed building(10).

8. In England, listed building consent applications for grade II buildings that do not involve major demolition are

determined by local planning authorities(11). This policy has not been adopted in Wales on the grounds that the 25 local planning authorities lack the heritage expertise they would need to enable Cadw to make this delegation. Cadw is seeking to address the deficit in heritage expertise that still exists between England and Wales by creating and supporting a built heritage forum to meet and discuss with local planning authorities areas of common interest and by working with them closely on a number of initiatives. Cadw considers that any decision to delegate straightforward listed building consent applications should not be a blanket delegation to all local planning authorities in Wales, but limited to those authorities that have the necessary expertise(12).

9. At 31 March 1999, there were 3,155 scheduled ancient monuments in Wales. Broadly speaking, they rank in importance with the two highest grades of listed buildings, which apply to only eight per cent of the listed buildings in Wales. Cadw's approach to scheduling monuments is not through a geographical survey, but by a rolling programme focussed on specified monument types throughout Wales. Certain monument types and areas of Wales are under-represented on the existing schedule, and the number of scheduled monuments should increase by nearly double to some 5,700 in total. But the need for primary fieldwork to precede scheduling means that the schedule is likely to remain incomplete for over 20 years(13).

10. While Cadw would prefer to find and schedule monuments, those that are not discovered at the moment have the protection of concealment. Cadw considers that there needs to be a compromise between the ideal and the affordable. It does have an inspector dedicated to scheduling and it will have identified and scheduled most of the better-known monuments within five to seven years(14).

11. Cadw makes grants towards the cost of the repair of historic buildings. In 1998-99, Cadw made 97 offers of building grants totalling some £2.42 million. With the exception of Cadw makes grants towards the cost of the repair of historic buildings. In 1998-99, Cadw made 97 offers of building grants totalling some £2.42 million. With the exception of Cadw makes grants towards the cost of the repair of historic buildings. In 1998-99, Cadw made 97 offers of building grants totalling some £2.42 million. With the exception of Cathedrals, Cadw has not specifically targeted grant expenditure at particular categories of buildings or recipients and applications have not been ranked in order of merit. Cadw proposes to restructure the current scheme by setting up a number of sub-schemes covering different categories of buildings and recipients, including buildings at risk, and to assess and score grant applications against separate criteria for each scheme(15).

12. Cadw notifies grant applicants by letter of the decision reached on their application. However, it does not have a formal mechanism, particularly for unsuccessful applicants, to explain how decisions were reached. Cadw accepts it has a responsibility to explain its decision-making process and will consider what improvements are required(16). Cadw told us that, in considering grant applications, it is very alert to buildings at risk that come to its attention and these are given priority. It has encouraged applications for certain buildings at risk, although it accepts it has more to do in this area(17).

13. Cadw takes the view that buildings at risk registers should be compiled by local authorities with its help, in the form of an offer of 50 per cent funding for this work. Eight local surveys have been completed. There may be around 200 to 250 listed buildings at risk in real dereliction in Wales, but this is very much an estimate. Cadw cannot say when a register covering the whole of Wales will be completed, as this depends on when local authorities accept its offer of funding support(18). A buildings at risk register was launched in England in May 1997 (19).

GRANT CONDITIONS

14. Cadw requires recipients to agree to a number of standard conditions attached to grants. These include conditions concerning insurance, public access and claw-back of the grant on disposal. Cadw had applied these conditions for 10 years from the date on which the grant offer is accepted. Cadw accepts and has implemented the recommendation made by the Auditor General for Wales to apply grant conditions from the date of payment(21).

15. The Auditor General for Wales reported that Cadw had not monitored whether owners were complying with grant conditions in all cases where conditions still apply and that the monitoring system was not effective. In some cases monitoring action had been overlooked, or there had been difficulties in obtaining satisfactory responses from owners which had not been resolved(22). Cadw has now addressed these weaknesses in its monitoring system, which arose from staff shortages, and it will extend the system to cover all cases when the necessary computer system, planned for next year, is in place(23).

16. The Auditor General for Wales identified one case of a grant recipient who had sold his property in October 1998 without notifying Cadw and where, under the claw-back condition, the recipient would be required to repay some £58,500(24). Cadw had been given notice in November 1997 of the owner's intention to sell this property and told us that it could not justify the delay in taking effective action on this case. The grant recipient has now been traced and legal action is underway to recover sums due. Cadw has since introduced new procedures in cases where attempts to contact owners are unsuccessful and will, as recommended by the Auditor General for Wales, check ownership with the Land Registry in similar circumstances. Cadw acknowledges that the problems encountered in this case would have been prevented if recovery of grant had been made the subject of a legal charge or a local land charge, as recommended by the House of Commons Welsh Affairs Committee in 1993. It is considering taking a legal charge on properties as part of its restructuring of the current grant scheme(25) (referred to in paragraph 11 above). In addition we pointed out to Cadw that there may be other options for strengthening the legal protection of its interest in these properties.

17. Cadw has only recently begun to improve the information available to the public on grant-aided properties that they have a right to visit. In June 1999 it published a comprehensive list of such properties including details of a contact point(26) which is now available on Cadw's Internet site(27). In our view this is a very commendable initiative on Cadw's part to facilitate public access to these properties. Cadw accepts the recommendations made by the Auditor General for Wales for improvements in this area. Cadw will test directly whether owners are complying with the requirement to advertise and to allow public access to their properties. It will also introduce a more systematic procedure for registering any complaints received from members of the public about access and recording the action taken(28).

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR CHIRK CASTLE

18. Under a legally binding agreement reached in 1981 Cadw is obliged to fund, in perpetuity, the annual maintenance deficit incurred by the National Trust in running Chirk Castle. In addition Cadw has also offered further building grants for capital works at the Castle(29). Cadw considers that the agreement is the only one that could have been signed at the time, after Chirk Castle had been bought for the nation and a condition of the purchase, imposed by the Treasury, was that it should be transferred to the National Trust. The arrangement reached did prejudice future options for negotiations and Cadw can not foresee circumstances in which it would recommend a similar agreement to the Assembly now(30).

19. The annual maintenance deficit, currently capped at £250,000 a year, is calculated by setting identified elements of income against identified elements of expenditure. Cadw agreed that the National Trust could retain member visitor credits, of about £60,000 a year, so that it could build up a reserve at the Castle to pay for future capital

works. However, the assumption always was that the Castle would also be eligible for building grants for capital works(31). The National Trust informed us that its reserve fund at the Castle, which had been valued at some £1,224,000 (32), is some considerable way short of providing adequate funding to support future capital works and has been reduced to under £1 million by funding the balance for various capital works at the Castle(33).

20. Cadw acknowledges that the arrangement has affected the grant support available to other historic properties in Wales and considers that one way forward, when discussing funding arrangements for the next and future years, would be to link its support for Chirk Castle to a maximum covering all National Trust properties in Wales(34).

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

21. Our main findings and conclusions are as follows.

On protecting the built heritage

(i) Although Cadw is on target to update the statutory lists of historic buildings by completing the resurvey of Wales in 2005, the statutory lists remain inadequate by modern standards. Cadw needs to work hard to maintain the momentum of its current work if target dates are to be met. Until this work is completed, many buildings will not enjoy the statutory protection that they deserve.

(ii) Some buildings that should have been identified for listing during resurveys had been overlooked. Cadw has issued further guidance to its contractors to draw this issue to their attention. Cadw will also undertake checks recommended by the Auditor General for Wales to identify any further cases of buildings being missed by contractors. We endorse the steps by Cadw to tighten up its supervision of contractors undertaking resurveys.

(iii) It is a matter of concern that local planning authorities in Wales lack sufficient heritage expertise to handle straightforward listed building consent applications without reference to Cadw. It must make sense to use the knowledge of the local area that planning authorities possess in the listed building consent process wherever possible. We therefore endorse Cadw's efforts to increase heritage expertise in Wales and increasingly to delegate more listed building consent work where possible.

(iv) At the current rate of progress it will take over 20 years to provide statutory protection through scheduling to all the monuments of national importance in Wales, although Cadw aim to schedule most known monuments in five to seven years. This position is a matter of concern which Cadw will need to consider in the light of the resources available to it.

(v) A more rigorous and transparent grant application assessment process is required to direct resources to areas of greatest need. Cadw proposes to restructure the current scheme by setting up a number of sub-schemes covering different categories of buildings and recipients, including buildings at risk, and to assess and score grant applications against separate criteria for each scheme. We welcome this important development.

(vi) A key element in this process is the establishment of a buildings at risk register for Wales. There may be between 200 and 250 buildings at risk from serious neglect, but work on compiling a buildings at risk register is not advanced as not enough local authorities have taken up Cadw's offer to fund 50 per cent of the cost of this work. We note that a buildings at risk register already exists in England and we are disappointed at the lack of progress being made in Wales.

On grant conditions

(vii) Cadw had not maximised the benefit from grant conditions as these applied for 10 years from the date on which the grant offer was accepted rather than the date of payment, which is often much later. Cadw has accepted and implemented the Auditor General for Wales' recommendation to apply grant conditions from the date of payment. We welcome this action which will improve the public benefit from grants.

(viii) Cadw has not established effective monitoring procedures to establish whether all recipients are complying with grant conditions and to recover grants when these become repayable. Cadw has now addressed the weaknesses in its monitoring system, which arose from staff shortages, and proposes to extend this system to all cases when the necessary computer system, planned for implementation in 2001, is in place.

(ix) Cadw could not justify the delay in taking effective action on the case identified by the Auditor General for Wales where a grant recipient had sold his property without informing Cadw. We note that legal action is now underway to recover the £58,500 due under the clawback clause. We endorse the recommendations made by the Auditor General for Wales for improvements in internal control, including checking ownership at the Land Registry when attempts to contact owners are unsuccessful, and Cadw's agreement to implement the necessary changes straightaway. But we note Cadw's admission that the problems encountered in this clawback case would have been prevented if recovery of grant had been made the subject of a legal charge or a local land charge. In addition, we note that there may be other options open to Cadw for strengthening the legal protection of its interest in these properties.

(x) It is difficult for members of the public to identify those grant-aided properties to which they have a right of access. Cadw has only recently begun to improve the information available to the public on grant-aided properties they have a right to visit. We endorse the recommendations made by the Auditor General for Wales for improvements and Cadw's agreement to implement the necessary changes; and we welcome Cadw's initiative to use its Internet site to publicise those properties which the public have a right to visit.

On financial support for Chirk Castle

(xi) The maintenance deficit agreement contains no limit to the level of funding Cadw is required to provide in perpetuity to the National Trust for Chirk Castle. Cadw said that it would not be prepared to enter such an agreement now, but it was the only one that could have been signed at the time. We note that the agreement has affected the grant support available to other historic properties in Wales. We consider that such an arrangement, which contains no provisions for review, is incongruous with modern public administration.

(xii) Although the National Trust have accumulated a revenue reserve at Chirk Castle valued at some £1,224,000 and continue to enjoy annual maintenance funding, Cadw has also offered additional building grants for capital works at the Castle. Given the state of the National Trust's financial resources at Chirk Castle, we are not convinced that such additional grant support from the National Assembly can be justified.

RECOMMENDATIONS

22. In the light of these findings and conclusions, we make the following recommendations:

(i) The aim to schedule most known monuments in five to seven years should become a specific target for Cadw

against which its progress should be reported annually.

(ii) Compiling a buildings at risk register for Wales should be given a high priority.

(iii) Cadw should as quickly as possible secure its right to clawback grant on any disposal of property on which a maintenance grant has been paid. In doing this Cadw should explore as a matter of urgency the options open to it for securing stronger legal protection of its interests in these properties.

(iv) Cadw should seek to negotiate more appropriate arrangements with the National Trust for helping to fund Chirk Castle. We believe that these should include, for example, member credits being logged against the maintenance deficit.

(v) In the future, any grant applications for Chirk Castle should be subject to a detailed financial appraisal to determine whether the level of resources available to the National Trust at the property, including the accumulated revenue reserve, warrant additional financial support of this nature.

(vi) Cadw should link funding for Chirk Castle with the funds allocated to grants to other National Trust properties in Wales to avoid adverse impacts on other owners of historic properties.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

23. As Wales enters a new millennium and prepares to meet the challenges of the future, it is vital that we do not lose sight of our history and traditions. Cadw plays a key role in protecting and conserving the built heritage of Wales and the purpose of this report has been to help Cadw fulfil its responsibilities more efficiently and effectively. In this context, the Committee was pleased to note Cadw's view that, in the medium term, the implementation of conclusions and recommendations identified by the Auditor General for Wales would involve minimal costs and achieve a significant net increase in value for money⁽³⁵⁾. For example, better monitoring of grants could save £5,000 a year under the claw-back condition with the prospect of much larger savings from time to time, and improving public access could realise benefits valued at up to £80,000 a year. We will watch with interest Cadw's progress in implementing the Auditor General's recommendations and its response to the Committee's report.

Footnotes

(1) Report by the AGW presented to the National Assembly on 29 October 1999

(2) Letter from the National Trust dated 8 December 1999

(3) Letter from Mr Cassidy dated 8 December 1999

(4) AGW's report: para 1.1

(5) AGW's report: Figure 2

(6) AGW report: para 2.20

(7) AGW report: para 2.5

(8) Q17

(9) Q19

(10) AGW report: paras 2.13 and 2.14

(11) AGW report: para 2.15

(12) Qs 21 and 22

(13) AGW report: paras 2.16-2.18

- (14) Qs 2-4
- (15) AGW's report: paras 3.2 and 3.6-3.8
- (16) Qs 40-42
- (17) Q28-29
- (18) Qs 6 and 35
- (19) AGW's report: para 3.8
- (20) AGW's report: paras 3.24 and 3.25
- (21) Q67
- (22) AGW's report: paras 3.29 and 3.30
- (23) Qs 66
- (24) AGW's report: paras 3.32 and 3.33
- (25) Qs 74-79
- (26) AGW's report: paras 3.38, 3.39
- (27) Q40
- (28) Qs 79-91
- (29) AGW's report: paras 3.43 and 3.45
- (30) Q45
- (31) Qs 52 and 54
- (32) AGW's report: para 3.14
- (33) Letter from the National Trust: para 5
- (34) Qs 48 and 61
- (35) Letter from Mr Cassidy dated 8 December 1999

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ANNEX A



Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Pwyllgor Archwilio

The National Assembly for Wales

Audit Committee

Dydd Iau 18 Tachwedd 1999

Thursday 18 November 1999

Presennol: Janet Davies (Cadeirydd), Peter Black, Alun Cairns, Christine Chapman, Geraint Davies, Brian Gibbons, Alison Halford, Alun Pugh a'r swyddogion canlynol: Syr John Bourn, Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru, Phil Gray, Swyddog Cydymffurfio y Cynulliad, Frank Grogan, Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol Cymru a Jon Shortridge, Ysgrifennydd Parhaol.

Present: Janet Davies (Chair), Peter Black, Alun Cairns, Christine Chapman, Geraint Davies, Brian Gibbons, Alison Halford, Alun Pugh and the following officials: Sir John Bourn, Auditor General for Wales, Phil Gray, Assembly Compliance Officer, Frank Grogan, National Audit Office Wales and Jon Shortridge, Permanent Secretary.

Dechreuodd y sesiwn cymryd tystiolaeth am 9.32 a.m. gyda Janet Davies yn cadeirio. Yn rhoi tystiolaeth yr oedd Tom Cassidy, Prif Weithredwr Cadw: Henebion Cymru, David Richards, Prif Swyddog Ariannol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, Richard Avent, Prif Archwilydd Henebion ac Adeiladau Hanesyddol, Jean Booker, Pennaeth Gweinyddu a Douglas Hogg, Prif Bensaer Cadw.

The evidence-taking session began at 9.32 a.m. with Janet Davies chairing. Giving evidence were Tom Cassidy, Chief Executive of Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, David Richards, Principal Finance Officer, National Assembly for Wales, Richard Avent, Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings, Jean Booker, Head of Administration and Douglas Hogg, Chief Architect of Cadw.

Janet Davies: I welcome everyone to the first evidence-taking session of the Audit Committee. It is a new experience for everyone and it will be interesting to see how it develops today. As you know, the purpose of the meeting is to take evidence in connection with the report by the National Audit Office Wales for the Auditor General for Wales, 'Protecting and Conserving the Built Heritage in Wales'.

I welcome Sir John Bourn, the Auditor General for Wales, Frank Grogan from the National Audit Office Wales, Phil Gray, the Assembly Compliance Officer and Jon Shortridge, the Assembly's Permanent Secretary. I have invited Jon, as the Chief Accounting Officer for the Assembly, to attend sessions of the Audit Committee, even though he is not a witness. His role will be to answer factual questions that clarify the evidence of witnesses but not to contribute to the main evidence. In particular, I welcome our witnesses. Tom Cassidy is the Chief Executive of Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. Tom, would you introduce your colleagues?

Mr Cassidy: I introduce David Richards who is the Principal Finance Officer, not only of the National Assembly, but also of Cadw, part of the National Assembly. Richard Avent is Cadw's Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings. I was also very grateful for the opportunity to bring along—in case they had an opportunity to contribute—Jean Booker, who is head of administration in Cadw and Douglas Hogg, who is our Chief Architect.

Janet Davies: Croeso i bawb i sesiwn cymryd tystiolaeth gyntaf y Pwyllgor Archwilio. Mae'n brofiad newydd i bawb a bydd yn ddiddorol gweld sut y bydd yn datblygu heddiw. Fel y gwyddoch, pwrpas y cyfarfod yw cymryd tystiolaeth sydd yn gysylltiedig â'r adroddiad gan Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol Cymru ar gyfer Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru, 'Diogelu a Chadw'r Dreftadaeth Adeiledig yng Nghymru'.

Croesawaf Syr John Bourn, Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru, Frank Grogan o Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol Cymru, Phil Gray, Swyddog Cydymffurfio'r Cynulliad a Jon Shortridge, Ysgrifennydd Parhaol y Cynulliad. Yr wyf wedi gwahodd Jon, fel Prif Swyddog Cyfrifo'r Cynulliad, i fynychu sesiynau'r Pwyllgor Archwilio, er nad yw'n dyst. Ei rôl fydd ateb cwestiynau ffeithiol sydd yn egluro tystiolaeth y tystion ond ni fydd yn cyfrannu at y brif dystiolaeth. Yn arbennig, croesawaf ein tystion. Tom Cassidy yw Prif Weithredwr Cadw: Henebion Cymru. Tom, a wnewch chi gyflwyno eich cydweithwyr?

Mr Cassidy: Cyflwynaf David Richards sydd yn Brif Swyddog Cyllid, nid yn unig i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ond hefyd i Cadw, sydd yn rhan o'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Richard Avent yw Prif Arolygydd Henebion ac Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cadw. Yr oeddwn hefyd yn ddiolchgar iawn am y cyfle i ddod â Jean Booker, pennaeth adran weinyddol Cadw a Douglas Hogg, ein Prif Bensaer gyda mi, rhag ofn y bydd cyfle iddynt gyfrannu.

Janet Davies: I have received apologies from one member of the Audit Committee, Dafydd Wigley, who is unable to be here today. I also understand that Alun Pugh has to leave at 10 a.m. for another meeting, as there has been an unfortunate clash of meetings.

Before we start, we will have a demonstration of how to use the microphones and the translation facilities. You will need to turn your microphone on when you speak. Otherwise, the translator will get into a bit of a state, not knowing whether there is something being said in Welsh that he or she is not hearing. It is particularly important that witnesses use their microphones today because there will be a verbatim record of this meeting. We do not get one for all our meetings but there will be a verbatim record of the Audit Committee evidence sessions.

I suggest that, as we have a fairly long morning in front of us—and I hope to have a coffee break in the middle—we start on the questions. I would like to open questioning by asking about protecting the built heritage through listing and scheduling property. Paragraph 2.16 of the report states that scheduled monuments roughly ‘rank in importance with Grade I or Grade II* listed buildings’. Only 8 per cent of the listed buildings fall into these two higher grades. Given the importance of scheduled monuments, how do you justify not completing the schedule for more than 20 years?

Janet Davies: Yr wyf wedi derbyn ymddiheuriadau gan un aelod o’r Pwyllgor Archwilio, sef Dafydd Wigley, na all fod yn bresennol yma heddiw. Yr wyf hefyd yn deall bod yn rhaid i Alun Pugh adael am 10 a.m. i fynychu cyfarfod arall, gan fod cyd-daro anffodus o ran cyfarfodydd.

Cyn inni ddechrau, dangosir sut i ddefnyddio’r microffonau a’r cyfleusterau cyfieithu. Bydd angen ichi droi’r microffon ymlaen pan fyddwch yn siarad. Fel arall, bydd y cyfieithydd yn dechrau poeni gan na fydd yn gwybod a fydd rhywbeth yn cael ei ddweud yn Gymraeg ac yntau neu hithau heb ei glywed. Mae’n bwysig iawn fod y tystion yn defnyddio eu microffonau heddiw gan y bydd cofnod gair am air o’r cyfarfod hwn. Ni chawn gofnod o’r fath ar gyfer pob un o’n cyfarfodydd ond bydd cofnod gair am air o sesiynau tystiolaeth y Pwyllgor Archwilio.

Awgrymaf, gan fod gennym fore cymharol hir o’n blaenau—a gobeithiaf y cawn egwyl goffi yn y canol—ein bod yn dechrau ar y cwestiynau. Hoffwn ddechrau drwy holi ynglyn â diogelu’r dreftadaeth adeiledig drwy restru a chofrestru eiddo. Noda paragraff 2.16 o’r adroddiad fod henebion cofrestredig yn fras ‘yn cyfateb o ran pwysigrwydd i adeiladau rhestredig Gradd I neu Radd II*’ yn fras. Dim ond 8 y cant o’r adeiladau rhestredig a gaiff ei gynnwys o fewn y ddwy radd uwch hyn. O gofio pwysigrwydd henebion cofrestredig, sut y gallwch gyfiawnhau peidio â chwblhau’r gofrestr ers dros 20 mlynedd?

Mr Cassidy: I think that there needs to be a sort of a compromise between the ideal and the affordable. Cadw does have an inspector dedicated to scheduling and we will have identified and scheduled most of the better-known monuments within five to seven years. The problem is that a lot of these monuments have to be discovered, or at least researched, before they can be given statutory protection. In a way—although it is not ideal—concealment, in a sense, is protection. We would prefer to find them and schedule them but having done that they are, of course, vulnerable to metal detectors. They are not discovered at the moment and so they at least have the protection of concealment. I do not think, therefore, that it is a very grave risk that is run by taking a longer time in order to discover them.

Janet Davies: So, in fact, you are saying five to seven years.

Mr Cassidy: For the better-known monuments.

Janet Davies: And as many as you are able to trace within 20 years?

Mr Cassidy: Yes.

Janet Davies: But possibly a bit sooner than that?

Mr Cassidy: Credaf y dylid cael rhyw fath o gyfaddawd rhwng yr hyn sydd yn ddelfrydol ar hyn y gellir ei fforddio. Mae gan Cadw arolygydd sydd yn ymwneud yn benodol â chofrestru a byddwn wedi nodi a chofrestru'r rhan fwyaf o'r henebion mwyaf adnabyddus o fewn pump i saith mlynedd. Y broblem yw bod yn rhaid darganfod llawer o'r henebion hyn, neu ymchwilio iddynt o leiaf, cyn y gellir rhoi diogelwch statudol iddynt. Mewn ffordd—er nad yw'n ddelfrydol—mae eu cuddio, ar un ystyr, yn gyfystyr â'u diogelu. Byddai'n well gennym eu darganfod a'u cofrestru ond wedi gwneud hynny, wrth gwrs, gall darganfyddwyr metel eu canfod. Nid ydynt wedi eu darganfod ar hyn o bryd ac felly mae ganddynt y diogelwch o fod yn guddiedig o leiaf. Nid wyf yn credu, felly, fod cymryd mwy o amser i'w darganfod yn risg ddifrifol.

Janet Davies: Felly, mewn gwirionedd, yr ydych yn dweud rhwng pump a saith mlynedd.

Mr Cassidy: Ar gyfer yr henebion mwyaf adnabyddus.

Janet Davies: A chymaint ag y gallwch eu holrhain o fewn 20 mlynedd?

Mr Cassidy: Ie.

Janet Davies: Ond o bosibl ychydig yn gynt na hynny?

Mr Cassidy: It is possible. We do not know how many monuments there are. As I said, monuments need to be researched first because, in many cases, there are hints that they exist, but there needs to be a more systematic survey. We have estimated what we think are the number of monuments, on the basis of averages that we have found elsewhere in Wales, but the number is not certain.

Brian Gibbons: If we accept that the purpose of Cadw is to preserve the built and monumental heritage of Wales, how effective, in practice, is listing in preserving buildings and, in particular, how many buildings fall into disrepair or are no longer accessible to the public each year?

Mr Cassidy: I think that listing is very important because, of course, it requires that people go through the process of getting listed building consent when they want to make an alteration or to demolish the building. Like for like repairs are acceptable. No consent is needed for that, but listing is not ultimately a protection against neglect. Repairs notices can be served on listed buildings and local authorities have a duty to do that. Sometimes that does not occur and listed buildings can be as much at risk from neglect as any other building. As for the number currently at risk in Wales, we do not have absolute statistics on that. Cadw is working with local authorities now to carry out local buildings at risk surveys, and eight surveys have been completed. The report mentioned six; two others have been carried out without any help from Cadw. The Historic Buildings Council for Wales, which advises Cadw and the Assembly on such matters, wrote recently to local authorities asking them to identify buildings at risk in their areas. We have not got all the responses yet. It depends how you define 'at risk'. If we call risk real dereliction and, probably, an

Mr Cassidy: Mae'n bosibl. Ni wyddom faint o henebion sydd. Fel y dywedais, mae angen ymchwilio i henebion yn gyntaf oherwydd, mewn nifer o achosion, ceir awgrymiadau eu bod yn bodoli, ond mae angen arolwg mwy systematig. Yr ydym wedi amcangyfrif yr hyn y credwn yw nifer yr henebion, ar sail cyfartaleddau a ddarganfuwyd gennym mewn mannau eraill o Gymru, ond nid yw'r nifer yn bendant.

Brian Gibbons: Os derbyniwn mai pwrpas Cadw yw gwarchod treftadaeth adeiledig a henebion Cymru, pa mor effeithiol, yn ymarferol, yw rhestru o ran gwarchod adeiladau ac, yn arbennig, sawl adeilad sydd yn mynd â'i ben iddo neu na all y cyhoedd bellach gael mynediad iddo bob blwyddyn?

Mr Cassidy: Yr wyf o'r farn bod rhestru yn bwysig iawn oherwydd, wrth gwrs, mae'n mynnu bod pobl yn mynd drwy'r broses o gael caniatâd adeilad rhestredig pan fyddant am wneud newid i'r adeilad neu ei ddymchwel. Mae atgyweiriadau yn yr un modd â'r gwreiddiol yn dderbyniol. Nid oes angen caniatâd ar gyfer hynny, ond nid yw rhestru o reidrwydd yn diogelu rhag esgeulustod. Gellir cyflwyno hysbysiadau atgyweirio ar adeiladau rhestredig ac mae dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i wneud hynny. Weithiau ni fydd hynny'n digwydd a gall adeiladau rhestredig fod mewn cymaint o berygl o gael eu hesgeuluso ag unrhyw adeilad arall. O ran y nifer sydd mewn perygl yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd, nid oes gennym unrhyw ystadegau pendant ynghylch hynny. Mae Cadw yn cydweithio ag awdurdodau lleol ar hyn o bryd i gynnal arolygon lleol ar adeiladau mewn perygl, ac mae wyth arolwg wedi eu cwblhau. Crybwyllir chwech yn yr adroddiad; cynhaliwyd dau arall heb unrhyw gymorth gan Cadw. Ysgrifennodd Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru, sydd yn cynghori Cadw a'r Cynulliad ar faterion o'r fath, i awdurdodau lleol yn ddiweddar yn

unoccupied building, there may be around 200-250 such buildings throughout Wales. That is very much an estimate. That is what my architect colleagues think the figure is likely to be.

gofyn iddynt nodi adeiladau mewn perygl yn eu hardaloedd hwy. Nid ydym wedi cael yr holl ymatebion eto. Mae'n dibynnu sut yr ydych yn diffinio 'mewn perygl'. Os ydym yn galw cyflwr adfeiliedig gwirioneddol ac adeilad gwag, yn ôl pob tebyg, yn risg, efallai bod tua 200-250 o adeiladau o'r fath ledled Cymru. Amcangyfrif bras iawn yw hynny. Hyn yw'r ffigur tebygol ym marn fy nghydweithwyr sydd yn benseiri.

Brian Gibbons: In general, would you say that property owners welcomed their buildings being listed, and in what circumstances would they not welcome buildings being listed?

Brian Gibbons: Yn gyffredinol, a fydddech yn dweud bod perchenogion yr eiddo yn croesawu'r ffaith bod eu hadeiladau'n cael eu rhestru, ac ym mha amgylchiadau na fyddent yn croesawu adeiladau yn cael eu rhestru?

Mr Cassidy: Some do and some do not. It is very interesting that in the four years that I have been in Cadw, I can think of many complaints that we have received about not listing buildings. I am a secondee from the Department of Trade and Industry and I had thought it would have been the other way around. Most of the complaints and pressure on Cadw is always to list more. It varies. Listing can enhance a property value and it can also exempt you from value added tax if you alter the building or if you carry out buildings work to it. It is an advantage in that sense and a lot of people, of course, who take pride in their buildings will welcome listing. Those who want to alter buildings or demolish them may not, although the listed building consent process is there for them to go through. Listing is not a preservation order. All it really means is that the value of a building is flagged up so that it can be taken into account by a local

Mr Cassidy: Mae rhai yn croesawu hynny ac eraill ddim. Diddorol yw nodi y gallaf feddwl am lawer o gwynion yr ydym wedi eu derbyn ynglyn â pheidio â rhestru adeiladau yn ystod y pedair blynedd y bûm gyda Cadw. Yr wyf ar secondiad o'r Adran Diwydiant a Masnach ac yr oeddwn wedi meddwl y byddai'r gwrthwyneb yn wir. Mae mwyafrif y cwynion a'r pwysau sydd ar Cadw yn ymwneud â rhestru mwy bob amser. Mae'n amrywio. Gall rhestru wella gwerth eiddo a gall hefyd eich eithrio rhag treth ar werth os byddwch yn newid yr adeilad neu os byddwch yn gwneud gwaith adeiladu arno. Mae'n fantais yn yr ystyr honno a bydd llawer o bobl, wrth gwrs, sydd yn ymfalchïo yn eu hadeiladau, yn croesawu rhestru. Ond efallai y bydd y bobl sydd am newid neu ddymchwel adeiladau yn teimlo'n wahanol, er bod y broses caniatâd ynghylch adeilad rhestredig yno iddynt ei dilyn. Nid yw rhestru yn orchymyn cadwraeth. Y cyfan y

authority when looking at questions of planning permission.

Brian Gibbons: It would be fair to say as a generalisation, therefore, that owners welcome their buildings being listed. Is that the attitude in your experience?

Mr Cassidy: We get very few complaints from people whose buildings are listed. We get some complaints and they can be quite vociferous. I find it rather difficult, though, to give you a general sense of what most people with listed buildings feel about listing. What I can say is that the influences upon Cadw, for example the Welsh Affairs Select Committee and heritage organisations, are keen that the listing survey should be progressed rapidly because they see value in it.

Brian Gibbons: For those people who are not happy about having their buildings listed, do you think that the lack of an effective appeals mechanism reduces the owner's commitment to having the building listed?

Mr Cassidy: There is no formal appeals mechanism at the time of listing. However, local authorities have a duty to inform householders that their building has been listed. As an additional service, Cadw always sends out an early notification. There is no statutory requirement to do that, but we do and that alerts people to the fact that they can, if they wish, contact us if they have objections to what has taken place. Secondly, when listed building consent is sought and refused by a local authority, one of the arguments that the householder can put to the Assembly in objecting to that decision is that the building should not have been listed in the first place. That is, effectively, a form of appeal against listing.

mae'n ei olygu mewn gwirionedd yw bod gwerth adeilad yn cael ei nodi fel y gall awdurdod lleol ei ystyried wrth edrych ar gwestiynau yn ymwneud â chaniatâd cynllunio.

Brian Gibbons: Byddai'n deg dweud felly, gan gyffredinol, fod perchenogion o'r farn mai da o beth yw rhestru eu hadeiladau. Ai dyna'r agwedd yn eich profiad chi?

Mr Cassidy: Prin iawn yw'r cwynion a gawn gan bobl y mae eu hadeiladau wedi eu rhestru. Fe gawn rai cwynion a gallant fod yn eithaf croch. Ond yr wyf yn ei chael yn anodd, fodd bynnag, rhoi ymdeimlad cyffredinol ichi o farn y rhan fwyaf o bobl sydd ag adeiladau rhestredig ynglyn â rhestru. Yr hyn y gallaf ei ddweud yw bod y dylanwadau ar Cadw, er enghraifft y Pwyllgor Dethol Materion Cymreig a sefydliadau treftadaeth, yn awyddus i arolwg rhestru fynd rhagddo'n gyflym gan eu bod yn gweld gwerth ynddo.

Brian Gibbons: O ran y bobl hynny nad ydynt yn hapus ynghylch eu hadeiladau'n cael eu rhestru, a ydych chi o'r farn fod diffyg mecanwaith apelio effeithiol yn lleihau ymrwymiad y perchennog i restru'r adeilad?

Mr Cassidy: Nid oes unrhyw fecanwaith apelio ffurfiol ar adeg rhestru. Fodd bynnag, mae dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i hysbysu deiliaid tai fod eu hadeilad wedi ei restru. Fel gwasanaeth ychwanegol, mae Cadw yn anfon hysbysiad cynnar bob amser. Nid oes unrhyw ofyniad statudol i wneud hynny, ond fe wnawn hyn ac mae'n hysbysu pobl o'r ffaith y gallant, os dymunant, gysylltu â ni os oes ganddynt unrhyw wrthwynebiad i'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd. Yn ail, pan geisir caniatâd adeilad rhestredig a'i wrthod gan awdurdod lleol, un o'r dadleuon y gall deiliad y ty ei rhoi gerbron y Cynulliad wrth wrthwynebu'r penderfyniad hwnnw yw na ddylai'r adeilad fod wedi ei restru yn y lle cyntaf. Mae hynny, at ei gilydd, yn ffordd o apelio yn erbyn rhestru.

Brian Gibbons: Is there any mechanism by which compensation is available to owners who feel that the economic potential of their buildings is reduced by listing? If such a mechanism is not available, does that hinder Cadw's work?

Mr Cassidy: There is no mechanism that I am aware of, apart from the provisions for VAT exemption on certain building works. Cadw has a budget, as you will know from the report, to make historic buildings grants but only for buildings that are judged to be outstanding. Some listed buildings will qualify, but not all. I would say though that listing does not necessarily involve an economic disbenefit because like for like repairs to sash windows, for example, are often cheaper and are likely to be more long lasting than replacement with PVC windows. That is not always what people want to do but I do not think that it necessarily follows that there is an economic disbenefit in staying with traditional materials.

Brian Gibbons: I would think that in many of our older towns in areas that have fallen into difficult times, a person might want to get rid of a building and start afresh on that site. Consequently, there would be an economic incentive not to do anything to preserve the building. The owner would therefore just sit tight and do nothing.

Mr Cassidy: That is true but a repairs notice can be served by local authorities and Cadw has made it clear that we would help with a repairs notice by effectively underwriting the cost to the local authority.

Brian Gibbons: A oes unrhyw beirianwaith sydd yn sicrhau bod iawndal ar gael i berchenogion sydd yn teimlo bod potensial economaidd eu hadeiladau wedi gostwng o ganlyniad i'r rhestru? Os nad oes peirianwaith o'r fath ar gael, a yw hynny'n llesteirio gwaith Cadw?

Mr Cassidy: Nid oes unrhyw beirianwaith ar gael yr wyf yn ymwybodol ohono, ac eithrio'r darpariaethau ar gyfer eithrio rhag TAW ar fathau penodol o waith adeiladu. Mae gan Cadw gyllideb, fel y gwyddoch o'r adroddiad, i roi grantiau adeiladau hanesyddol ond dim ond ar gyfer adeiladau y bernir eu bod yn eithriadol. Bydd rhai adeiladau rhestredig yn gymwys, ond nid pob un. Serch hynny, fy marn yw nad yw rhestru o reidrwydd yn golygu anfantais economaidd oherwydd bod atgyweiriadau yn yr un modd â'r gwreiddiol i ffenestri codi, er enghraifft, yn aml yn rhatach ac yn debygol o bara'n hwy na gosod ffenestri PVC newydd yn eu lle. Nid hynny y mae pobl am ei wneud bob amser ond nid wyf o'r farn ei fod o reidrwydd yn dilyn y bydd parhau â defnyddiau traddodiadol yn arwain at anfantais economaidd.

Brian Gibbons: Mewn llawer o'n trefi hyn mewn ardaloedd sydd wedi profi caledi, yr wyf o'r farn y byddai person efallai am gael gwared ar adeilad a dechrau o'r newydd ar y safle hwnnw. O ganlyniad, byddai yna gymhelliad economaidd i beidio â gwneud unrhyw beth i warchod yr adeilad. Felly byddai'r perchennog yn dal ei dir ac yn gwneud dim.

Mr Cassidy: Mae hynny'n wir ond gall awdurdodau lleol gyflwyno hysbysiad atgyweirio ac mae Cadw wedi ei gwneud yn glir y byddem yn helpu gyda hysbysiad atgyweirio drwy warantu'r gost i'r awdurdod lleol.

Brian Gibbons: But if owners still decide to do nothing, because either they cannot afford to do so or it does not make economic sense to them, what happens?

Mr Cassidy: That could happen and does happen. That is one of the reasons why we are trying to develop our database on buildings at risk. If the buildings are of sufficient worth, if they are outstanding buildings, then Cadw will be in a position to try to take some action. As I said, our work on buildings at risk is not well advanced yet. We thought that the priority was to persevere with the listing resurvey so that we could first of all identify which buildings were valuable before we looked at which of them were at risk. However, over the past five years or so, we have in many cases—I will not exaggerate the number, it is around 20 probably—indicated to owners that we would welcome an application for grant support. Most recently and very famous, is the castle at Gwrych near Conwy although there are a number of other instances in which we have done this. That is the way that we would try to tackle the problem. However, you are quite right that there will be, and are, cases in which listed buildings are left to become derelict because the owner perceives that that is the best way of solving a problem. In fact, of course, listing does not prevent demolition. It requires that the question be asked about the value of the building. However, a number of listed buildings are demolished.

Brian Gibbons: Following on from that, how many listed buildings are substantially changed or even demolished following the seeking of this special permission? In other words, if an owner feels that listing is preventing them from developing a facility or a property, and makes a special application, what is the success rate of these applications?

Brian Gibbons: Ond os bydd perchenogion yn penderfynu peidio â gwneud unrhyw beth o hyd, am na allant fforddio gwneud hynny neu am nad yw'n gwneud synnwyr economaidd iddynt, beth fydd yn digwydd?

Mr Cassidy: Gallai hynny ddigwydd ac mae yn digwydd. Dyna un o'r rhesymau pam ein bod yn ceisio datblygu ein cronfa ddata ar adeiladau sydd mewn perygl. Os oes gwerth digonol i'r adeiladau, os ydynt yn adeiladau eithriadol, yna bydd Cadw mewn sefyllfa i geisio cymryd rhai camau. Fel y dywedais, nid yw ein gwaith ar adeiladau sydd mewn perygl wedi datblygu'n bell eto. Yr oeddem o'r farn mai'r flaenoriaeth oedd dyfalbarhau gyda'r ailarolwg rhestru er mwyn inni allu, yn gyntaf, nodi pa adeiladau a oedd yn werthfawr cyn inni edrych ar ba rai ohonynt a oedd mewn perygl. Fodd bynnag, yn ystod y pum mlynedd neu fwy diwethaf, yr ydym mewn sawl achos—ni wnaf orliwio'r nifer, ond mae tuag 20 fwy na thebyg—wedi awgrymu i berchenogion y buasem yn croesawu cais am gymorth grant. Yr un mwyaf diweddar ac un adnabyddus iawn, yw castell Gwrych ger Conwy er bod nifer o achosion eraill lle yr ydym wedi gwneud hyn. Dyna'r ffordd y byddem yn mynd ati i geisio mynd i'r afael â'r broblem. Fodd bynnag, mae'n wir dweud y bydd achosion, a bod achosion, lle gadewir adeiladau rhestredig i adfeilio gan fod y perchennog yn tybio mai hynny yw'r ffordd orau o ddatrys problem. Mewn gwirionedd, wrth gwrs, nid yw rhestru'n rhwystro dymchwel. Mae angen gofyn y cwestiwn beth yw gwerth yr adeilad. Fodd bynnag, caiff nifer o adeiladau rhestredig eu dymchwel.

Brian Gibbons: Yn dilyn o hynny, faint o adeiladau rhestredig a gaiff eu newid yn sylweddol neu eu dymchwel hyd yn oed yn dilyn ceisio'r caniatâd arbennig hwn? Mewn geiriau eraill, os yw perchennog o'r farn bod rhestru yn ei atal rhag datblygu cyfleuster neu eiddo, ac yn gwneud cais arbennig, beth yw cyfradd llwyddiant y ceisiadau hyn?

Mr Cassidy: That is a difficult question to answer. The obvious and technical answer is to say that last year I think that there were about 700 applications for listed building consent. I do not believe that any of them were called in for determination by the Assembly. What that means is that an owner or householder would have applied to the local authority for listed building consent to alter or demolish and that it was granted. The local authority referred that to Cadw, who then had the opportunity to intervene, but we did not intervene at that stage formally and the application was not called in.

However, in about 200 of those cases, there was discussion between our architects, the local planning authority and the householder to try to make changes to the application for the benefit of heritage. I think informal discussions took place in about another 40 cases before the submission of those listed building consents. That is all I can give you by way of an answer. It is very difficult to judge. I do not think that there is any way to aggregate and answer the question of how many of these changes and alterations were significant. Some will have been quite minor.

Brian Gibbons: Generally, is the attitude permissive to facilitate the owner to achieve the maximum economic potential from the building, or is the general attitude restrictive to protect the heritage value? In other words, are you going to have a general attitude which is either permissive towards the economic or restrictive in terms of protecting the heritage?

Mr Cassidy: Mae hwnnw'n gwestiwn anodd i'w ateb. Yr ateb amlwg a thechnegol yw dweud bod tua 700 o geisiadau, dybiaf, ar gyfer caniatâd adeilad rhestredig y llynedd. Ni chredaf i'r un ohonynt gael ei alw i mewn er mwyn i'r Cynulliad wneud penderfyniad arno. Mae hynny'n golygu y byddai perchennog neu ddeiliad ty wedi gwneud cais i'r awdurdod lleol am ganiatâd adeilad rhestredig i newid neu ddymchwel a'i fod wedi ei ganiatáu. Cyfeiriodd yr awdurdod lleol hynny at Cadw, a gafodd y cyfle wedyn i ymyrryd, ond ni wnaethom ymyrryd yn ffurfiol yn ystod y cam hwnnw ac ni chafodd y cais ei alw i mewn.

Fodd bynnag, mewn tua 200 o'r achosion hynny, cafwyd trafodaeth rhwng ein penseiri, yr awdurdod cynllunio lleol a deiliad y ty i geisio gwneud newidiadau i'r cais er budd treftadaeth. Credaf i drafodaethau anffurfiol gael eu cynnal mewn tua 40 o achosion eraill cyn i'r caniatadau adeilad rhestredig hynny gael eu cyflwyno. Dyna'r cyfan y gallaf ei gynnig ichi fel ateb. Mae hi'n anodd iawn barnu. Nid wyf yn credu bod unrhyw ffordd o agregu ac ateb y cwestiwn o ran faint o'r newidiadau a'r addasiadau hyn oedd yn sylweddol. Byddai rhai ohonynt wedi bod yn eithaf dibwys.

Brian Gibbons: Yn gyffredinol, a yw'r agwedd yn ffafriol i hwyluso'r perchennog i gyflawni'r potensial gorau o'r adeilad, neu a yw'r agwedd gyffredinol yn gaeth er mwyn diogelu gwerth treftadaeth? Mewn geiriau eraill, a ydych chi'n mynd i gael agwedd gyffredinol sydd naill ai'n ffafrio'r elfen economaidd neu'n gaeth o ran diogelu'r dreftadaeth?

Mr Cassidy: I do not think that Cadw has that attitude. We look at all cases on the basis of the circumstances in front of us. There is a presumption that if it is possible to keep what we have, we would like to do that. However, other factors—often economic factors or safety factors, which are most obvious in questions involving transport—can also be involved. Local authorities may have local attitudes but I am not confident that I can give you an authoritative answer on that.

Alun Pugh: Let us start with paragraph 2.5 of the report. It says that on 31 March 1999, Cadw was on track to complete the resurvey of Wales by 2005 and that this should result in about 10,000 buildings, that do not currently enjoy statutory protection, being listed. Can we start by briefing the Committee on what the resurvey process actually involves and how long it takes to resurvey an area?

Mr Cassidy: The process involves work by a contractor in each of these communities. The community is essentially a parish, or was a parish. Contractors are commissioned to go in, to identify themselves to the police, for example, and the local authority and then to survey that area. They do that by touring and alerting householders, when it is necessary to enter properties, of what they are doing. They carry ID cards and a letter of introduction from Cadw as they record, take photographs and make judgements. The contractor operates in accordance with a field worker's manual, which deals with how he should approach his work in terms of its quality and in terms of the interests of the people that he meets in that community. When this information is collected, he will present it to Cadw and our own inspectors will look at it, make various quality assessments, look at the photographs of all buildings recommended for listing, and proceed from there.

Mr Cassidy: Yr wyf o'r farn nad oes gan Cadw yr agwedd honno. Yr ydym yn edrych ar bob achos ar sail yr amgylchiadau sydd ger ein bron. Y dybiaeth yw, os yw'n bosibl inni gadw'r hyn sydd gennym, yr hoffem wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, gall ffactorau eraill—ffactorau economaidd neu ffactorau diogelwch yn aml, sydd fwyaf amlwg mewn cwestiynau sydd yn ymwneud â thrafnidiaeth—hefyd fod yn gysylltiedig â hyn. Efallai bod gan awdurdodau lleol agweddau lleol ond nid wyf yn hyderus y gallaf roi ateb awdurdodol ichi ar hynny.

Alun Pugh: Gadewch inni ddechrau gyda pharagraff 2.5 o'r adroddiad. Dywed fod Cadw, ar 31 Mawrth 1999, yn prysur gyrraedd y nod o gwblhau'r ailrolwg yng Nghymru erbyn 2005 ac y dylai hyn arwain at restru tua 10,000 o adeiladau, nad oes ganddynt ddiogelwch statudol ar hyn o bryd. A allwn ni ddechrau drwy friffio'r Pwyllgor ar yr hyn y mae'r broses ailrolygu yn ei olygu a pha mor hir y mae'n ei gymryd i gynnal ailrolwg o ardal?

Mr Cassidy: Mae'r broses yn golygu gwaith gan gcontractwr ym mhob un o'r cymunedau hyn. Plwyf yw'r gymuned yn ei hanfod, neu arferai fod yn blwyf. Comisiynir contractwyr i fynd yno, gwneud eu hunain yn hysbys i'r heddlu, er enghraifft, a'r awdurdod lleol ac yna gynnal arolwg o'r ardal. Gwnânt hynny drwy deithio o amgylch yr ardal a hysbysu deiliaid tai, pan fydd angen mynediad i eiddo, o'r hyn a wnânt. Mae ganddynt gardiau adnabod a llythyr cyflwyno gan Cadw wrth iddynt gofnodi, tynnu lluniau a llunio barn. Mae'r contractwr yn gweithredu yn unol â llawlyfr gweithiwr maes, sydd yn ymdrin â'r ffordd y dylai fynd ati i wneud ei waith o ran ei ansawdd ac o ran buddiannau'r bobl y mae'n eu cyfarfod yn y gymuned honno. Pan fydd y wybodaeth hon wedi ei chasglu, bydd yn ei chyflwyno i Cadw a bydd ein harolygwyr ein hunain yn edrych arni, yn gwneud amryw o asesiadau ansawdd, yn edrych ar y ffotograffau o bob adeilad yr

argymhellir y dylid ei restru, ac yn mynd rhyngddynt o hynny.

Alun Pugh: You said 'he'. What is the gender balance of your contractors?

Alun Pugh: Dywedasoeh 'ef'. Beth yw'r cydbwysedd o ran rhyw o blith eich contractwyr?

Mr Cassidy: I do not know, I am afraid.

Mr Cassidy: Nid wyf yn gwybod, mae arnaf ofn.

Alun Pugh: Are you still on track to complete the resurvey by 2005?

Alun Pugh: A ydych chi'n parhau i fod ar y trywydd iawn i gwblhau'r ailrolwg erbyn 2005?

Mr Cassidy: Yes, we are.

Mr Cassidy: Ydym.

Alun Pugh: I guess that money will be one of the answers, but what are the main factors that will influence whether or not you meet this target by 2005?

Alun Pugh: Mae'n siwr gennyf mai arian fydd un o'r atebion, ond beth yw'r prif ffactorau a fydd yn dylanwadu ar a fyddwch yn cyrraedd y targed hwn erbyn 2005 ai peidio?

Mr Cassidy: It is all a question of resource essentially, though it may not obviously be money. It is also a question of the quality and availability of contractors. That, apart from the budget that we have to pay contractors and our own staff who deal with these matters, is the only significant factor which would affect that end date.

Mr Cassidy: Mae'r cyfan yn ymwneud ag adnoddau yn ei hanfod, er nad yw'n amlwg mai arian fydd hyn. Mae hefyd yn ymwneud ag ansawdd a faint o gontractwyr a fydd ar gael. Hyn, ac eithrio'r gyllideb sydd gennym i dalu contractwyr a'n staff ein hunain sydd yn ymdrin â'r materion hyn, yw'r unig ffactor arwyddocaol a fyddai'n effeithio ar y dyddiad terfynol hwnnw.

Alun Pugh: Let us stay with the issue of contractors and move to paragraph 2.11. According to this paragraph, the National Audit Office found 14 buildings which should have been identified for listing but were missed. What steps have been taken to tighten up supervision of these contractors? Are you now satisfied that quality control procedures are sufficiently rigorous?

Alun Pugh: Gadewch inni aros gyda'r mater o gontractwyr a symud at baragraff 2.11. Yn ôl y paragraff hwn, canfu'r Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol 14 o adeiladau a ddylai fod wedi cael eu nodi i'w restru ond y methwyd â'u canfod. Pa gamau a gymerwyd i dynhau'r modd y goruchwylir y contractwyr hyn? A ydych chi'n fodlon yn awr fod gweithdrefnau rheoli ansawdd yn ddigon llym?

Mr Cassidy: We have reissued guidance to the contractors but the National Audit Office felt that this problem had largely arisen because the contractors had failed to gain entrance to the interiors of the buildings. The guidance issued to contractors did alert them to the fact that in those circumstances they should contact us. We have reissued guidance and drawn that part of it to their particular attention to ensure that it is better followed in future. We will also undertake the sort of spot check that the NAO recommend. It is a pity that these 14 cases occurred, and we regret that, but I agree with the NAO that it does not actually call the overall quality of the work into question. It was quite interesting that, when this test was conducted, at least half of the buildings in Wales would have been resurveyed for listing—not quite half the communities but certainly more than half of the buildings. Effectively, what the NAO found was that 84 buildings were spot listed in the non-surveyed part of Wales and 14, which should have been spotted earlier, were listed in the surveyed part of Wales. That is a ratio of about 1:6, which is too high—as one does not want a ratio at all—but I do not think it is dramatic.

Alun Pugh: Can I finish with one highly specific question about the Church of the Holy Spirit in Ewloe? How did the contractor miss this building? It looks pretty big on the photograph that was subsequently featured in an exhibition organised by English Heritage.

Mr Cassidy: Yr ydym wedi ailgyhoeddi arweiniad i'n contractwyr ond yr oedd y Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol o'r farn fod y broblem hon wedi deillio'n bennaf oherwydd i'r contractwyr fethu â chael mynediad i du mewn yr adeiladau. Yr oedd yr arweiniad a gyhoeddwyd i gontractwyr yn eu hysbysu o'r ffaith y dylent gysylltu â ni yn yr amgylchiadau hynny. Yr ydym wedi ailgyhoeddi arweiniad ac wedi tynnu eu sylw yn benodol at y rhan honno er mwyn sicrhau y caiff ei dilyn yn well yn y dyfodol. Byddwn hefyd yn ymgymryd â'r math o hapwriad a argymhellir gan y SAG. Mae'n drueni bod yr 14 achos hyn wedi digwydd, ac mae'n ddrwg gennym am hynny, ond cytunaf â'r SAG nad yw'n cwestiynu ansawdd cyffredinol y gwaith. Yr oedd yn eithaf diddorol, pan gynhaliwyd y prawf hwn, y byddai o leiaf hanner yr adeiladau yng Nghymru wedi eu hailarolygu i'w rhestru—ychydig yn llai na hanner y cymunedau ond yn sicr yn fwy na hanner yr adeiladau. Yn ei hanfod, yr hyn a ganfuwyd gan y SAG oedd bod 84 o adeiladau wedi eu rhestru ar hap yn y rhannau o Gymru nas arolygwyd a bod 14, a ddylai fod wedi cael eu nodi'n gynharach, wedi eu rhestru yn y rhan o Gymru a arolygwyd. Mae hynny'n gymhareb o tua 1:6, sydd yn rhy uchel—gan nad ydym am gael cymhareb o gwbl—ond nid wyf o'r farn fod hyn yn ddramatig.

Alun Pugh: Hoffwn orffen gydag un cwestiwn penodol iawn ynghylch Eglwys yr Ysbryd Sanctaidd yn Ewlo? Sut y bu i'r contractwr fethu'r adeilad hwn? Mae'n edrych yn eithaf mawr ar y ffotograff a ddangoswyd yn dilyn hynny mewn arddangosfa a drefnwyd gan English Heritage.

Mr Cassidy: English Heritage had done a thematic study of churches of this period, which I believe is post-war. In this case, the contractor failed to gain access to the interior and, therefore, did not realise its value.

Christine Chapman: I want to talk about the role of the local planning authorities. Paragraph 2.15 states that the policy adopted in England, whereby straightforward listed building consent applications are determined by local planning authorities. This has not been adopted in Wales on the grounds that the local planning authorities lack sufficient heritage expertise. I would like some reaction on that. What are the implications for the built heritage in Wales of this lack of expertise and what can be done to improve their heritage expertise?

Mr Cassidy: The proposition that Wales should follow a similar path to England was put to consultation in October 1994. There was quite a strong reaction against it because of the feeling that local planning authorities lacked the degree of expertise they would need to make this delegation. That is obviously a great pity. Before local government reorganisation, most people would have agreed that that was the case. There probably still is a little bit of a deficit between the sort of expertise available in England and that available in Wales. However, we noticed after local government reorganisation, contrary to our fears, that the number of conservation officers in local authorities did rise. I and my colleagues went around and spoke to chief executives and senior planning officers and found there were about 17 dedicated conservation officers in the 25 authorities; that is, the 22 local authorities and the three national parks. Unfortunately, the number has fallen a little since then. It must be 15 or possibly 16 now, but Cadw has taken steps to try to develop the expertise of the local authorities. We have established a built heritage forum where we meet local authorities twice

Mr Cassidy: Yr oedd English Heritage wedi gwneud astudiaeth thematig o eglwysi o'r cyfnod hwn, sef ar ôl y rhyfel, fe gredaf. Yn yr achos hwn, methodd y contractwr â chael mynediad i'r tu mewn ac felly, ni sylweddolodd ei werth.

Christine Chapman: Yr wyf am siarad am rôl yr awdurdodau cynllunio lleol. Noda paragraff 2.15 fod y polisi yn cael ei fabwysiadu yn Lloegr am ganiatâd adeilad rhestredig, ond bydd awdurdodau cynllunio lleol yn penderfynu ar geisiadau syml. Ni fabwysiadwyd hyn yng Nghymru ar y sail nad oes gan awdurdodau cynllunio lleol ddigon o arbenigedd treftadaeth. Hoffwn gael peth ymateb ar hynny. Beth yw'r goblygiadau i'r dreftadaeth adeiledig yng Nghymru yn sgîl y diffyg arbenigedd hwn a beth y gellir ei wneud i wella eu harbenigedd ym maes treftadaeth?

Mr Cassidy: Cynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad ar y cynnig y dylai Cymru ddilyn llwybr tebyg i Loegr ym mis Hydref 1994. Cafwyd ymateb eithaf cryf yn ei erbyn oherwydd y teimlad nad oedd gan yr awdurdodau cynllunio lleol ddigon o'r arbenigedd y byddai ei angen arnynt i wneud y ddirprwyaeth hon. Yn amlwg, mae hynny'n drueni mawr. Cyn ad-drefnu llywodraeth leol, byddai'r rhan fwyaf o bobl wedi cytuno mai dyma oedd yr achos. Mae'n debyg bod ychydig o ddiffyg o hyd rhwng y math o arbenigedd sydd ar gael yn Lloegr a'r hyn sydd ar gael yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, yn dilyn ad-drefnu llywodraeth leol sylwasom, yn groes i'n hofnau, i nifer y swyddogion cadwraeth mewn awdurdodau lleol gynyddu. Euthum i a'm cydweithwyr o amgylch i siarad â phrif weithredwyr ac uwch swyddogion cynllunio a chanfod bod tua 17 o swyddogion cadwraeth penodedig yn y 25 awdurdod; hynny yw, y 22 awdurdod lleol a'r 3 pharc cenedlaethol. Yn anffodus, mae'r nifer wedi gostwng ychydig ers hynny. Mae'r ffigur yn siwr o fod tua 15 neu 16 yn awr, ond mae Cadw wedi cymryd camau i geisio datblygu arbenigedd awdurdodau lleol. Yr

yearly and have developed working relationships with them. That has resulted in the creation of various training opportunities for people coming into the local authorities from other areas of activity in local authorities and who are new to the built heritage. Likewise, there have been familiarisation sessions in Cardiff and in the local authorities with Cadw, and seminars on best practice. We are trying to do it that way. We are also trying to do it through, in a sense, joint ventures with them. I mentioned earlier the buildings at risk surveys we are doing. We are funding local authorities 50 per cent to do that and we may need to consider increasing that in order to try to get the work moving a little bit faster. Although the purpose of the survey is to gather information on buildings at risk, we also think that it is a good training activity for personnel in local authorities. It will allow them to get better acquainted with the problems of the buildings in their areas. Likewise, we work with them very closely on initiatives such as the townscape heritage initiative, which the Heritage Lottery Fund launched. That is what we are trying to do. I think we are making some progress and of course local authorities are making progress themselves. We help if we can but the responsibility and the effort is really their own. Sorry, have I dealt with the second part of your question? What was that?

Christine Chapman: To add on to that, obviously you have made some progress. I am concerned whether there is a consistent approach throughout Wales. Are you saying that in some authorities the approach is better than others and what can you do to improve that if that is the case?

ydym wedi sefydlu fforwm treftadaeth adeiledig lle yr ydym yn cwrdd ag awdurdodau lleol ddwywaith y flwyddyn ac yr ydym wedi datblygu perthynas waith â hwy. Arweiniodd hynny at greu amrywiaeth o gyfleoedd hyfforddi i bobl a oedd yn dod i mewn i awdurdodau lleol o feysydd gweithgaredd eraill mewn awdurdodau lleol ac sydd yn newydd i'r dreftadaeth adeiledig. Yn yr un modd, cynhaliwyd sesiynau ymgyfarwyddo yng Nghaerdydd ac mewn awdurdodau lleol ar y cyd â Cadw, a seminarau ar arfer gorau. Yr ydym yn ceisio ei wneud felly. Yr ydym hefyd yn ceisio ei wneud, ar un ystyr, drwy fentrau ar y cyd â hwy. Crybwyllais yn gynharach yr arolygon adeiladau mewn perygl yr ydym yn ei gynnal. Yr ydym yn ariannu awdurdodau lleol 50 y cant i wneud hynny ac efallai y bydd yn rhaid inni ystyried cynyddu hynny er mwyn i'r gwaith fynd yn ei flaen ychydig yn gyflymach. Er mai pwrpas yr arolwg yw casglu gwybodaeth ar adeiladau mewn perygl, yr ydym hefyd o'r farn ei fod yn weithgaredd hyfforddi da ar gyfer personél mewn awdurdodau lleol. Bydd yn caniatu iddynt ymgyfarwyddo'n well â phroblemau yr adeiladau yn eu hardaloedd. Yn yr un modd, yr ydym yn gweithio'n agos iawn gyda hwy ar fentrau megis y fenter treftadaeth treflun, a lanswyd gan Gronfa Treftadaeth y Loteri. Dyma'r hyn yr ydym yn ceisio ei wneud. Yr wyf o'r farn ein bod yn gwneud peth cynnydd ac wrth gwrs mae'r awdurdodau lleol eu hunain yn gwneud cynnydd. Yr ydym yn helpu os gallwn wneud hynny ond arnynt hwy eu hunain y mae'r cyfrifoldeb a'r ymdrech mewn gwirionedd. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, a wyf wedi delio ag ail ran eich cwestiwn? Beth oedd hwnnw?

Christine Chapman: I ychwanegu at hynny, yr ydych wedi gwneud peth cynnydd, mae'n amlwg. Yr wyf yn pryderu ynghylch a oes ymagwedd gyson ledled Cymru. A ydych yn dweud bod yr ymagwedd yn well mewn rhai awdurdodau na'r lleill a beth allwch chi ei wneud i wella hynny os mai dyna'r sefyllfa?

Mr Cassidy: I do not think we can do a lot more than we are doing at present. It may be that if we want to consider delegation again—Cadw may need to bring advice forward to the Assembly on this matter—it would be advisable to think in terms of an authority by authority delegation. That is, not a blanket delegation but a delegation to authorities with, perhaps, dedicated conservation officers or ones who can demonstrate in some other way that they can deal properly and consistently with the sort of issues before them. There is variability. What help we can offer we offer to all. I cannot think of any easy or obvious way of ensuring that all local authorities reach rapidly the same level of expertise but, naturally, we work closer with those that need help.

Christine Chapman: Can I follow on with a slightly different approach? According to paragraph 2.15, 40 per cent of the listed building consent applications Cadw received were returned to local planning authorities without detailed examination by your professional staff. What plans do you have to revise your procedures to exclude the need for these cases to be referred to you?

Mr Cassidy: We have no plans apart from the idea of pursuing the idea of delegation. This is a slightly difficult area because were we to delegate, we would be delegating Grade II applications. Let us suppose Grade I, Grade II* and Grade II. The great majority are Grade II; over 90 per cent, I think. We will be delegating those, except in cases of demolition. At the moment we are not giving a very full appraisal to about 40 per cent, which is a lot less. In these cases, what we are dealing with are cases where the change, the alteration, is small and does not significantly affect the exterior of the building, where there have been no objections, and where we are dealing only with a Grade II building. We need to see those cases in order to sift them, effectively. Until there is a formal delegation, the Act under which this operates, which I

Mr Cassidy: Nid wyf yn credu y gallwn wneud llawer mwy nag a wnawn ar hyn o bryd. Efallai, os ydym am ystyried dirprwyo eto—efallai y bydd angen i Cadw gyflwyno cyngor i'r Cynulliad ar y mater hwn—y byddai'n ddoeth meddwl yn nhermau dirprwyo fesul awdurdod. Hynny yw, nid dirprwyo'n gyffredinol ond dirprwyo i awdurdodau gydag, efallai, swyddogion cadwraeth penodedig neu rai a all ddangos mewn rhyw ffordd arall y gallant ddelio'n gywir ac yn gyson â'r math o faterion sydd yn eu hwynebu. Mae yna amrywiaeth. Mae'r cymorth y gallwn ei gynnig ar gael i bawb. Ni allaf feddwl am ffordd hawdd neu amlwg o sicrhau bod pob awdurdod lleol yn cyrraedd yr un lefel o arbenigedd yn gyflym ond, yn naturiol, yr ydym yn gweithio'n agosach â'r rheini y mae cymorth arnynt.

Christine Chapman: A allaf ddilyn ymlaen gydag ymagwedd ychydig yn wahanol? Yn ôl paragraff 2.15, dychwelwyd 40 y cant o'r ceisiadau am ganiatâd adeilad rhestredig a dderbyniwyd gan Cadw i awdurdodau lleol heb archwiliad manwl gan eich staff proffesiynol. Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i adolygu eich gweithdrefnau i eithrio'r angen i'r achosion hyn gael eu cyfeirio atoch chi?

Mr Cassidy: Nid oes gennym unrhyw gynlluniau ac eithrio'r syniad o fynd ar drywydd y syniad o ddirprwyo. Mae hwn yn faes sydd braidd yn anodd oherwydd pe baem yn dirprwyo, byddem yn dirprwyo ceisiadau Gradd II. Gadewch inni dybio Gradd I, Gradd II* a Gradd II. Gradd II yw'r mwyafrif helaeth; dros 90 y cant, fe gredaf. Byddwn yn dirprwyo'r rheini, ac eithrio mewn achosion o ddymchwel. Ar hyn o bryd nid ydym yn rhoi gwerthusiad llawn iawn i tua 40 y cant, sydd yn llawer llai. Yn yr achosion hyn, yr hyn yr ydym yn ymdrin ag ef yw achosion lle mae'r newid, yr addasiad, yn fach ac yn un na chaiff effaith arwyddocaol ar du allan yr adeilad, lle na chafwyd unrhyw wrthwynebiad, a lle yr ydym ond yn ymdrin ag adeilad Gradd II. Mae angen inni weld yr achosion hynny er

believe is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, requires that all of these notifications on all listed buildings be notified to Cadw. Without a formal delegation, we cannot not see them, and in order for there to be a formal delegation, we have to identify the group that we delegate, which sensibly would be all Grade II buildings apart from those for which demolition is sought.

Alison Halford: I think you mentioned to Alun when you were being asked about the Church of the Holy Spirit in Ewloe—I happen to live there, so my ears were flapping—that the contractors did not recognise the value of the building or could not gain access. Does this not put a question mark over your contractors and their capacity to do the job? What happened to that contractor who obviously let you down in that situation? Is he or she still on the list or did they get an admonishment or what, for what appears to be a bit of a mistake?

Mr Cassidy: I would like to ask my colleague to comment on the nature of the mistake. My understanding was that this is a rather difficult period to deal with. May I ask Richard Avent to say something?

Alison Halford: I would be very happy for you to do so.

mwyn eu didoli, yn y bôn. Hyd nes y bydd dirprwyo ffurfiol, mae'r Ddeddf sy'n fodd o'i weithredu, sef Deddf Cynllunio (Adeiladau Rhestredig ac Ardaloedd Cadwraeth) 1990, fe gredaf, yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r holl hysbysiadau hyn ar yr holl adeiladau rhestredig gael eu hysbysu i Cadw. Heb ddirprwyo ffurfiol, ni allwn beidio â'u gweld, ac er mwyn sicrhau bod dirprwyo ffurfiol, mae'n rhaid inni nodi'r grwp yr ydym yn ei ddirprwyo sef, yn synhwyrol, pob adeilad Gradd II ac eithrio'r rhai y mae cais i'w dymchwel.

Alison Halford: Yr wyf yn credu ichi grybwyll wrth Alun pan ofynnwyd ichi ynglyn ag Eglwys yr Ysbryd Sanctaidd yn Ewlo—yr wyf yn byw yno fel mae'n digwydd, felly yr oedd fy nghlustiau'n codi—na wnaeth y contractwyr sylweddoli gwerth yr adeilad ac na allent gael mynediad iddo. Onid yw hyn yn bwrw amheuaeth ar eich contractwyr a'u gallu i wneud y gwaith? Beth ddigwyddodd i'r contractwr hwnnw a'ch siomodd yn amlwg yn y sefyllfa honno? A ydyw ef neu hi ar y rhestr o hyd neu a gafodd rybudd o ganlyniad i'r hyn sydd yn dipyn o gamgymeriad, fe ymddengys?

Mr Cassidy: Hoffwn ofyn i'm cydweithiwr wneud sylw ar natur y camgymeriad. Fy nealltwriaeth i yw bod hwn yn gyfnod eithaf anodd i ymdrin ag ef. A gaf ofyn i Richard Avent ddweud rhywbeth?

Alison Halford: Buaswn yn fodlon iawn ichi wneud hynny.

Mr Avent: This building was built in the inter-war period. It is a difficult period for which to assess the historic importance of buildings. The more recent they are, the more difficult it is to assess them. The importance of the building was not really fully recognised until English Heritage did a full thematic study of churches and buildings of that period. It was as a result of the research that they did that we became aware that the building was more important than had been originally assessed. I do not think it was a case of the contractor being neglectful so much as our state of awareness of the importance of that type of building being the issue.

Alison Halford: So where does the fault lie?

Mr Avent: I do not think that there is any great fault. As knowledge develops, our awareness of things increases. I think at the time at which that assessment was made, we were not as aware as we are now of the importance of buildings of that period. That in itself is a result of the study that English Heritage carried out on similar buildings in England.

Janet Davies: I would like to ask you one question on listed buildings. You say that 46 per cent of communities have been resurveyed. Is it lengthier and more difficult to survey urban or rural communities?

Mr Cassidy: I am sorry to pass the buck again but a professional view on this might help you more than mine.

Mr Avent: Adeiladwyd yr adeilad hwn yn y cyfnod rhwng y ddau ryfel. Mae'n gyfnod anodd i asesu pwysigrwydd hanesyddol adeiladau ynddo. Po ddiweddaraf ydynt, anoddaf yw'r gwaith o'u hasesu. Ni sylweddolwyd pwysigrwydd yr adeilad yn llwyr nes i English Heritage gynnal astudiaeth thematig lawn o eglwysi ac adeiladau o'r cyfnod hwnnw. Daethom yn ymwybodol bod yr adeilad yn bwysicach nag a aseswyd yn wreiddiol o ganlyniad i'r ymchwil a wnaethpwyd ganddynt. Nid wyf yn credu mai achos o esgeulustod ar ran y contractwr oedd hyn, yn hytrach ein hymwybyddiaeth o bwysigrwydd y math hwnnw o adeilad yw'r mater dan sylw.

Alison Halford: Felly pwy sydd ar fai?

Mr Avent: Nid wyf yn credu bod unrhyw fai mawr. Wrth i wybodaeth ddatblygu, mae ein hymwybyddiaeth o bethau'n cynyddu. Credaf, ar yr adeg y gwnaethpwyd yr asesiad, nad oeddem mor ymwybodol ag yr ydym erbyn hyn o bwysigrwydd adeiladau'r cyfnod hwnnw. Mae hynny ynddo'i hun yn un o ganlyniadau'r astudiaeth a gynhaliwyd gan English Heritage ar adeiladau tebyg yn Lloegr.

Janet Davies: Hoffwn ofyn un cwestiwn ichi ar adeiladau rhestredig. Yr ydych yn dweud bod 46 y cant o gymunedau wedi eu hailarolygu. A yw'n cymryd mwy o amser ac yw'n anos arolygu cymunedau trefol neu gymunedau gwledig?

Mr Cassidy: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf osgoi'r cwestiwn eto ond efallai y byddai barn broffesiynol ar hyn yn fwy o help ichi na'm barn innau.

Mr Avent: It is a mixture. If you are surveying an urban area, you are looking at an awful lot of buildings, therefore it is more time intensive, usually. If it is a rural area, you often have to go rather further afield to find the buildings. If you are surveying a big town, it will obviously take longer. However, if you are surveying a small town in comparison to, say, a fairly diverse rural area, it will probably take much the same amount of time. What we did originally in the resurvey was concentrate on the major urban areas. The resurvey for those areas has been completed. We have now moved out into the rural areas. We concentrated on the main urban areas because they were the areas under greatest pressure—the buildings there were under the greatest pressure from development.

Janet Davies: Looking at the map on page 10, it seemed to me that there were quite a few communities in the most urban areas that had not been surveyed. Was this likely to actually mean that the 46 per cent figure was misleading in that you had more work than would appear from having done 46 per cent? From what you are saying, perhaps that is not the situation.

Mr Avent: The situation is that some of the major urban areas were surveyed in the 1970s and are being redone for a second time as part of the Cadw resurvey that started in 1984. For example, we are surveying areas of Cardiff at the moment, which were originally surveyed in the 1950s and re-surveyed in the 1970s. Now, in the light of our knowledge of architectural history, they are being re-examined as part of the Cadw resurvey. Another good example is Llandudno, which is being done at the moment and yet had already been surveyed back in the 1970s.

Mr Avent: Mae'n gymysgedd. Os ydych yn arolygu ardal drefol, yr ydych yn edrych ar nifer fawr o adeiladau, felly mae'n cymryd mwy o amser, fel rheol. Os yw'n ardal wledig, yn aml mae'n rhaid ichi deithio ymhellach i ddod o hyd i'r adeiladau. Os ydych yn arolygu tref fawr, bydd yn amlwg yn cymryd mwy o amser. Fodd bynnag, os ydych yn arolygu tref fechan o'i chymharu, dyweder, ag ardal wledig eithaf amrywiol, byddai fwy na thebyg yn golygu yr un faint o amser. Yr hyn a wnaethom yn wreiddiol yn yr ailarolwg oedd canolbwyntio ar y prif ardaloedd trefol. Cwblhawyd yr ailarolwg ar gyfer yr ardaloedd hynny. Yr ydym bellach wedi symud allan i'r ardaloedd gwledig. Canolbwyntiwyd ar y prif ardaloedd gwledig gan mai hwy oedd yr ardaloedd o dan fwyaf o bwysau—yr adeiladau yno oedd o dan y pwysau mwyaf gan ddatblygiad.

Janet Davies: O edrych ar y map ar dudalen 10, yr oedd yn ymddangos i mi fod yna gryn dipyn o gymunedau yn y rhannau mwyaf trefol na chawsant eu harolygu. A oedd hyn yn debygol o olygu bod y ffigur o 46 y cant yn gamarweiniol yn yr ystyr bod gennych fwy o waith nag y byddai'n ymddangos o wneud 46 y cant? O'r hyn a ddywedwch, efallai mai nid dyna'r sefyllfa.

Mr Avent: Y sefyllfa yw bod rhai o'r prif ardaloedd trefol wedi cael eu harolygu yn y 1970au ac maent yn cael eu hail-wneud am yr ail dro fel rhan o ailarolwg Cadw a gychwynnodd yn 1984. Er enghraifft, yr ydym yn ailarolygu ardaloedd yng Nghaerdydd ar hyn o bryd a arolygwyd yn wreiddiol yn y 1950au a'u hailarolygu yn y 1970au. Bellach, yng ngoleuni ein gwybodaeth o hanes pensaernïol, maent yn cael eu hailarchwilio fel rhan o ailarolwg Cadw. Enghraifft dda arall yw Llandudno, sydd yn cael ei gwneud ar hyn o bryd er iddi gael ei harolygu yn ôl yn y 1970au.

Janet Davies: We will move on to the part of the report that deals with targeting grants for heritage buildings in Wales. I would like to start by referring to paragraphs 3.6 and 3.8. It seems clear that grant expenditure has not been targeted at particular categories of buildings or recipients and that applications have not been ranked in order of merit. In the absence of such procedures, how do you ensure that grant support is directed towards historic buildings at the greatest risk of being lost?

Mr Cassidy: As I mentioned earlier, we are very alert to buildings at risk that come to our attention. Applications are put in for assistance towards buildings that are at risk. These are certainly given priority and were given priority at the time when we had to introduce a waiting list because of the pressure of forward commitments last year.

We have also done some work to cold-call—I think that is the term—to encourage applications for certain buildings at risk although I do accept that we have more to do in this area. So I think in a way we have generally targeted buildings at risk. What we have not targeted are other categories of buildings, apart from cathedrals, and it is one of the things which our new scheme, our new re-arrangement, is intended to do.

Janet Davies: So you are saying that you are actually awarding grants to buildings that are at the greatest risk of being lost rather than of greatest heritage merit?

Janet Davies: Symudwn ymlaen at y rhan o'r adroddiad sydd yn ymdrin â thargeddu grantiau ar gyfer adeiladau treftadaeth yng Nghymru. Hoffwn ddechrau drwy gyfeirio at baragraffau 3.6. a 3.8. Mae'n amlwg nad yw gwariant grant wedi ei dargedu at gategoriâu penodol o adeiladau neu dderbynyddion ac nad yw'r ceisiadau wedi eu gosod yn nhrefn teilyngdod. Yn absenoldeb gweithdrefnau o'r fath, sut yr ydych chi'n sicrhau y caiff cymorth grant ei gyfeirio at adeiladau hanesyddol sydd dan fwyaf o berygl o gael eu colli?

Mr Cassidy: Fel y crybwyllais yn gynharach, yr ydym yn ymwybodol iawn o adeiladau sydd mewn perygl a gaiff eu dwyn i'n sylw. Cyflwynir ceisiadau am gymorth tuag at adeiladau sydd mewn perygl. Yn sicr, rhoddir blaenoriaeth i'r rhain, a rhoddyd blaenoriaeth iddynt pan oedd yn rhaid inni gyflwyno rhestr aros oherwydd pwysau ymrwymadau a oedd eisoes wedi eu trefnu y llynedd.

Yr ydym hefyd wedi gwneud rhywfaint o waith galwadau oer—yr wyf yn credu mai dyna yw'r term—i annog ceisiadau am adeiladau penodol sydd mewn perygl er nad wyf yn derbyn bod gennym fwy i'w wneud yn y maes hwn. Felly yr wyf yn credu ein bod wedi targedu adeiladau mewn perygl yn gyffredinol mewn ffordd. Yr hyn nad ydym wedi ei dargedu yw categorïau eraill o adeiladau, ac eithrio eglwysi cadeiriol, ac mae'n un o'r pethau y bwriedir i'n cynllun newydd, ein had-drefniant newydd, ei wneud.

Janet Davies: Felly yr ydych yn dweud eich bod yn dyfarnu grantiau i adeiladau sydd yn wynebu'r perygl o'u colli fwyaf yn hytrach na'r rhai mwyaf teilwng o ran treftadaeth?

Mr Cassidy: It is a combination of both. In order to qualify for a historic buildings grant at all, buildings have to be judged outstanding by the Historic Buildings Council for Wales. So they will be of heritage merit. We also look, though, to see whether they are at risk when we have to adjust priorities as we did when we had the waiting list.

Janet Davies: I see from figure 11 on page 18 that the number of grant applications received and the number of grant offers made has declined for several years now. Would that reflect a lack of awareness of the scheme or a shortage of funds, improvement in the condition or even possibly despair by some applicants that there are not enough funds available?

Mr Cassidy: I do not think so. The unrepresentative figure in that table is 1994-95 when the number of applications was abnormally high. That may have had something to do with the beginnings of economic recovery. However, for the rest, as you say, the figures do decline but they do not decline by very much. I think that it is just coincidental that they go in a sequential order. Statistically, that is not something which one should read much into. Generally, for the last three or four years demand has been fairly stable.

Alison Halford: I am looking at paragraph 3.5 and focusing on the Historic Buildings Council for Wales, which you have already mentioned in your answers. I do not think that my question is a duplication. Could we know the criteria used by the Historic Buildings Council for Wales in processing historic building grant applications? Why do they differ from those used for listing? In other words, why are grants not restricted to listed buildings?

Mr Cassidy: Cyfuniad o'r ddau ydyw. Er mwyn bod yn gymwys ar gyfer grant adeiladau hanesyddol o gwbl, mae'n rhaid i adeiladau gael eu barnu fel rhai eithriadol gan Gyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru. Felly byddant yn deilwng o ran treftadaeth. Yr ydym hefyd yn edrych, serch hynny, i weld a oes perygl iddynt pan fydd yn rhaid inni addasu blaenoriaethau fel y gwnaethom pan oedd y rhestr aros gennym.

Janet Davies: Gwelaf o ffigur 11 ar dudalen 18 fod nifer y ceisiadau am grant a dderbyniwyd gennym a nifer y cynigion grant a wnaethpwyd wedi dirywio ers sawl blwyddyn bellach. A fyddai hynny'n adlewyrchu diffyg ymwybyddiaeth o'r cynllun neu brinder arian, gwelliant yng nghyflwr yr adeilad neu hyd yn oed ddigalondid ymhlith rhai ymgeiswyr nad oes digon o arian ar gael?

Mr Cassidy: Nid wyf yn credu hynny. Y ffigur anghynrychioliadol yn y tabl hwnnw yw 1994-95 pan oedd nifer y ceisiadau yn anarferol o uchel. Efallai fod gan hynny rhyw gysylltiad â dechrau'r adfer economaidd. Fodd bynnag, o ran y gweddill, fel y dywedasoeh, mae'r ffigurau'n gostwng ond nid ydynt yn gostwng rhyw lawer. Yr wyf yn credu mai cyd-ddigwyddiad yw'r ffaith eu bod mewn dilyniant. Yn ystadegol, ni ddylid darllen gormod i mewn i hynny. Yn gyffredinol, yn ystod y tair neu bedair blynedd diwethaf bu'r galw'n eithaf sefydlog.

Alison Halford: Yr wyf yn edrych ar baragraff 3.5 ac yn canolbwyntio ar Gyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru, a grybwyllwyd gennych eisoes yn eich atebion. Nid wyf yn credu bod fy nghwestiwn yn ailadrodd hynny. A allwch ddweud wrthym beth yw'r meini prawf a ddefnyddir gan Gyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru wrth brosesu ceisiadau am grant adeiladau hanesyddol? Pam maent yn wahanol i'r rhai a ddefnyddir ar gyfer rhestru? Mewn geiriau eraill, pam nad yw grantiau yn gyfyngedig i

Mr Cassidy: It is very unlikely that a building which was given a grant on the recommendation of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales would remain unlisted if it was not already listed. The criteria of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales are rather more taxing than the criteria for listing. For listing one needs to make judgments about architectural interest, historic interest and significance. The criteria of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales talk about outstanding qualities and, for example, strong association with historical events or an important figure. I appreciate that it really is just a fairly subtle difference in words. That is why, I think, that it is very difficult to understand the difference between these sorts of criteria or indeed the meaning of the criteria without realising the importance of consistency and comparability.

The parameters for listing are broad and they allow us to do certain things. The criteria are fairly specific in terms of time dates and things like that. However, the important thing, because it is still very difficult to get a benchmark or yardstick into this, is to ensure consistency and to build up, in a sense, a set of case law. That is really what we are doing in listing. Likewise, it is what has been done in the award of grants. Outstandingness is judged on the basis of a knowledge of a great many buildings. Therefore, to reflect a question that was put earlier, there may be no direct prioritisation between categories but there has always been a high degree of comparability in all of this. I think that is the only way that you can begin to be sure that you know what an outstanding building is.

adeiladau rhestredig?

Mr Cassidy: Mae'n annhebygol iawn y byddai adeilad y rhoddyd grant iddo yn dilyn argymhelliad Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru yn parhau heb ei restru os nad oedd wedi ei restru'n barod. Mae meini prawf Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru ychydig yn fwy llym na'r meini prawf ar gyfer rhestru. Er mwyn rhestru mae angen llunio barn ynglyn â diddordeb pensaernïol, diddordeb hanesyddol ac arwyddocâd. Mae meini prawf Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru yn ymwneud â rhinweddau eithriadol ac, er enghraifft, cysylltiad cryf â digwyddiadau hanesyddol neu ffigur pwysig. Yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi mai gwahaniaeth eithaf bach o ran geiriau yw hynny. Dyna pam, yn fy marn i, y mae'n anodd iawn deall y gwahaniaeth rhwng y mathau hyn o feini prawf neu yn wir ystyr y meini prawf heb sylweddoli pwysigrwydd cysondeb a'r gallu i gymharu.

Mae'r ffiniau ar gyfer rhestru yn eang ac maent yn ein galluogi i wneud pethau penodol. Mae'r meini prawf yn eithaf penodol o ran dyddiadau amser a phethau felly. Fodd bynnag, gan ei bod yn parhau i fod yn anodd iawn cael meincnod neu ffon fesur ar gyfer hyn, mae'n bwysig sicrhau cysondeb ac adeiladu set o gyfraith achosion mewn ffordd. Dyma'r hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud mewn gwirionedd wrth restru. Yn yr un modd, dyna a wnaethpwyd wrth ddyfarnu grantiau. Caiff nodweddion eithriadol eu barnu ar sail gwybodaeth am nifer fawr o adeiladau. Felly, wrth ystyried cwestiwn a ofynnwyd yn gynharach, efallai na fydd unrhyw flaenoriaethu uniongyrchol rhwng categorïau ond bu cyfradd uchel o'r gallu i gymharu yn hyn oll bob amser. Credaf mai dyna'r unig ffordd y gallwch ddechrau bod yn siwr eich bod yn gwybod beth yw adeilad eithriadol.

Alison Halford: Sticking with paragraph 3.5 again and looking further at the Historic Buildings Councils for Wales, what is its role? You may have partly answered this but reading through our various documents, there does seem to be duplication. What is the role of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales and how do its responsibilities fit in with those of your own organisation?

Mr Cassidy: In practice its role has tended to be limited to recommending or disallowing grants. Cadw's case officers, our architects, will produce papers for the Historic Buildings Council for Wales on grant applications. The Historic Buildings Council for Wales consists of outside architects, architectural historians and one social historian who give further judgment, an independent judgment. I suppose it could all be done in-house but I think that would make it rather incestuous. Generally, where grants are concerned, I think it is fairly common practice throughout Government to have advisory bodies which act as a check and as another source of advice. The Historic Buildings Council for Wales do, sometimes, take a different view on the merits of a building and that is valued by Cadw.

Alison Halford: How do you judge incestuousness against total duplication and paying for two lots of quango-type people? I do not wish to be offensive but I cannot think of the 'in' phrase at the moment for quangos.

Alison Halford: Gan oedi uwchben paragraff 3.5 eto ac edrych ymhellach ar Gyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru, beth yw ei rôl? Efallai eich bod wedi ateb hyn yn rhannol ond wrth ddarllen drwy ein hamrywiol ddogfennau, mae'n ymddangos bod dyblygu. Beth yw rôl Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru a sut mae ei gyfrifoldebau'n gweddu i rai eich sefydliad chi?

Mr Cassidy: Yn ymarferol mae ei rôl wedi tueddu i fod yn gyfyngedig o ran argymell neu wrthod grantiau. Bydd swyddogion achos Cadw, ein penseiri, yn cynhyrchu papurau ar gyfer Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru ar geisiadau am grant. Mae Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru yn cynnwys penseiri allanol, haneswyr pensaernïol ac un hanesydd cymdeithasol sydd yn rhoi barn bellach, barn annibynnol. Gallai'r cyfan gael ei wneud yn fewnol, debygwn i, ond yr wyf o'r farn y byddai hynny'n gwneud yr holl broses yn un eithaf mewnblyg. Yn gyffredinol, o ran grantiau, credaf ei fod yn arfer eithaf cyffredin ym mhob rhan o'r Llywodraeth bod cyrff ymgynghorol ar gael sydd yn gweithredu fel ffynhonnell wirio a ffynhonnell arall o gyngor. Weithiau mae Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru yn cymryd barn wahanol ar deilyngdod adeilad ac mae Cadw yn gwerthfawrogi hynny.

Alison Halford: Sut y barnwch fewnblygrwydd o'i gymharu â dyblygu'n gyfan gwbl a thalu am ddwy set o bobl cwango? Nid wyf am achosi tramgwydd ond ni allaf feddwl am yr ymadrodd 'poblogaidd' ar gyfer cwangos ar hyn o bryd.

Mr Cassidy: We are not a quango but we cost a lot. The Historic Buildings Council for Wales comes dirt cheap. The members are not paid. The chairman of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales I think receives remuneration of about £4,000 and the rest just get travel and subsistence. So I, personally, think that the Historic Buildings Council for Wales gives good value for money. As I mentioned, in practice its work has tended to centre on grants but it has a very broad and wide knowledge of Wales and so it also can be consulted—previously by the Secretary of State for Wales, now by the Assembly—if other issues should arise which involve Cadw in some sort of conflict. It sometimes happens with listing decisions where there is a big disagreement and there is some major concern, that the Historic Buildings Council for Wales has been consulted on those occasions and given a view—previously to the Secretary State for Wales and now to the Assembly.

Alison Halford: I have a few more questions. This has been covered to some extent in the reply you gave to Brian Gibbons but what progress are you making on establishing a building at risk register in Wales and when are you going to complete it?

Mr Cassidy: There are two aspects to this. The Historic Buildings Council for Wales has written to all local authorities to try to compile a sort of a quick and easy list of the most obvious buildings at risk. This will not be a complete register but it will guide our actions in the interim. For the rest, in Wales, Cadw has taken the view that the buildings at risk registers should be compiled by local authorities with help from us. As I said, I think that is a rather good way of involving the local authorities in problem buildings in their back yard. Not enough so far have taken up our offer of 50 per cent funding for this work. Therefore, following a recent meeting of our built heritage forum with our colleagues from local authorities we

Mr Cassidy: Nid cwango ydym ond mae ein cost yn fawr. Mae Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru yn rhad iawn. Ni chaiff yr aelodau eu talu. Yr wyf yn credu bod cadeirydd Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru yn derbyn tâl o tua £4,000 a dim ond costau teithio a chynhaliaeth a gaiff y gweddill. Felly yr wyf i, yn bersonol, o'r farn bod Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru yn rhoi gwerth da am arian. Fel y soniais, yn ymarferol mae ei waith wedi tueddu i ganolbwyntio ar grantiau ond mae ganddo wybodaeth eang iawn o Gymru ac felly gall y Cynulliad—Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru gynt—ymgyngori ag ef os cyfyd materion eraill pan fydd Cadw yn rhan o ryw fath o wrthdaro. Weithiau, pan fydd anghytundeb mawr ynghylch penderfyniadau rhestru a phan fydd cryn bryder, bydd hyn yn digwydd lle yr ymgynghorwyd â Chyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru ar yr achlysuron hynny a'u bod wedi rhoi barn—i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru gynt a bellach i'r Cynulliad.

Alison Halford: Mae gennyf ychydig mwy o gwestiynau. Mae hyn wedi cael ei drafod i ryw raddau yn yr ateb a roesoch i Brian Gibbons ond pa gynnydd yr ydych yn ei wneud wrth sefydlu cofrestr adeiladau sydd mewn perygl yng Nghymru a phryd yr ydych yn bwriadu ei chwblhau?

Mr Cassidy: Mae dwy agwedd ar hyn. Mae Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru wedi ysgrifennu at bob awdurdod lleol i geisio llunio rhyw fath o restr gyflym a hawdd o'r adeiladau amlycaf sydd mewn perygl. Ni fydd hyn yn gofrestr gyflawn ond bydd yn arwain ein gweithrediadau yn y cyfamser. O ran y gweddill, yng Nghymru, mae Cadw o'r farn y dylai awdurdodau lleol lunio cofrestr adeiladau mewn perygl gyda chymorth gennym ni. Fel y dywedais, yr wyf o'r farn bod hynny'n ffordd eithaf da o gynnwys awdurdodau lleol mewn adeiladau sydd yn achosi problemau yn eu milltir sgwâr eu hunain. Hyd yma nid oes digon wedi derbyn ein cynnig ariannu o 50 y cant ar gyfer y

will be looking again at our levels of funding to see whether its appropriate to increase them. I am very tempted to do so. When it will be completed depends rather on when the local authorities take up that offer. If not all of them do we will have to think of other measures. However, I am not really able to give you, I fear, a completion date but, just to repeat, in the interim we have not taken our eye off the major buildings at risk. We will have that list as soon as we chase responses from the local authorities.

Alison Halford: My final question. In your four years in office you are quite content with the progress that has been made by Cadw?

Mr Cassidy: I think that we have achieved quite a lot in terms of the listing work, certainly, although my predecessor takes most credit for that because it was under him that the system of contractors was set up and our targets, which we have accelerated year by year for several years, developed.

Christine Chapman: Looking at paragraph 3.5 again, it shows that the Historic Buildings Council for Wales received professional advice from your conservation architect on each grant application that was referred to them. What functions does the council undertake that Cadw could not? I realise that you have already partly answered this question but it would be useful to tease out some extra information. Is there an overlap of functions?

gwaith hwn. Felly, yn dilyn cyfarfod diweddar gyda'n cydweithwyr mewn awdurdodau lleol byddwn yn edrych eto ar y lefelau ariannu i weld a yw'n briodol eu cynyddu. Yr wyf yn cael fy nhemtio'n fawr i wneud hynny. Mae pryd y caiff ei gwblhau yn dibynnu i raddau ar pryd y bydd awdurdodau lleol yn derbyn y cynnig hwnnw. Os na fydd pob un ohonynt yn gwneud hynny bydd yn rhaid inni feddwl am gamau eraill. Fodd bynnag, ofnaf nad allaf roi dyddiad cwblhau ichi, dim ond ailadrodd nad ydym yn y cyfamser wedi tynnu ein llygaid oddi ar y prif adeiladau sydd mewn perygl. Bydd y rhestr honno gennym cyn gynted ag y byddwn yn mynd ar drywydd ymatebion gan awdurdodau lleol.

Alison Halford: Fy ngwestiwn terfynol. Yn ystod eich pedair blynedd yn y swydd a ydych yn gymharol fodlon ar y cynnydd a wnaethpwyd gan Cadw?

Mr Cassidy: Credaf ein bod wedi cyflawni eithaf tipyn o ran y gwaith rhestru, yn sicr, er mai fy rhagflaenydd sydd yn haeddu'r rhan fwyaf o'r clod am hynny gan mai yn ystod ei amser ef y sefydlwyd y system contractwyr ac y datblygwyd ein targedau, sef rhai yr ydym wedi cyflymu fesul blwyddyn ers sawl blwyddyn.

Christine Chapman: O edrych eto ar baragraff 3.5, dengys i Gyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru dderbyn cyngor proffesiynol gan eich pensaer cadwraeth ar bob cais am grant a gyfeiriwyd atynt. Pa swyddogaethau y mae'r cyngor yn ymgymryd â hwy na allai Cadw ymgymryd â hwy? Yr wyf yn sylweddoli eich bod eisoes wedi ateb y cwestiwn hwn yn rhannol ond byddai'n ddefnyddiol gwasgu ychydig o wybodaeth ychwanegol. A yw'r swyddogaethau'n gorgyffwrdd?

Mr Cassidy: Both my professional colleagues and the Historic Buildings Council for Wales make judgments about the grant applications. My colleagues advise on their merit and the Historic Buildings Council for Wales decides. In a sense, that is a duplication but it is also a check and in that sense, a check is not a duplication as it serves its own purpose. The Historic Buildings Council for Wales can also bring expertise to the fore that is not obvious among my professional colleagues. For example, in areas of social history. As I mentioned, the Historic Buildings Council for Wales has a fairly wide range of skills among its members, including those of a social historian. Again, as I said, although that is not a function of the HBC that has been exercised very widely, it does exist as another source of independent opinion to the Assembly or the Secretary of State for Wales in sensitive cases. Essentially, that is all I can say by way of answering your question.

Christine Chapman: We now move on to the financial appraisals discussed in paragraph 3.16 to 3.20. According to paragraph 3.16, only 10 out of the 215 grant offers were subject to a financial appraisal to test that applicants could not fund works from their own resources. In two of these cases, you decided to limit the amount of grant aid offered. Why have you not extended these appraisals to more grant applications?

Mr Cassidy: Mae fy nghydweithwyr proffesiynol a Chyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru yn llunio barn ynghylch y ceisiadau am grant. Mae fy nghydweithwyr yn rhoi cyngor ar eu teilyngdod a Chyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru sydd yn penderfynu. Ar un ystyr, mae hyn yn ddyblygiad ond mae hefyd yn wiriad ac yn hynny o beth, nid yw gwriad yn ddyblygiad gan fod iddo bwrpas ynddo'i hun. Gall Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru hefyd gyflwyno arbenigedd nad yw'n amlwg ymysg fy nghydweithwyr proffesiynol. Er enghraifft, mewn meysydd o hanes cymdeithasol. Fel y crybwyllais, mae gan Gyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru ystod eithaf eang o sgiliau ymhlith ei aelodau, gan gynnwys sgiliau hanesyddol cymdeithasol. Unwaith eto, fel y dywedais, er nad yw'n un o swyddogaethau'r Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol sydd wedi ei harfer yn eang, mae'n bodoli fel ffynhonnell arall o farn annibynnol i'r Cynulliad neu Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru mewn achosion sensitif. Yn ei hanfod, dyna'r cyfan y gallaf ei ddweud ynghylch ateb eich cwestiwn.

Christine Chapman: Yr ydym yn awr yn symud ymlaen i'r gwerthusiadau ariannol a drafodwyd ym mharagraff 3.16 i 3.20. Yn unol â pharagraff 3.16, dim ond 10 o'r 215 o gynigion grant oedd yn destun gwerthusiad ariannol i brofi na allai'r ymgeiswyr ariannu'r gwaith o'u hadnoddau eu hunain. Mewn dau o'r achosion hyn, penderfynasoch gyfyngu ar swm y cymorth grant a gynigiwyd. Pam na wnaethoch ymestyn y gwerthusiadau hyn i fwy o geisiadau am grant?

Mr Cassidy: As a matter of fact we have. We have lowered the threshold. Financial appraisals are carried out, I think, in three sorts of cases: where the grant offer is likely to be more than £100,000, on commercial properties and properties that are outside the guidelines. We think that if we bring in a new set of sub-schemes as part of our targeting exercise with the need for greater needs assessment, then we probably will need to extend financial appraisals. Therefore, for a trial period, provisionally, we are looking at all applications over £60,000. However, generally, we do have to strike a balance between what is practical and what would involve a fairly high administrative overhead for Cadw and our other colleagues in the Welsh Office who do these appraisals for us. We always ask applicants for a written statement, which becomes part of the contract, that they are unable to fund all of the works from their own resources and we seek information about the contribution they can make. That, of course, is a process that does involve a question of trust. However, I was interested to see that when the National Audit Office Wales took a sample of seven cases that were subject to financial appraisal—and these, obviously, were cases of an exceptional nature—in six of them it had been judged that support was necessary and for one, it was an open question. The general message from that, I think, is that in dealing with a general run of cases our assumptions are fairly accurate.

Christine Chapman: Moving on to paragraph 3.17, why do you not use financial appraisals to advise on the appropriate rate of grant support?

Mr Cassidy: A dweud y gwir, yr ydym wedi gwneud hynny. Yr ydym wedi gostwng y trothwy. Cynhelir gwerthusiadau ariannol, fe gredaf mewn tri math o achos: pan fydd y cynnig grant yn debygol o fod yn fwy na £100,000, ar eiddo masnachol ac eiddo sydd y tu allan i'r canllawiau. Yr ydym o'r farn y bydd angen inni ymestyn y gwerthusiadau ariannol fwy na thebyg os byddwn yn cyflwyno set newydd o is-gynlluniau fel rhan o'n hymarfer targedu gyda'r angen am fwy o asesu anghenion. Felly, dros gyfnod prawf, dros dro, yr ydym yn edrych ar bob cais dros £60,000. Fodd bynnag, yn gyffredinol, mae'n rhaid inni gael cydbwysedd rhwng yr hyn sydd yn ymarferol a'r hyn a fyddai'n golygu cost weinyddol weddol uchel i Cadw a'n cydweithwyr eraill yn y Swyddfa Gymreig sydd yn cynnal y gwerthusiadau hyn ar ein rhan. Yr ydym bob amser yn gofyn i ymgeiswyr am ddatganiad ysgrifenedig, sydd yn dod yn rhan o'r contract, na allant ariannu'r holl waith o'u hadnoddau eu hunain ac yr ydym yn gofyn am wybodaeth am y cyfraniad y gallant ei wneud. Mae honno, wrth gwrs, yn broses sydd yn cynnwys elfen o ymddiriedaeth. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd yn ddiddorol gweld pan gymerodd Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol Cymru sampl o saith achos a oedd yn destun gwerthusiad ariannol—ac yr oedd y rhain, yn amlwg, yn achosion o natur eithriadol—mewn chwech ohonynt barnwyd bod cymorth yn angenrheidiol ac yn achos un, yr oedd hyn yn amheus. Y neges gyffredinol o hyn, yn fy marn i yw, wrth ymdrin â'r llif cyffredinol o achosion bod yr hyn a dybiwyd gennym yn eithaf cywir.

Christine Chapman: Gan symud ymlaen i baragraff 3.17, pam nad ydych yn defnyddio gwerthusiadau ariannol i roi cyngor ar y gyfradd briodol o gymorth grant?

Mr Cassidy: We have now changed our procedures and have also, as well as looking at the level of financial appraisal, asked our colleagues in finance to provide this information. However, we have done that to provide an indicator because I do not think that it ought to dictate the result. That is because it is very difficult to judge additionality and what is the advantage in a case like this. If you deal with inward investment, as I did when I was involved in trade and industry, on the basis of financial information it is not actually that difficult to calculate the level of assistance that will trigger an investment, because you can see assumptions about profits and you have figures about costs. It really is an economic equation; Adam Smith says that is what will happen. However, in the case of this sort of project, we deal with investments for which there need be no real incentive because in a number of cases, although certainly not all, we find, especially when we deal with the idea of grant claw-back, that the investment that went into that historic repair does not repay itself. It is not recovered in the property. It is expensive, but it is not recovered in the property.

Likewise, my colleagues are often rather anxious to talk to applicants about projects and will be looking for a project that is perhaps a little bit additional to what they had in mind. They are interested in making a property habitable, we are interested in conserving it for the heritage and in a very authentic level of repair. Therefore, in a way, we are buying an additional element in a project. For example, if an applicant is interested in modernising a house, they may have no interest at all in the sort of things that we would like to fund. For that reason, there is a disharmony between the necessary and valuable information that we will get from the financial appraisers and the sort of judgment we eventually have to make on the level of assistance that is required.

Mr Cassidy: Yr ydym bellach wedi newid ein gweithdrefnau a hefyd, yn ogystal ag edrych ar lefel y gwerthusiad ariannol, wedi gofyn i'n cydweithwyr yn yr adran gyllid ddarparu'r wybodaeth hon. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi gwneud hynny i ddarparu dangosydd gan nad wyf yn credu y dylai lywio'r canlyniad. Mae hynny oherwydd ei bod yn anodd iawn barnu ychwanegedd a beth yw'r fantais mewn achos fel hwn. Os ydych yn delio â mewnfuddsoddiad, fel y gwneuthum i pan oeddwn yn ymwneud â diwydiant a masnach, ar sail gwybodaeth ariannol nid yw mewn gwirionedd mor anodd â hynny i gyfrifo'r lefel o gymorth a fydd yn symbylu buddsoddiad, gan y gallwch weld tybiaethau ynghylch elw ac mae gennych ffigurau am gostau. Mae'n hafaliad economaidd mewn gwirionedd; dywed Adam Smith mai dyna fydd yn digwydd. Fodd bynnag, yn achos y math hwn o brosiect, yr ydym yn delio â buddsoddiadau nad oes angen cymhelliant gwirioneddol ar eu cyfer oherwydd mewn nifer o achosion, ond yn sicr nid pob un, yr ydym yn canfod, yn arbennig wrth ddelio â'r syniad o adfachu grant, nad yw'r buddsoddiad a wnaethpwyd yn yr atgyweiriad hanesyddol hwnnw yn ad-dalu ei hun. Ni chaiff ei adennill yn yr eiddo. Mae'n gostus, ond ni chaiff ei adennill yn yr eiddo.

Felly hefyd, mae fy nghydweithwyr yn aml yn eithaf awyddus i siarad ag ymgeiswyr ynglyn â phrosiectau a byddant yn edrych am brosiect sydd efallai ychydig yn ychwanegol i'r hyn yr oedd ganddynt mewn golwg. Mae ganddynt ddiddordeb mewn gwneud eiddo yn lle y gellir byw ynddo, mae gennym ddiddordeb i'w gadw ar gyfer y dreftadaeth ac mewn cyflwr sydd yn debyg iawn i'r gwreiddiol. Felly, mewn ffordd, yr ydym yn prynu elfen ychwanegol mewn prosiect. Er enghraifft, os oes gan ymgeisydd ddiddordeb mewn moderneiddio ty, efallai na fyddai ganddynt ddiddordeb o gwbl yn y math o bethau y byddem yn hoffi eu hariannu. Am y rheswm hwnnw, ceir anghytgord rhwng y wybodaeth hanfodol a gwerthfawr y byddwn yn ei chael gan y gwerthuswyr ariannol a'r math o benderfyniad y mae'n rhaid inni ei

wneud yn y pen draw ar lefel y cymorth sydd ei hangen.

Christine Chapman: On access and information about the grant availability, are you happy with the information that you are able to present to many people in Wales? Do you feel that more could be done? For example, I am thinking about getting information to town and community councils so that lower tiers of government or community groups know what you do and what you can fund.

Mr Cassidy: In 1996-97, we took a good look at available information on our statutory duties, and what was available from Cadw. I think Cadw has always had a good reputation on the publication of its guidebooks for monuments. However, we thought it was time to deploy some of that expertise in other areas and so we published information on listing, on listed building consents, on scheduling, on availability of grants and such things. I am pretty sure that we circulated that information to local community councils as well as major local authorities and other heritage organisations. I am not absolutely sure, but I think we did the same with our recent publication of a compendium of properties on which access rights are extant for the last ten years. That information will also be placed on our internet site, which should be operated by now, it was due to come into effect today or, at the latest, tomorrow. So we are doing what we can to get that information across and I think that the last initiative, to get it onto the internet, is probably key to presenting that information.

Christine Chapman: O ran mynediad a gwybodaeth am argaeledd y grant, a ydych yn fodlon ar y wybodaeth y gallwch ei chyflwyno i lawer o bobl yng Nghymru? A ydych yn teimlo y gellid gwneud rhagor? Er enghraifft, yr wyf yn ystyried anfon gwybodaeth i gynghorau tref a chymuned fel y gall haenau is y llywodraeth neu grwpiau cymunedol wybod beth yr ydych yn ei wneud a beth y gallwch ei ariannu.

Mr Cassidy: Yn 1996-97, ystyriasom yn fanwl y wybodaeth a oedd ar gael ar ein dyletswyddau statudol, a beth oedd ar gael gan Cadw. Yr wyf o'r farn bod Cadw wedi cael enw da erioed o ran cyhoeddi ei dywyslyfrau ar gyfer henebion. Fodd bynnag, yr oeddem yn credu ei bod yn bryd defnyddio peth o'r arbenigedd hwnnw mewn meysydd eraill ac felly cyhoeddasom wybodaeth ar restru, caniatadau adeiladau rhestredig, cofrestru, argaeledd grantiau a phethau tebyg. Yr wyf yn eithaf sicr ein bod wedi anfon y wybodaeth honno i gynghorau cymuned lleol yn ogystal â phrif awdurdodau lleol a sefydliadau treftadaeth eraill. Nid wyf yn hollol sicr, ond credaf inni wneud yr un peth yn achos ein cyhoeddiad diweddar o gompendiwm eiddo y mae hawliau mynediad iddynt yn bodoli ers y deng mlynedd diwethaf. Bydd y wybodaeth honno hefyd yn cael ei rhoi ar ein safle rhyngrwyd, a ddylai fod yn weithredol erbyn hyn, yr oedd ar fin dod yn weithredol heddiw neu, fan bellaf, yfory. Felly yr ydym yr hyn a allwn i gyfleu'r wybodaeth honno ac yr wyf o'r farn mai'r fenter olaf, i'w throsglwyddo i'r rhyngrwyd, yw'r allwedd i gyflwyno'r wybodaeth honno yn fwy na thebyg.

Geraint Davies: Could you explain how transparent is the decision-making process with regard to applications for grants? Are successful applicants told how the grant was calculated and why they qualified and, more importantly, are unsuccessful applicants told why they did not meet the criteria?

Mr Cassidy: Letters are sent to all applicants, not just to the successful ones. I think it probably depends very much on the case in question. As far as transparency of the award is concerned, there is quite a lot of discussion about the level of award but generally we are dealing with fixed rates and so that is utterly transparent. If there is any deviation from that fixed rate, there will be a great deal of contact between us and the applicant because that, by nature of the deviation, will be subject to financial appraisal.

Mr Cassidy: I am really not sure about that, I am sorry. Do any of my colleagues know? What feedback do we give to applicants who are not successful?

Mr Hogg: We do try to give an explanation which is tailored to the individual case but I would not say that we have any formal way of telling people why we did not think the building outstanding because it is not normally something that they particularly want to hear. I mean, they obviously want a grant, but they do not want to be told not only that they are not getting a grant but that their building is not good enough.

Geraint Davies: I think an explanation would be helpful. Perhaps other people would have a different view. Were they to ask, would you give that view and substantiate it with some technical expertise?

Geraint Davies: A allwch esbonio pa mor dryloyw yw'r broses gwneud penderfyniadau o ran ceisiadau am grantiau? A ddywedir wrth yr ymgeiswyr llwyddiannus sut y cyfrifwyd y grant a pham eu bod yn gymwys ac, yn bwysicach, a ddywedir wrth ymgeiswyr aflwyddiannus pam na wnaethant gwrdd â'r meini prawf?

Mr Cassidy: Anfonir llythyrau at yr holl ymgeiswyr, nid y rhai llwyddiannus yn unig. Credaf ei fod yn dibynnu'n fawr ar yr achos dan sylw. O ran tryloywedd y dyfarniad, mae eithaf tipyn o drafodaeth am lefel y dyfarniad ond yn gyffredinol yr ydym yn delio â chyfraddau sefydlog ac mae hynny'n hollol dryloyw. Os bydd unrhyw wyro o'r gyfradd sefydlog honno, bydd llawer o gyfathrebu rhyngom a'r ymgeisydd oherwydd, oblegid natur y gwyrriad, bydd hynny'n destun gwerthusiad ariannol.

Mr Cassidy: Nid wyf yn siwr iawn am hynny, mae'n ddrwg gennyf. A oes unrhyw un o'm cydweithwyr yn gwybod? Pa adborth a roddwn i ymgeiswyr aflwyddiannus?

Mr Hogg: Yr ydym yn ceisio rhoi esboniad sydd wedi'i deilwra i'r achos unigol ond ni fyddwn yn dweud bod gennym unrhyw ffordd ffurfiol o ddweud wrth bobl pam nad oeddem yn credu bod yr adeilad yn un eithriadol gan nad yw fel arfer yn rhywbeth y maent am ei glywed yn arbennig. Hynny yw, yn amlwg maent am gael grant, ond nid ydynt am glywed nid yn unig nad ydynt yn cael grant ond nad yw eu hadeilad yn ddigon da.

Geraint Davies: Credaf y byddai esboniad yn ddefnyddiol. Efallai y byddai gan bobl eraill farn wahanol. Petaent yn gofyn, a fydddech yn rhoi'r farn honno ac yn ei hategu gydag arbenigedd technegol?

Mr Cassidy: I think you have raised a very good point. It is not something that we had previously thought of, or thought of in a systematic way, whereas my colleague says that on occasions it is the sort of thing that we will do. We will consider whether we ought to do that.

Mr Hogg: Can I just say, though, that when the Cadw architect visits the building, that technical advice is freely given. In other words, in encouraging a scheme—whether it is going to be a successful scheme or not—the architect, having visited the property, always does try to give advice on the best way forward for the applicant.

Mr Richards: If I could just put a gloss on that from the broader perspective of the grant schemes, even where we do not have formal feedback mechanisms, we would always consider it responsible to give informal feedback if somebody came in to us and said ‘I was unsuccessful, I did not have a grant. Why not?’ Then, certainly, we would see it as our responsibility to try to explain to them the process we went through and why we reached the conclusion we did. So that, even if they are disappointed that they did not get the grant, they know that we actually looked at it very carefully and thoroughly and that there was a process behind it. It is part of our job to make sure that people are satisfied by that.

Janet Davies: We will now take a coffee break for 15 minutes. I hope that it is not discourteous but I point out to Committee Members that it would be unwise to have fraternisation or sisterly contact with the witnesses while we are in the middle of an evidence session.

[*A coffee break was held for 15 minutes .*]

Mr Cassidy: Credaf eich bod wedi codi pwynt da iawn. Nid yw’n rhywbeth yr ydym wedi ei ystyried o’r blaen, na’i ystyried mewn ffordd systemataidd, er bod fy nghydweithiwr yn dweud mai hwn yw’r math o beth y byddwn yn ei wneud ar brydiau. Byddwn yn ystyried a ddylem wneud hynny.

Mr Hogg: A allaf ddweud, serch hynny, pan fydd pensaer Cadw yn ymweld â’r adeilad, bod parodrwydd i roi cyngor technegol. Mewn geiriau eraill, wrth annog cynllun—pa un a fydd yn gynllun llwyddiannus ai peidio—mae’r pensaer, wedi iddo ymweld â’r eiddo, yn ceisio rhoi cyngor i’r ymgeisydd bob tro ynghylch y ffordd orau ymlaen.

Mr Richards: Hoffwn ymhelaethu dipyn ar hynny o safbwynt ehangach y cynlluniau grant, hyd yn oed pan na fydd gennym fecanweithiau adborth ffurfiol, byddem bob amser yn ystyried mai’r peth cyfrifol i’w wneud fyddai rhoi adborth anffurfiol petai rhywun yn dod i mewn atom a dweud ‘Yr oeddwn yn aflwyddiannus, ni chefais grant. Pam?’ Yna, yn sicr, buasem yn ei weld fel ein cyfrifoldeb i geisio esbonio iddo y broses yr aethom drwyddi a pham y daethom i’r casgliadau hynny. Felly, hyd yn oed os ydynt yn siomedig na chawsant y grant, maent yn gwybod ein bod mewn gwirionedd wedi edrych arno’n ofalus ac yn drylwyr iawn a bod proses y tu ôl i hynny. Mae’n rhan o’n gwaith i sicrhau bod pobl yn cael eu bodloni gan hynny.

Janet Davies: Byddwn yn awr yn cymryd egwyl goffi am 15 munud. Gobeithiaf nad yw hyn yn anghwrtais ond hoffwn dynnu sylw Aelodau’r Pwyllgor y byddai’n annoeth cymdeithasu’n gyfeillgar â’r tystion a ninnau ar ganol sesiwn dystiolaeth.

[*Cafwyd egwyl goffi am 15 munud.*]

Janet Davies: I welcome everybody back. I hope you feel more relaxed after having a coffee break. The next item is concerned with Chirk Castle and the support given to the National Trust to run it. I refer to paragraphs 3.9 to 3.11, which set out the background to the agreement, that is, ‘to fund in perpetuity the annual maintenance deficit incurred by the National Trust’ at Chirk Castle. Mr Cassidy, how do you justify this arrangement, particularly in terms of good value for money for the taxpayer?

Mr Cassidy: The question really is whether at present the Government would enter into any such agreement. I think that this agreement is the only one that could have been signed at the time, after Chirk Castle had been bought for the nation and a condition of the purchase, imposed by the Treasury, was that it should be transferred to the National Trust. Having entered that sort of commitment, having made that sort of commitment at that time, I think that probably did prejudice future options for negotiation. So, now, I think the question would be would we enter into such an agreement. Would we take on a property and hand it over to a third party with an agreement which is open-ended—in the sense that it is not limited in time—but not actually open-ended in terms of the cost involved in it? We would obviously not take the decision ourselves; it is something on which we would make recommendations to the Assembly. I do not foresee circumstances in which Cadw would actually make a positive recommendation under those circumstances.

Janet Davies: You are therefore suggesting that you would not be seeking any changes to the existing agreement?

Mr Cassidy: I am sorry, no.

Janet Davies: I misunderstood you, obviously.

Janet Davies: Hoffwn groesawu pawb yn ôl. Gobeithiaf eich bod wedi ymlacio ychydig ar ôl cael egwyl goffi. Mae'r eitem nesaf yn ymwneud â Chastell y Waun a'r cymorth a roddwyd i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol i'w redeg. Cyfeiriaf at baragraffau 3.9 a 3.11, sydd yn gosod y cefndir i'r cytundeb, sef, 'ariannu'r diffyg cynhaliaeth flynyddol a achoswyd gan yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol am byth' yng Nghastell y Waun. Mr Cassidy, sut yr ydych yn cyfiawnhau'r trefniant hwn, yn arbennig yn nhermau gwerth da am arian i'r trethdalwr?

Mr Cassidy: Y cwestiwn mewn gwirionedd yw a fyddai'r Llywodraeth ar hyn o bryd yn ymrwymo i gytundeb o'r fath. Yr wyf yn credu mai'r cytundeb hwn yw'r unig un y gellid bod wedi ei lofnodi ar y pryd, ar ôl i Gastell y Waun gael ei brynu i'r genedl ac un o'r amodau prynu, a osodwyd gan y Trysorlys, oedd y dylai gael ei drosglwyddo i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol. Wedi cytuno ag ymrwymiad o'r fath bryd hynny, wedi gwneud ymrwymiad bryd hynny, yr wyf yn credu bod hynny o bosibl wedi amharu ar opsiynau cyd-drafod at y dyfodol. Felly, nawr, credaf mai'r cwestiwn fyddai a fyddem yn ymrwymo i gytundeb o'r fath. A fyddem yn ymgymryd ag eiddo ac yna'n ei drosglwyddo i drydydd parti gyda chytundeb pen-agored—yn yr ystyr nad yw'n gyfyngedig o ran amser—ond nid yn ben-agored yn nhermau'r gost sydd yn gysylltiedig ag ef? Yn amlwg, ni fyddem yn gwneud yn penderfyniad hwnnw ar ein pennau ein hunain; mae'n rhywbeth y byddem yn cyflwyno argymhellion arno i'r Cynulliad. Nid wyf yn rhagweld amgylchiadau lle byddai Cadw yn gwneud argymhelliad cadarnhaol o dan yr amgylchiadau hynny.

Janet Davies: A ydych felly'n awgrymu na fyddech yn ceisio gwneud unrhyw newidiadau i'r cytundeb presennol?

Mr Cassidy: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, nac ydw.

Janet Davies: Yr wyf wedi eich camddeall yn amlwg.

Mr Cassidy: My fault. We need to sit down with the National Trust and discuss funding arrangements for next year and future years. As part of that, one of the propositions we shall need to consider is whether we invite the Trust to think about changing the terms of the agreement. However, that has to be done by negotiation because the agreement is legally binding. Would you like me to explain briefly the main features of the agreement?

Janet Davies: Yes. I think it would be a good idea.

Mr Cassidy: I will refer to these notes because it is quite complex. When the Government acquired Chirk Castle and handed it over to the National Trust in 1981, two agreements were signed, in effect. One was to fund a capital works programme for 15 years at 100 per cent and £2.9 million was spent on that. The other was to fund an ongoing operational maintenance deficit because there was no expectation that maintaining and presenting the property would cover its own costs, which I think is reasonable. No National Trust property of which I am aware does so and I know that monuments do not. The cost of presenting them to the public is large.

That is calculated by setting identified elements of income against identified elements of expenditure. On the income side, there are admission fees, rents, produce from the land and other sorts of receipts. On the expenditure side, there are wages, routine repairs, costs of services and facilities, advertising and publicity—everything that is predictable—but also a management fee of 20 per cent, which the National Trust includes on the expenditure side and which goes to fund the National Trust centrally. That is a levy that it makes on all its properties. I think that on a lot of properties it

Mr Cassidy: Y fi sydd ar fai. Mae angen inni eistedd i lawr gyda'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol a thrafod trefniadau ariannu ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf a'r blynyddoedd sydd i ddod. Fel rhan o hynny, un o'r cynigion y bydd angen inni ei ystyried yw a fyddwn yn gwahodd yr Ymddiriedolaeth i feddwl am newid termau'r cytundeb. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhaid i hynny gael ei wneud drwy gyd-drafod oherwydd bod y cytundeb yn gyfreithiol rwymol. A hoffech imi egluro'n fyr brif nodweddion y cytundeb?

Janet Davies: Hoffwn. Credaf y byddai hynny'n syniad da.

Mr Cassidy: Byddaf yn cyfeirio at y nodiadau hyn gan ei bod yn eithaf cymhleth. Pan gaffaelodd y Llywodraeth Gastell y Waun a'i drosglwyddo i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol yn 1981, llofnodwyd dau gytundeb, mewn gwirionedd. Yr oedd un yn ymwneud ag ariannu rhaglen gwaith cyfalaf am 15 mlynedd ar 100 y cant a gwariwyd £2.9 miliwn ar hynny. Yr oedd y llall yn ymwneud ag ariannu diffyg cynhaliaeth weithredol parhaus gan nad oedd unrhyw ddisgwyl y byddai cynnal a chadw a chyflwyno'r eiddo yn talu am ei gostau ei hun, sy'n rhesymol yn fy marn i. Nid oes unrhyw eiddo sydd yn perthyn i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol yr wyf yn ymwybodol ohono yn gwneud hynny ac fe wn nad yw henebion yn gwneud hynny. Mae'r gost o'u cyflwyno i'r cyhoedd yn fawr.

Cyfrifir hynny drwy osod elfennau penodol o incwm yn erbyn elfennau penodol o wariant. O ran incwm, ceir ffioedd mynediad, rhenti, cynnyrch o'r tir a mathau eraill o dderbynebion. O ran gwariant, ceir cyflogau, atgyweiriadau arferol, costau gwasanaethau a chyfleusterau, hysbysebu a chyhoeddusrwydd—popeth y gellir ei ragweld—ond hefyd ffi reoli o 20 y cant y mae'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol yn ei chynnwys yn y gwariant ac sydd yn mynd tuag at ariannu'r Ymddiriedolaeth yn ganolog. Mae hyn yn ardoll y mae'n ei chodi ar bob eiddo

is 27 per cent. At Chirk Castle, it is 20 per cent.

The Government undertook to fund the difference, essentially. To change that agreement in any way would require the agreement of the National Trust. It is one of the things that we need to think about when we talk to the Trust about future funding.

Janet Davies: What you are actually saying is that the Assembly—the public taxpayer—is actually giving a contribution to the National Trust itself through Chirk Castle?

Mr Cassidy: Yes—to the National Trust centrally, as all National Trust properties do. This was part of the agreement that was signed back in 1981. I believe that reflects the sort of services which the National Trust make centrally to Chirk Castle, for example, through national advertising and support facilities.

Janet Davies: The funding ceiling of £250,000 expires at the end of March, presumably. Is it possible for you to give any indication of what that might be replaced by?

Mr Cassidy: It is rather difficult because although the National Trust has indicated that it would like additional money for next year, it has not actually given us any firm proposals yet. Earlier, we discussed with the Trust funding arrangements for this year but decided that we would simply roll forward the £250,000 so that the Assembly could take a view on all this. We have not actually discussed with the Trust in detail what it thinks it needs for next year. The National Trust may have proposals which would cost money, and if money were available, they might be desirable things to do. However, I am confident that the Assembly would not be reneging on its legal commitment if the current

sydd ganddi. Yr wyf yn credu mai 27 y cant yw hyn ar lawer o'r eiddo. Yng Nghastell y Waun, 20 y cant ydyw.

Yn ei hanfod, ymgwymerodd y Llywodraeth ag ariannu'r gwahaniaeth. Byddai newid y cytundeb hwnnw mewn unrhyw ffordd yn gofyn am gytundeb yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol. Y mae'n un o'r pethau y mae angen inni feddwl amdano pan fyddwn yn sôn am ariannu'r Ymddiriedolaeth yn y dyfodol.

Janet Davies: Yr hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud mewn gwirionedd yw bod y Cynulliad—y trethdalwyr—yn rhoi cyfraniad i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol ei hun drwy Gastell y Waun?

Mr Cassidy: Ie—i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol yn ganolog, fel y gwna pob eiddo i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol. Yr oedd hyn yn rhan o'r cytundeb a lofnodwyd yn ôl yn 1981. Credaf ei fod yn adlewyrchu'r math o wasanaethau y mae'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol yn eu darparu'n ganolog i Gastell y Waun, er enghraifft, drwy hysbysebu'n genedlaethol a chyfleusterau cymorth.

Janet Davies: Daw terfyn yr arian o £250,000 i ben ddiwedd fis Mawrth, gellid tybio. A yw'n bosibl ichi roi unrhyw awgrym o'r hyn a allai ddod yn ei le?

Mr Cassidy: Mae'n eithaf anodd oherwydd er i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol nodi y byddai'n hoffi cael arian ychwanegol y flwyddyn nesaf, nid yw wedi rhoi unrhyw gynnig pendant inni hyd yma. Yn gynharach, trafodasom y trefniadau ariannu ar gyfer eleni gyda'r Ymddiriedolaeth ond penderfynwyd y byddem yn cario'r £250,000 yn ei flaen fel y gallai'r Cynulliad lunio barn ynghylch hyn oll. Nid ydym wedi trafod yn fanwl gyda'r Ymddiriedolaeth yr hyn y cred y bydd ei angen ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf. Efallai y bydd gan yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol gynigion a fyddai'n costio arian, a phe bai arian ar gael, efallai y byddai'n ddymunol gwneud y pethau hynny. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn hyderus na

package were rolled forward again. I think everybody will need to take into account the fact that Cadw's own budget has been at a standstill for the past four or five years.

Alun Cairns: Why, when you were funding capital works costing £3 million, did the cost of the maintenance deficit escalate so rapidly from £49,000 in 1981-82 to £280,000 in 1994-95—a three-fold increase in real terms?

Mr Cassidy: That rise occurred because—although I would not say that the castle was starting from a standing start as there was a skeleton National Trust staff there from the very moment it was transferred to the National Trust—it was being geared up in order to receive visitors and what that meant was an increase in the number of staff. In the mid-80s, I think there were eight members of staff. It rose to 13 including, for example, staff such as an Education Officer who was employed as soon as Chirk Castle reached the standard where it could be presented properly and schools could be welcomed to it. Likewise, facilities had to be installed such as lavatories, obviously; access for the disabled and other things like that; also security systems; alarm systems and fire systems. So the cost of gearing Chirk Castle up to receive the public was the factor which pushed the deficit up past inflation. Wages are the key to that, I think, because they rose just over six-fold—not because the National Trust was paying itself more, but because they were taking on additional staff to deal with an additional number of visitors.

Alun Cairns: I am sure that everyone would welcome the fact that the castle was being made available to the public. Why then, were the credits for National Trust members not offset against this maintenance deficit?

fyddai'r Cynulliad yn torri ei ymrwymiad cyfreithiol pe bai'r pecyn cyfredol yn cael ei gario ymlaen eto. Yr wyf yn credu y bydd yn rhaid i bawb ystyried y ffaith bod cyllideb Cadw ei hun wedi aros yn ei hunfan yn ystod y pedair neu bum mlynedd diwethaf.

Alun Cairns: Pam felly, pan oeddech yn ariannu gwaith cyfalaf yn costio £3 miliwn, y gwnaeth cost y diffyg cynhaliath gynyddu mor gyflym o £49,000 yn 1981-82 i £280,000 yn 1994-95—cynnydd triphlyg mewn termau gwirioneddol?

Mr Cassidy: Digwyddodd y cynnydd hwnnw oherwydd—er na ddywedwn fod y castell yn dechrau o'r dechrau gan fod rhywfaint o staff yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol yno o'r foment y cafodd ei drosglwyddo i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol—ei fod yn cael ei baratoi er mwyn derbyn ymwelwyr ac yr oedd hynny'n golygu cynnydd yn nifer y staff. Yng nghanol yr 80au, credaf fod yno wyth aelod o staff. Cynyddodd i 13 yn cynnwys, er enghraifft, staff megis Swyddog Addysg a gyflogwyd cyn gynted ag y cyrhaeddodd Castell y Waun y safon lle gellid ei gyflwyno'n gywir ac y gellid croesawu ysgolion iddo. Yn yr un modd, yr oedd yn rhaid gosod cyfleusterau megis toiledau, yn amlwg; mynediad i'r anabl a phethau cyffelyb eraill; hefyd systemau diogelwch; systemau larwm a systemau tân. Felly cost paratoi Castell y Waun ar gyfer derbyn y cyhoedd oedd y ffactor a oedd yn gwthio'r diffyg yn uwch na chwyddiant. Cyflogau yw'r allwedd i hynny, fe gredaf, gan iddynt godi ychydig yn fwy na chwephlyg—nid oherwydd bod yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol yn talu mwy iddo'i hun, ond oherwydd eu bod yn cyflogi staff ychwanegol i ddelio â'r nifer ychwanegol o ymwelwyr.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn siwr y byddai pawb yn croesawu'r ffaith bod y castell ar gael i'r cyhoedd. Pam felly na chafodd y credydau ar gyfer aelodau'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol eu gosod yn erbyn y diffyg cynhaliath hwn?

Mr Cassidy: They could have been, under the maintenance deficit. It is not absolutely clear, but I think that legally they ought to count against admissions. However, in 1995, when we reviewed the arrangements, we agreed at that time that the Trust should retain the member visitor credits in order to build up a reserve. That reserve would allow it to pay for future capital works, although the assumption always was that there would be a contribution from historic buildings grants.

Alun Cairns: In 1998, accumulated revenue for Chirk Castle was up to £1.25 million or thereabouts, including an operating surplus of £856,000. What impact does this have on the maintenance tests and the capital grants that we have and that we can expect in the future?

Mr Cassidy: I think that it is probably worth drawing comparisons with similar properties in England, because there are six of those. In those arrangements, too, English Heritage has undertaken to fund properties which the Government once owned and then transferred to the National Trust. The sort of deficit that these properties incur, if multiplied by six, is very similar to that of Chirk Castle and the properties are quite similar in other ways as well. For example, the number of visitors, multiplied by six, is about the same. In England, they do count the member visitor credits as part of the income, which reduces the deficit and, as a result, the annual sum paid to the National Trust will be less. However, what that has meant is that these properties have been unable to build up reserves and so English Heritage has given an undertaking to fund any future capital works at 100 per cent. That is a very big commitment and one which we wanted to avoid in Wales.

Mr Cassidy: Gallai hynny fod wedi cael ei wneud, o dan y diffyg cynhaliaeth. Nid yw'n hollol glir, ond credaf y dylent, yn gyfreithiol gyfrif, yn erbyn tâl mynediad. Fodd bynnag, yn 1995, pan adolygwyd y trefniadau, cytunwyd ar y pryd y dylai'r Ymddiriedolaeth gadw credydau ymwelwyr yr aelodau er mwyn adeiladu cronfa wrth gefn. Byddai'r gronfa honno yn ei galluogi i dalu am waith cyfalaf yn y dyfodol, er mai'r dybiaeth bob amser oedd y byddai cyfraniad gan grantiau adeiladau hanesyddol.

Alun Cairns: Yn 1998, yr oedd y refeniw cronodig ar gyfer Castell y Waun wedi cyrraedd hyd at £1.25 miliwn neu yn agos i hynny, gan gynnwys gwarged gweithredu o £856,000. Pa effaith gaiff hyn ar y profion cynhaliaeth a'r grantiau cyfalaf sydd gennym ac y gallwn eu disgwyl yn y dyfodol?

Mr Cassidy: Yr wyf o'r farn ei bod yn werth llunio cymariaethau gydag eiddo tebyg yn Lloegr, gan fod chwech o'r rheini. O dan y trefniadau hynny, hefyd, mae English Heritage wedi ymrwymo i ariannu eiddo yr arferai'r Llywodraeth fod yn berchen arnynt unwaith ac a drosglwyddwyd wedyn i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol. Mae'r math o ddiffyg y mae'r mathau hyn o eiddo yn ei gronni, o'u lluosî â chwech, yn debyg iawn i un Castell y Waun ac mae'r eiddo yn debyg iawn mewn ffyrdd eraill hefyd. Er enghraifft, mae nifer yr ymwelwyr, wedi ei luosi â chwech, tua'r un faint. Yn Lloegr, maent yn cyfrif credydau'r ymwelwyr sydd yn aelodau fel rhan o'r incwm, sydd yn lleihau'r diffyg ac, o ganlyniad, bydd y swm blynyddol a delir i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol yn llai. Fodd bynnag, canlyniad hynny oedd na allai'r eiddo hynny adeiladu cronfeydd wrth gefn ac felly mae English Heritage wedi ymrwymo i ariannu unrhyw waith cyfalaf yn y dyfodol 100 y cant. Mae hynny'n ymrwymiad mawr iawn ac yn un yr oeddem am ei osgoi yng Nghymru.

Alun Cairns: Let me clarify the situation and what you are telling me. Are we in a position where the deficit that has been made up every year is subsidising the National Trust so it can actually build up reserves?

Mr Cassidy: Yes. Part of the deficit is doing that. If we continue to pay the Trust £250,000, I would reckon that £60,000 represents the member visitor credits. The Government has a claim on that £60,000. We have left it effectively with the National Trust for it to build up reserves so that in future we will not be faced with the commitment of funding all capital works, because capital works at properties like this can be very, very expensive indeed.

Alun Cairns: Those figures were drawn up in 1998. What future plans do you have to revisit the reserve that the National Trust has built up for Chirk Castle?

Mr Cassidy: Well, I think the key to this question is not so much whether a historic buildings grant is withheld in future, but what one does with the member visitor credits. Should one reverse engines and include them as part of the operational deficit? In which case, the annual sum that we pay the National Trust might decline, but we accept, effectively, an obligation to fund all capital works in future because, if the roof were to need repair it would spring 100 leaks and we would not be able to argue that that was not a relevant cost in the maintenance deficit.

Alun Cairns: Gadewch imi egluro'r sefyllfa a'r hyn a ddywedwch wrthyf. A ydym mewn sefyllfa lle mae'r diffyg a wnaethpwyd bob blwyddyn yn rhoi cymhorthdal i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol fel y gall adeiladu cronfeydd wrth gefn?

Mr Cassidy: Ydym. Mae rhan o'r diffyg yn gwneud hynny. Os byddwn yn parhau i dalu £250,000 i'r Ymddiriedolaeth, byddwn yn tybio bod £60,000 o hyn yn cynrychioli credydau'r ymwelwyr sydd yn aelodau. Mae gan y Llywodraeth hawl i'r £60,000 hwnnw. Yr ydym wedi ei adael i bob pwrpas gyda'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol er mwyn iddi adeiladu cronfeydd wrth gefn fel na fyddwn yn wynebu'r ymrwymiad o ariannu pob gwaith cyfalaf, gan y gall gweithfeydd cyfalaf mewn eiddo fel hyn fod yn ddrud iawn.

Alun Cairns: Lluniwyd y ffigurau hynny yn 1998. Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych yn y dyfodol i ailedrych ar y gronfa wrth gefn y mae'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol wedi ei chronni ar gyfer Castell y Waun?

Mr Cassidy: Wel, yr wyf yn credu mai'r allwedd i'r cwestiwn hwn yw nid yn gymaint a gaiff grant adeiladau hanesyddol ei atal yn y dyfodol, ond beth a wneir gyda chredydau'r ymwelwyr sydd yn aelodau. A ddylem wrthdroi'r broses a'u cynnwys fel rhan o'r diffyg gweithredol? Os felly, gallai'r swm blynyddol y byddwn yn ei dalu i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol ostwng, ond yr ydym yn derbyn, yn ei hanfod, ddyletswydd i ariannu pob gwaith cyfalaf yn y dyfodol oherwydd, pe bai angen atgyweirio'r to byddai'n gollwng mewn 100 lle ac ni fyddem yn gallu dadlau nad oedd honno'n gost berthnasol yn y diffyg cynhالياeth.

Alternatively, we leave the National Trust with the money and continue to build up reserves. The half-way house would be to cap the reserves at some point. This is one of the things that we will need to talk to the National Trust about and give advice on to the Assembly Secretary.

Alun Cairns: In view of this, how are you satisfying yourself and the taxpayer that the National Trust's financial control over Chirk Castle is sufficiently efficient in delivering value for money for the taxpayer?

Mr Cassidy: We sign off elements of expenditure under the operational deficit and so the National Trust comes to us with proposals for expenditure and we check in detail whether these are allowable under the agreement. If they are, we sign them off. Occasionally, we have found things which we thought were not actually part of the costs, the items identified in the agreement.

In looking at efficiency and economy, we also make comparisons. We benchmark with our own properties in care because we also have experience of operating monuments, though not monuments such as Chirk Castle, which is furnished and roofed. We also look at what is happening in England, where the comparison is about equivalent.

Alun Cairns: How are you assessing the evidence from the National Trust shown in paragraph 3.13, that it will need increased funding in future?

Fel arall, yr ydym yn gadael yr arian yn nwylo'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol ac yn parhau i adeiladu cronfeydd wrth gefn. Y man canol fyddai gosod cap ar y cronfeydd rywbyrd. Mae hwn yn un o'r pethau y mae'n rhaid inni siarad amdano â'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol a rhoi cyngor yn ei gylch i'r Ysgrifennydd Cynulliad.

Alun Cairns: Yng ngoleuni hyn, sut yr ydych yn bodloni eich hun a'r trethdalwr fod rheolaeth ariannol yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol dros Gastell y Waun yn ddigon effeithlon i roi gwerth am arian i'r trethdalwr?

Mr Cassidy: Yr ydym yn cymeradwyo elfennau o wariant o dan y diffyg gweithredol ac felly daw'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol atom gyda chynigion ar gyfer gwariant ac yr ydym yn archwilio'n fanwl i sicrhau a ganiateir y rhain o dan y cytundeb. Os felly, byddwn yn eu cymeradwyo. Ar brydiau, yr ydym wedi dod o hyd i bethau nad oeddent, yn ein barn ni, yn rhan o'r costau, sef yr eitemau a nodir yn y cytundeb.

O edrych ar effeithlonrwydd a darbodaeth, yr ydym hefyd yn tynnu cymariaethau. Yr ydym yn meincnodi ochr yn ochr â'n heiddo ein hunain sydd o dan ofal gan fod gennym hefyd brofiad o weithredu henebion, er nad henebion megis Castell y Waun, sydd wedi ei ddodrefnu ac â tho arno. Yr ydym hefyd yn edrych ar yr hyn sydd yn digwydd yn Lloegr, lle mae'r gymhariaeth yn eithaf cyfartal.

Alun Cairns: Sut yr ydych yn asesu'r dystiolaeth gan yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol a ddangosir ym mharagraff 3.13, y bydd angen mwy o arian arni yn y dyfodol?

Mr Cassidy: We are not assessing that evidence yet. The National Trust may make proposals to us. We will consider those proposals; we can agree to do no less under the terms of the agreement. What actually transpires, the level of funding that the National Trust receives next year, will depend ultimately on the decisions the Assembly makes. The maintenance agreement at Chirk Castle identifies items that have to be funded. It does not actually—and this is one of the difficulties of operating it—indicate what the proper operating level is. For example, we pay wages, but the wages of how many people? The National Trust has very high standards and I am sure that it wants to do the best possible for Chirk Castle and so, doubtless, would like to employ more people. We might need to consider whether it should employ fewer people.

At the end of the day, the National Trust will get the sum of money which the Assembly wishes to give it. If it thinks that the Assembly is being unreasonable, then its recourse would be to the courts. I do not imagine that happening for a moment, but in theory that is what would happen and the courts would decide on the basis of reasonableness.

Alun Cairns: In view of the desire to reduce the maintenance grant, what involvement and liaison do you have with the National Trust in looking to increase the income that Chirk Castle generates?

Mr Cassidy: Nid ydym yn asesu'r dystiolaeth honno eto. Efallai y bydd yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol yn cyflwyno cynigion inni. Byddwn yn ystyried y cynigion hynny; ni allwn gytuno i wneud dim llai o dan delerau'r cytundeb. Bydd y canlyniad, sef lefel yr arian y bydd yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol yn ei derbyn y flwyddyn nesaf, yn dibynnu yn y pen draw ar y penderfyniadau a wneir gan y Cynulliad. Mae'r cytundeb cynhaliaeth yng Nghastell y Waun yn nodi'r eitemau y mae'n rhaid eu hariannu. Nid yw mewn gwirionedd—a dyma un o'r anawsterau o ran ei weithredu—yn nodi beth yw'r lefel weithredu gywir. Er enghraifft, yr ydym yn talu cyflogau, ond cyflogau faint o bobl? Mae gan yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol safonau uchel iawn ac yr wyf yn siwr ei bod am wneud ei gorau dros Gastell y Waun ac felly, yn ddi-os, yn dymuno cyflogi rhagor o bobl. Efallai y bydd angen inni ystyried a ddylai gyflogi llai o bobl.

Yn y pen draw, bydd yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol yn cael y swm o arian y bydd y Cynulliad yn dymuno ei roi iddi. Os bydd yn credu bod y Cynulliad yn ymddwyn yn afresymol, yna byddai'n rhaid iddi droi at y llysoedd. Nid wyf yn dychmygu y byddai hynny'n digwydd ar unrhyw gyfrif, ond yn ddamcaniaethol dyna beth fyddai'n digwydd a byddai'r llysoedd yn penderfynu ar sail y rhesymolrwydd.

Alun Cairns: Yng ngoleuni'r awydd i ostwng y grant cynhaliaeth, faint o ymwneud a chyswllt sydd rhyngoch a'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol o ran edrych ar gynyddu'r incwm a gynhyrchir gan Gastell y Waun?

Mr Cassidy: We have very little contact with the National Trust on that matter. In a way, this takes us back to the question of whether we would advise anyone to enter into such an agreement these days. The idea was that the administration and operation of Chirk Castle should be a responsibility that fell to the National Trust, absolving the Government of the need to deploy staff and resources on it. In effect, because the agreement is as it is—and this is one of the disadvantages of the agreement—we have a very considerable oversight. However, we do not talk to the National Trust about the way that it operates Chirk Castle, we talk to it about its funding proposals. If we think it has been inefficient or that something is inadequate, we may turn it down, but we do not talk to it strategically about what it is doing at Chirk Castle because that is meant to be the National Trust's business.

Alun Cairns: Do you think that Chirk Castle has been in an extremely privileged position in receiving large amounts of funding from the Assembly and what was then the Welsh Office, and do you think it has been good, effective value for money for the taxpayer?

Mr Cassidy: One can only really compare Chirk Castle with other properties in the same position. As I mentioned earlier, compared to the properties in England it is pretty much equivalent. In England, there is currently a maintenance deficit of £970,000, but that is index-linked, so it will rise. In England the Government does not pay all of the maintenance deficit because the situation is different in respect of the fact that there is no legally binding commitment. Effectively, these properties were taken over by the National Trust on the basis of gentleman's agreements going back to the 1960s and 1970s.

Mr Cassidy: Ychydig iawn o gyswllt sydd rhyngom a'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol ar y mater hwnnw. Mewn ffordd, mae hwn yn ein harwain yn ôl at y cwestiwn a fyddem yn cynghori unrhyw un i ymrwymo i gytundeb o'r fath y dyddiau hyn. Y syniad oedd y dylai'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol fod yn gyfrifol am weinyddu a gweithredu Castell y Waun, gan ryddhau'r Llywodraeth o'r angen i ymroi staff ac adnoddau iddo. Mewn gwirionedd, oherwydd bod y cytundeb fel y mae—a dyma un o anafanteision y cytundeb—mae cryn dipyn o amryfusedd wedi'i achosi. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym yn siarad â'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol am y ffordd y gweithredir Castell y Waun, yr ydym yn siarad â hi am ei chynigion ariannu. Os ydym o'r farn y bu'n aneffeithlon neu fod rhywbeth yn annigonol, efallai y byddwn yn ei wrthod, ond nid ydym yn siarad â hi'n strategol am yr hyn y mae'n ei wneud yng Nghastell y Waun gan mai busnes yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol ddylai hynny fod.

Alun Cairns: A ydych o'r farn bod Castell y Waun wedi bod mewn sefyllfa freintiedig iawn wrth dderbyn symiau mawr o arian gan y Cynulliad a'r Swyddfa Gymreig bryd hynny, ac a ydych o'r farn y bu'n werth da ac effeithiol am arian i'r trethdalwr?

Mr Cassidy: Dim ond gydag eiddo eraill yn yr un sefyllfa y gellir cymharu Castell y Waun mewn gwirionedd. Fel y soniais yn gynharach, o'i gymharu â'r eiddo yn Lloegr mae fwy neu lai yn cyfateb. Yn Lloegr, ar hyn o bryd ceir diffyg cynhaliaeth o £970,000 ond mae hwnnw'n fynegrifedig, felly bydd yn codi. Yn Lloegr nid yw'r Llywodraeth yn talu'r cyfan o'r diffyg cynhaliaeth gan fod y sefyllfa'n wahanol o ran y ffaith nad oes unrhyw ymrwymiad sydd yn gyfreithiol rwymol. I bob pwrpas, aeth yr eiddo hyn i ddwylo'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol ar sail cytundebau gwyr sydd yn dyddio o'r 1960au a'r 1970au.

The real deficit of these properties is about £1.3 million. Member visitor credits are included in that. If you take those out, the figure is more than six times the deficit of Chirk Castle. On that basis I do not think that £250,000 is an unreasonable sum for the operation of Chirk Castle.

Alun Cairns: Can you extend your answer to include the capital grants?

Mr Cassidy: As I mentioned, English Heritage includes member visitor credits in this calculation. As a result of that, it will pay 100 per cent capital grants. We have let the National Trust build up its assets. However, as you will see from the cost of just repairing the gates, historic repair for this sort of project can be very, very expensive indeed. I, personally, do not think that the assets that the National Trust currently has for Chirk Castle would be sufficient to meet future capital works. They would dissipate quite quickly. So my personal view is that the arrangement we came to with the National Trust four or five years ago, to leave the Trust the member visitor credits and make a contribution under classic historic buildings grant to future capital works, is probably the right way to go. The only qualification is the fact that you need to ultimately decide what to do with those member visitor credits, because they are rising. The number of members, as opposed to paying visitors, going to Chirk Castle is increasing. That is why the real question is whether you cap the reserves or, indeed, if you want to reverse engines.

Felly mae diffyg gwirioneddol yr eiddo hyn tua £1.3 miliwn. Cynhwysir credydau'r ymwelwyr sydd yn aelodau yn y ffigur hwnnw. Pe baech yn tynnu'r rheini, mae'r ffigur yn fwy na chwe gwaith diffyg Castell y Waun. Ar y sail honno nid wyf yn credu bod £250,000 yn swm afresymol ar gyfer gweithredu Castell y Waun.

Alun Cairns: A allech ymhelaethau ar eich ateb i gynnwys y grantiau cyfalaf?

Mr Cassidy: Fel y crybwyllais, mae English Heritage yn cynnwys credydau'r ymwelwyr sydd yn aelodau yn y cyfrifiad hwn. O ganlyniad i hynny, bydd yn talu grantiau cyfalaf o 100 y cant. Yr ydym wedi gadael i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol adeiladu ar ei asedau. Fodd bynnag, fel y gwelwch o gost dim ond atgyweirio'r clwydi, gall atgyweiriadau hanesyddol ar gyfer y math hwn o brosiect fod yn hynod gostus. Yn bersonol, nid wyf yn credu y byddai'r asedau sydd gan yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer Castell y Waun yn ddigon i dalu am waith cyfalaf yn y dyfodol. Byddent yn diflannu'n eithaf cyflym. Felly fy marn bersonol yw mai'r cytundeb a luniwyd rhyngom a'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol bedair neu bum mlynedd yn ôl, sef gadael credydau'r ymwelwyr sydd yn aelodau yn nwylo'r Ymddiriedolaeth a gwneud cyfraniad o dan grant adeiladau hanesyddol clasurol tuag at waith cyfalaf yn y dyfodol, yw'r ffordd orau i fynd ati fwy na thebyg. Yr unig amod yw'r ffaith bod angen ichi benderfynu beth i'w wneud gyda'r credydau hynny oddi wrth yr ymwelwyr sydd yn aelodau gan eu bod yn codi. Mae nifer yr aelodau, o'i gymharu ag ymwelwyr sydd yn talu, sydd yn ymweld â Chastell y Waun yn cynyddu. Dyma'r rheswm pam mai'r cwestiwn mewn gwirionedd yw a ddylid gosod cap ar y cronfeydd wrth gefn neu, yn wir, a ydych am wrthdroi'r broses.

Janet Davies: It seems that one of the big questions here is whether the funding for Chirk Castle is causing problems for other buildings within Wales. Could you indicate whether you feel that this is going to or is likely to cause a problem in funding for other buildings?

Mr Cassidy: In the sense that last year we had to introduce a waiting list, any provision in our budget which is committed is taking away money from buildings that might otherwise have it. In fact, last year our expenditure on historic buildings grants was about £2.8 million. An additional £300,000 went to organisations such as the Architectural Heritage Fund and the Civic Trust, but for applications connected to specific buildings the figure was £2.8 million. I believe the National Trust received about £500,000 or £600,000 in total. I do not recall the exact figure.

So we are funding other National Trust properties in Wales besides Chirk Castle. The National Trust generally gets a fair proportion of our budget. Last year, it got 20-25 per cent. We have asked the National Trust for its priorities and we will be discussing them with it. One way forward in the Chirk Castle equation is to link it with other properties and to identify a general sum that might be provided—the maximum that might be provided to the National Trust. Since the Chirk Castle figure is part of what the National Trust has historically been receiving to support many properties in Wales, which are visited by many, many people, I do not think the Chirk Castle budget distorts the overall Cadw budget.

Janet Davies: Ymddengys mai un o'r cwestiynau mawr yma yw a yw ariannu Castell y Waun yn achosi problemau i adeiladau eraill yng Nghymru. A allech nodi a ydych o'r farn y bydd hyn yn achosi problem o ran ariannu ar gyfer adeiladau eraill, neu y bydd yn debygol o wneud hynny?

Mr Cassidy: Yn yr ystyr ein bod wedi gorfod cyflwyno rhestr aros y llynedd, mae unrhyw ddarpariaeth yn ein cyllideb a glustnodir yn cymryd arian oddi wrth adeiladau a fyddai'n ei gael fel arall o bosibl. Yn wir, y llynedd yr oedd ein gwariant ar grantiau adeiladau hanesyddol tua £2.8 miliwn. Aeth £300,000 i sefydliadau megis y Gronfa Treftadaeth Bensaernïol a'r Ymddiriedolaeth Ddinesig, ond o ran ceisiadau sydd yn gysylltiedig ag adeiladau penodol y ffigur oedd £2.8 miliwn. Credaf i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol dderbyn cyfanswm o tua £500,000 neu £600,000. Ni chofiaf yr union swm.

Felly yr ydym yn ariannu eiddo eraill yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol yng Nghymru ac eithrio Castell y Waun. Yn gyffredinol mae'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol yn derbyn cyfran deg o'n cyllideb. Y llynedd, cafodd 20-25 y cant. Yr ydym wedi gofyn i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol am ei blaenoriaethau a byddwn yn eu trafod gyda hi. Un ffordd ymlaen yng nghyswllt Castell y Waun yw ei gysylltu ag eiddo eraill a nodi swm cyffredinol y gellid ei ddarparu—yr uchafswm y gellid ei ddarparu i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol. Gan fod ffigur Castell y Waun yn rhan o'r hyn y mae'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol wedi bod yn ei dderbyn yn hanesyddol i gynorthwyo sawl eiddo yng Nghymru, ac mae nifer fawr iawn o bobl yn ymweld â hwy, nid wyf yn credu bod cyllideb Castell y Waun yn camliwio cyllideb gyffredinol Cadw.

Alison Halford: What happens if the National Trust refuses to change the agreement? What happens then? I get the impression that the National Trust has to want to be prepared to move away from this 1981 agreement.

Mr Cassidy: Whether or not the agreement should change is something that we need to talk about, but it does need the Trust's agreement to change. It is legally binding. The position, though, on how much money we actually pay is rather more complex because we have been agreeing it with the National Trust, but, as I said earlier, ultimately the Assembly can pay the National Trust what it thinks is reasonable because it holds the purse strings. If the National Trust then wanted to object, it could take legal measures—I cannot imagine that that would happen—and a court would decide on the basis of reasonableness. So the National Trust must agree to change the agreement. If it does not, that does not mean that the National Trust has a blank cheque.

Alison Halford: So—to get this right for my one brain cell—the National Trust can take the Assembly to court if the Assembly feels that it is being asked to pay too much money, having been tied down by a former agreement. Is that it?

Mr Cassidy: If the National Trust thought that the money it was receiving to operate Chirk Castle was unreasonable, it could do so because the agreement does not define what the proper operating level—the number of people, the amount of insurance—should be.

Alison Halford: Beth fyddai'n digwydd pe bai'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol yn gwrthod newid y cytundeb? Beth sydd yn digwydd wedyn? Yr wyf yn cael yr argraff fod yn rhaid i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol fod yn awyddus i symud oddi wrth gytundeb 1981.

Mr Cassidy: Mae'r mater ynghylch a ddylai'r cytundeb newid ai peidio yn rhywbeth y mae'n rhaid inni ei drafod, ond mae angen cytundeb yr Ymddiriedolaeth er mwyn newid. Mae'n gyfreithiol rwymol. Ond mae'r sefyllfa o ran faint o arian yr ydym yn ei dalu mewn gwirionedd ychydig yn fwy cymhleth gan ein bod wedi bod mewn trafodaethau â'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol er mwyn cytuno arno, ond, fel y dywedais yn gynharach, yn y pen draw gall y Cynulliad dalu faint bynnag y cred sydd yn rhesymol i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol gan mae ef sydd yng ngofal yr arian. Pe bai'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol wedyn am wrthwynebu, gallai gymryd camau cyfreithiol—ni allaf ddychmygu y byddai hynny'n digwydd—a byddai llys yn penderfynu ar sail rhesymolrwydd. Felly mae'n rhaid i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol gytuno i newid y cytundeb. Os na wnaiff hynny, nid yw'n golygu y caiff yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol sicc wag.

Alison Halford: Felly—i gael hyn yn iawn yn fy meddwl bach—gall yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol fynd â'r Cynulliad i'r llys pe bai'r Cynulliad yn teimlo y gofynnir iddo dalu gormod o arian, ar ôl cael ei glymu gan gytundeb blaenorol. Ai dyna'r sefyllfa?

Mr Cassidy: Pe bai'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol o'r farn bod yr arian yr oedd yn ei dderbyn er mwyn gweithredu Castell y Waun yn afresymol, gallai wneud hynny gan nad yw'r cytundeb yn diffinio beth ddylai'r lefel weithredu gywir—nifer y bobl, maint yr yswiriant—fod.

Janet Davies: We move on now to the application of the conditions attached to Cadw's grant. This refers to paragraphs 3.24 to 3.34. Paragraph 3.29 records a number of problems with your system for monitoring whether grant recipients are complying with the conditions of their grants. Could I ask you what steps you have taken to ensure that the system is working effectively now?

Mr Cassidy: Yes, these problems arose as a result of staff pressures through long-term sickness.

Janet Davies: Right.

Mr Cassidy: Cadw can be vulnerable in that sort of position because we are quite a small organisation, about a third the size of Historic Scotland. Although our work volumes are smaller we cover the same spectrum of activities, so what we tend to have is a lot of singleton posts or small units which can be under pressure if you lose one or two members of staff. So what we have done is to ask our Compliance Officer who first identified this problem to keep an eye on this area, to keep it under review. We have revised our desk instructions to make them, I hope, clearer and fuller, so that if we need to employ casual staff to cover for absences, they can get to grips with the work a little quicker. And as part of our Investors in People initiative, we are looking to give people in Cadw a much broader view of the role of the agency, so that we can interchange staff more easily if we need to arrange cover.

Janet Davies: Right. I wondered why you had not extended the system to cover all the grants and conditions that apply.

Janet Davies: Symudwn ymlaen yn awr i gymhwyso'r amodau sydd yn gysylltiedig â grant Cadw. Mae hyn yn cyfeirio at baragraffau 3.24 a 3.34. Mae paragraff 3.29 yn cofnodi nifer o broblemau yn eich system i fonitro a yw derbynwyr grant yn cydymffurfio ag amodau eu grantiau. A gaf ofyn pa gamau yr ydych wedi eu cymryd i sicrhau bod y system bellach yn gweithio'n effeithiol?

Mr Cassidy: Cewch, fe gododd y problemau hyn o ganlyniad i bwysau staff oherwydd salwch tymor hir.

Janet Davies: Iawn.

Mr Cassidy: Gall Cadw fod yn ddiamddiffyn mewn sefyllfa o'r fath gan ein bod yn sefydliad eithaf bach, tua thraean maint Historic Scotland. Er bod ein baich gwaith yn llai yr ydym yn cwmpasu'r un rhychwant o weithgareddau, felly yr ydym yn tueddu i feddu ar lawer o swyddi unigol neu unedau bach a allai fod o dan bwysau os collir un neu ddau aelod o staff. Felly yr hyn a wnaethom oedd gofyn i'n Swyddog Cydymffurfio a nododd y broblem hon i gadw llygad ar y maes hwn, a'i arolygu. Yr ydym wedi arolygu ein cyfarwyddiadau desg er mwyn eu gwneud yn gliriach ac yn llawnach, yr wyf yn gobeithio, er mwyn galluogi staff achlysurol, y byddai'n rhaid inni eu cyflogi o bosibl i weithio dros gyfnodau o absenoldeb, fynd i'r afael â'r gwaith ychydig yn gynt. Ac fel rhan o'n menter Buddsoddwyr Mewn Pobl, yr ydym yn anelu at roi golwg lawer ehangach i bobl yn Cadw o rôl yr asiantaeth, fel y gallwn ryng-gyfnewid staff yn haws os bydd angen inni drefnu i rywun lenwi'r bwlch.

Janet Davies: Iawn. Yr oeddwn yn meddwl tybed pam nad ydych wedi ymestyn y system i gwmpasu'r holl grantiau a'r amodau sydd yn berthnasol.

Mr Cassidy: We realise that we should do so, and we plan to do so. However, we do have something of a problem here because our monitoring information is included on the individual case files. We have no central system to actually aggregate this information. When we started our present monitoring arrangements back in 19996 we could have introduced duplication, another sort of filing system, which aggregated this information, but we chose not to do so because it seemed so obviously a candidate for a computer system which would make monitoring all these grants much easier. It became part of Cadw's information technology strategy in that year, and a year later it became a priority. It has been delayed somewhat because of priorities elsewhere in the Welsh Office, and now the Assembly; in particular, I think, OSIRIS, which is the big umbrella system, and indeed the computer needs of the Assembly. We have a scoping study for it that will be underway shortly. We hope to get it done next year. When that is done we will be in a much better position to monitor all grants.

Geraint Davies: I would like to ask this question in Welsh.

Mae paragraff 3.25 yn nodi eich bod yn cymhwyso amodau grant, gan gynnwys adfachu, o ddyddiad derbyn cynnig y grant, yn hytrach na dyddiad talu'r grant. Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i ailystyried yr arfer hwn yng ngoleuni'r cyngor cyfreithiol, ym mharagraff 3.27, a gafodd Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol Cymru fod gennych y disgrisiwn angenrheidiol i amrywio'r modd y caiff amodau grant eu hamseru?

Mr Cassidy: Sylweddolwn y dylem wneud hynny, a bwriadwn wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae gennym rywffaint o broblem yma oherwydd cynhwysir ein gwybodaeth fonitro yn ffeiliau'r achosion unigol. Nid oes gennym unrhyw system ganolog i gywain y wybodaeth hon. Pan ddechreuwyd ein trefniadau monitro presennol yn ôl yn 1996 gallem fod wedi cyflwyno dyblygu, math arall o system ffeilio, a fyddai'n cywain y wybodaeth hon, ond dewisasom beidio â gwneud hynny gan ei bod yn amlwg yn system yr oedd angen ei rhoi ar gyfrifiadur ac a fyddai'n gwneud y gwaith o fonitro'r holl grantiau hyn yn llawer haws. Daeth yn rhan o strategaeth technoleg gwybodaeth Cadw y flwyddyn honno a blwyddyn yn ddiweddarach daeth yn flaenoriaeth. Bu rhywfaint o oedi oherwydd blaenoriaethau mewn mannau eraill yn y Swyddfa Gymreig, a bellach y Cynulliad; yn arbennig, fe gredaf, OSIRIS, sef y system ymbarél fawr, ac yn wir anghenion cyfrifiadurol y Cynulliad. Y mae gennym astudiaeth gwmpasu ar ei chyfer a fydd yn cychwyn yn fuan. Y gobaith yw ei chwblhau y flwyddyn nesaf. Pan fydd hynny wedi'i wneud byddwn mewn sefyllfa lawer gwell i fonitro pob grant.

Geraint Davies: Hoffwn ofyn y cwestiwn hwn yn Gymraeg.

Paragraph 3.25 notes that you apply grant conditions, including claw-back, from the date on which the grant offer is accepted, rather than from the date the grant is paid. What plans do you have to reconsider this practice in the light of the legal advice, in paragraph 3.27, received by the National Audit Office Wales that you have the necessary discretion to vary the timing of grant conditions?

Mr Cassidy: We intend to do so. Our understanding of the legislation had been different. The error has been pointed out to us. I think, as we told the National Audit Office, sometimes there is interest for people in seeing an unrestored structure and comparing it to the work that is done. Generally we accept that there is more advantage in starting the 10 year period at the date of payment, which is also what English Heritage does. We intend to do that, in fact I think that we have already included it as part of our new—yes, it has been done.

Geraint Davies: Rhyfeddaf at hynny, oherwydd yr wyf yn aelod o gyngor lleol gyda grantiau tai, ac mae'r grant bob amser yn dechrau pan fydd y tâl yn mynd yn hytrach na phan gynigir y grant yn y lle cyntaf. Yr wyf yn falch eich bod am newid y system.

Mae gennyf gwestiwn ychwanegol ynglyn â'r system dendro ar gyfer grant. A yw ymgeiswyr yn cael canllawiau pendant ynglyn â'r modd y dylent dendro am waith? A yw hyn bob amser yn gystadleuol? Deallaf eu bod yn derbyn y pris isaf, ond clywais nad yw'n angenrheidiol i'r cwmni sy'n rhoi'r pris isaf gyflawni'r gwaith. Y mae enghreifftiau o bobl—yr ymgeiswyr eu hunain—yn gwneud y gwaith am y pris a roddwyd. A yw hyn yn eich poeni chi, oherwydd efallai fod lle i dwyll ddiwydd gyda system mor llac?

Mr Cassidy: There are examples—not many—in which an applicant has undertaken the work, but in those cases we impose additional checks by requiring the employment of a quantity surveyor who will survey the work in progress and give Cadw the necessary information to ensure that value for money has been gained. Could I ask my colleague, Douglas Hogg, to say something about this?

Mr Cassidy: Yr ydym yn bwriadu gwneud hynny. Bu ein dealltwriaeth ni o'r ddeddfwriaeth yn wahanol. Tynnwyd ein sylw at y camgymeriad. Yr wyf yn credu, fel y dywedwyd wrth y Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol, yr hoffai pobl weithiau weld strwythur heb ei adfer a'i gymharu â'r gwaith a wneir. Yn gyffredinol yr ydym yn derbyn bod mwy o fantais i ddechrau'r cyfnod 10 mlynedd ar y dyddiad talu, sef yr hyn a wna English Heritage hefyd. Yr ydym yn bwriadu gwneud hynny, yn wir yr wyf yn credu ein bod eisoes wedi ei gynnwys fel rhan o'n—ydyw, mae eisoes wedi ei wneud.

Geraint Davies: I am surprised at that, because I am a member of a local council with housing grants, and the grant always starts when the payment is made rather than when the grant is first offered. I am glad that you are going to change that system.

I have a supplementary question regarding the tendering system for grants. Do applicants receive definite guidelines regarding the way they should tender for work? Is this always competitive? I understand that they accept the lowest price, but I have heard that it is not necessary for the firm offering the lowest price to do the work. There are examples of people—the applicants themselves—carrying out the work for the price that was given. Is that of concern to you, because there is room for fraud to occur within such a lax system?

Mr Cassidy: Mae yna enghreifftiau—prin iawn—lle mae ymgeisydd wedi ymgymryd â'r gwaith, ond yn yr achosion hynny yr ydym yn gosod gwiriadau ychwanegol drwy fynnu cyflogi syrfëwr meintiau a fydd yn arolygu'r gwaith fydd yn mynd rhagddo ac yn rhoi'r wybodaeth angenrheidiol i Cadw i sicrhau y cafwyd gwerth am arian. A gaf i ofyn i'm cydweithiwr, Douglas Hogg, ddweud rhywbeth am hyn?

Mr Hogg: Yes, this happens in a very few cases, but very occasionally the owner has a certain expertise that is recognised. In fact, very good value for money could be got by simply employing someone who has that necessary expertise. It may not be in the craftsmanship side, it may be in the supervisory or specification side, but we cover the costs by making sure that a quantity surveyor who is also used to dealing with conservation costs is employed to certify the applications for financial assistance that we make.

Geraint Davies: Pam, felly, y defnyddir cwmni arall yn hytrach na'r un a roddodd y tendr isaf yn y lle cyntaf? Mae hynny'n edrych yn annheg ofnadwy i mi. A yw'r cwmni wedi tynnu'n ôl o'r pris neu beth?

Mr Hogg: No, the lowest guideline price is usually taken as the target. In very technical work it is quite difficult to get a firm price for a complete job at the beginning, as you might understand. A lot of things do come to light in the middle of the work of conservation which cannot be predicted at the very beginning. The guideline cost is usually estimated at the beginning by a quantity surveyor who is conversant with the sort of charges that will be made for the various skills for the job. This target price is used as the one to guide when submissions for actual costs come in. In other words, there is a check over the sort of cost that we are being asked to pay. As I say, these are generally for small amounts of work, not for a major contract. I do not envisage that we would ever do a major conservation contract on that basis, but usually it is for a part of work in a building where there is an expertise and the person who has possibly been involved in the building is able to provide that expertise because of the interest he has in the property.

Mr Hogg: Ie, mae hyn yn digwydd mewn achosion prin iawn, ond ambell dro mae gan y perchennog arbenigedd cydnabyddedig. Yn wir, gellid cael gwerth da iawn am arian dryw gyflogi rhywun sydd yn meddu ar yr arbenigedd angenrheidiol hwnnw. Efallai na fyddai hynny ym maes crefftwaith, efallai y bydd ym maes goruchwylio neu fanylebu, ond yr ydym yn cwmpasu'r costau drwy wneud yn siwr bod syrfëwr meintiau sydd hefyd yn gyfarwydd â delio â chostau cadwraeth yn cael ei gyflogi i ardystio'r ceisiadau am gymorth ariannol a wnawn.

Geraint Davies: Why, then, is another firm used rather than the one that gave the lowest tender in the first place? This seems terribly unfair to me. Has the firm withdrawn the price?

Mr Hogg: Nac ydyw, cymerir y pris canllaw isaf fel arfer fel y targed. Mewn gwaith technegol iawn y mae'n anodd cael pris pendant ar gyfer gwaith cyflawn ar y dechrau, fel y gallwch ddeall. Mae llawer o bethau'n dod i'r fei yng nghanol y gwaith cadwraeth na ellir eu rhagweld ar y dechrau. Caiff cost y canllaw ei hamcangyfrif ar y dechrau fel arfer gan syrfëwr meintiau sydd yn gyfarwydd â'r math o daliadau a wneir am y sgiliau amrywiol ar gyfer y gwaith. Defnyddir y pris targed hwn fel yr un i'w ddilyn pan ddaw cynigion ar gyfer costau gwirioneddol i law. Mewn geiriau eraill, gwneir gwiriad ar y math o gost y gofynnir inni ei thalu. Fel y dywedais, mae'r rhain yn ymwneud â symiau bach o waith at ei gilydd, nid contract mawr. Nid wyf yn rhagweld y byddem byth yn gwneud contract cadwraeth mawr ar y sail honno, ond mae fel arfer ar gyfer rhan o waith mewn adeilad lle ceir arbenigedd a lle y gall y person sydd wedi bod yn ymwneud â'r adeilad o bosibl ddarparu'r arbenigedd hwnnw oherwydd y diddordeb sydd ganddo yn yr eiddo.

Peter Black: I start with a general question in relation to the grants. When you have an application for a grant, what procedure do you use to check the ownership of a property?

Mr Hogg: The owner has to, in the application for a grant, make a declaration that he is the owner of the property. The applicant makes a declaration of his interest in the property. It could be a life rent or it could even be a potential purchaser.

Peter Black: Do you require evidence of that declaration? Do you actually check yourself, for instance, if the owner says he is an owner? Do you actually ask for sight of the deeds or check with the land registry to see if he is actually the registered owner of that property?

Mr Hogg: No, we do not in general.

Peter Black: So you are relying on the owners?

Mr Hogg: Yes.

Peter Black: How would you account for any attempt to defraud Cadw in terms of applying for a grant in that respect?

Mr Cassidy: It is true that a number of aspects of the system have relied on trust. A case, as you will be aware from the report written by the National Audit Office Wales, has arisen, which is the only case of which Cadw is aware, of a gentleman leaving a property and owing money because of the terms and conditions of the grant. This has exposed a weakness in our system because we did not know of this until it was brought to our attention. The NAO has suggested that we check with the land registry in circumstances like this and we will certainly do so, but we are also looking at our procedures more widely in order to try to give ourselves some additional security. Even if we

Peter Black: Dechreuaf gyda chwestiwn cyffredinol mewn perthynas â grantiau. Pan fydd gennych gais am grant, pa weithdrefn yr ydych yn ei defnyddio i wirio perchenogaeth yr eiddo?

Mr Hogg: Mae'n rhaid i'r perchennog, wrth wneud cais am grant, wneud datganiad mai ef yw perchennog yr eiddo. Mae'r ymgeisydd yn gwneud datganiad o'i ddiddordeb yn yr eiddo. Gallai fod yn rhent am oes neu hyd yn oed yn ddarpar brynwr.

Peter Black: A ydych yn gofyn am dystiolaeth o'r datganiad hwnnw? A ydych yn bersonol yn cadarnhau, er enghraifft, a ddywed y perchennog ei fod yn berchennog? A ydych yn gofyn am weld y gweithredoedd neu'n cadarnhau â'r gofrestrfa dir i weld ai ef yw perchennog cofrestredig yr eiddo hwnnw mewn gwirionedd?

Mr Hogg: Nac ydym, ni wnawn hynny yn gyffredinol.

Peter Black: Felly yr ydych yn dibynnu ar y perchenogion?

Mr Hogg: Ydym.

Peter Black: Sut y byddech yn rhoi cyfrif am unrhyw ymdrech i dwyllo Cadw o ran gwneud cais am grant yn y cyswllt hwnnw?

Mr Cassidy: Mae'n wir bod nifer o agweddau ar y system wedi dibynnu ar ymddiriedaeth. Fel y byddwch yn ymwybodol o adroddiad a ysgrifennwyd gan Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol Cymru, mae achos wedi codi, a dyma'r unig achos y mae Cadw yn ymwybodol ohono, o wr yn gadael eiddo ac mewn dyled ariannol oherwydd telerau ac amodau'r grant. Mae hyn wedi amlygu gwendid yn ein system oherwydd nad oeddem yn gwybod am hyn hyd nes iddo gael ei ddwyn i'n sylw. Mae'r SAG wedi awgrymu y dylem gadarnhau â'r gofrestrfa dir mewn amgylchiadau fel hyn a byddem yn gwneud hynny, ond yr ydym hefyd yn edrych ar ein gweithdrefnau yn ehangach er

check with the land registry, we will only know after the event that a property has been sold. Therefore, we are considering taking a legal charge on properties, perhaps all properties, in private ownership or perhaps some where the grant is of a certain size. We want to bring this in as part of the rearrangements in the new scheme.

Peter Black: The Welsh Affairs Select Committee in 1992-93 made a recommendation that when a grant is given you do actually register your interest in the land charges registry. Presumably, you did not actually take up that recommendation. Why was that?

Mr Cassidy: I think that in its reply to that, the Government pointed out that English Heritage and Cadw are not in a position to take a local land charge, which was the preferred course. A local land charge, as I understand it, is an administrative action which is fairly cheap to implement and probably does not require a solicitor. It was intended that after the consultation paper 'Protecting Our Heritage' was issued in 1996 there would be primary legislation. That consultation paper stated that part of that legislation would enable Cadw and English Heritage to take such a charge. That was the preferred course. Legislation has not occurred. We need to rethink it. It will be very unlikely, I think, that we will have an opportunity to take a local land charge and so we are considering whether we need a legal charge.

mwyn ceisio rhoi rhywfaint o ddiogelwch ychwanegol i ni ein hunain. Hyd yn oed os ydym yn cadarnhau gyda'r gofrestrfa dir, dim ond ar ôl iddo ddigwydd y byddwn yn dod i wybod bod eiddo wedi cael ei werthu. Felly, yr ydym yn ystyried cymryd pridiant cyfreithiol ar yr eiddo, efallai pob eiddo, mewn perchenogaeth breifat neu efallai yn achos rhai lle mae'r grant o faint penodol. Yr ydym am gyflwyno hyn fel rhan o'r ad-drefnu yn y cynllun newydd.

Peter Black: Gwnaeth y Pwyllgor Dethol ar Faterion Cymreig yn 1992-93 argymhelliad eich bod yn cofrestru eich diddordeb yn y gofrestrfa pridiannau tir pan roddir grant. Gellid tybio na wnaethoch weithredu ar yr argymhelliad hwnnw. Pam felly?

Mr Cassidy: Yn ei hateb i hynny, credaf fod y Llywodraeth wedi nod nad yw English Heritage a Cadw mewn sefyllfa i gymryd pridiant tir lleol, sef y dewis mwyaf dymunol. Mae pridiant tir lleol, yn ôl fy nealltwriaeth i, yn enghraifft o gamau gweinyddol sydd yn gymharol rad i'w gweithredu heb ofyn am gyfreithiwr. Y bwriad oedd cyflwyno deddfwriaeth sylfaenol yn dilyn y papur ymgynghorol 'Diogelu ein Treftadaeth' yn 1996. Nododd y papur ymgynghorol hwnnw y byddai rhan o'r ddeddfwriaeth honno yn galluogi Cadw ac English Heritage i gymryd pridiant o'r fath. Dyna oedd y dewis mwyaf dymunol. Ni chafwyd deddfwriaeth. Mae angen inni ailfeddwl am hyn. Bydd yn annhebygol iawn, yn fy marn i, y cawn gyfle i gymryd pridiant tir lleol ac felly yr ydym yn ystyried a oes angen pridiant cyfreithiol arnom.

Peter Black: Are you aware that there are other ways of registering a land charge? For instance, in the event of unregistered property, you can register a land charge with the Land Charges Registry in Plymouth, which will protect your interest and protect the grant conditions and ensure that, in the event of the property being sold, you will be notified and given an opportunity to actually claw back your grant. Similarly, in the event of registered property, you do have the opportunity to register at the land registry either a restriction or a caution to protect your interest. Was that not considered in response to the Welsh Affairs Select Committee report?

Mr Cassidy: What was preferred was the idea of a local land charge, and at the time it was thought that Cadw and English Heritage would have an opportunity to take one up. That has not happened. I was not personally aware of these other alternatives. The idea of a legal charge has been brought to my attention and that is what our solicitors at the moment are pursuing. However, in the light of what you have said, we will look at the whole range of options.

Peter Black: I come to the specific matter which is referred to in the report in paragraphs 3.32 and 3.33. If you had had the situation whereby I understand this property was registered, whereby your interest in this property by way of the conditions of the grant had been registered by way of either a caution or a restriction, do you not accept that we would not be in a situation of having to chase up the owner to actually get this money back?

Mr Cassidy: I do.

Peter Black: A ydych yn ymwybodol bod ffyrdd eraill o gofrestru pridiant tir? Er enghraifft, yn achos eiddo heb ei gofrestru, gallwch gofrestru pridiant tir gyda'r Gofrestrfa Pridiannau Tir yn Plymouth a fydd yn diogelu eich buddiannau ac yn diogelu'r amodau grant ac yn sicrhau, os caiff yr eiddo ei werthu, y cewch eich hysbysu o hynny ac y rhoddir cyfle ichi adfachu eich grant. Felly hefyd, yn achos eiddo cofrestredig, fe gewch y cyfle i gofrestru naill ai cyfyngiad neu rybudd yn y gofrestrfa dir i ddiogelu eich buddiannau. Oni chafodd hynny ei ystyried mewn ymateb i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Dethol ar Faterion Cymreig?

Mr Cassidy: Y dewis mwyaf dymunol oedd y syniad o bridiant tir lleol, ac ar y pryd tybiwyd y byddai Cadw ac English Heritage yn cael y cyfle i drefnu un. Ni ddigwyddodd hynny. Nid oeddwn yn ymwybodol yn bersonol o'r dewisiadau eraill hyn. Dygwyd y syniad o bridiant cyfreithiol i'm sylw ac mae ein cyfreithwyr yn mynd ar drywydd hyn ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, yng ngoleuni'r hyn a ddywedaso, byddwn yn edrych ar yr ystod gyfan o opisynau.

Peter Black: Dof at y mater penodol y cyfeirir ato yn yr adroddiad ym mharagraffau 3.32 a 3.33. Pe baech wedi wynebu'r sefyllfa lle y deallaf fod yr eiddo hwn wedi ei gofrestru, lle yr oedd eich buddiannau yn yr eiddo hwn o ran amodau'r grant wedi eu cofrestru naill ai drwy rybudd neu gyfyngiad, onid ydych yn derbyn na fyddem mewn sefyllfa o orfod mynd ar drywydd y perchennog i gael yr arian hwn yn ôl?

Mr Cassidy: Ydwyf.

Peter Black: Therefore, given that you were given notice, I believe, in November 1997 of the owner's intention to sell this property, how do you justify not actually chasing up this matter earlier to try to identify and ensure that this situation did not arise?

Mr Cassidy: I cannot justify it and I have to apologise for it. It was an error in the way we were approaching our work and bringing forward files of this nature. Since then, we have introduced new instructions that, if a letter is unanswered within 30 days, a chaser is sent. If that is unanswered within 30 days, then the line manager must be informed and it must be noted in the file that action is being taken and that additional, escalated action is needed. I should add that the gentleman in question has now been traced by Treasury solicitors and writs will be served.

Peter Black: So you are optimistic that you will be able to recover this grant?

Mr Cassidy: The writs have not yet been served. They will be served. I hope that we will be able to recover this grant.

Janet Davies: We shall go on to the last part of the report, concerning public access to properties that receive support from Cadw. This is something that is obviously of interest to quite a number of people and I think there is some concern about the difficulties of not always knowing when it is possible to get access. I refer to paragraphs 3.35 to 3.40. Could I ask why you are not testing directly whether owners are complying with the requirement to advertise and to allow access to their property after receiving a grant?

Peter Black: Felly, o gofio eich bod wedi cael rhybudd, fe gredaf, ym mis Tachwedd 1997 o fwriad y perchennog i werthu'r eiddo hwn, sut yr ydych yn cyfiawnhau peidio â mynd ar drywydd y mater hwn yn gynharach i geisio nodi a sicrhau na fyddai'r sefyllfa hon yn codi?

Mr Cassidy: Ni allaf ei gyfiawnhau ac mae'n rhaid imi ymddiheuro am hyn. Yr oedd yn gamgymeriad yn y ffordd yr oeddem yn mynd i'r afael â'n gwaith ac yn cyflwyno ffeiliau o'r natur hon. Ers hynny, yr ydym wedi cyflwyno cyfarwyddiadau newydd sef, os na dderbynnir ateb i lythyr o fewn 30 niwrnod, anfonir llythyr ategol. Os nad atebir hwnnw o fewn 30 niwrnod yna, mae'n rhaid hysbysu'r rheolwr llinell a nodi yn y ffeil fod camau yn cael eu cymryd a bod angen cymryd camau ychwanegol, helaethach. Dylwn ychwanegu fod y gwr dan sylw bellach wedi'i ganfod gan gyfreithwyr y Trysorlys ac y bydd gwritiau yn cael eu cyflwyno.

Peter Black: Felly yr ydych yn optimistaidd y gallwch adfer y grant hwn?

Mr Cassidy: Nid yw'r gwritiau wedi eu cyflwyno eto. Byddant yn cael eu cyflwyno. Gobeithiaf y gallwn adfer y grant hwn.

Janet Davies: Awn ymlaen i ran olaf yr adroddiad, yn ymwneud â mynediad y cyhoedd i'r eiddo sydd yn derbyn cymorth gan Cadw. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth sydd yn amlwg o ddiddordeb i nifer fawr o bobl a chredaf fod peth pryder ynghylch yr anawsterau o beidio â gwybod pryd y mae'n bosibl cael mynediad. Cyfeiriaf at baragraffau 3.35 i 3.40. A gaf ofyn pam nad ydych yn cynnal profion uniongyrchol i ganfod a yw'r perchenogion yn cydymffurfio â'r gofyniad i hysbysebu a chaniatáu mynediad i'w heiddo ar ôl derbyn grant?

Mr Cassidy: This part of our monitoring arrangements also essentially relies on declarations by the owner and, in light of the NAO report, this is a recommendation which we will be also taking up. In general, I think we need to look at the whole question of monitoring, and to do rather better. Essentially because of resource difficulties we found ourselves not doing as much as early as we probably ought to have done. I think in this area English Heritage has identified best practice, not only in monitoring but also in the prescriptive way it looks at advertisements. We and Historic Scotland and Northern Ireland are a little bit behind at the moment and we want to catch up as soon as possible.

Janet Davies: So will you be putting copies of advertisements in publications and will you be testing access arrangements in practice using methods such as using mystery shopping to see what reaction a member of the public would receive in attempting to visit a grant-aided property?

Mr Cassidy: In the course of their fieldwork the NAO explained to me what mystery shopping was, so I am able to say yes, we will do that. We will enter into a contract with an organisation that will do this on our behalf. As far as copies of advertisements go, yes. However, as part of the restructuring of the scheme and the introduction of sub-schemes in order to improve targeting, we think it may be appropriate to look closely at different levels of requirement. Perhaps it would not be so appropriate to require the same level of public access for a very small grant as for a large one. However, in general, as a matter of principle we will be adopting what English Heritage are currently doing.

Janet Davies: Thank you. As I say, I think this is of great interest to many members of the public.

Mr Cassidy: Mae'r rhan hon o'n trefniadau monitro hefyd yn ei hanfod yn dibynnu ar ddatganiadau gan y perchennog ac, yng ngoleuni adroddiad y SAG, mae hwn yn argymhelliad y byddwn hefyd yn ei ddilyn. Yn gyffredinol, yr wyf yn credu bod angen inni edrych ar yr holl fater o fonitro, a gwneud hynny'n well. Yn y bôn oherwydd anawsterau adnoddau canfuom nad oeddem yn gwneud cymaint mor gynnar ag y dylem. Yr wyf yn credu bod English Heritage wedi nodi'r arfer gorau yn y maes hwn, nid yn unig o ran monitro ond hefyd yn y ffordd argymhellol y mae'n edrych ar hysbysebion. Yr ydym ni a Historic Scotland a Gogledd Iwerddon ychydig ar ei hôl hi ar hyn o bryd ac yr ydym yn awyddus i wneud iawn am hyn cyn gynted â phosibl.

Janet Davies: Felly a fyddwch yn rhoi copiâu o hysbysebion mewn cyhoeddiadau ac a fyddwch yn profi trefniadau mynediad yn ymarferol drwy ddefnyddio dulliau megis defnyddio siopa cudd i weld pa fath o ymateb y byddai aelod o'r cyhoedd yn ei gael wrth geisio ymweld ag eiddo sydd wedi derbyn cymorth grant?

Mr Cassidy: Yng nghwrs eu gwaith maes eglurodd y SAG imi beth oedd siopa cudd, felly gallaf ddweud y byddwn yn gwneud hynny. Byddwn yn ymrwymo i gontract â sefydliad a fydd yn gwneud hyn ar ein rhan. O ran copiâu o hysbysebion, byddwn. Fodd bynnag, fel rhan o ailstrwythuro'r cynllun a chyflwyno is-gynlluniau er mwyn gwella targedu, yr ydym yn credu y gallai fod yn briodol edrych yn fanwl ar wahanol lefelau o ofynion. Efallai na fyddai mor briodol gofyn am yr un lefel o fynediad i'r cyhoedd ar gyfer grant bach iawn ag y byddai ar gyfer un mawr. Fodd bynnag, yn gyffredinol, o ran egwyddor byddwn yn mabwysiadu'r hyn y mae English Heritage yn ei wneud ar hyn o bryd.

Janet Davies: Diolch. Fel y dywedais, yr wyf yn credu bod hyn o ddiddordeb mawr i lawer o aelodau'r cyhoedd.

Peter Black: What complaints have you received from members of the public about access to grant-aided properties? What are the nature of those complaints and what action was taken as a result of those complaints?

Mr Cassidy: We have received very few complaints of which I am aware. We do not have a central complaints register for this sort of complaint. We do have a complaints register generally for all letters addressed to me because, as Chief Executive, I endeavour, and usually succeed, in replying to them all within 10 days. So we have a good record of those and we have looked at that. We have also taken anecdotal evidence from our own staff because, as I said about monitoring generally, our problem is that we cannot aggregate information. Information is on individual case files. However, I believe that we have only received a handful of complaints in the last three or four years and they have concerned, not properties owned by private individuals but, generally, rural churches which have been closed at times when they were advertised as open. We pointed that out to whoever was responsible.

Peter Black: Do you have a standard procedure for dealing with those complaints?

Mr Cassidy: No. It is not systematic and that has been one of the problems.

Peter Black: If, say, you received a complaint that a particular church was inaccessible when it should be accessible, how would you specifically deal with that complaint?

Mr Cassidy: It would depend on the way the local manager treated it. Either in writing or perhaps by a telephone call if it was a project that was current and the contacts were known.

Peter Black: Pa gwynion yr ydych wedi eu derbyn gan aelodau'r cyhoedd ynglyn â mynediad i eiddo sydd wedi derbyn cymorth grant? Beth yw natur y cwynion hynny a pha gamau a gymerwyd o ganlyniad i'r cwynion hynny?

Mr Cassidy: Ychydig iawn yw'r cwynion a gawsom yr wyf yn ymwybodol ohonynt. Nid oes gennym gofrestr cwynion ganolog ar gyfer y math yma o gwyn. Mae gennym gofrestr cwynion gyffredinol ar gyfer pob llythyr a anfonir ataf oherwydd, fel Prif Weithredwr, yr wyf yn ymdrechu, ac fel arfer yn llwyddo, i ateb pob un ohonynt o fewn 10 niwrnod. Felly mae gennym gofnod da o'r rheini ac yr ydym wedi edrych arno. Yr ydym hefyd wedi cymryd tystiolaeth anecdotaidd gan ein staff ein hunain oherwydd, fel y dywedais ynglyn â monitro yn gyffredinol, ein problem yw na allwn gywain gwybodaeth. Mae'r wybodaeth ar ffeiliau achosion unigol. Fodd bynnag, credaf ein bod ond wedi derbyn llond dwrn o gwynion yn ystod y tair neu bedair blynedd diwethaf ac yr oeddent yn ymwneud, yn gyffredinol, ag eglwysi gwledig sydd wedi bod ar gau ar amseroedd yr hysbysebwyd eu bod ar agor, yn hytrach nag eiddo y mae unigolion preifat yn berchen arnynt. Tynnwyd sylw'r sawl a oedd yn gyfrifol at hyn.

Peter Black: A oes gennych weithdrefn safonol ar gyfer ymdrin â'r cwynion hynny?

Mr Cassidy: Nac oes. Nid yw'n systematig a hynny oedd un o'r problemau.

Peter Black: Os cawsoch gwyn, dyweder, nad oedd mynediad ar gael i eglwys arbennig pan ddylai mynediad fod ar gael iddi, sut y byddech yn delio â'r gwyn honno'n benodol?

Mr Cassidy: Byddai'n dibynnu ar y ffordd y byddai'r rheolwr lleol yn ymdrin â hi. Naill ai'n ysgrifenedig neu efallai dros y ffôn pe bai'n brosiect cyfredol a bod y rhifau cyswllt yn hysbys.

Peter Black: You have said that you are going to introduce a formal register of complaints. That register will, presumably, include a trail of how you would deal with that complaint, how you would acknowledge it, how long it would take you to acknowledge and respond to it and what action would be taken on that complaint. Is that correct?

Mr Cassidy: Yes.

Peter Black: Will you also introduce a more systematic procedure for dealing with those complaints along with that register?

Mr Cassidy: We have introduced a complaints register. Part of what we do will form part of our IT monitoring system. We will try to take interim measures to ensure that our performance in this area is a little bit better and does not have to wait again on the introduction of an IT system. However, I believe that we will not fully solve the problem until we have an ability to aggregate information and to sort it and to identify the extent of the problem, if any. That means the introduction of this system.

Peter Black: In terms of actual procedures to deal with complaints, apart from the register, you would, therefore, be giving instructions to your local officers, a set format to deal with complaints.

Mr Cassidy: That is right. That is what our desk instructions insist on.

Peter Black: Once the register is set up—and could you give me an indication how long that would take—who would have access to this register?

Peter Black: Dywedasoch eich bod yn bwriadu cyflwyno cofrestr gwynion ffurfiol. Bydd y gofrestr honno, gellid tybio, yn cynnwys llwybr o sut y byddech yn delio â'r gwyn honno, sut y byddech yn ei chydnabod, pa mor hir y byddai'n cymryd i'w chydnabod ac ymateb iddi a pha gamau a fyddai'n cael eu cymryd ynghylch y gwyn honno. A yw hynny'n gywir?

Mr Cassidy: Ydyw.

Peter Black: A fyddwch hefyd yn cyflwyno gweithdrefn fwy systematig ar gyfer delio â'r cwynion hynny ynghyd â'r gofrestr honno?

Mr Cassidy: Yr ydym wedi cyflwyno cofrestr gwynion. Bydd rhan o'r hyn a wnawn yn rhan o'n system monitro TG. Byddwn yn ceisio cymryd mesurau dros dro i sicrhau bod ein perfformiad yn y maes hwn ychydig yn well ac nad oes rhaid aros eto nes i system TG gael ei chyflwyno. Fodd bynnag, credaf na fyddwn yn datrys y broblem yn llawn hyd nes y byddwn yn gallu cywain gwybodaeth a'i didoli a nodi graddau'r broblem, os o gwbl. Mae hynny'n golygu cyflwyno'r system hon.

Peter Black: Yn nhermau gweithdrefnau gwirioneddol i ymdrin â chwynion, ac eithrio'r gofrestr, byddech, felly, yn rhoi cyfarwyddiadau i'ch swyddogion lleol, fformat sefydlog i ymdrin â chwynion.

Mr Cassidy: Byddem. Mae ein cyfarwyddiadau desg yn mynnu hynny.

Peter Black: Unwaith y bydd y gofrestr wedi'i sefydlu—a allech roi syniad imi o ba mor hir y byddai hynny'n cymryd—pwy fyddai â mynediad i'r gofrestr hon?

Mr Cassidy: We have instructed staff to identify complaints to the line manager. In effect, a register is already set up. We intended for it to be for internal purposes only but we have not really taken a view on it.

Peter Black: Will you consider, for instance, including this register in your annual report?

Mr Cassidy: Yes.

Geraint Davies: What action have you taken to tighten up the definition of adequate publicity in grant conditions?

Mr Cassidy: None, yet. Again, that it going to be part of the targeting system, the sub-schemes that we hope to introduce when we launch a new system next year of historic buildings grants involving different sorts of property identified according to property type, ownership or usage. That is because the publicity that we will require will depend on the sort of property and—as I mentioned earlier, possibly, though we have not thought it through yet—on the level of grant. That will be part of the package that we are trying to develop.

Geraint Davies: What timescale are you talking about?

Mr Cassidy: Because of the desirability of incorporating the points raised by the NAO, I would say that it will, probably, be next summer. We had hoped to have done it by 1 April, which is the beginning of the financial year. If we were merely concerned with compartmentalising the present scheme, I think we could do that. However, we need to make various other decisions. It would be nice to have an IT system at least almost ready to take on the monitoring of this at the same time. So it is likely, therefore, to be in the summer.

Mr Cassidy: Yr ydym wedi rhoi cyfarwyddiadau i'r staff i hysbysu'r rheolwr llinell o gwynion. Mewn gwirionedd, mae cofrestr eisoes wedi ei sefydlu. Y bwriad oedd ei defnyddio at ddibenion mewnol yn unig ond nid ydym wedi ffurfio barn ar hyn mewn gwirionedd.

Peter Black: A fyddwch, er enghraifft, yn cynnwys y gofrestr hon yn eich adroddiad blynyddol?

Mr Cassidy: Byddwn.

Geraint Davies: Pa gamau yr ydych wedi eu cymryd i dynhau'r diffiniad o gyhoeddusrwydd digonol yn yr amodau grant?

Mr Cassidy: Dim, hyd yma. Eto, bydd hynny'n rhan o'n system dargedu, yr is-gynlluniau y gobeithiwn eu cyflwyno pan fyddwn y flwyddyn nesaf yn lansio system newydd o grantiau adeiladau hanesyddol sydd yn ymwneud â mathau gwahanol o eiddo a nodir yn unol â'r math o eiddo, perchenogaeth neu ddefnydd. Digwydd hynny oherwydd y bydd y math o gyhoeddusrwydd y byddwn yn gofyn amdano yn dibynnu ar y math o eiddo ac—fel y soniais yn gynharach, er nad ydym wedi meddwl yn ddwys am hyn eto—ar lefel y grant. Bydd hynny'n rhan o'r pecyn yr ydym yn ceisio ei ddatblygu.

Geraint Davies: Beth yw'r raddfa amser yr ydych yn sôn amdani?

Mr Cassidy: Oherwydd ei bod yn ddymunol ymgorffori'r pwyntiau a godwyd gan y SAG, byddwn yn dweud mai diwedd haf nesaf fyddai hynny, fwy na thebyg. Yr oeddem wedi gobeithio ei gyflawni erbyn 1 Ebrill, sef dechrau'r flwyddyn ariannol. Pe baem ond yn ymwneud â dosbarthu'r cynllun presennol yn adrannau, yr wyf o'r farn y gallem wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni wneud amryw o benderfyniadau eraill. Byddai'n dda cael system TG a fyddai o leiaf bron yn barod i ymdrin â'r gwaith o fonitro hyn ar yr un pryd. Felly mae'n debygol y bydd hyn yn digwydd

yn yr haf.

Brian Gibbons: How have you found this exercise from the point of view of improving the efficiency of the NAO inspection? Are you able to quantify the efficiencies and savings you are likely to make in the light of this particular exercise?

Mr Cassidy: I have found this a rather daunting experience but I have found the exercise most valuable. We rely on feedback in order to try to improve the efficiency of Cadw. When it is quantified as ably as our colleagues from NAO have done and justified in this manner, leaving me in a position where I can say nothing other than 'fair cop', then I regard that as quite valuable. However, I do not think that I am in a position to quantify it exactly. Some of the recommendations, for example those on monitoring, will require us to make additional effort and incur additional costs. The results, though, ought to be better value for money in terms of the objectives of the grant itself. Quite how one matches the two, I am not quite sure.

Brian Gibbons: But there are some areas such as recovering the money and a few other things like that? I am interested in auditing the auditor and it would be helpful in auditing the auditor to get as much concrete information in terms of the savings and efficiencies that this exercise has produced for your organisation. That will help us in terms of future allocations.

Mr Cassidy: I would be happy to take a leaf out of the NAO's book and produce a short report for you on the NAO but it will be much shorter.

Brian Gibbons: If I were you, I would get out while I was ahead. [*Laughter.*]

Brian Gibbons: Pa mor llwyddiannus oedd yr ymarfer hwn o safbwynt gwella effeithlonrwydd arolygiad y SAG yn eich barn chi? A allwch feintioli'r arbedion effeithlonrwydd yr ydych yn debygol o'u gwneud yng ngoleuni'r ymarfer arbennig hwn?

Mr Cassidy: Yr oedd hwn yn brofiad eithaf brawychus imi ond bu'n ymarfer gwerthfawr iawn. Yr ydym yn dibynnu ar adborth er mwyn ceisio gwella effeithlonrwydd Cadw. Pan gaiff ei feintioli mor fedrus ag y gwnaeth ein cydweithwyr o'r SAG a'i gyfiawnhau yn y modd hwn, gan fy ngadael i mewn sefyllfa lle gallaf ond dweud 'digon teg', yna yr wyf yn ystyried hynny yn eithaf gwerthfawr. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn credu fy mod mewn sefyllfa i'w feintioli yn union. Bydd rhai o'r argymhellion, er enghraifft y rheini ar fonitro, yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol inni wneud ymdrech ychwanegol ac yn golygu costau ychwanegol. Serch hynny, dylai'r canlyniadau arwain at well gwerth am arian yn nhermau amcanion y grant ei hun. Sut y gellir cyfateb y ddau, ni wn yn iawn.

Brian Gibbons: Ond mae yna rai meysydd megis adfer yr arian ac ychydig o bethau eraill tebyg? Mae gennyf ddiddordeb mewn archwilio'r archwiliwr a byddai o gymorth wrth archwilio'r archwiliwr i gael cymaint o wybodaeth gadarn â phosibl o ran arbedion effeithlonrwydd a gynhyrchwyd gan yr ymarfer hwn ar gyfer eich sefydliad. Bydd hynny'n ein helpu o ran dyraniadau yn y dyfodol.

Mr Cassidy: Buaswn yn fodlon efelychu'r SAG a chynhyrchu adroddiad byr ichi ar y SAG ond bydd yn llawer byrrach.

Brian Gibbons: Pe bawn i yn eich lle chi, byddwn yn tynnu allan tra'r wyf ar y blaen. [*Chwerthin.*]

Janet Davies: Thank you very much. We have come to the end of our first evidence session. I thank Mr Cassidy and his colleagues for their very full and helpful answers to our questions. I take the point that it has been a bit daunting but I think it is very important for the advent of the Assembly that we open up and make transparent the spending that is happening in Wales and the cost to the public taxpayer. That is something that people want from the Assembly and so it was important to do it. You will receive a draft transcript in English and Welsh so that you can check for factual accuracy before it is published as part of the minutes. When the Audit Committee publishes its report, the transcript will be included in the annex. The National Trust, on the issue of Chirk Castle, sent Members a briefing note. I will ask the Committee if they would be willing to invite the National Trust to comment on the evidence today in writing so that we can also include that as an annex to the report. Do you agree with that? I see that nobody is against it. We will now move on to the next item on the agenda. The witnesses are welcome to leave.

Janet Davies: Diolch yn fawr iawn ichi. Yr ydym wedi dod i ddiwedd ein sesiwn dystiolaeth gyntaf. Diolch i Mr Cassidy a'i gydweithwyr am eu hatebion llawn a defnyddiol iawn i bob un o'n cwestiynau. Yr wyf yn derbyn y pwynt fod hyn wedi bod ychydig yn frawychus ond yr wyf yn credu ei bod yn bwysig iawn yn sgîl dyfodiad y Cynulliad ein bod yn dod yn fwy agored ac yn gwneud y gwariant sydd yn digwydd yng Nghymru a'r gost i'r trethdalwr yn dryloyw. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth y mae pobl am ei gael gan y Cynulliad ac felly yr oedd yn bwysig gwneud hynny. Byddwch yn derbyn trawsysgrifiad drafft yn Gymraeg ac yn Saesneg fel y gallwch ei wirio o ran cywirdeb ffeithiol cyn iddo gael ei gyhoeddi fel rhan o'r cofnodion. Pan fydd y Pwyllgor Archwilio yn cyhoeddi ei adroddiad, caiff y trawsysgrifiad ei gynnwys yn yr atodiad. Anfonodd yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol nodyn briffio at yr Aelodau ynglyn â Chastell y Waun. Byddaf yn gofyn i'r Pwyllgor a fydd yn fodlon gwahodd yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol i wneud sylwadau ar y dystiolaeth a gafwyd heddiw yn ysgrifenedig fel y gallwn gynnwys hynny fel atodiad i'r adroddiad. A ydych yn cytuno â hynny? Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw un yn ei erbyn. Symudwn ymlaen yn awr at yr eitem nesaf ar yr agenda. Mae croeso i'r tystion ymadael.

Daeth y sesiwn cymryd tystiolaeth i ben am 11.40 a.m.

The evidence taking session ended at 11.40 a.m.

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ANNEX B

YR YMDDIRIEDOLAETH GENEDLAETHOL

THE NATIONAL TRUST

am Lefydd o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol neu Brydferthwch Naturiol

for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty

SWYDDFA CYMRU - OFFICE FOR WALES

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NTRUST.ORG.UK

*Eich cyf/
Your ref*

*Ein cyf/
Our ref* PWB/CBA/R/Chirk

8 December 1999

Dear Ms Bragg,

"Protecting and Conserving the Built Heritage in Wales"

A report by the Auditor General for Wales -

Cadw's submission of evidence to the National Assembly for Wales Audit Committee

Thank you very much for your letter of 24th November enclosing a transcript of the evidence given by Cadw to the Audit Committee referring specifically to Chirk Castle. The National Trust is extremely

grateful to the National Assembly for Wales Audit Committee for the opportunity to be able to comment on the deliberations regarding the current funding arrangements for Chirk Castle.

There are a number of points which the National Trust would like to comment on both for clarification and by way of additional information:

1. It is important to reinforce the point that the National Trust would not have accepted Chirk Castle in 1981 without assurances on its long term funding. If the legally binding guarantee had not been given then Chirk Castle and its management would have remained a Welsh Office responsibility.
2. The National Trust feels that it is unfortunate that the annual maintenance funding for Chirk is included within Cadw's overall budget, and is regarded as a sum of money which is competing with building grants. It is important to distinguish between the two entirely separate purposes. We believe that the annual maintenance support funding should be extracted out of the building grants budget.
3. A further concern of the current funding arrangements is that it fails to recognise that the Chirk Castle property is more than a building. Chirk also includes important contents, an award winning garden and a Grade I Listed Parkland. Addressing the management obligations, of these wider significances and responsibilities has in part contributed to the costs of management rising greater than inflation, and wage costs particularly, in strengthening the gardening and wardening staff. Further cost increases have come about as a consequence of changes in employment legislation, costs associated with Health and Safety, Environmental Health and greater than inflationary increases in building costs.
4. Cadw informed the Committee that in the current financial year, of the £2.8 million grants awarded to individual buildings, some £500,000 to £600,000 of the total budget was awarded to the National Trust. This is because the National Trust has a high proportion of the number of Grade I listed buildings in Wales open to the public. Taken together with its status as a charity it is predictable that it should be a major beneficiary of grants. It should also be recognised that grants are awarded to buildings not to organisations or individuals.
5. The National Trust is concerned that the National Audit Office report is recommending that Cadw should review Historic Building grants and that Chirk Castle should be denied the benefit of them. The Reserve Fund, which is currently being established, is some considerable way short of providing adequate funding to support future capital works. Recently, for example, it has been reduced to under £1 million to fund the balance for conservation repairs of the main Gates and Screens and the Phase XI repair works on the East Wing of the Castle. If Chirk Castle is denied the benefit of Historic Building grants then the accumulated Reserve Fund would be unable to meet the capital repair needs on a sustainable basis. If the Fund was exhausted then capital repairs would need to be dealt with on a 100% funding basis, as was explained by Mr Cassidy at the Audit Committee. Both the National Trust and Cadw believe that the current funding arrangement is more realistic and far-sighted.
6. The National Trust noted the comments made regarding the issue of Member Visit Credits and whether they should be included as income within the calculation of the annual maintenance funding. If they were to be included then a consequence would be that the Reserve Fund, which was established by mutual agreement between the National Trust and Cadw to fund future capital works, would grow at a much slower pace, and Cadw would be faced with the prospect of a higher level of building grants to future capital repairs. This could have the long-term effect of increasing the burden on the taxpayer.

7. Monies received by the National Trust from Cadw to meet the annual maintenance funding subsidise the running of Chirk, but the National Trust does not profit thereby. There is no question of any monies either earned at Chirk or coming in by way of support or grants being siphoned away from Chirk.

8. The National Trust is very aware of its obligations to manage Chirk Castle in a frugal and business-like way, and to regularly examine opportunities for generating greater income and containing costs. We would therefore be very happy to meet with Cadw to explore with them what opportunities there might be for reducing the annual maintenance support. The Trust's experience, however, is that such properties are very expensive to run, and income generated from visitors will never come near to meeting such costs.

9. The National Trust would not want the Audit Committee to regard the 20% management fee charge, which is included by the National Trust within the expenditure accounts, as of no benefit to Chirk. There are many specialist services which are provided to Chirk from The National Trust in Wales and elsewhere. This includes technical expertise in building maintenance, conservation, archaeology, finance, marketing and communications, garden management, woodland management and nature conservation. That Chirk is able to bring in services, where total costs are spread across all properties in Wales represents best value for money.

The alternatives would be to employ such expertise at the property or bring in externally, both of which would be considerably more expensive.

In conclusion, the National Trust would like to re-emphasise that it is not in a position to re-negotiate the terms of the 1981 Agreement in a way which would prejudice the support funding arrangements for Chirk Castle. We will work very closely with Cadw to ensure that the level of support is appropriate to provide for the proper management of Chirk Castle on a sustainable basis. The National Trust believes that the current support represents excellent value for money to the taxpayer. Chirk Castle, its garden and grounds attract between 70-80,000 visitors each year. It employs 9 full time staff and 22 part-time and seasonal staff as well as over 200 volunteers. Indirectly many others seek part of their livelihood from working at Chirk such as tenants and contractors. Over 6000 schoolchildren visit Chirk and partake in its award winning education programme. These are some of the benefits that Chirk Castle gives to the nation and why we believe that the current taxpayers investment is good value for money.

Again, I would like to thank the Audit Committee for affording the National Trust the opportunity to respond to the deliberations on Chirk Castle. It has helped us to be able to do this and we very much hope that it has helped you.

Yours sincerely

Peter Broomhead
Director for Wales

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CADW

WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Mr A George
Clerk to the Audit Committee
National Assembly of Wales
Cardiff Bay

Eich Cyfeirnod
Your Reference

Ein Cyfeirnod
Our Reference

Dyddiad
Date

8 December 1999

Llinell Uniongyrchol 01222
82

Direct Line 01222 82 6599

PROTECTING AND CONSERVING THE BUILT HERITAGE OF WALES

The Committee asked me to produce a note on the impact of changes within Cadw likely to arise from of the Auditor General for Wales's report. In general the recommendations should help to improve the effectiveness of Cadw's performance and - in particular - help us to wring more added value from the grants budget. It is difficult to try to quantify the benefit in cash, but wherever possible I have suggested some broad indicators. The calculations are, however, based upon a number of assumptions and there is a limit to how rigorous they can be. The costs of implementing the recommendations are more tangible, but are not likely to be great.

Recommendation 1: Cadw should undertake a check of spot listed buildings in resurveyed areas to monitor contractors' performance.

Over a 21 month period the NAO noted 14 spot listing cases which they thought should have been picked up when the communities were resurveyed. That suggests a figure of eight per annum. The unit

cost of spot listing is around £150 and so the associated annual expenditure would have been in the region of £1,200.

<i>Cost</i>	<i>Benefit</i>
<i>Minimal - NAO suggest reissuing guidance to contractors (which we do periodically as a matter of course) and replicating the sort of check which they carried out is a simple exercise.</i>	<i>A 20% improvement in performance would save £240 per annum; a 50% improvement £600; and a 100% improvement (eliminating cases of spot listing in resurveyed communities altogether) £1,200.</i>

Recommendation 2: Cadw should seek more specific advice from financial appraisals in order to inform their judgement about the level of grant support required by the applicant for the project to proceed.

Such information will inform the decision on the appropriate amount of grant, which may need to provide an incentive as well as compensate for insufficient means. Cadw is extending the number of grants subject to financial appraisal on a trial basis.

Cost

The direct unit cost of a financial appraisal is around £200.

Benefit

It is not possible to deduce an aggregate sum, but in larger cases we would expect a financial appraisal to repay its cost by a significant factor, and better targeting will allow us to accommodate more cases.

Recommendation 3: Cadw should review whether further grant support for Chirk Castle, beyond that to which they are legally bound, is appropriate.

A review of all aspects of financial arrangements at Chirk is planned, which will encompass historic buildings grant. There is no legal commitment to provide historic buildings grant for capital works at Chirk, but no grants have been offered or paid unless the project met the criteria of the scheme and could - for example - have been assisted had any other applicant put it forward. The effect of denying the National Trust access to historic buildings grant at Chirk would be to redistribute the budget.

Recommendation 4: Cadw should ensure that claw-back applies for 10 years from the date of payment.

In the past Cadw has started the 10 year clock from the date of offer - on average it might be another twelve months before the works are undertaken and the grant paid, so the effect of adopting this recommendation would be to add to the sum subject to claw back in any given case.

Cost

None

Benefit

Cases of claw back are not a regular occurrence - in some years there may be none - and so it is not possible to identify an annual sum. However, had the proposed terms applied in the case described at paragraph 3.33 of the NAO Report, an additional £5,850 or thereabouts would be subject to claw back.

Recommendations 5 to 7: Cadw should:

- **give high priority to improving their management information on grants;**
- **broaden their monitoring system to encompass all grant cases to which conditions still apply; and**
- **check ownership at the Land Registry in cases where attempts to contact owners are unsuccessful.**

Cadw's management information on grants is currently paper-based. All grants made since 1996 are monitored, and pre-1996 cases on a sample basis. The computerisation of Cadw records will better enable the effective monitoring of all extant cases.

Cost

Recognition of Cadw's IT requirements predates the NAO study and does not reflect a cost arising from it. Computerisation should enable Cadw to implement the recommendations on monitoring within existing staff resources. Land Registry checks are inexpensive - £4 per property

Benefit

The prospect exists of identifying additional cases which should be subject to claw back; and improving the chance of recovery by more rapid action on the basis of fuller information. Extrapolating from the proportion of cases monitored and the incidence of claw back, the predictable savings may lie in the region of £2,000-£5,000. But large cases with a major financial impact - such as that identified by NAO at paragraph 3.33 involving claw back of nearly £60,000 - may occur from time to time.

Recommendations 8 to 10: Cadw should:

- **require recipients to supply, as part of their annual monitoring procedures, copies of advertisements placed in publications;**
- **consider testing access arrangements in practice; and**
- **register any complaints received from members of the public failing to gain access and record the results of subsequent investigations.**

In order to put a financial value on the recommendations, it is necessary to "price" public access - one of the benefits which grants are intended to confer - and adopt a view about the potential for public access which remains untapped. Grant aided buildings not regularly open to the public tend to be churches (often locked for security reasons) and private dwellings. The rate of historic buildings grant for eligible works is 50% in the case of churches and 40% for private dwellings. In the case of conservation area grant, the rates are 40% and 30% respectively. Conservation area grant differs principally from historic buildings grant in that public access is not a requirement - so the difference between the two rates (one-fifth for churches and one-fourth for private dwellings) could be said to reflect the value placed upon public access. In 1998-99 Cadw paid grants of around £800k to churches - one-fifth is £160k. Around £700k was provided to projects involving private dwellings - one-quarter is £175k. In total, the cash value of public access would have been in the region of £335k - a third of a million pounds.

Cadw takes a number of measures to publicise access requirements, and the NAO make no recommendations for improvement. The other half of the equation is the owner of the grant aided property - and it may be that a more systematic approach to the requirements which we place upon them could double the potential for visitor numbers generated by their own advertising efforts. This would suggest that about a quarter of the annual cash benefit associated with public access (around £80,000) remains to be realised.

Cost

It may be that efficiency savings arising from computerisation will enable Cadw not only to extend monitoring but to enforce compliance and take remedial action within existing resources. At most, the cost of implementing the recommendations is unlikely to exceed the cost of an additional Administrative Officer (around £15,000) plus the cost of testing access arrangements in practice. We intend to do so by contracting with an established voluntary organisation to test access to 30 properties a year at £40 per visit, total £1,200.

Benefit

Realising 20% of the untapped potential would be equivalent in cash terms to £16k, 50% to £40k and 100% to £80k.

Conclusions

Cadw believes that in the medium term the implementation of conclusions and recommendations identified by the Auditor General for Wales would involve minimal costs and achieve a significant net increase in value for money, expressed in terms of a fuller realisation of Cadw's objectives.

T J CASSIDY

THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The National Assembly's Audit Committee ensures that proper and thorough scrutiny is given to the Assembly's expenditure. In broad terms, its role is to examine the reports on the accounts of the Assembly and other public bodies prepared by the Auditor General for Wales; and to consider reports by the Auditor General for Wales on examinations into the economy, efficiency and effectiveness with which the Assembly has used its resources in discharging its functions . The responsibilities of the Audit Committee are set out in detail in Standing Order 12.

The membership of the Committee as appointed on 23 June 1999 is:

Janet Davies (Plaid Cymru) - Chair
Peter Black (Liberal Democrat)
Alan Cairns (Conservative)
Christine Chapman (Labour)
Geraint Davies (Plaid Cymru)
Brian Gibbons (Labour)
Alison Halford (Labour)
Alun Pugh (Labour)
Dafydd Wigley (Plaid Cymru)

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