

Rhuthun 2022

Ystyried yr hyn sy'n bosibl

Ruthin 2022

Exploring what is possible

'Make no little plans. They have no magic to stir men's blood and probably themselves will not be realised. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing asserting itself with ever growing consistency. Remember that our children and grandchildren are going to do things that would stagger us.'

Daniel Burnham
Awdur Cynllun Dinas Chicago; Author of the Chicago City Plan (1909)

Gweledigaeth ar gyfer Rhuthun

Datblygyd y weledigaeth trwy ymgynghori â nifer fawr o bobl yn y dref trwy gyfrwng Arddangosfa Tref Farchnad y Dyfodol ac Wythnos Dyfodol Rhuthun. Nod y digwyddiadau ymgysylltu hyn oedd deall yr hyn sydd o bwys i'r gymuned i sicrhau bod y cynllun yn cynrychioli eu hanghenion. Deilliodd y syniadau isod o'r digwyddiadau hyn:

Tref fechan yw Rhuthun – a dylai barhau'n dref fechan

Nid yn unig o ran y boblogaeth – ond hefyd o ran nad yw ar wasgar a'i bod yn hawdd cerdded o le i le. Er y gallai'r dref dyfu, dylai pobl barhau i fedru defnyddio llwybrau diogel i gerdded i ganol y dref mewn 15 i 20 munud.

Rhaid i Rhuthun fanteisio ar ei chryfderau

Hanes, tirwedd, celf a chrefft – rhaid iddi wneud ei hun yn unigryw a hawdd ei hadnabod a'i gwahaniaethu oddi wrth drefi a dinasoedd eraill.

Bydd Rhuthun yn parhau i weithredu fel canolbwyt i ardaloedd cefn gwlad y cyffiniau

Dylid cryfhau ac atgyfnerthu'r cysylltiadau rhwng y dref a'r ardal amgylchynol. Mae mwyafrif y boblogaeth yn byw yn y craidd hanesyddol neu'r datblygiadau tai ar y cyrion, serch hynny, mae'r dref yn ganolbwyt i'r ardal wledig amgylchynol.

Tair thema

Rhannwyd y weledigaeth yn dair thema allweddol. Ystyri'r bod y rhain yn cyd-fynd yn dda ag anghenion y dref a nodau polisiau lleol. Mae'r tair thema yn ymdrin ag agweddau ffisegol Rhuthun i greu tref fywiog a chynaliadwy. Gellir gwireddu'r themâu hyn gan ddefnyddio dull Newid Bach, Gwahaniaeth Mawr:

A vision for Ruthin

The vision has been developed through consultation with a large number of people in the town through the Market Town of the Future Exhibition and Ruthin Future Week. The aims of these engagement events was to understand what mattered most to the community to ensure the plan represents their needs. The following ideas emerged from these events:

Ruthin is a small town- and should remain so

Not only in terms of population- but also in compactness and walkability. Although the town may grow, people should still be able to use safe routes to walk into the town centre with 15-20 minutes.

Ruthin must play to its strengths

History, Landscape, Arts and Crafts- it must make itself individual and identifiable from other towns and cities.

Ruthin will continue to act as a focus for its rural hinterland

The connections between town and surroundings should be strengthened and reinforced. The majority of the population live within the historic core or the peripheral housing developments, however, the town is a focus for the surrounding countryside.

Three themes

The vision has been broken down into three key themes. These are seen as aligning well with both the needs of the town and with local policy goals. These three themes address physical aspects of Ruthin to create a vibrant and sustainable town. The themes can be realised using a method of Small Change, Big Difference:

Y Weledigaeth | The Vision

Tref fechan yw Rhuthun gyda photensial mawr. Mae'r dref yn ymfalchiö yn ei hanes, ei threftadaeth a'i thirwedd. Ei nod yw dod yn dref farchnad gynaliadwy, greadigol a chysylltiedig gydag amgylchedd adeiledig a naturiol o'r radd flaenaf.

Ruthin is a small town with big potential. The town prides itself on its history, heritage and landscape. It aims to become a sustainable, creative and connected market town with a high quality built and natural environment.

Tair thema | Three themes

Thema 1

Gwagleoedd cyhoeddus ar gyfer bywyd cyhoeddus: Creu calon Rhuthun

Theme 1

Public spaces for public life : Creating a heart for Ruthin

Gwagleoedd awyr agored yw calon cymdeithasol y dref. Mae angen i'r gwagleoedd hyn fod yn ddigon amrywiol i annog ystod eang o weithgareddau a bod o ansawdd uchel i adlewyrchu treftadaeth a dyheadau'r dref. Outdoor spaces are the social heart of the town. These spaces need to be diverse enough to encourage a wide range of activities and be of high quality to reflect the heritage and aspirations of the town.

Thema 2

Centre, Periphery & Hinterland

Theme 2

Centre, Periphery & Hinterland

Rhwydwaith atyniadol a diogel o lwybrau cerdded a beicio diogel yn cysylltu'r craidd hanesyddol a'r maestrefi ac yn cysylltu'r lleoliadau allweddol yn y dref. An attractive and safe network of safe walking and cycling routes linking the historic core and the suburbs and linking the key locations in the town.

Thema 3

Rhuthun unigryw A distinctive Ruthin

Theme 3

Datblygu asedau unigryw Rhuthun i wneud y dref yn unigryw a hawdd ei hadnabod a'i gwahaniaethu oddi wrth drefi a dinasoedd eraill. Mae hyn yn gyfuniad o bobl, lleoedd, syniadau, diwydiannau, hinsawdd, diwylliant, hanes a gweledigaeth ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Developing Ruthin's distinctive assets to make it individual and identifiable from other towns and cities. This is a combination of people, places, ideas, industries, climate, culture, history and a vision for the future.

Newid Bach : Gwahaniaeth Mawr

Mae datblygu cynllun ar gyfer Rhuthun yn cydnabod bod coffrau'r dref yn gyfyngedig ac mae wedi ei seilio ar uchafu effaith newid: Newid Bach, Gwahaniaeth Mawr.

Dull o adfywio cynyddrannol – fel a phan fod cyllid ar gael ac nad yw'n galw am symiau mawr o arian i'w gweithredu – sy'n cynnig y cyfle gorau i'r dref symud ymlaen. Gellir cyflawni hyn trwy gyfrwng y prosesau isod:

Gwerthfawrogi'r hyn sy'n bodoli eisoes: gwneud y mwyaf o'r hyn sydd yma'n barod

Mae Rhuthun yn dref gyda chymeriad unigryw, ac ymdeimlad cryf o hanes a chymuned. Dylid dathlu asedau amrywiol y dref – adeiladau hanesyddol, gwagleoedd gwyrdd, atyniadau twristiaid a chanolfan grefft adnabyddus. Y nod yw edrych ar y potensial sy'n bodoli eisoes ac adeiladu ar hynny yn hytrach na chreu prosiectau newydd.

Atgyweirio ac ailddefnyddio: Dodrefn stryd, gwagleoedd dros ben, safleoedd gwag a chyrion y dref.

Mae mapio part y cyhoedd wedi dangos bod gan y dref lawer o fathau o ddodrefn stryd, arwyddion, planwyr a bolardiau. Mae llawer o'r rhai mewn cyflwr gwael, tra bo eraill wedi'u lleoli yn edrych draw oddi wrth y golygfeydd neu mewn mannau lle nad oes fawr o angen aros neu orffwys. Mae trwsio dodrefn yn ddull syml a chost effeithiol o ddiweddarau'r strydlun yn sydyn. Byddai dethol pecyn o ddodrefn stryd safonol ar gyfer Rhuthun pryd bynnag y bo eitemau'n cael eu hadnewyddu yn ffordd gost effeithiol o uno part y cyhoedd y dres dros gyfnod.

Gwaredu'r annibendod: cael gwared ar elfennau dodrefn stryd dianghenraig, wedi eu cynnal a'u cadw'n wael neu wedi'u lleoli'n wael.

Small Change : Big Difference

The development of a plan for Ruthin acknowledges that the town has limited funds and is based on maximising the impact of change: Small Change, Big Difference.

An approach of incremental regeneration- as and when funds become available and not requiring large pots of money to implement- offers the town the best chance of pushing forward. This can be achieved by the following process:

Valuing the existing : make the most of what is already here

Ruthin is a town of distinctive character, with a strong sense of history and community. The range of assets the town possesses- historic buildings, green spaces, tourist attractions, a renowned craft centre- should be celebrated. The aim is to establish existing potential and to build on it rather than creating new projects.

Repairing and reusing : Street furniture, leftover spaces, empty sites and the edges of the town.

Mapping of the public realm has shown the town has many types of street furniture, signs, planters and bollards. Many of these are in a state of disrepair, while others are located looking away from views or at points where there is little need to stop. Repairing furniture is a simple and cost effective method of quickly updating the streetscape. Selecting a 'Ruthin standard issue' pack of street furniture for use whenever items are replaced would be a cost effective way of slowly uniting the town's public realm.

De-cluttering : removing unnecessary, poorly maintained or poorly sited elements of street furniture.

In many places there is an overload of information bombarding the visitor. By reducing the number of elements in the street, combining signs, relocating

Mewn llawer o fannau mae gormod o wybodaeth yn llethu'r ymwelydd. Trwy leihau nifer yr elfennau yn y stryd, cyfuno arwyddion, eu hadleoli i osgoi gorwytho gwybodaeth a chael gwared ar eitemau diangen, gellid symleiddio a mireinio'r strydlun yn hawdd.

Ailgysylltu: Adeiladau, atyniadau, gwagleoedd gwyrdd.

Mae Rhuthun yn meddu ar gyfoeth o lwybrau cyhoeddus adnabyddus a nifer o lwybrau cudd sy'n hysbys i drigolion lleol yn unig. Mae cyfoeth o wagleoedd gwyrdd o gwmpas y dref. Mae nifer o deithiau cerdded sy'n edrych ar hanes Rhuthun a'i hadeiladau hanesyddol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cysylltiadau rhwng y rhain a'r cysylltiadau rhwng craidd y dref hanesyddol a'i maestrefi yn wael.

Gweddnewid: Prosiectau mwy yn gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr.

Lle bo angen, gellir defnyddio prosiectau trawsnewid i ailfwiogi neu ailddyfeisio rhai rhannau o'r dref. Byddai'r prosiectau mwy hyn yn fuddsoddiad tymor hir a byddent angen cyllid allanol ac ymgynghori ehangach yn y dref.

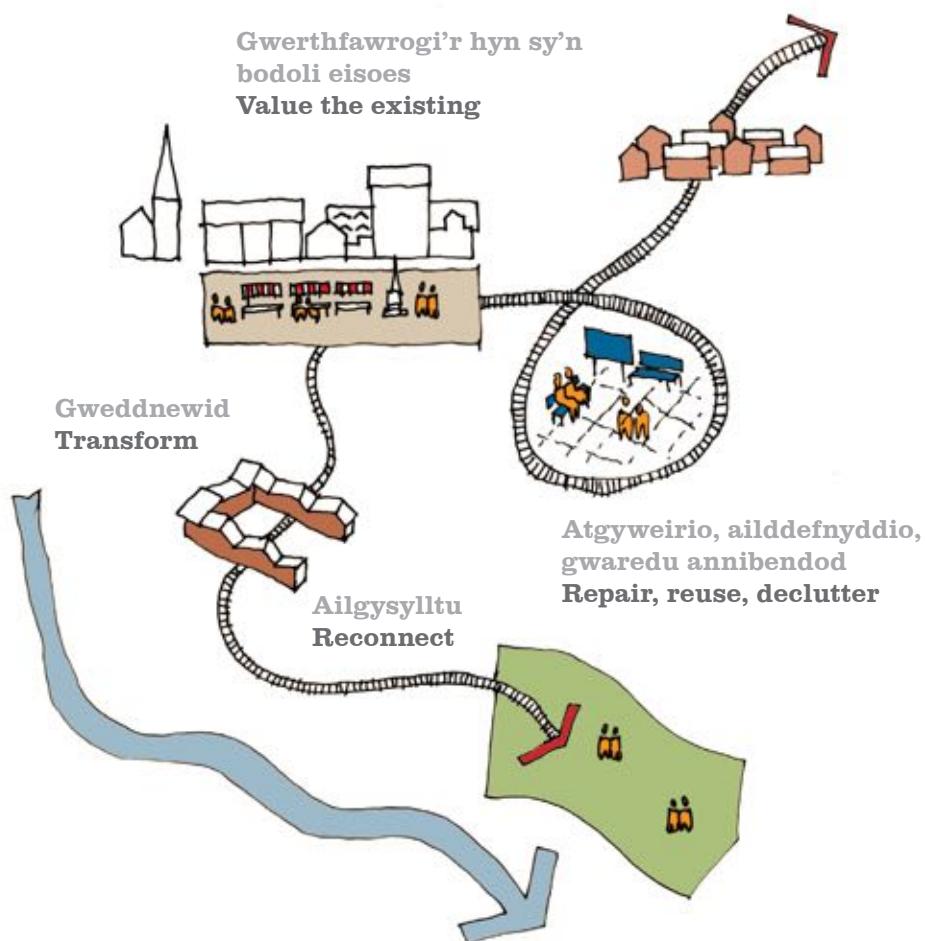
them to avoid information overload and removing unnecessary items, the streetscape could be easily simplified and refined.

Re-connecting : Buildings, attractions, green spaces.

Ruthin has a wealth of well known public routes and pathways and a number of hidden routes only known to locals. There is a wealth of green space around the town. There are a number of walks exploring the history of Ruthin and its historic buildings. However, links between these and links between the historic town core and its suburbs are poor.

Transforming : Larger projects making a big difference.

Where necessary, transformational projects can be used to rejuvenate or reinvent areas of the town. These larger projects are a long term investment and would require external funding initiatives and wider consultation within the town.



Cynigion:

- 1.1 Atgyweirio gwagleoedd cyhoeddus y dref
- 1.2 Trwsio bylchau yn y dref
- 1.3 System traffig un ffordd

Prosiectau

- 1 Sgwâr Sant Pedr

Proposals:

- 1.1 Mend the towns public spaces
- 1.2 Repair gaps in the town
- 1.3 One way system

Projects

- 1 St Peter's Square



Gwagleoedd cyhoeddus ar gyfer bywyd cyhoeddus: Creu calon Rhuthun

Gwagleoedd awyr agored yw calon cymdeithasol y dref. Mae angen i'r gwagleoedd hyn fod yn ddigon amrywiol i annog ystod eang o weithgareddau a bod o ansawdd uchel i adlewyrchu treftadaeth a dyheadau'r dref.

"The trust of a city street is formed over time from many, many little public sidewalk contacts. It grows out of people stopping by at the bar for a beer, getting advice from the grocer and giving advice to the newsstand man, comparing opinions with other customers at the bakery and nodding hello to the two boys drinking pop on the stoop, hearing about a job from the hardware man and borrowing a dollar from the druggist.

Most of it is ostensibly utterly trivial, but the sum is not trivial at all. The sum of such casual, public contact at the local level – most of it fortuitous, most of it associated with errands – is a feeling for the public identity of people, a web of public respect and trust, and a resource in time of personal or neighbourhood need..."

Jane Jacobs, The Death and Life of Great American Cities

Mae mapio part y cyhoedd wedi dangos ystod eang o fathau, gorffeniadau a chyflwr y strydlyn a dodrefn stryd. Gellid gwneud gwahaniaeth enfawr i'r ardaloedd hyn trwy fân waith syml a phroiectau DIY. Gallai'r proiectau bach hyn, y gellid eu gwneud gan bobl y dref gyda'r isafswm o fuddsoddiad, gael effaith enfawr ar y dres. Gellid eu cyflawni gan unigolion, grwpiau cymunedol neu fel rhan o ddigwyddiad cymunedol. Gallai'r proiectau hyn amrywio o dacluso gwelyau plannu blodau i ailbaentio seddi i drwsio slabiau palmant wedi difrodi. Gallai fod angen i'r cyngor lleol hwyluso rhai, ond gellid trefnu a rheoli llawer gan y Cyngor Tref neu bobl y dref.

Public spaces for public life : Creating a heart to Ruthin

Outdoor spaces are the social heart of the town. These spaces need to be diverse enough to encourage a wide range of activities and be of high quality to reflect the heritage and aspirations of the town.

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Jane Jacobs, The Death and Life of Great American Cities

The mapping of the public realm has shown a wide range of types, finishes and condition of streetscape and street furniture. A huge difference could be made to these areas by simple, minimal moves and DIY projects. These small projects, do-able by the people of the town with minimal capital investment, could have a huge impact on the town. These could be undertaken by individuals, community groups or as part of a community event. These projects could range from tidying up planting beds to repainting benches to repairing damaged paving. Some may need local council facilitation, but many could be run and managed by the Town Council or the people of the town.

Pam bod gwagle cyhoeddus yn bwysig?

"A high-quality public environment can have a significant impact on the economic life of urban centres big or small, and is therefore an essential part of any successful regeneration strategy. As towns increasingly compete with one another to attract investment, the presence of good parks, squares, gardens and other public spaces becomes a vital business and marketing tool: companies are attracted to locations that offer well-designed, well-managed public places and these in turn attract customers, employees and services."

CABE, The Value of Public Space

Mae gwagle cyhoeddus o'n cwmpas ymhob man ac rydym ni'n ei ddefnyddio bob dydd – y stryd rydym ni'n ei defnyddio i fynd i'r gwaith neu i'r siop, y parciau lle rydym ni'n gweld byd natur, y mannau chwarae lle mae plant yn chwarae, a'r sgwariau lle cynhelir gwyliau. Mae eu pwysigrwydd yn mynd y tu hwnt i hyn gan eu bod yn gweithredu fel argraff gyntaf y dref i drigolion ac ymwelwyr fel ei gilydd. Mae parth y cyhoedd wedi'i ddylunio, rheoli a'i gynnal a'i gadw'n dda yn cael effaith economaidd eang – cynyddu'r niferoedd sy'n dod i ganol y dref; effaith cymdeithasol – cynyddu hyfywedd trwy gyfrwng digwyddiadau, cyfarfod ar hap a chymdeithasu, a manteision iechyd – annog pobl i dreulio amser yn yr awyr agored. Mae cysylltiadau rhwng y gwagleoedd hyn i gerddwyr, cerbydau, beicio a chludiant cyhoeddus yn bwysig i'w llwyddiant.

Mewn tref fechan fel Rhuthun mae'n annhebygol y bydd cyllid ar gael i aildylunio'r holl wagleoedd cyhoeddus. Dylid llunio hierarchaeth gwagleoedd i lywio'r cyllid wrth iddo ddod ar gael. Dylai newid cynyddrannol fod yn fan cychwyn i'r holl wagleoedd cyhoeddus a dylid ystyried potensial newidiadau bach a fyddai'n cael effaith mawr yn gyntaf. Serch hynny, dylid ystyried y newidiadau hyn yn erbyn sefyllfa ddelfrydol ar gyfer y gwagle, fel y disgrifir gan swyddfa Maer Llundain:

"It will not always be possible or even necessary to redesign an existing street from scratch; many projects will involve taking what exists and seeking to improve it. But it is nonetheless always worth imagining the space as a blank canvas, challenging each of its existing features as to whether it really needs to be preserved. Every feature that remains or is replaced should be carefully justified, and care should be taken to minimise the clutter of lighting, signage and materials."

Why is public space important?

"A high-quality public environment can have a significant impact on the economic life of urban centres big or small, and is therefore an essential part of any successful regeneration strategy. As towns increasingly compete with one another to attract investment, the presence of good parks, squares, gardens and other public spaces becomes a vital business and marketing tool: companies are attracted to locations that offer well-designed, well-managed public places and these in turn attract customers, employees and services."

CABE, The Value of Public Space

Public space is all around us and we use it everyday- the street we use to get to work or to shop, the parks where we encounter nature, the playgrounds where children play, and the squares where festivals take place. Their importance goes beyond this to act as a first impression of the town for residents and visitors alike. A well designed, managed and maintained public realm has a wide economic impact- increasing footfall within town centres; social impact- increasing conviviality through events, accidental meeting and socialising; and health benefits- encouraging people to spend time outdoors. Connections between these spaces for pedestrian, vehicle, bicycle and public transport are important to their success.

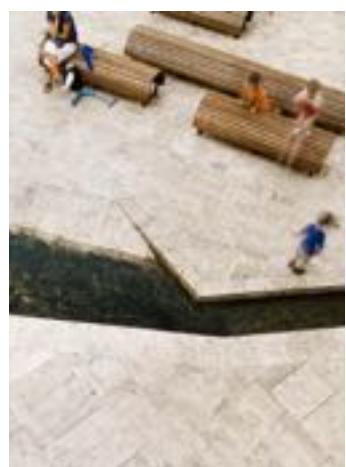
In a small town like Ruthin, it is unlikely that funding will be available to redesign all the public spaces. A hierarchy of spaces should be developed to guide funding as it becomes available. Incremental change should be a starting point for all public spaces and the potential for small changes that would have great impact should be the first consideration. However, these changes should be considered against an ideal scenario for the space, as the Mayor of London's office describes:

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The Mayor of London's Office, 'Better Streets'

Gwagleoedd
cyhoeddus
llwyddiannus:

1. Pont Hebden
2. Stamford
3. Banyoles, Sbaen
4. Banyoles, Sbaen
5. Crowle
6. Pont Hebden
7. Rhydychen



Successful public spaces:

1. Hebden Bridge
2. Stamford
3. Banyoles, Spain
4. Banyoles, Spain
5. Crowle
6. Hebden Bridge
7. Oxford



Atgyweirio part y cyhoedd

Cynnig 1.1: Trwsio yng ngwagleoedd cyhoeddus y dref

Gall gwneud newidiadau bach i barth y cyhoedd gael effaith eang ar ansawdd y gwagle awyr agored. Gallai'r prosiectau amrywio o dacluso a chwynu i drwsio a phaentio dodrefn stryd.

Nodwyd nifer o wagleoedd allweddol lle mae angen trwsio trwy'r Stiwdio Fertigol, digwyddiadau ymgynghori a gynhaliwyd yn y dref a'r ymarferion mapio. Mae'r rhain yn amrywio o wagleoedd dros ben ar raddfa fechan i sgwâr y dref. Dylid datblygu syniadau ar gyfer swyddogaeth y gwagleoedd hyn, sut y gellir eu hadfer a sut y gellir eu hintegreiddio gyda gwagleoedd a llwybrau eraill o gwmpas y dref. Enghreifftiau o'r safleoedd hyn yw ymwl maes parcio Stryd y Farchnad, rhai ardaloedd o gwmpas Cylchfan Briec a Chwningar y Castell.

Gellid gwneud gwahaniaeth mewn llawer o wagleoedd trwy waredu elfennau diangen parth y cyhoedd. Gallai hyn gynnwys lleihau nifer yr arwyddion, trwy gyfuno gwybodaeth ar un arwydd/hysbysfrdd, neu gael gwared ar ddodrefn stryd diangheraid neu wedi'u lleoli'n wael.

Cynnig 1.2: Atgyfnerthu'r dref hanesyddol

Mae adnewyddu neu ailddefnyddio safleoedd gwag yng nghraidd hanesyddol y dref yn cynnig potensial datblygu arwyddocaol fel dewis amgen i ddatblygu ar gyron y dref. Yn y gorffennol mae arwynebedd llawr cyfyngedig mewn adeiladau hanesyddol wedi bod yn anodd i adwerthwyr mawr eu defnyddio, gan orfodi adwerthwyr i adeiladu siopau newydd ar gyron y dref.

Dylid adnabod a nodi plotiau a safleoedd gwag angen eu hadnewyddu fel dewis amgen i ddatblygu ar gyron y dref.

Repairing the public realm

Proposal 1.1: Mend in the town's public spaces

Making small changes to the public realm can have a wide impact on the quality of outdoor spaces. Projects could range from tidying and weeding to repairing and painting street furniture.

A number of key spaces in need of repair have been identified through the Vertical Studio, consultation events held in the town and the mapping exercises. These range from small scale leftover spaces to the town square. Ideas should be developed for the roles of these spaces, how they can be rehabilitated and how they can be integrated with other spaces and routes around the town. Examples of these sites include the Market Street car park edge, areas of space around Breic Roundabout, and the Cunning Green.

In many spaces a difference could be made by removing unnecessary elements the public realm. This could include reducing the number of sign posts, by combining information on one sign board, or removing unnecessary or poorly located items of street furniture.

Proposal 1.2: Reinforce the historic town

Refurbishment or reuse of empty sites within the historic core of the town offers significant development potential as an alternative to edge of town development. Restricted floor areas within historic buildings have in the past proved difficult for larger retailers to use, forcing retailers to build new stores on the edge of the town.

Empty plots and sites in need of renovation should be identified as alternatives to development on the edge of town.

Safleoedd allweddol angen eu trwsio wedi eu lliwio'n goch, gydag
asesiad pellach o barth y cyhoedd mewn mannau eraill yn ofynnol
Key sites in need of mending highlighted in red, with further
assessment of public realm elsewhere required



Gwaredu annibendod o barth y cyhoedd: gellid cyfuno'r eitemau hyn ar nifer llai o arwyddbyst a gellid cael gwared ar ddodrefn stryd diangen
Decluttering the public realm: These items could be combined on a reduced number of sign posts and items of unnecessary street furniture could be removed

Gwelliannau DIY: Trwsio, ailblannu ac ailbaentio. Gallai tîm y dref asesu'r potensial i ailddefnyddio ac atgyweirio trwy'r dref
DIY improvements: Repair, replant and repaint. A town team could assess the potential for reuse and repair throughout the town

Cynnig 1.3: System traffig un ffordd

Byddai system draffig un ffordd gyda pharcio ar y stryd yn lleihau tagfeydd, arafu traffig ac yn creu gwagleoedd cyhoeddus sy'n gyfeillgar i gerddwyr

Byddai cynnig Cyngor Sir Ddinbych o ran system draffig un ffordd o gwmpas y dref yn cael effaith sylweddol ar ganol y dref. Byddai cael gwared ar y gylchfan yn Sgwâr Sant Pedr yn creu gwagle cyhoeddus ychwanegol ac yn lleihau effaith traffig ar barth y cyhoedd.

Gallai system draffig un ffordd gyda pharcio a phlannu integredig wedi'i ddylunio i ymateb i ddeunyddiau sy'n bodoli eisoes, fel a welir yn Cockermouth, er enghraift, wella profiad cerddwyr yn ddramatig. Trwy gyfyngu'r lonydd i draffig i un cyfeiriad yn unig byddai cyflymder y traffig trwy ganol y dref yn cael ei leihau. Byddai'r cynnig hefyd yn dosbarthu mannau parcio o gwmpas canol y dref, gan arwain at strategaeth barcio integredig gyda pharcio y tu allan i fwy o siopau adwerthu nag sy'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd.

Mewn enghreifftiau eraill o waith seilwaith sylweddol mewn trefi bach, mae'r awdurdodau wedi llwyddo i leihau'r ardrethi busnes am gyfnod y gwaith. Mae hyn yn lleddfu'r golled incwm potensial i fusnesau tra bo'r gwaith yn digwydd. Gellid ystyried hyn yn Rhuthun.

Proposal 1.3: A one-way system

One way traffic with street parking would reduce congestion, slow traffic and create pedestrian friendly public spaces

Denbighshire County Council's proposal for a one way system around the town would have a large impact on the town centre. Removal of the roundabout in St Peter's Square would create additional public space and reduce the impact of traffic on the public realm.

A one way system with integrated parking and planting that is designed to respond to existing materials, as seen in the example of Cockermouth, could dramatically improve the experience of the pedestrian. By reducing carriageways to single direction traffic speed would be reduced through the town centre. The proposal would also distribute parking around the town centre, resulting in an integrated parking strategy with parking outside more retail stores than is currently the case.

In other examples of major infrastructure works in small towns, through negotiation authorities have been able to reduce business rates for the duration of the works. This eases the potential loss of income for small businesses while work takes place. This could be considered in Ruthin.



Uchod: System traffig un ffordd arfaethedig, yn cael gwared ar yr angen am gylchfan yn Sgwâr Sant Pedr. Byddai hyn yn creu gwagle ychwanegol ar gyfer defnydd cyhoeddus ar y sgwâr.
Isod: Strategaeth parth y cyhoedd Cockerhamouth, BCA Landscapes

Above: Proposed one way system, removing the need for a roundabout in St Peter's Square. This would create additional space for public use the square.
Below: Cockerhamouth public realm strategy, BCA Landscapes



Prosiect 1: Sgwâr Sant Pedr

Creu calon i Rhuthun sy'n gyfeillgar i gerddwyr, yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer digwyddiadau cyhoeddus, marchnadoedd a chyfarfod bob dydd

Sgwâr y farchnad oedd calon y dref ganoloesol, ond bellach mae ceir yn tra arglyddiaethu yno. Gyda thrafodaethau'n parhau yngylch cael gwared ar y gylchfan a chyflwyno system traffig un ffordd, gallai'r sgwâr fod yn galon y dref unwaith eto. Bydd datblygu'r Llwybr Celf yn helpu i gysylltu'r sgwâr gyda'r Ganolfan Grefft ac yn annog twristiaid i ganol y dref. Dylai'r sgwâr fod yn ganolbwyn y dref unwaith eto, a'i defnyddio fel lle ar gyfer digwyddiadau ac i bobl gyfarfod.

Dyluniwyd y sgwâr i fod yn gyfeillgar i gerddwyr – mae croesfannau rhannu arwyneb yn arafu'r traffig ac yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i gerddwyr. Lleolwyd mannau parcio ar un ochr y Sgwâr gan alluogi'r lôn y tu allan i'r Swyddfa Bost a'r Plu fod yn gyfeillgar i gerddwyr, ac eithrio pan fo nwyddau'n cael eu dadlwytho. Gall y ddwy dafarn a'r Bar Llaeth ddod allan ar y sgwâr a bydd gan ddigwyddiadau fel y farchnad le ar gyfer rhagor o stondinâu. Mae rhes o goed yn gwahanu'r ffordd oddi wrth y sgwâr, gyda seddi islaw yn edrych ar draws y sgwâr.

Mae Yorkshire Forward wedi cyflawni prosiectau tebyg yn ystod y ddegawd ddiwethaf. Mae eu gwaith ymchwil wedi dangos bod busnesau'n gweld lleihad mewn masnach tra bo'r gwaith yn digwydd, ond unwaith y bo wedi'i gwblhau mae busnes yn cynyddu. Er mwyn lleihau effaith colli masnach yn y tymor byr, llwyddodd Yorkshire Forward i sicrhau gostyngiad yn yr ardrethi busnes am gyfnod y gwaith. Gellid defnyddio egwyddor debyg yn Rhuthun.

Project 1: St Peter's Square

Create a pedestrian friendly heart for Ruthin, used for public events, markets and everyday meetings

The market square was the medieval heart of the town, but this heart is now dominated by the car. With ongoing discussions about the removal of the roundabout and implementation of a one way system, the square could become the heart of the town once again. The development of the Art Trail will help link the square to the Craft Centre and encourage tourists into the town centre. The square should once again become the focus of the town and be used as an event and meeting place.

The square has been designed to be pedestrian friendly- shared surface crossings slow traffic and make pedestrian traffic the priority. Parking has been located on one side of the square, enabling the lane outside the Post office and the Feathers Inn to be pedestrian friendly apart from deliveries. The two pubs and the bakery can spill out onto the square, and events such as the market have space for more stalls. A row of trees divides the road from the square, with benches beneath looking across the square.

Yorkshire Forward have carried out similar projects over the past decade. Their research has shown that while businesses see a reduction in trade while work takes place, once completed business increases. In order to reduce the impact of short term loss in trade, Yorkshire Forward negotiated a reduction in business rates for the period of work. A similar principle could be used in Ruthin.



Cynigion:

- 2.1 Cysylltu gwagleoedd gwyrdd
- 2.2 Lwybrau treftadaeth
- 2.3 Cysylltu'r dref a'r maestrefi
- 2.4 Dynodi'r pyrth
- 2.5 Diffinio'r cyrion
- 2.6 Rhesymoli parcio

Proposals:

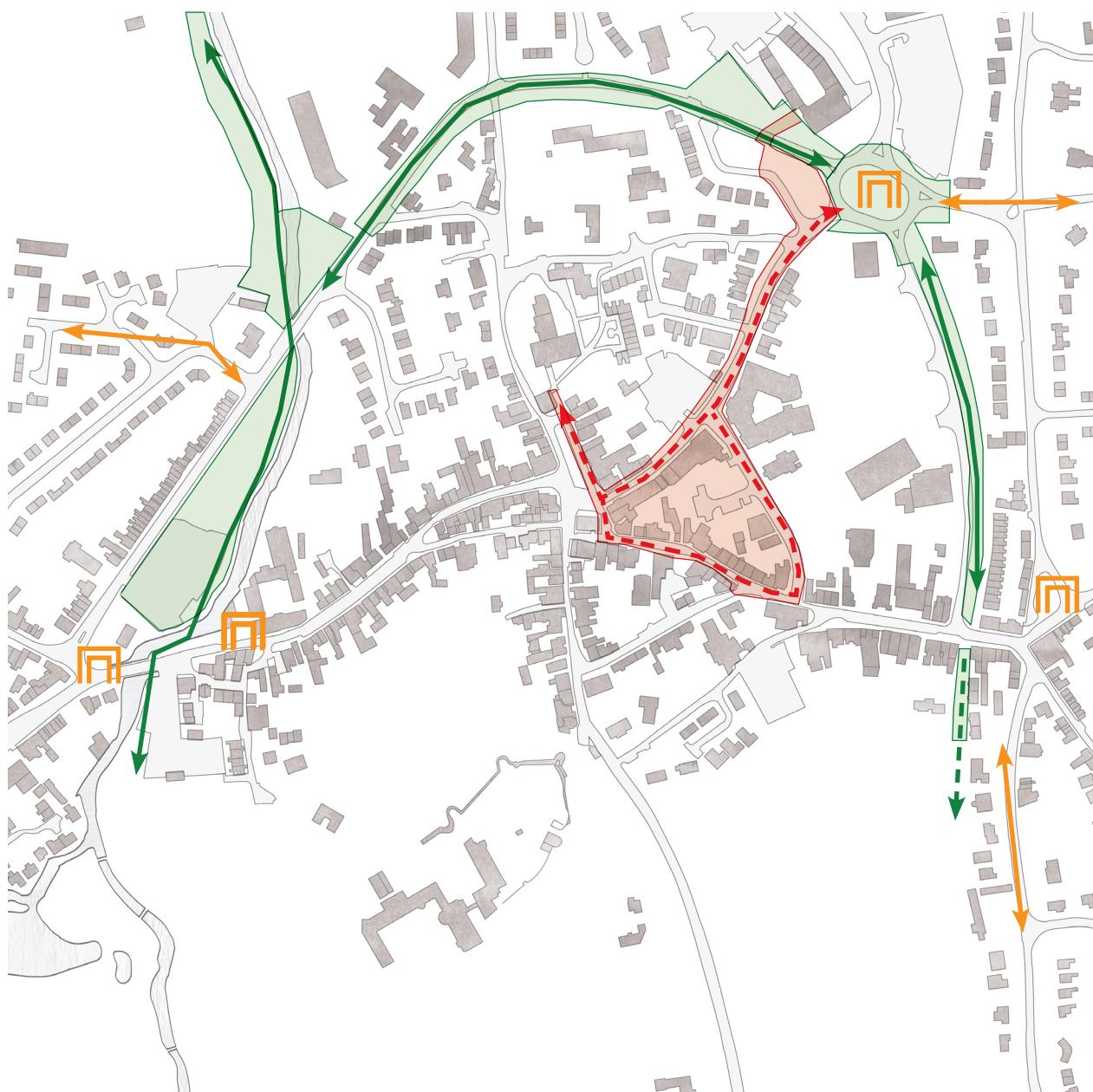
- 2.1 Connect green spaces
- 2.2 Heritage trails
- 2.3 Link town and suburb
- 2.4 Mark gateways
- 2.5 Define edges
- 2.6 Rationalise parking

Prosiectau:

- 2 Llwybr Celf Rhuthun
- 3 Porth Cae Ddôl

Projects:

- 2 Ruthin Art Trail
- 3 Cae Ddol gateway



Y Canol, y cyrion a'r cyffiniau

Mae gan y dref lawer o lwybrau a chysylltiadau, ond nid ydynt yn gydlynus. Gallai cysylltu'r llwybrau hyn gyda'i gilydd yn rhwydwaith o lwybrau cerdded a beicio diogel o gwmpas y dref gynyddu'r cysylltedd rhwng y craidd hanesyddol a'r maestrefi a rhwng lleoliadau allweddol yn y dref.

Gallai datblygu rhwydwaith atyniadol a diogel o lwybrau cyhoeddus a gwagleoedd awyr agored annog mwy o ddefnydd o'r gwagleoedd cyhoeddus. Gallai cyfres o elfennau awyr agored cysylltiedig – hysbysfyrrdau gwybodaeth, campfeydd awyr agored neu dyfu bwyd – ysgogi gwelliannau graddol ym mhARTH y cyhoedd. Byddai llwybrau diogel a hygrych yn annog dulliau cludiant cynaliadwy fel cerdded neu seiclo i bob oedran.

Byddai cysylltu cyrion y dref gyda'r canol yn helpu i ddod â thrigolion, twristiaid ac ymwelwyr i Sgwâr Sant Pedr a chalon adwerthu a masnachol y dref. Bydd y llwybr celf arfaethedig yn cynorthwyo i gysylltu Canolfan Grefft Rhuthun gyda Sgwâr Sant Pedr cyn cysylltu gyda llwybrau eraill o gwmpas y dref.

Gellir cysylltu'r llwybrau newydd hyn gyda llwybrau sy'n bodoli eisoes yn mynd o'r dref i gefn gwlad: Gwarchodfa Natur Coed Cilgoeslwyd, Llwybr Cerdded Cenedlaethol 84 i Wrecsam trwy Llandegla, Coed Ceunant (Ymddiriedolaeth Coetiroedd), ac i goedwigioedd i dde orllewin Rhuthun (Coed y Gawen, Coed y Galchog, Graig Lom, Coed Aston a Rhyd y Gaseg).

Centre, Periphery and Hinterland

The town has many pathways, routes and links, but these are disconnected. Linking these routes together into a network of safe walking and cycling routes around the town could increase connectivity between the historic core and the suburbs and between the key locations in the town.

Developing an attractive and safe network of public routes and outdoor spaces could encourage increased use of public spaces. A linked series of outdoor events- information boards, outdoor gyms, or food growing- could instigate gradual improvements in the public realm. Safe, secure, and accessible routes would encourage sustainable transport methods such as walking or cycling for all ages.

Linking the periphery of the town to the centre will help to bring residents, tourists and visitors to St Peter's Square and the commercial and retail heart of the town. The proposed art trail will help to connect Ruthin Craft Centre and St Peter's Square, before linking with other trails around the town.

These new routes can be linked into existing footpaths beyond the town leading to the hinterland: Coed Cilgoeslwyd nature reserve, National Walking Route 84 to Wrexham via Llandegla, Coed Ceunant (Woodland Trust), and to woodland to the South West of Ruthin (Coed y Gawen, Coed y Galcyog, Graig Lom, Coed Aston & Rhyd y Gaseg).

Cynnig 2.1: Cysylltu'r gwagleoedd gwyrdd yn rhuban gwyrdd

Byddai cysylltu'r ardaloedd awyr agored a gwyrdd o gwmpas y dref yn gwella'r cysylltiadau rhwng canol y dref, Cae Ddôl a'r ardaloedd maestrefol o gwmpas y dref. Byddai gwagle awyr agored atyniadol ac wedi'i gysylltu'n dda yn annog defnyddio'r gwagleoedd gwyrdd rhagorol sydd gan y dref a gallai gynyddu'r defnydd o ddulliau cludiant cynaliadwy.

Dylai arwyddion a dynodwyr wneud y llwybrau hyn yn glir a hyrwyddo eu defnyddio. Yr elfen allweddol i'w llwyddiant fydd manna croesi diogel ar draws ffyrdd a thrwy feisydd parcio i sicrhau bod trigolion yn teimlo'n ddiogel wrth ddefnyddio'r rhwydwaith.

Dylid cysylltu'r llwybrau hyn gyda llwybrau cerdded i'r tirwedd i ymestyn y rhwydwaith y tu hwnt i'r dref. Dylid hyrwyddo'r rhwydwaith hon i dwristiaid fel ffordd o weld a chael profiad o Rhuthun a'r cyffiniau.

Cynnig 2.2: Ffurfioli a dynodi'r llwybrau treftadaeth

Mae gan y dref gyfres o lwybrau treftadaeth i dwristiaid eu dilyn. Byddai dynodi'r rhain yn glir, eu hysbysebu i dwristiaid a chysylltu gyda llwybrau eraill fel y llwybr celf yn atgyfnerthu atyniad treftadaeth y dref. Dynodwyr wedi eu dylunio gan artistiaid wedi eu gosod yn y palmant yw un dull o ddynodi'r llwybrau hyn.

Cynnig 2.3: Cysylltu'r dref a'r maestrefi

Er bod y pellter rhwng y dref a'r maestrefi tai amgylchynol yn fach, mae'r gylchffordd yn datgysylltu'r dda ac yn creu perygl i gerddwyr. Byddai creu rhwydwaith o lwybrau diogel a phleser a hwyluso croesi'r gylchffordd trwy gyfrwng manna croesi diogel, ansawdd uchel, yn cysylltu'r dref gyda'r ardaloedd amgylchynol. Gallai'r llwybrau hyn gysylltu gyda'r llwybrau gwyrdd a awgrymwyd uchod, megis y llwybr ar hyd glan yr afon o ddatblygiad Glasdir i Gae Ddôl.

Proposal 2.1: Connect green spaces into a green ribbon

Connecting the areas of outdoor and green space around the town would improve connections between the town centre, Cae Ddol and the suburban areas around the town. Attractive and well connected outdoor space would encourage use of the superb green spaces the town possesses and could increase use of sustainable transport methods.

Signage and markers should make these routes clear and promote their use. Key to their success will be safe crossing points over roads and through car parks to ensure residents feel safe using the network.

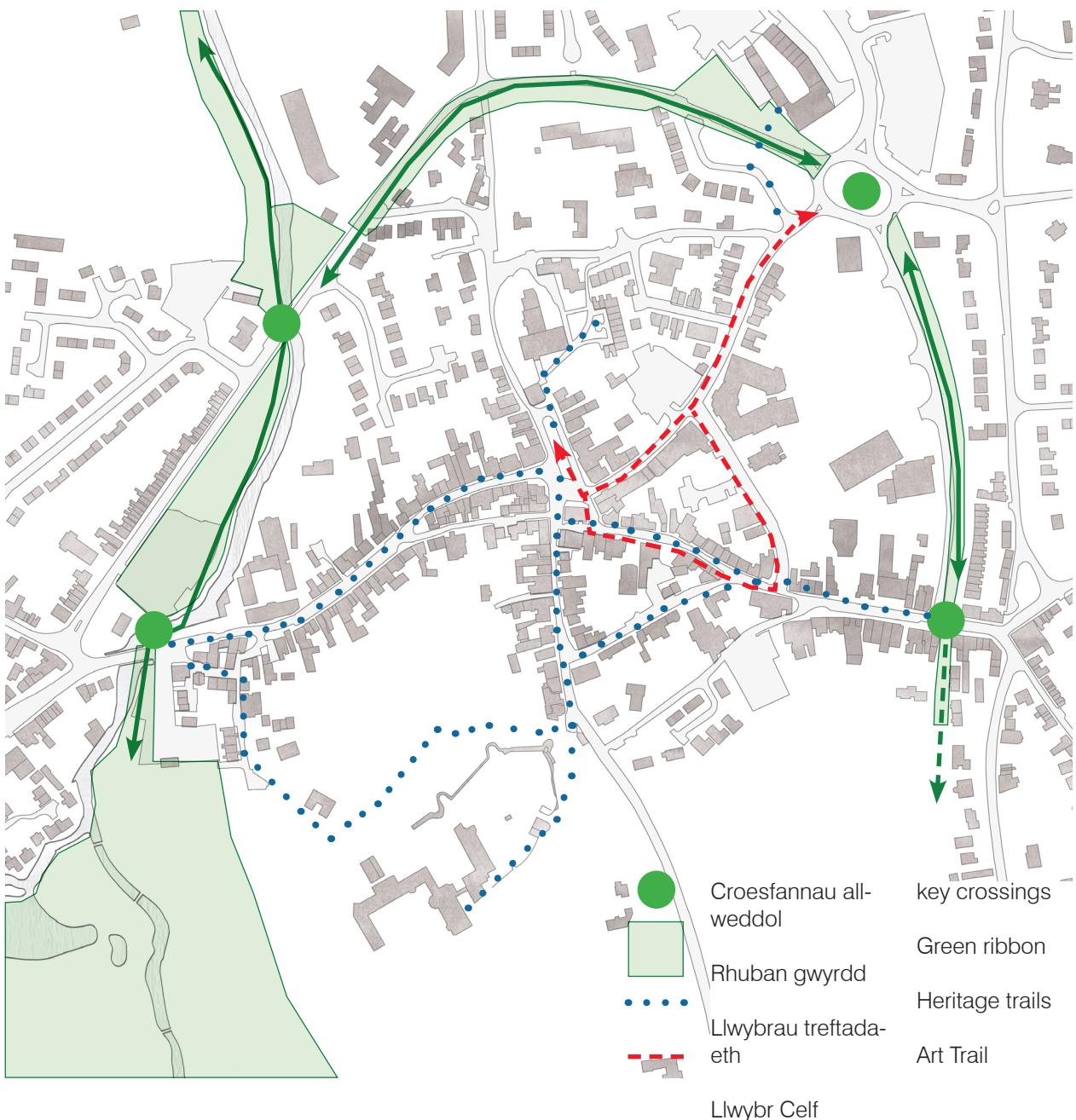
These routes should be linked into walking paths into the landscape to expand the network beyond the town. This network should be promoted to tourists as a way of experiencing Ruthin and its surroundings.

Proposal 2.2: Formalise and mark heritage trails

The town has a series of heritage trails for the tourist to follow. Clearly marking these, advertising them to tourists and linking into other trails such as the art trail could reinforce the heritage attraction of the town. Artist designed markers inset into the pavement are one method of indicating these routes.

Proposal 2.3: Link the town and the suburbs

While the distance between town and the surrounding suburban housing areas is small, the ring road disconnects the two and presents a hazard to pedestrians. Creating a network of safe, pleasurable routes and easing crossing the ring road through safe and high quality crossing points would help connect the town to the surroundings. These routes could connect into the green pathways suggested above, such as the route along the river from Glasdir to Cae Ddol.



Gellid defnyddio arwyddion syml ond ansawdd uchel i ddynodi llwybrau celf, gwyrdd a threftadaeth o gwmpas y dref.
Simple but high quality signs could be used to distinguish arts, green routes and heritage trails around the town.



Gellid dynodi llwybrau treftadaeth gydag arwyddion wedi'u dylunio gan artist, mewn efydd yn y palmant yn yr achos hwn.
Heritage trails could be marked with artist designed route markers, in this case in a bronze in the pavement.

Cynnig 2.4: Dynodi safleoedd pyrth

Mae nifer o leoliadau allweddol o gwmpas y dref sy'n byrth, yn cyhoeddi cyrraedd Rhuthun. Fodd bynnag, yr elfennau pennaf yw rheoli traffig a'r gylchffordd. Byddai gwella a chyfoethogi'r pyrth hyn yn gwella'r ymdeimlad o gyrraedd y dref hanesyddol. Mae llwybrau i'r dref i gerddwyr ac nid cerbydau'n unig yn allweddol; mae'r llwybrau presennol i gerddwyr wedi eu tra-arglwyddiaethu gan geir, yn enwedig yng Nghylchfan Briec.

Dylid nodi cyfres o byrth mewn trothwyon allweddol yn y dref: dylid ystyried pyrth gwledig/trefol ar gyrrion y dref, pyrth ar gyffordd y maestrefi a'r dref hanesyddol a phyrth mewn mannau mynediad pwysig i gerddwyr a cherbydau. Gallai'r pyrth hyn groesrorri llwybrau cerddwyr mewn strategaeth symud gynhwysfawr.

Cynnig 2.5: Diffinio cyrion y dref

Tra bo canol y dref hanesyddol yn gywasgedig, tuag at y cyrion ac yn enwedig ar hyd Ffordd yr Orsaf a Heol y Parc mae'r dref wedi'i thra-arglwyddiaethu gan wagleoedd wedi'u diffinio'n wael. Byddai creu cyrion cryf, un ai trwy gyfrwng adeiladau, waliau neu sgriniau coed, yn cyfoethogi naws y lle a'r ymdeimlad o amgau, ac yn gwneud cyrion y dref yn fwy atyniadol.

Cynnig 2.6: Rhesymoli parcio

Byddai annog defnyddio'r meysydd parcio ar y cyrion yn lleihau'r traffig yng nghanol y dref, gan ryddhau'r sgwâr a gwagleoedd cyhoeddus ar gyfer digwyddiadau a marchnadoedd. Fodd bynnag, rhaid sicrhau parcio digonal yng nghraidd y dref ar gyfer y defnyddwyr hynny heb ddewis arall, megis deiliydion bathodyn glas. Gallai strategaeth o barcio ar y stryd arafu traffig drwy'r dref a darparu'r mannau parcio angenrheidiol yn agos at ganol y dref, wrth leihau'r galwadau parcio ar y Sgwâr.

Proposal 2.4: Mark gateway sites

There are several key locations around the town that are gateways, announcing arrival in Ruthin. However, these are dominated by traffic management and the ring road. Enhancing these gateways would improve the sense of arrival at the historic town. Routes into the town for pedestrians and not just vehicles are key; current routes for the pedestrian are dominated by car traffic, particularly at Breic Roundabout.

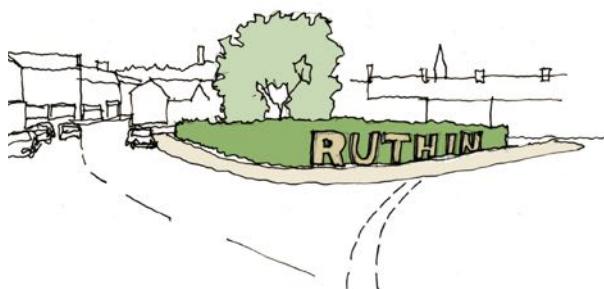
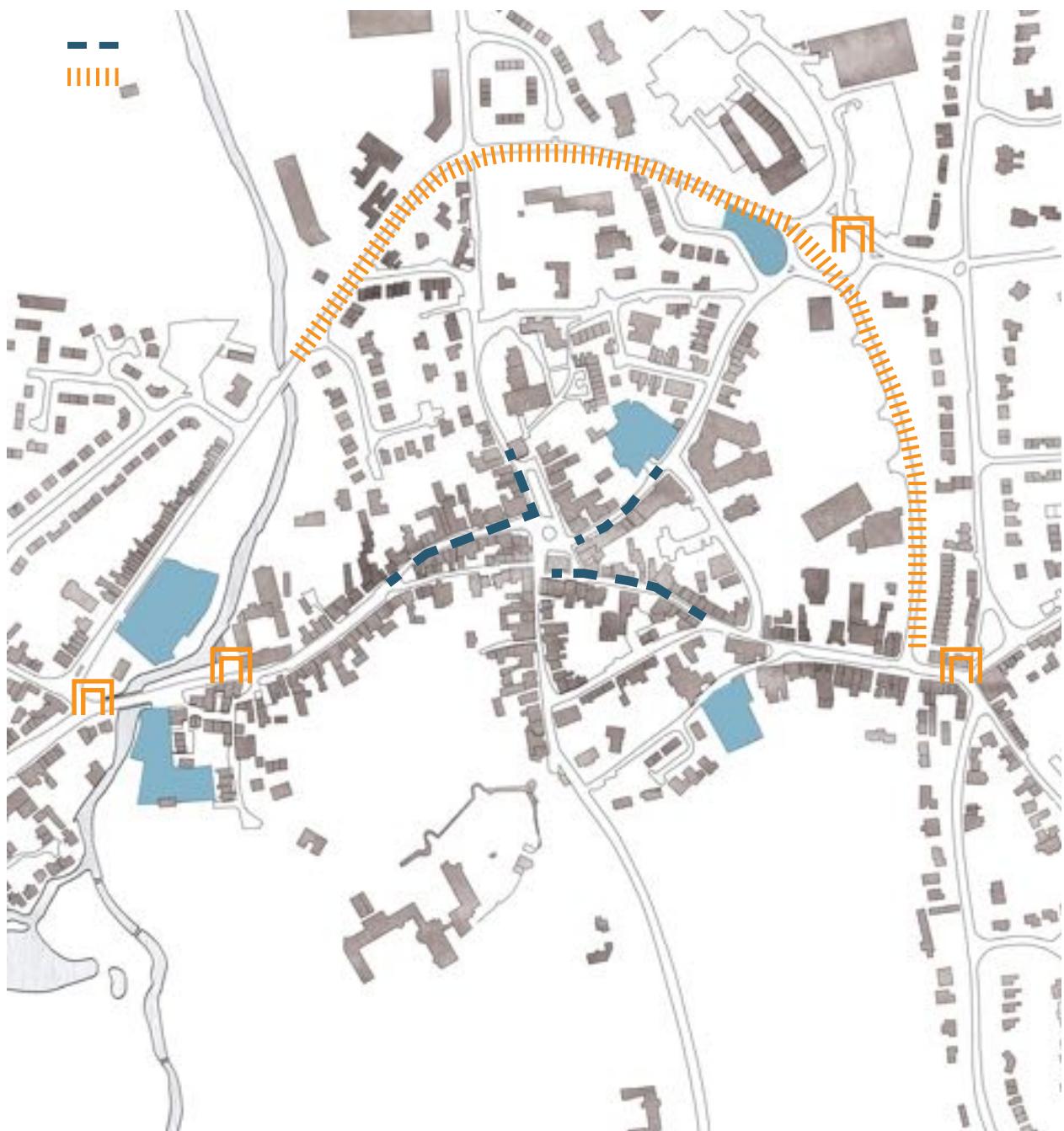
A series of gateways should be identified at key thresholds in the town: rural/urban gateways at the edge of the town and gateways at the junction of suburbs and the historic town; gateways at important entry points for pedestrian and vehicle should be considered. These gateways may intersect with pedestrian routes and trails in a comprehensive movement strategy.

Proposal 2.5: Define the edges of the town

While the centre of the historic town is compact, toward the edges and particularly along Station Road and Park Road, the town is dominated by poorly defined spaces. Creating strong edges, either through buildings, walls or screens of trees, would enhance the sense of place and enclosure and make the edges of the town more attractive.

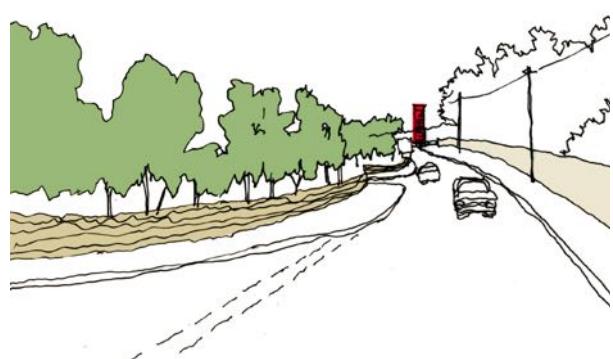
Proposal 2.6: Rationalise parking

Encouraging use of peripheral car parks would reduce traffic in the town centre, freeing the square and public spaces for events and markets. However, adequate parking must be maintained in the core of the town for those users with no alternative, such as blue badge holders. A strategy of on street parking could both slow traffic through the town and provide necessary parking close to the town centre, while reducing parking demands on the Square.



Byddai pyrth clir yn cyhoeddi cyrraedd y dref. Gallai'r rhain fod yn ymyriadau bach, fel llythrennau haearn bwrw mewn gwrych, neu ddynodwyr mwy dramatig. Gellid comisiynu artistiaid i ddylunio'r pyrth.

Clear gateways would announce arrival into the town. These could be small interventions, such as cast letters in a hedge, or more dramatic markers. Artists could be commissioned to design the gateways.



Gellir creu ymylon cryf gan ddefnyddio planhigion a walau. Byddai hyn yn cynyddu'r ymdeimlad o amgau'r dref ac yn sgrinio meysydd parcio a manau danfon nwyddau diolwg.
Strong edges can be created using planting and walls. This would increase the sense of enclosure around the town and screen unsightly car parks and delivery areas.

Prosiect 2: Llwybr Celf Rhuthun

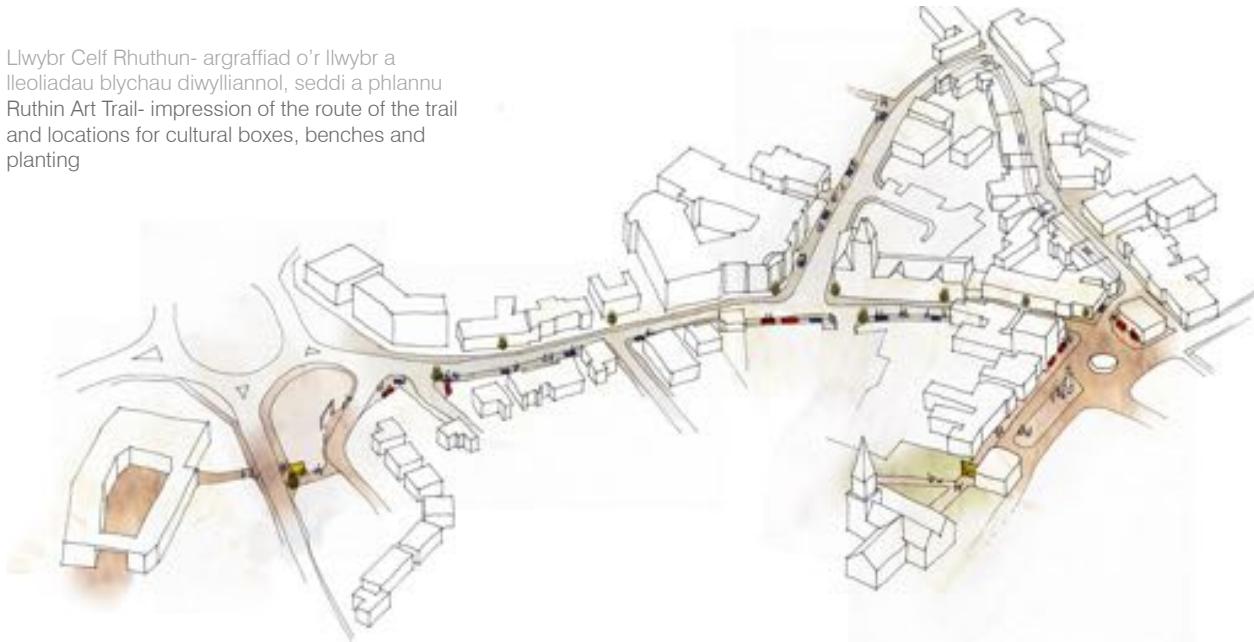
Cysylltu canol y dref a Chanolfan Grefft Rhuthun trwy'r celfyddydau cymhwysol

Datblygwyd syniad y Llwybr Celf yn ystod cam dichonoldeb Canolfan Grefft Rhuthun. Sylweddolwyd y byddai llawer o'r twistiaid sy'n ymweld â'r Ganolfan Grefft yn debygol o fod ag amser i ymweld â gweddill y dref, ac y byddai Llwybr Celf, petai'n cysylltu'r Ganolfan Grefft gyda rhannau eraill y dref, yn annog ymwelwyr i archwilio.

Mae Llwybr Celf Rhuthun yn cael ei greu i roi profiad o lwybr sy'n ysbrydoli ac o'r ansawdd uchaf i ymwelwyr a thrigolion Sir Ddinbych. Bydd y Llwybr Celf yn unigryw trwy ganolbwytio ar y Celfyddydau Cymhwysol. Bydd y Llwybr yn ymarferol trwy ddarparu gwrthrychau fel seddi, yn ogystal â chelf sy'n hysbysu ac yn ysbrydoli.

Mae Tate St Ives a MIMA yn Middlesbrough wedi dangos pa mor bwysig y gall twistiaeth ddiwylliannol fod i economi tref; mae'r Gelli Gandryll hefyd wedi dangos sut y gall canolbwytio ar dwristiaeth ddiwylliannol weddnewid economi tref. Bydd y rhan fwyaf o'r 100,000+ o ymwelwyr blynnyddol sy'n dod i'r Ganolfan Grefft yn cyrraedd y Ganolfan mewn car. Mae'r Llwybr Celf yn cymhell mwy o ymweliadau i'r dref ar droed. Mae'r Llwybr Celf hefyd yn darparu cyfle cyffrous i wella golwg y dref. Bydd hyn o fudd i bobl leol yn ogystal ag annog ymwelwyr i dreulio mwy o amser a gwario mwy o arian yn y dref.

Llwybr Celf Rhuthun- argraffiad o'r llwybr a lleoliadau blychau diwylliannol, seddi a phlannu Ruthin Art Trail- impression of the route of the trail and locations for cultural boxes, benches and planting



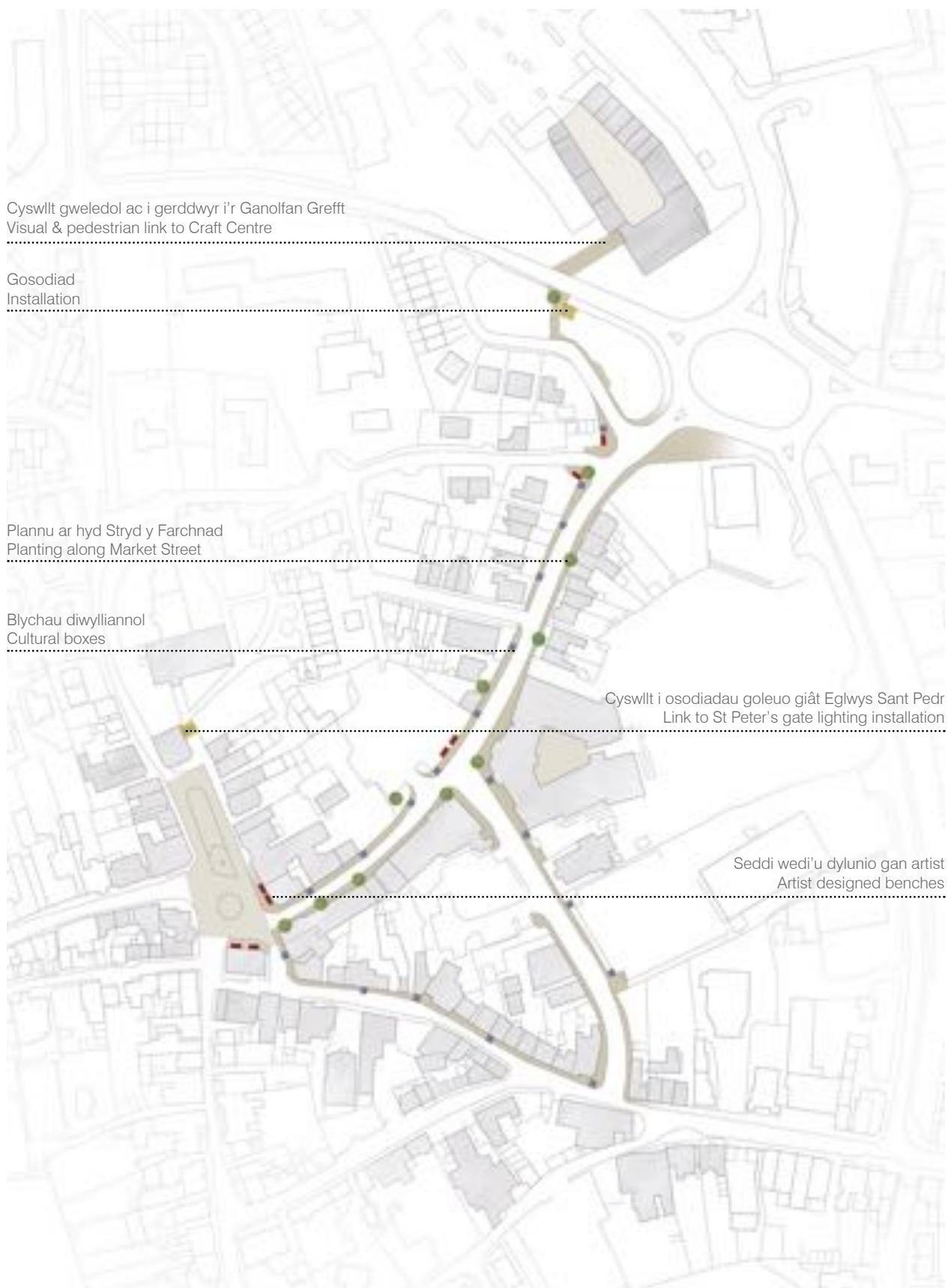
Project 2: Ruthin Art Trail

Linking the town centre and Ruthin Craft Centre through applied arts

The idea for an Art Trail was developed during the feasibility stage of the Ruthin Craft Centre. It was recognised that many of the tourists who visit the Craft Centre were likely to have time to visit the rest of the town, and an art trail, if it connected the Craft Centre with other parts of town, would help to encourage visitors to explore.

The Ruthin Art Trail is being created to give visitors to Ruthin and the residents of Denbighshire the experience of a trail that is both inspiring and of the highest quality. The Art Trail will be distinctive by concentrating on the Applied Arts. The Trail will have a utility by providing objects such as seating, as well as art that informs and inspires.

Tate St Ives and MIMA in Middlesbrough have shown how important cultural tourism can be for the economy of a town; Hay-on-Wye has also shown how focusing on Cultural Tourism can transform a town's economy. Most of the 100,000 plus annual visitors to the Craft Centre will arrive at the RCC by car. The incentive provided by the Art Trail will encourage more visits into town on foot. The Art Trail also provides an exciting opportunity to improve the appearance of the town. This will benefit local people as well as encourage visitors to spend more time and money in the town.



Cynllun y Llwybr Celf: Darluniad yn dangos cynllun dangosol a roddwyd i'r artistiaid cyn dechrau'r gwaith. Bydd yr union leoliadau ac eitemau'n amrywio.

Art trail plan: Drawing shows indicative plan as given to artists before commencement of work. Actual locations and items will vary.

Prosiekt 3: Porth Cae Ddôl

Mae Cae Ddôl yn gaffaeliad enfawr i'r dref. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r fynedfa i'r parc yn groesawgar. Mae'n rhaid i gerddwyr fynd trwy faes parcio heb lwybrau troed o Stryd Clwyd i'r parc.

Byddai aildrefnu cynllun gosod y mannau parcio yn cael dau effaith. Yn gyntaf, gellid llunio llwybr ar hyd ymyl yr amddiffynfeydd rhag llifogydd i gysylltu parc gyda Stryd Clwyd. Yn ail, byddai culhau'r maes parcio yn ei gwneud yn anodd i geir deithio o gwmpas y maes parcio ar gyflymder uchel. Byddai mynedfa rhannu arwyneb yn lleihau cyflymder traffig i mewn i'r maes parcio ac yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i'r cerddwyr.

Byddai coed ar hyd ymyl y llwybr er mwyn gwahanu'r cerddwyr oddi wrth y ceir. Mae gwelyau glaswellt uwch yn gwahanu'r ddwy ardal; gellid rhoi seddi i mewn yn y gwelyau glaswellt hyn ar hyd y llwybr.

Gellid dylunio'r plannu i ymateb i wahanol dymhorau. Byddai coes ceirios yn creu canopi blodeuog yn y gwanwyn, tra byddai hadau dolydd ar yr amddiffynfeydd rhag llifogydd yn creu arddangosfa flodeuol yn ystod yr haf. Gellid cyflwyno plannu bwytadwy hefyd fel rhan o strategaeth tref gyfan.

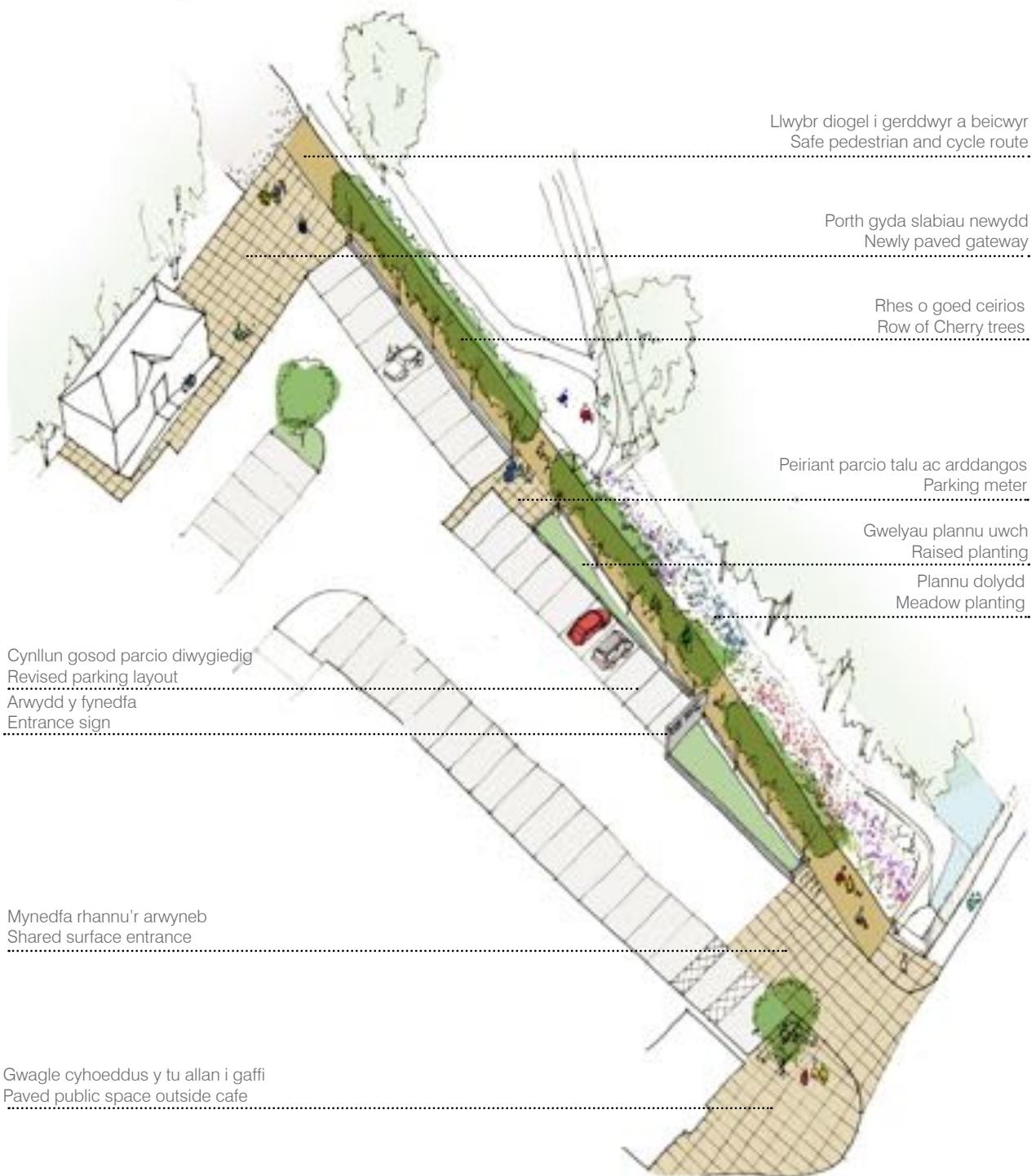
Project 3: Cae Ddol Gateway

Cae Ddol is a huge asset for the town. The entrance to the park, however, is unwelcoming. Pedestrians have to negotiate a car park without footpaths from Clwyd Street to the park.

Reorganising the parking layout would have two effects: firstly, a pathway could be constructed alongside the flood defences linking the park to Clwyd Street. Secondly, narrowing the car park would make it more difficult for cars to travel around the car park at speed. A shared surface entrance would reduce traffic speed into the car park and give the pedestrian priority.

The pathway is lined with trees to separate pedestrian from car. Raised grass beds separate the two areas; benches could be set into these beds along the walkway.

Planting could be designed to respond to different seasons. Cherry trees would create a blossom canopy in spring, while meadow planting on the flood defences would create a floral display during summer. Edible planting could also be introduced as part of a town wide strategy.



Cynigion

- 3.1 Brand cydlynnus
- 3.2 Diwylliant a chymuned yng nghanol y dref
- 3.3 Digwyddiadau a gwyliau
- 3.4 Siopau a gwagleoedd gwag

Proposals

- 3.1 A coordinated brand
- 3.2 Culture & community in the town centre
- 3.3 Events and festivals
- 3.4 Empty shops and spaces



Rhuthun Unigryw Distinctive Ruthin

"Distinctiveness is not just about grand gestures. It is about doing small things well."

Yorkshire Forward, Distinctive Futures

"Local' is becoming to economics what organic has become to the food industry. It is beginning to represent greater connectedness, authenticity and, in a phrase, the truly modern way to do business."

NEF, 'Ghost Town Britain'

Mae bod yn unigryw yn lleol yn golygu bod yn unigol ac yn hawdd eich adnabod a'ch gwahaniaethu oddi wrth drefi a dinasoedd eraill. Yn aml mae'n gyfuniad o bobl, lleoedd, syniadau, diwydiannau, hinsawdd, diwylliant, hanes a gweledigaeth ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Mae llawer o drefi yn y Deyrnas Unedig sydd wedi gwneud eu hunain yn unigryw ac wedi datblygu 'themâu'. Gall hyn weddnewid economi tref trwy swyddi newydd neu roi hwb i dwristiaeth a gall ysgogi balchder dinesig ac ymgysylltu dinesig. Mae llawer o'r rhain yn rhan o fudiadau cenedlaethol neu ryngwladol sy'n cefnogi eu gweithgareddau.

Mae Atodiad 1 yn dangos pedair enghraifft y mae'r tîm wedi eu hystyried: Todmorden, tref 'Incredible Edible'; Llwydlo, tref Cittaslow; Totnes, y Dref Trawsnewid gyntaf; Gelli Gandryll, tref lyfrau; a Machynlleth, prifddinas cynalladwyedd. Mae'r astudiaethau hyn wedi ysgogi syniadau ar gyfer Rhuthun unigryw ac amrywiol.

"Distinctiveness is not just about grand gestures. It is about doing small things well."

Yorkshire Forward, 'Distinctive Futures'

"Local' is becoming to economics what organic has become to the food industry. It is beginning to represent greater connectedness, authenticity and, in a phrase, the truly modern way to do business."

NEF, 'Ghost Town Britain'

Local distinctiveness means being individual and identifiable from other towns and cities. It is often a combination of people, places, ideas, industries, climate, culture, history and a vision for the future.

There are many towns in the UK that have made themselves distinctive and have developed 'themes'. This can transform a town's economy through new jobs or boosting tourism and can generate civic pride and civic engagement. Many of these are part of national or international movements that support their activities.

Appendix 1 illustrates four examples the team have examined: Todmorden, the Incredible Edible town; Ludlow, a Cittaslow town; Totnes, the first Transition Town; Hay-on-Wye, a book town; and Machynlleth, a sustainability capital. These studies have informed ideas for a distinctive and diverse Ruthin.

Beth sy'n gwneud Rhuthun yn unigryw?

Mae Yorkshire Forward yn diffinio dwy gydran allweddol bod yn unigryw: elfennau craidd – priodweddau ffisegol y dref a nodweddion yr amgylchedd ffisegol; ac elfennau dynamig yn ymwneud â phobl y dref a menter gymdeithasol. Mae'r elfennau hyn yn gwahaniaethu un dref oddi wrth y llall ac yn cynnig cyfleoedd ar gyfer manteision cymdeithasol ac economaidd.

Gall Rhuthun ymfalchïo yn y nodweddion ffisegol craidd unigryw a ganlyn:

- Craidd canoloesol wedi'i gadw'n dda
- Adeiladau rhestryd a hanesyddol, yn cynnwys tri atyniad twristiaeth allweddol
- Cysylltiadau â thirwedd dramatig

A nifer o nodweddion dynamig:

- Canolfan grefft sy'n cael ei chyd nabod yn rhyngwladol
- Cymuned gelf a chreffft gref
- Ymdeimlad cryf o falchder dinesig

Mae rhai trefi wedi ceisio ymuno trefi â meddyl fryd tebyg mewn rhwydweithiau. Ame'r rhain yn cynnwys Cittaslow, Trefi Trawsnewid, Trefi Masnach Deg a Bwyd Araf. Lle ddylai Rhuthun roi ei sylw?

What makes Ruthin distinctive?

Yorkshire Forward define two key components of distinctiveness: core elements- physical features of the town and the characteristics of its physical environment; and dynamic elements relating to the people of the town and social enterprise. These aspects single out one town from another and offer opportunities for social and economic advantage.

Ruthin can pride itself on the following core physical characteristics of distinctiveness:

- A well preserved medieval core
- Listed and historic buildings, including three major tourist attractions
- Links to dramatic landscape

And a number of dynamic distinctions:

- An internationally recognised craft centre
- A strong art and craft community
- A strong sense of civic pride

Some towns have sought to join like-minded towns in networks. These include Cittaslow, Transition towns, Fairtrade Towns and Slow Food. Where should Ruthin focus its attention?



Rhuthun: Tref Celf Cymru

Mae Rhuthun yn meddu ar y potensial i fod yn brif gyrchfan celf, crefft a diwylliannol ar gyfer gogledd Cymru a thu hwnt. Gyda chanolfan grefft sy'n ennyn parch rhyngwladol, llwybr celf, oriel/gwesty boutique a llu o artisitiad a chrefftwyr yn byw yn y dref, mae yma egin gymuned a allai ffurfio conglfeini tref unigryw.

Y cwestiwn yw sut y gellir ffrwyno'r potensial hwn? A sut y gellir tynnu cryfderau eraill Rhuthun – bwyd, siopau annibynnol, treftadaeth a thirwedd – i mewn i strategaeth gyfannol?

Cynnig 3.1: Brand cydlynus

Mae gan y dref gyfres lwyddiannau o fanteri sy'n tynnu sylw at agweddau unigryw y dref. Dylid ymestyn y rhain ac ehangu'r sgôp. Mae cyfres lwyddiannus debyg o daflenni ac arweinlyfrau gwybodaeth yn bodoli a dylid eu grwpio o dan brand Rhuthun. Yn y modd yma gellir datblygu ymgyrch gydlynu o wybodaeth a hysbysebu trawiadol ac unigryw. Dylid ehangu hyn ymhellach gyda mapiau, arwyddion, baneri, arwyddion llwybrau ac arwyddion croeso.

Cynnig 3.2: Diwylliant a chymuned yng nghanol y dref

Neuadd y dref a swyddfeydd y cyngor yw canolbwyt bywyd cymunedol y dref a'r sir yng nghanol Rhuthun a chawsant eu ehangu'n sylweddol yn ddiweddar. Gallai neuadd y dref fod yn ganolbwyt gweithgareddau cymunedol a diwylliannol estynedig. Gallai hyn ymestyn i'r farchnad a'r gwagleoedd awyr agored ar hyd Stryd y Farchnad a maes parcio Stryd y Farchnad. Ar y llaw arall, gellid creu cyfleuster newydd yn y craidd hanesyddol fel gwagle aml-ddefnydd ar gyfer grwpiau cymunedol, digwyddiadau a phreswylfeydd.

Ruthin: Wales' Arts Town

Ruthin has the potential to become a major art, craft and cultural destination for North Wales and beyond. With an internationally respected craft centre, an art trail, a boutique gallery/hotel and numerous artists and craftspeople residing in the town, there is a burgeoning community that could form the cornerstones of a distinctive town.

The question is how can this potential be tapped? And how can Ruthin's other strengths- food, independent stores, heritage and landscape- be drawn into a holistic strategy?

Proposal 3.1: A coordinated brand

The town has a successful series of banners highlighting distinctive aspects of the town. These should be extended and its scope widened. A similarly successful series of leaflets and information guides exist and should be further grouped under the Ruthin brand. In this way a coordinated campaign of distinctive and eye catching information and advertising can be developed. This should further expand into maps, markers, banners, pathway indicators, and welcome signs.

Proposal 3.2: Culture and community in the town centre

The town hall and council house are the focus of community life for town and county in the heart of Ruthin and have recently undergone considerable expansion. The town hall could become the focus of expanded cultural and community activity. This could extend to the market and the outdoor spaces along Market Street and the Market Street car park. Alternatively, a new facility within the historic core could be created as a multi-use space for community groups, events and residencies.

Cynnig 3.3: Gyl Rhuthun

"We know that what matters in a building or town is not its outward shape, its physical geometry alone, but the events that happen there."

Christopher Alexander, The Timeless Way of Building

Mae Gyl Rhuthun, y Sioe Flodau a digwyddiadau tymhorol fel yr orymdaith llusernau yn dangos sut mae digwyddiadau mawr yn denu pobl i'r dref ac yn annog twristiaeth, ysbryd cymunedol ac yn rhoi hwb i'r economi. Gellid lledaenu ystod y disgwyddiadau hyn i ddathlu agweddau nodweddiadol Rhuthun, yn cynnwys y celfyddydau, crefftiau a bwyd.

Yn benodol, gallai'r dref greu gyl gelyfddyau i gefnogi'r gymuned gelf a chrefft. Gyda dathlu celf a chrefft Rhuthun yn graidd y digwyddiad, byddai gyl penwythnos yn cefnogi cryfderau eraill Rhuthun, megis bwyd a threftadaeth, trwy annog twristiaid a phobl leol fel ei gilydd i ddod i'r dref.

Mae digwyddiadau tebyg mewn trefi eraill wedi cael effaith enfawr. Mae'r Gyl Lyfrau yn y Gelli Gandryll wedi bod yn llwyddiant rhyngwadol ac mae'n gonglfaen economaidd allweddol y dref. Mae'r digwyddiad blynnyddol FEVA (Festival of Entertainment & Visual Arts) yn Knaresborough yn ysgogi digwyddiadau ledled y dref: celf weledol, crefftiau, gorymdeithiau, cerddoriaeth, addurniadau ffenestri a gosodiadau. Comisiynwyd artistiaid i greu paentiadau Trompe L'Oeil ar gyfer ffenestri o gwmpas y dref fel rhan o FEVA, gan weithredu fel atyniad a chyhoeddusrwydd i'r digwyddiad.

F FEVA, Knaresborough: Comisiynwyd artistiaid i greu paentiadau Trompe L'Oeil ar gyfer ffenestri siopau
EVA, Knaresborough: Artists were commissioned to create Trompe L'Oeil window paintings



Proposal 3.3: The Ruthin Festival

"We know that what matters in a building or town is not its outward shape, its physical geometry alone, but the events that happen there."

Christopher Alexander, The Timeless Way of Building

Ruthin Festival, the Flower Show and seasonal events such as the lantern parade demonstrate how major events attract people to the town and encourage tourism, community spirit and benefit the economy. The range of these events could be widened to celebrate Ruthin's distinctive aspects, including arts, craft and food.

In particular, the town could create a festival of the arts to support its art and craft community. With a celebration of Ruthin's arts and crafts at its core, a weekend festival would support Ruthin's other strengths, such as food and heritage, by encouraging tourists and locals alike into the town.

Similar events in other towns have had a huge impact. The Book Festival in Hay-on-Wye has been an international success and is a key economic cornerstone of the town. The annual FEVA (Festival of Entertainment & Visual Arts) in Knaresborough stimulates events across the town: visual arts, crafts, parades, music, window decorations, and installations. For FEVA, artists were commissioned to create Trompe L'Oeil window paintings around the town, acting both as an attraction and publicity for the event.

Mae Gyl Llenyddiaeth a Chelfyddydau Gelli Gandryll yn creu twf mewn ymwelwyr, ond gellid ei hintegreiddio'n well i'r dref.
The Hay Festival of Literature and the Arts generates a boom in visitors, but could be better integrated into the town



Cynnig 3.4: Gwneud y mwyaf o siopau a gwagleoedd gwag

Mae llawer o fylchau yn ffabrig Rhuthun, o safleoedd gwag i siopau ar gau a lloriau uchaf yn wag. Dylid dychwelyd y rhain i’w defnyddio at amrywiaeth o bwrpasau yn y tymor byr a’r tymor hir.

Byddai defnyddio’r gwagleoedd gwag hyn at ddefnydd arall yn cynyddbywiogrwydd canol y dref. Mae defnyddio gwagleoedd a safleoedd dros dro yn twyfyl cyffredin ac mae manteision pwysig i hyn:

“Meanwhile activity delivers better places in which to live, work and play. Meanwhile projects can also be catalysts for innovation and energy, converting empty spaces into opportunities to generate enterprise and employment, to trial and develop ideas and to provide new creative, community uses in unexpected places.”

The Meanwhile Project, ‘No Time to Waste’

Gyda chaniatâd perchenog y tir a chaniatâd cynllunio, gellir cynnal defnydd amrywio gyda’r isafswm o addasu’r adeilad neu’r safle. Yna gellir dychwelyd y rhain i’w perchenog yn ddiweddarach. Gallai’r defnydd posibl gynnwys:

Gwagleoedd arddangos
Stiwdios a gweithdai artistiaid
Siopau dros dro
Gwagle menter gymunedol
Deorfeydd busnes
Storfa syniadau
Unedau dechrau busnes tymor byr
Canolfan groeso / gwybodaeth i dwristiaid
Gerddi, perllanau neu fannau chwarae cymunedol
Unedau byw/gweithio

Dylid annog prosiect tymor hirach sy’n ystyried defnydd lloriau uchaf siopau, gan fod llawer ohonynt yn wag. Gallai stiwdios artistiaid neu grefftwyr, yn cynnwys oriel blaen siop gyda gwagle stiwdio a llefyd byw, fod yn rhan o lwybrau o gwmpas y dref a gallent annog ymwelwyr â’r Ganolfan Grefft i ymweld â chanol y dref.

Proposal 3.4: Exploiting empty shops and spaces

There are many gaps in the fabric of Ruthin, from empty sites to closed shops and vacant upper floors. These should be brought back to use for a mix of uses in the short term and long term.

Using these empty spaces for other uses would increase the vitality of the town centre. Use of spaces and sites for meanwhile use is increasingly common and has the important benefits:

“Meanwhile activity delivers better places in which to live, work and play. Meanwhile projects can also be catalysts for innovation and energy, converting empty spaces into opportunities to generate enterprise and employment, to trial and develop ideas and to provide new creative, community uses in unexpected places.”

The Meanwhile Project, ‘No Time to Waste’

With the consent of the landowner and planning approval, various uses can be catered for with minimum alteration of buildings or sites. These can then be returned to their owner at a later date. Uses could include:

Exhibition spaces
Artists studios and workshops
Pop-up shops
Community enterprise space
Business incubators
Ideas store
Short term business start up
Tourist information
Community gardens, orchards or play
Live/work units

A longer term project that explores uses of the upper floors of shops, many of which are empty, should be encouraged. Artists or crafts studios, incorporating a shop front gallery with a studio space and living accommodation, could be linked into trails around the town and could encourage Craft Centre visitors to visit the town centre.

Gwirededu'r Weledigaeth

Realising The Vision

Gwagleoedd cyhoeddus ar gyfer bywyd cyhoeddus: Creu calon Rhuthun

Public spaces for public life : Creating a heart to Ruthin

1.1 Atgyweirio ac adfer part y cyhoedd

1.2 Trwsio'r bylchau yn y dref

1.3 System draffig un ffordd

A.1 Ailddylunio Sgwâr Sant Pedr

1.1 Repairing & renovate public realm

1.2 Repair gaps in the town:

1.3 One way system

A.1 Redesign St Peter's Square

Cysylltu'r dref, y maestrefi a'r tirwedd

Connecting town, suburb and landscape

2.1 Cysylltu gwagleoedd gwyrdd

2.2 Llwybrau treftadaeth

2.3 Cysylltu'r dref a'r maestrefi

2.4 Dynodi'r pyrth

2.5 Diffinio'r cyrion

2.6 Rhesymoli parcio

B1 Lwybr Celf Rhuthun

B.2 Porth Cae Ddôl

2.1 Connect green spaces

2.2 Heritage trails

2.3 Link town and suburb

2.4 Mark gateways

2.5 Define edges

2.6 Rationalise parking:

B1 Ruthin Art Trail

B.2 Cae Ddol gateway

Rhuthun Unigryw ac Amrywiol

A Distinctive and Diverse Ruthin

3.1 Brand cydlynus

3.2 Digwyddiadau a gwyliau

3.3 Siopau a gwagleoedd gwag

3.1 A coordinated brand

3.2 Events and festivals

3.3 Empty shops and spaces





Y camau nesaf a gwaith pellach

1) Llunio tîm y dref

Er mwyn gwireddu'r weledigaeth bydd angen tîm y dref i arwain y prosiect. Bydd y tîm hwn yn cynnwys aelodau o bob rhan o'r gymuned ac yn cynrychioli dyheadau amrywiol y gymuned. Gellir llunio'r tîm o gorff sy'n bodoli eisoes, er enghraift, y cyngor tref. Rôl y tîm fyddai penderfynu pa brosiectau i ganolbwyntio arnynt a chanfod ffyrdod o gyflawni'r deilliannau hynny.

2) Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol

Gellid datblygu'r syniadau a drafodir yn y ddogfen hon yn ganllawiau cynllunio penodol ar gyfer Rhuthun. Yna byddai'n hysbysu polisi ar lefel sirol ac yn sicrhau bod datblygiadau'n cyd-fynd â'r canllawiau a nodwyd. Dylai'r ddogfen ffurfio rhan o ymgynghoriad Cynllun Datblygu Lleol y dref.

3) Llawlyfr DIY

Er mwyn gwneud y mwyaf o effaith dull DIY, mae angen mapio part y cyhoedd y dref ymhellahch cyn y gellir llunio llawlyfr mesurau DIY. Gellid gwneud hyn gyda grwpiau cymunedol, ysgolion ac ymgynghorwyr.

4) Cod dylunio

Mae'r astudiaeth wedi canolbwyntio ar y dref hanesyddol. Fodd bynnag, mae mwyafrif y cyfleoedd datblygu yn y maestrefi a'r cyffiniau. Gellid ymestyn y prosiect i ystyried cod dylunio ar gyfer tai newydd yn y dref yn ogystal â gwaith part y cyhoedd a wneir gan y cyngor neu eraill. Byddai hyn yn sicrhau bod gan y dref hunaniaeth ac nad yw'r un fath â threfi marchnad eraill.

5) Dyfodol cynaliadwy

Mae'r astudiaeth hon wedi ystyried cynaliadwyedd cymdeithasol ac economaidd yn hytrach na chynaliadwyedd amgylcheddol. Gellid ystyried astudiaeth arall yn ymchwilio'r i'r sefyllfa ynni tymor hir yn y dref, gyda'r nos o ddatblygu cynlluniau arbed ynni yn y dref.

Next steps & further work

1) Formulate a town team

In order to progress the vision, a town team to lead the project will be needed. This team will be drawn from across the community and will represent the diverse aspirations of the community. The team could be drawn from an existing body, for example the town council. The role of the team would be to decide what projects to pursue and find ways of achieving these outcomes.

2) Supplementary Planning Guidance

The ideas discussed in this document could be developed into planning guidance specifically for Ruthin. It would then inform policy at county level and ensure development fits within the guidelines set out. The document should form part of the Local Development Plan consultations for the town.

3) DIY Manual

To maximise the impact of a DIY approach, the public realm of the town needs further mapping before a manual of DIY measures can be made complied. This could be carried out with community groups, schools and consultants.

4) Design Code

The focus of the study has been the historic town. However, the majority of development opportunities are in the suburbs and hinterland. The project could be extended to explore a design code for new housing in the town as well as for public realm works carried out by the council or others. this would ensure the town has an identity and is not a clone of other market towns.

5) Sustainable futures

The study has considered social and economic rather than environmental sustainability. A further study exploring the long term energy situation in the town could be considered with a view to developing energy saving schemes in the town.