

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

ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL
2001-02

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

ANNUAL REPORT
2001-02

Cadw Henebion
Cofrestredig Sy'n Eiddo Preifat

The Conservation of Privately Owned
Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Bwrdd Henebion Cymru
Adeilad y Goron
Parc Cathays
Caerdydd CF10 3NQ

© Hawlfraint y Goron 2002

ISBN 1 85760 129 7

Cyhoeddwyd gan
Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

Clawr blaen:
Clawdd Offa ger Trefaldwyn, Powys
Clawr ôl:
Clawdd Offa ger Rhos-y-meirch, Powys

Ancient Monuments Board for Wales
Crown Building
Cathays Park
Cardiff CF10 3NQ

© **Crown Copyright 2002**

ISBN 1 85760 129 7

Published by
Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

Front cover:
Offa's Dyke near Montgomery, Powys
Back cover:
Offa's Dyke near Rhos-y-meirch, Powys

B W R D D

H E N E B I O N

C Y M R U

48^{AIN}

ADRODDIAD

BLYNYDDOL

2001-02

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

A N C I E N T

M O N U M E N T S

B O A R D F O R

W A L E S

48TH

ANNUAL REPORT

2001-02

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

At
Ms Sue Essex
Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Mae'n bleser gennyf gyflwyno'r adroddiad hwn i chi ar waith Bwrdd Henebion Cymru yn ystod 2001–02.

Ers 1999 pan fabwysiadodd y Bwrdd ei bolisi o ymdrin â thema wahanol bob blwyddyn, rydym wedi edrych ar ystod eang o bynciau sy'n amrywio o gerfluniau cerrig o'r Oesoedd Canol cynnar i henebion Chwyldro Diwydiannol y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg. Mae'r syniad hwn o thema flynyddol wedi ein galluogi i ystyried pynciau yn fanwl a rhoi argymhellion i'w hystyried neu i'w datblygu ymhellach. Mae'n amlwg ym mhob un o'n themâu nad yw'r atebion i'w cael o fewn un grŵp neu sefydliad. Mae cadwraeth henebion yn anochel yn cynnwys ystod o sefydliadau neu bobl â diddordeb o bob sector, gan gynnwys y sector gwirfoddol a sefydliadau preifat ac elusennol yn ogystal â llywodraeth ganolog a lleol. Mae hyn yn tanlinellu pwysigrwydd ehangach cadwraeth wrth gyfrannu at well amgylchedd a datblygiad economaidd, cymdeithasol ac addysgol.

Yn ystod 2001–02 ystyriodd y Bwrdd henebion sy'n eiddo preifat, sef grŵp sy'n rhychwantu'r oesau ond sy'n wynebu risg arbennig gan fod eu cadwraeth yn aml iawn yn dibynnu ar ewyllys da eu perchnogion. Ceir sawl bygythiad i henebion o'r fath — sef dirywiad naturiol ond difrod hefyd a achosir gan weithgaredd megis aredig. Gellir cael help llaw gan gyrff sy'n rhoi grantiau, megis Cronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri, Cadw neu awdurdodau lleol, ond nid oes diben i hynny os nad oes gan y perchennog ddiddordeb yn nyfodol y strwythur. Yn ystod y flwyddyn, gwelwyd

To
Ms Sue Essex
Minister for Environment
National Assembly for Wales

I am pleased to provide you with this report of the work of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales in 2001–02.

Since 1999 when the Board adopted its policy of a different theme each year, we have looked at a wide range of topics ranging from early medieval stone sculpture to the monuments of the industrial revolution of the nineteenth century. This themed approach has enabled us to consider topics in detail and to provide recommendations for further attention or development. It is clear in all our themes that solutions do not lie with one group or organization. Conservation of ancient monuments inevitably involves a range of interests from all sectors, not only central and local government but also the voluntary sector and private and charitable concerns. This underlines the wider importance of conservation in contributing to a better environment and economic, social and educational development.

In 2001–02 the Board considered privately owned monuments, a group spanning the ages but at particular risk because their preservation often depends very much on the goodwill of their owners. There are many threats to such monuments — natural decay but also damage from actions such as ploughing. Help is on hand from grant-giving bodies, such as the Heritage Lottery Fund, Cadw and local authorities, but this is not of much use if the owner has no interest in the structure's future. During the year we saw good evidence of the

tystiolaeth dda o'r gwahaniaeth a wna perchennog cydymdeimladol sy'n gweld gwerth mewn cadw henebion. Gwelwyd manteision hefyd i gynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol fferm gyfan, megis cynllun Tir Gofal a weithredir gan Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, wrth gyfrannu at ddiogelu strwythurau hanesyddol fel rhan ehangach o reoli ffermydd a dargyfeirio.

Gall trafferthion eraill godi mewn gwaith cadwraeth os oes mwy nag un perchennog. Yr enghraifft amlycaf yw'r heneb fawr, hirfain ar y ffin, Clawdd Offa, y mae rhannau ohono yn ymestyn drwy ardaloedd adeiledig lle mae'r clawdd yn rhan o ffiniau gerddi eiddo unigol. Er mwyn ymdopi â hyn a sawl mater arall sy'n gysylltiedig â rheoli'r Clawdd, mae Cadw, mewn partneriaeth ag English Heritage, wedi ariannu swyddog prosiect Clawdd Offa o fewn Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Clwyd-Powys.

Mae adroddiad blynyddol y Bwrdd yn cynnig nifer o argymhellion ar gyfer diogelu henebion sy'n eiddo preifat a fydd o fudd i amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru yn ogystal â chyfrannu at rai o flaenoriaethau eraill y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol wrth greu gwell Cymru.

Croesawn y cyfle i gynghori Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn y modd hwn ac edrychwn ymlaen at eich cynghori ymhellach yn ystod 2002-03 pan fyddwn yn ystyried caerweithiau milwrol Cymru yn ystod yr ugeinfed ganrif.

Rees Davies
Cadeirydd

difference that can be achieved if there is a sympathetic owner who sees the value of monument conservation. We also appreciated the benefits of whole farm agri-environment schemes, such as Tir Gofal operated by the Countryside Council for Wales, in contributing to the conservation of historic structures as part of wider farm management and diversification.

Further problems in organizing conservation work can arise if there is a multiplicity of owners. Nowhere is this more apparent than at the great linear border monument of Offa's Dyke, stretches of which extend through built-up areas where parts of the earthwork form the garden boundaries to individual properties. To cope with this and many other issues associated with the management of the dyke, Cadw in partnership with English Heritage has funded the appointment of an Offa's Dyke project officer within the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.

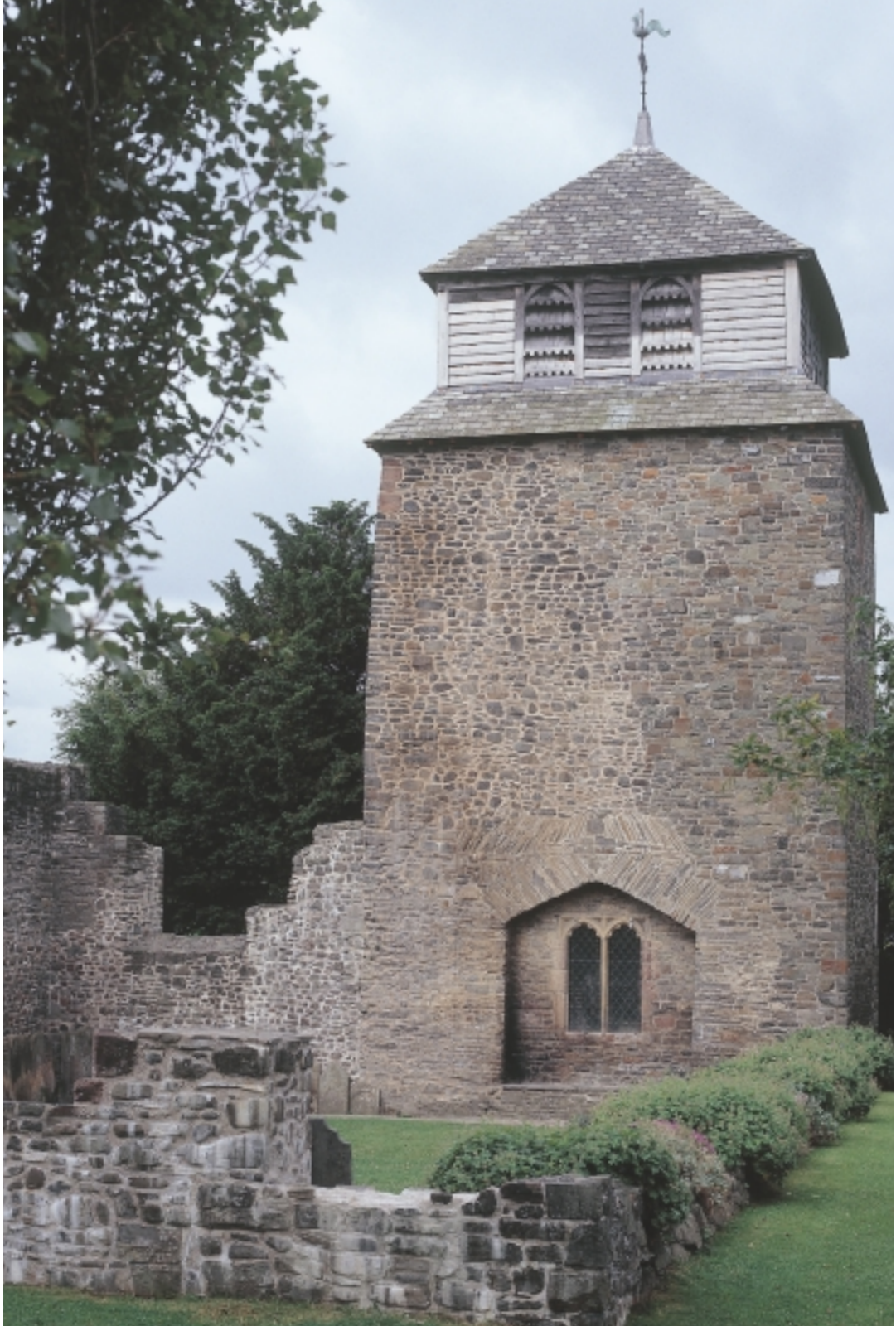
The Board's report for the year makes a number of recommendations for the conservation of privately owned ancient monuments which will not only bring benefits to the historic environment of Wales but will also contribute to some of the National Assembly's other priorities in bringing about a better Wales.

We welcome the opportunity to advise the Welsh Assembly Government in this way and we look forward to advising you further in 2002-03 when we will be considering the twentieth-century military fortifications of Wales.

Rees Davies
Chairman

*Eglwys y Santes Fair,
Y Drenewydd, Powys.*

*St Mary's Church,
Newtown, Powys.*



CYNNWYS

CONTENTS

ADRAN 1

Cadw Henebion Cofrestredig sy'n Eiddo Preifat	6
Crynodeb ac Argymhellion	6
Cyflwr cyffredinol henebion cofrestredig	9
Y rhesymau dros ddirywiad	10
Prosesau cadwraeth	15

Astudiaethau Achos

Abaty Cwm-hir	12
Claddgell Gwernvale	18
Llys Esgob Llanddew	26
Castell Aberteifi	28

ADRAN 2

Materion Eraill a Ystyriwyd gan y Bwrdd	30
Themâu blaenorol	30
Rhaglen yr Ymddiriedolaethau Archeolegol 2001–02	31
Cadw a datblygu henebion sydd mewn gofal	31
Cofrestru a datgofrestru	34
Cynlluniau ar gyfer y dyfodol	34
Casgliad	34

Atodiad A

Cyfarfodydd ac aelodaeth	35
Costau	36

Atodiad B

Rôl a chyfeiriad y Bwrdd yn y dyfodol	37
Amcanion y Bwrdd Henebion	40

SECTION 1

The Conservation of Privately Owned Scheduled Ancient Monuments	7
Summary and Recommendations	7
Overall condition of SAMs	9
Causes of deterioration	10
Conservation processes	15

Case Studies

<i>Cwmhir Abbey</i>	13
<i>Gwernvale Burial Chamber</i>	19
<i>Llanddew Bishop's Palace</i>	27
<i>Cardigan Castle</i>	29

SECTION 2

Other Issues Considered by the Board	30
Previous themes	30
Archaeological Trusts' programme 2001–02	31
Conservation and development of monuments in care	31
Scheduling and descheduling	34
Future plans	34
Conclusion	34

Annex A

Meetings and membership	35
Costs	36

Annex B

Role and future direction of the Board	37
Objectives of the Ancient Monuments Board	40

ADRAN 1 — CADW HENEBION
COFRESTREDIG SY'N EIDDO PREIFAT

Crynodeb ac Argymhellion

1. Ceir oddeutu 3,400 o henebion cofrestredig o bwysigrwydd cenedlaethol yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. Yn gyffredinol, caiff y rhai sy'n eiddo cyhoeddus eu rheoli'n dda ac maent wedi derbyn grantiau gan Cadw yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf er mwyn helpu i'w cadw. Fodd bynnag, mae'r rhan fwyaf yn eiddo preifat ac mae llawer ohonynt yn parhau i ddirywio. Mae sicrhau eu cadwraeth hirdymor yn flaenoriaeth.
2. Mae aredig yn parhau i fod yn fgythiad i fodolaeth hirdymor sawl heneb gofrestrredig yng Nghymru. Rydym o'r farn y dylai deddfwriaeth yn y dyfodol, neu ddiwygiadau i'r deddfwriaeth bresennol, fynd i'r afael â sefyllfa anghynaliadwy yn ein barn ni lle mae henebion o bwysigrwydd cenedlaethol yn parhau i gael eu dinistrio.
3. Dylai Cadw barhau i fonitro cyflwr pob heneb gofrestrredig a rhoi cyngor ar brosiectau cadwraeth unigol. Drwy eu cylch pum mlynedd o ymweliadau, dylai wardeiniaid henebion maes Cadw barhau i nodi safleoedd sy'n addas ar gyfer cytundebau rheoli a chymorth grant.
4. Dylid ymgymryd â mentrau i godi ymwybyddiaeth o bwysigrwydd henebion cofrestredig ac anghofrestredig drwy gynhyrchu rhagor o daflenni/llyfrynau ymgynghorol ar gyfer perchnogion a deiliaid a threfnu arddangosfeydd mewn digwyddiadau megis sioeau amaethyddol.
5. Dylid ystyried y posibilrwydd o gyflwyno gwobrau a llenyddiaeth gysylltiedig i gydnabod cyflawniad ym maes diogelu a rheoli henebion.
6. Dylai rhaglen cymorth grant Cadw i bedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Cymru barhau i'w cynorthwyo yn eu gwaith o reoli treftadaeth gan roi cyfleoedd i'r Ymddiriedolaethau gynorthwyo perchnogion i ddatblygu prosiectau i ddiogelu eu henebion.
7. Mae Tir Gofal a rhaglenni amaeth-amgylcheddol eraill yn gyfle pwysig i wella'r ffordd y caiff henebion cofrestredig ac anghofrestredig eu rheoli. Dylai Cadw barhau i gefnogi'r fenter hon a mentrau eraill a allai ddod i'r amlwg yn ystod y cyfnod cyfnewidiol hwn o fewn y diwydiant amaeth ac a allai fod o fudd i reoli henebion unigol a'r amgylchedd hanesyddol ehangach.
8. Rhaid ymestyn yr arbenigedd mewn atgyweirio cloddwaith a ddatblygwyd ar Glawdd Offa i henebion cofrestredig eraill.
9. Er y dylai grantiau yn gyffredinol barhau i dalu 50% o gostau gwaith cadwraeth ar henebion cerrig a chloddwaith, dylai bod canran uwch ar gael pan ystyrir bod hynny'n briodol. Lle bynnag y bo'n ymarferol, dylai mynediad i'r cyhoedd fod yn un o amodau'r grant.
10. Wrth barhau i fanteisio ar gyfleoedd i lunio cytundebau rheoli a rhoi grant cymorth wrth iddynt godi, dylid ymdrechu i ganolbwyntio ar yr henebion hynny y credir eu bod yn wynebu'r risg fwyaf o erydu a dirywio. Lle bynnag y bo modd, dylid bachu ar y cyfle i gael cymorth ac arian gan bartneriaid eraill, yn arbennig ar gyfer diogelu strwythurau cerrig.
11. Cyn dechrau ar unrhyw raglen gadwraeth, rhaid i unigolion neu sefydliadau sy'n meddu ar yr arbenigedd priodol ymgymryd â gwaith cofnodi o safon.
12. Lle y bo'n briodol, dylid ystyried gwaith maes archeolegol yn seiliedig ar ymchwil i ddatblygu strategaethau cadwraethol sy'n briodol ar gyfer categorïau gwahanol o henebion ac ar gyfer safleoedd unigol.

SECTION 1 — THE CONSERVATION OF PRIVATELY OWNED SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

Summary and Recommendations

1. There are currently approximately 3,400 nationally important scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs) in Wales. Generally, those in public ownership are well managed and have received grants from Cadw in recent years to aid their conservation. However, the majority are in private ownership and many continue to decay. Securing their long-term preservation is a priority.
2. Ploughing continues to threaten the long-term survival of a number of scheduled monuments in Wales. We believe that future legislation, or amendments to existing legislation, should address what we consider to be an untenable situation where nationally important monuments continue to be progressively destroyed.
3. Cadw should continue to monitor the condition of all scheduled monuments and provide advice on individual conservation projects. Through their five-year cycle of visits, Cadw's field monument wardens should continue to identify suitable sites for management agreements and grant-aid.
4. Initiatives should be undertaken to raise awareness of the importance of both scheduled and unscheduled monuments through the production of further advisory leaflets/booklets for owners and occupiers and exhibitions for display at venues such as agricultural shows.
5. The possibility of introducing an award and associated literature to recognize achievement in the field of monument conservation and management should be considered.
6. Cadw's grant-aid programme to the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts should continue to support their heritage management work providing opportunities for the Trusts to assist owners to develop projects to conserve their monuments.
7. Tir Gofal and other agri-environment programmes provide a major opportunity to improve the management of both scheduled and unscheduled monuments. Cadw should continue to support this initiative and others which may emerge during this period of change within the farming industry and be of benefit to the management of individual monuments and the wider historic environment.
8. The expertise in earthwork repair developed on Offa's Dyke needs to be extended to other scheduled monuments.
9. Although grants should continue generally to meet 50% of the costs of conservation work to masonry and earthwork monuments, a higher percentage should be available where this is considered to be appropriate. Wherever practicable, public access should be a condition of grant.
10. While continuing to take opportunities as they arise to enter into management agreements and provide grant-aid, effort should be focused on those monuments thought to be at greatest risk from erosion and decay. Wherever possible, opportunities should be taken to obtain support and funding from other partners, particularly for the conservation of masonry structures.
11. High quality recording, undertaken by individuals or organizations with appropriate expertise, must precede any programme of conservation work.
12. Where appropriate, research-based archaeological fieldwork should be considered to develop conservation strategies appropriate for different categories of monuments and for individual sites.

CADW HENEBION
COFRESTREDIG SY'N EIDDO
PREIFAT

Ceir oddeutu 3,400 o henebion cofrestredig yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd, ac mae'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt yn eiddo preifat. Fel ei drydedd thema flynyddol, penderfynodd y Bwrdd adolygu'r ffordd y caiff yr henebion hyn sy'n eiddo preifat eu cadw a'u rheoli. Caiff yr henebion hynny a gwmpaswyd yn nau adolygiad cyntaf y Bwrdd, sef safleoedd diwydiannol a cherrig arysgrifedig a cherfluniau carreg o'r oesoedd canol cynnar eu cynnwys yn y dadansoddiad cyffredinol o gyflwr henebion cofrestredig ond ni chânt eu cynnwys mewn unrhyw ddadansoddiad manylach.

Ni allai'r Bwrdd ymgymryd â rhaglen lawn o ymweliadau â safleoedd yn ystod 2001–02 oherwydd argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau. Eto i gyd, roedd yn bosibl i ni ymweld â phump o henebion yn ystod y flwyddyn — Eglwys y Santes Fair, Y Drenewydd, Abaty Cwm-hir, Clawdd Offa yn Nhref-y-Clawdd, Castell Aberhonddu, a Llys Esgob Llanddew. Yn ogystal, cyflwynwyd cyfres o astudiaethau achos i ni gan swyddogion Cadw ac roeddem eisoes wedi ymweld ag ystod eang o brosiectau cadwraeth sy'n cael cymorth grant ar deithiau eraill gyda'r Bwrdd.

THE CONSERVATION OF
PRIVATELY OWNED SCHEDULED
ANCIENT MONUMENTS

There are currently approximately 3,400 scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs) in Wales, the majority of which are in private ownership. As its third annual theme, the Board decided to review the way these privately owned monuments are conserved and managed. Those monuments covered by the Board's first two reviews, industrial sites and early medieval inscribed stones and stone sculpture, are included in the overall analysis of the condition of scheduled monuments but are excluded from any more detailed analysis.

The Board was unable to undertake a full programme of site visits in 2001–02 due to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. Nevertheless, we were able to visit five monuments during the year — St Mary's Church, Newtown; Cwmhir Abbey; Offa's Dyke in Knighton; Brecon Castle; and Llanddew Bishop's Palace. Additionally, Cadw officials presented us with a series of case studies and we had already visited a wide range of grant-aided conservation projects on previous Board tours.

*Clawdd Offa, ger
Y Waun, Clwyd
(Hawlfraint y Goron:
Comisiwn Brenhinol
Henebion Cymru).*

*Offa's Dyke, near
Chirk, Clwyd
(Crown Copyright:
Royal Commission
on the Ancient
and Historical
Monuments of
Wales).*



Rydym yn ddiolchgar iawn i Mr Ian Bapty o Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Clwyd-Powys am ein hannerch yng nghyfarfod yr haf pan soniodd am ei waith fel swyddog prosiect Clawdd Offa a dangos ei waith rheoli diweddar i ni ar Glawdd Offa yn Nhref-y-Clawdd. Yn ystod ein cyfarfod ym mis Rhagfyr, roedd modd i ni weld arddangosfa ddiweddar gan Cadw yn ymwneud â diogelu a rheoli henebion cofrestredig yng nghefn gwlad. Yn olaf, cawsom gyfle hefyd i ddadansoddi rhaglen grant Cadw ar gyfer yr holl henebion cofrestredig dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf, ac ar gyfer cestyll, sef y grŵp mwyaf o henebion sydd wedi cael cymorth grant dros y pymtheng mlynedd diwethaf.

Cyflwr cyffredinol henebion cofrestredig

Dechreuwyd monitro cyflwr henebion cofrestredig yn 1985, ar gylch o bum mlynedd, gan chwe warden henebion maes Cadw. Ar ddiwedd pob cylch o ymweliadau, bydd y wardeiniaid yn paratoi crynodebau manwl o gyflwr yr henebion yn eu hardaloedd hwy a chânt eu tynnu ynghyd mewn un adolygiad cyffredinol ar gyfer Cymru. Cynhyrchwyd y cyntaf o'r adroddiadau hyn ar 'gyflwr y genedl' yn 1991. Cyhoeddwyd yr ail adroddiad, a oedd yn cwmpasu 2,630 o henebion ym mis Mehefin 1996 ar ôl cwblhau'r ail gylch o ymweliadau'r wardeiniaid, ac am y tro cyntaf, gallai Cadw asesu faint o newid a fu yng nghyflwr yr henebion cofrestredig dros gyfnod penodol. Ar wahân i roi darlun cyffredinol, roedd hyn hefyd yn ffordd o asesu'r prif resymau dros y newidiadau a nodi'r mathau mwyaf bregus o henebion. Paratuir adroddiad ar yr ymweliadau diweddaraf ar hyn o bryd ond nid oedd yn barod i'r canlyniadau gael eu hystyried gan y Bwrdd fel rhan o'r adolygiad hwn.

We are very grateful to Mr Ian Bapty, of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, for talking to us at our summer meeting about his work as the Offa's Dyke project officer and for showing us his recent management work on Offa's Dyke at Knighton. At our December meeting we were able to view an exhibition recently produced by Cadw on the protection and management of scheduled ancient monuments in the countryside. Finally, we were also able to analyse Cadw's grant programme for all scheduled monuments over the last two years, and that for castles, the largest group of monuments to receive grant-aid, for the last fifteen years.

Overall condition of SAMs

The condition of SAMs has been monitored since 1985, on a five-yearly cycle, by Cadw's six field monument wardens (FMWs). At the end of each visiting round the FMWs prepare detailed summaries of the condition of the monuments in their areas and these are drawn together into one overall review for Wales. The first of these 'state of the nation' reports was produced in 1991. The second report, covering 2,630 monuments, was issued in June 1996 upon completion of the second round of FMW visits and, for the first time, Cadw was able to assess the degree of change in the condition of SAMs over a fixed period. Apart from producing an overall picture, this also provided a means for assessing the principal causes of change and identifying the most vulnerable monument types. A report on the most recent round of visits is in preparation but was not sufficiently advanced for the results to be considered by the Board as part of this review.

Dros y pum mlynedd flaenorol rhwng 1991 ac 1996, roedd 76% o'r holl henebion wedi aros yn sefydlog ac roedd gwaith a wnaed ar henebion a oedd yng ngofal y Wladwriaeth, ynghyd â chymorth grant a chytundebau rheoli ar gyfer henebion eraill wedi arwain at welliant yng nghyflwr 9% ychwanegol. Roedd 7% wedi dioddef dirywiad arwynebol, 6% wedi dioddef ychydig o ddirywiad a 2% wedi dirywio'n sylweddol. Hyd y gellir llunio barn ar unrhyw newid i gyflwr henebion yn ystod y cyfnod cyn 1991, y darlun cyffredinol ar gyfer rhan gyntaf y 1990au yn ôl pob golwg oedd bod y dirywiad wedi arafu, tra bod cynnydd graddol yn nifer yr henebion lle gellid canfod ychydig o welliant.

Y rhesymau dros ddirywiad

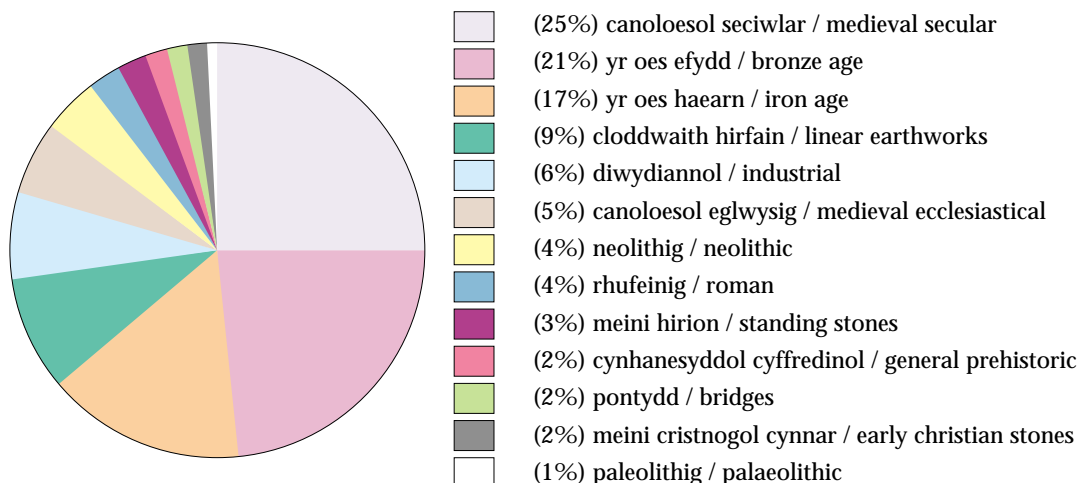
Cyn y gallai'r Bwrdd ystyried sut y gellid gwella cyflwr cyffredinol yr henebion hyn, roedd angen i ni edrych yn gyntaf ar y prif resymau pam bod henebion yn dirywio a pham eu bod yn agored i ddifrod.

Over the preceding five years between 1991 and 1996, 76% of all monuments had remained stable while works to monuments in State care, along with grant-aid and management agreements for other monuments, had resulted in an improvement in the condition of a further 9%. 7% had suffered a degree of superficial deterioration, 6% moderate and 2% severe deterioration. Insofar as any judgement could be made of change to the condition of monuments in the period before 1991, the overall picture over the first half of the 1990s appeared to be one in which deterioration had slowed, while there had been a steady increase in the number of monuments where some degree of improvement could be detected.

Causes of deterioration

Before the Board could consider ways in which the overall condition of these monuments could be improved, we needed to look at the principal causes of deterioration and vulnerability.

DIRYWIAD HENEBION COFRESTRDIDIG RHWNG 1991 A 1996
DETERIORATION OF SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS BETWEEN 1991 AND 1996



Gellid canfod peth dirywiad rhwng 1991 ac 1996 mewn 399 o henebion cofrestredig (15% o'r cyfanswm). O'r rhain, barnwyd bod 215 ohonynt wedi dirywio ychydig neu wedi dirywio'n sylweddol. Safleoedd canoloesol (25%) a ddiodefodd y dirywiad mwyaf, gan adlewyrchu'r ffaith bod strwythurau cerrig a chloddwaith yn agored i'r prif resymau dros ddirywiad. Safleoedd yr Oes Efydd (21%) a'r Oes Haearn (17%) oedd yn ail ac yn drydydd yn y drefn honno, yn unol â'u cynrychiolaeth o fewn y gofrestr henebion yn gyffredinol, ond hefyd yn adlewyrchu'r ffaith bod cloddwaith a strwythurau cerrig gweigion yn agored i ddifrod. Roedd cloddwaith hirfain (9%), a oedd yn bedwerydd, gan gynnwys rhannau cofrestredig o Glawdd Offa a Chlawdd Wat, wedi dioddef yn anghymesur, o gofio mai dim ond 4% o'r gofrestr gyfan ydynt.

Dirywiad naturiol yw'r bygythiad mwyaf difrifol i henebion cofrestredig, gan gyfrif am 22% o'r dirywiad, gan gynyddu i 28% yn yr achosion mwyaf difrifol. Mae hyn yn bennaf yn cynnwys dirywiad i gerrig sy'n sefyll, ond mae hefyd yn cynnwys ffactorau megis erydu arfordirol, lle mae'r problemau'n barhaus ac y tu hwnt i reolaeth y perchennog. Yn gysylltiedig â dirywiad naturiol mae llystyfiant, sy'n cyfrif am 12% o achosion pellach, ond dim ond 4% o'r problemau mwy difrifol, gan adlewyrchu'r ffaith bod modd dadwneud difrod o'r fath yn aml. Y ddau brif ffactor arall sy'n effeithio ar safleoedd yw erydu gan dda byw (22%) a gweithgareddau amaethyddol eraill (16%) gan gynnwys aredig, ffensio a gosod offer bwydo anifeiliaid ar henebion. Lle mae erydu gan dda byw ceir tyllu gan anifeiliaid yn aml, felly mae'n debyg bod hyn wedi cael ei dangynrychioli yn y ffigurau. Mae'r gweithgareddau hyn yn anodd i'w rheoli weithiau, yn arbennig pan fo rhai anifeiliaid, megis moch daear, wedi eu diogelu.

Some degree of deterioration could be detected between 1991 and 1996 at 399 SAMs (15% of the total). Of these, deterioration at 215 was judged to be moderate or severe. For overall deterioration, medieval sites (25%) had suffered most, reflecting the vulnerability of masonry structures and earthworks to the main causes of deterioration. Bronze Age (21%) and Iron Age (17%) sites fell into second and third places respectively, in line with their representation in the schedule of ancient monuments as a whole, but also reflecting the vulnerability of earthworks and vacuous stone structures. Linear earthworks (9%), in fourth place, including all the scheduled stretches of Offa's and Wat's Dykes, had suffered disproportionately, given that they account for only 4% of the schedule as a whole.

Natural decay is the most serious threat to SAMs, accounting for 22% of deterioration, rising to 28% for more serious cases. This consists primarily of decay to standing masonry, but also includes such factors as coastal erosion, where the problems are ongoing and are beyond the means of the owner to control. Allied to natural decay is vegetation encroachment which accounts for a further 12% of cases overall, but only 4% of the more severe problems, reflecting its often reversible character. The other major pair of factors affecting sites is stock erosion (22%) and other agricultural operations (16%), including ploughing, fencing and the placing of animal feeders on monuments. Animal burrowing (4%) often proceeds together with stock erosion, and is therefore probably under-represented in the figures. Some of this activity is very difficult to control particularly as some animals, such as badgers, are protected.

ABATY CWM-HIR

Mae adfeillion abaty Sistersaidd Cwm-hir yn nyffryn unig nant Clywedog. Mae'n debyg iddo gael ei sefydlu yn 1176, o dan nawdd Cadwallon ap Madog o Faellenydd, er ei bod yn bur debyg i'w noddwyr newid yn aml wrth i ffawd y Cymry a'r Saeson ar y ffin newid. Efallai mai yn ystod cyfnod o sefydlogrwydd o dan Llywelyn ab Iorwerth y dechreuwyd ar raglen uchelgeisiol o ailadeiladu, gan greu hyd anarferol corff yr eglwys. Yr adfeillion hyn yw prif ran yr heneb sydd wedi goroesi. Ni wyddys pa un a gwblhawyd y gwaith ailadeiladu mawreddog hwn ai peidio, ond yn sicr, cafodd pen dwyreiniol corff yr eglwys ei gau yn ystod oes yr eglwys a pheidiodd y gwaith ar y groesfan a'r gangell.

Yn dilyn Diddymu'r Mynachlogydd, dosbarthwyd cerrig addurniadol cain yr eglwys yn eang, a derbynir fod y traddodiad o symud arcêd yr eil ogleddol i eglwys Llanidloes yn wirionedd. Cafodd y lleoliad ei gloddio'n sylweddol yn ystod y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg ac fe'i tirluniwyd i fod yn rhan o erddi'r plasty i'r gogledd o'r ffordd.

Yn ystod y 1990au roedd cyflwr adfeillion yr abaty yn drychinebus, gyda cherrig corff yr eglwys yn cynnal coed a oedd wedi gor-aeddfedu ac yn dueddol o ddisgyn yn achlysurol. Fel heneb gerrig sylweddol oedd yn eiddo preifat, ymddangosai fod dyfodol ansicr iawn iddo, ac roedd rhaglenni cymorth grant arferol, a oedd yn gofyn am gyllid partneriaethau a sefydliadau allanol, yn amhriodol. Felly, yn dilyn ymgynghoriad â'r Bwrdd Henebion, penderfynodd Cadw mai'r ateb gorau fyddai ymgymryd â gwaith cadwraeth gan ddefnyddio ei weithlu ei hun. Parodd y gwaith dros sawl tymor, ac fe'i cwblhawyd yn y flwyddyn 2000.

Awgrymodd rhai aelodau o'r Bwrdd y dylai'r gwaith cadwraeth ymgorffori astudiaeth fanylach o'r abaty a'i gweddillion. Roedd yn ffodus fod y gwaith adnewyddu yn digwydd ar yr un pryd ag arolwg archeolegol y Fenter Coedwigaeth o'u heiddo. Crëwyd gwell ymwybyddiaeth o eiddo'r abaty gan arolwg Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Clwyd-Powys o goedwigoedd a chaeau cyfagos.

Abaty Cwm-hir cyn y gwaith cadwraeth.

Cwmhir Abbey before conservation work.



CWMHIR ABBEY

The ruins of the Cistercian abbey of Cwmhir lie in the secluded valley of the Clywedog brook. It was founded in 1176, probably under the patronage of Cadwallon ap Madog of Maelienydd, but its benefactors inevitably changed repeatedly as Welsh and English fortunes in the border area fluctuated. It may have been during a period of stability under Llywelyn ab Iorwerth that an ambitious rebuilding programme commenced, resulting in the extraordinary length of the nave, the ruins of which form the main extant part of the monument. Whether or not this grandiose redesign was ever completed is uncertain but certainly during the lifetime of the church the east end of the nave was blocked and the crossing and chancel abandoned.

After the Dissolution, the fine decorated masonry from the church was widely distributed, and the tradition of the removal of the north aisle arcade to Llanidloes church is generally accepted as true. The site was substantially excavated and landscaped in the nineteenth century to form part of the gardens of the mansion to the north of the road.

In the 1990s, the condition of the abbey ruins was lamentable, with the nave masonry supporting over-mature trees and subject to periodic collapse. As a substantial masonry monument in private ownership, its future seemed far from secure; and normal grant-aided programmes, requiring partnership funding and outside organization, were inappropriate. Accordingly, after consultation with the Ancient Monuments Board, Cadw decided that the best solution was to undertake conservation work using its own labour force. Work was carried out over a number of seasons, and was completed in 2000.

Members of the Board had suggested that the conservation work should incorporate a more detailed study of the abbey and its remains. It was fortunate that the repairs coincided with Forest Enterprise's archaeological survey of their properties. The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust survey of the adjacent forests and fields led to a greater awareness of the abbey properties.



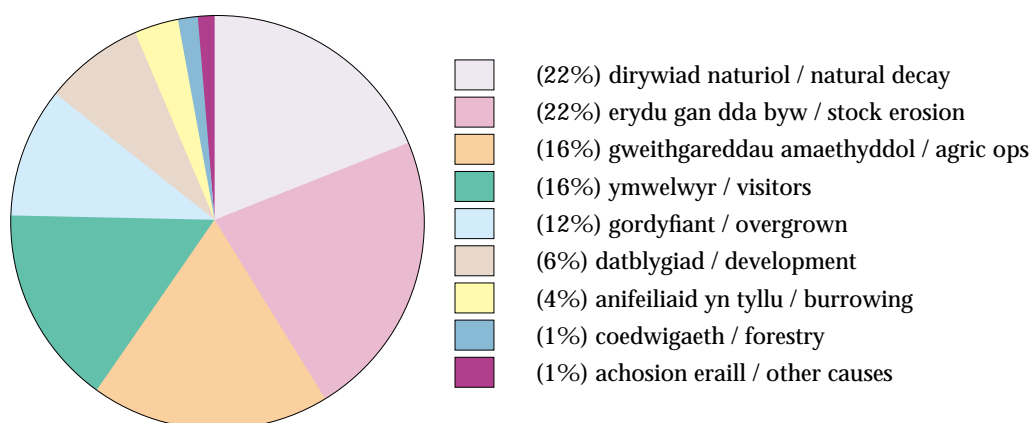
Abaty Cwm-hir ar ôl y gwaith cadwraeth.

Cwmhir Abbey after conservation work.

Roedd mathau amrywiol o ymyrraeth gan ymwelwyr, gan gynnwys aildrefnu strwythurau cerrig sych, fandaliaeth, cloddio anghyfreithlon, erydu gan feiciau modur ac erydu ar droedffyrdd yn cyfrif am 16% o'r problemau cyffredinol ac am 12% o'r achosion mwy difrifol. Roedd hyn yn gynydd o 3% ers yr arolwg diwethaf yn 1991, a gan ei fod yn bosibl i'r cyhoedd fwynhau cefn gwlad yn fwyfwy ac yn cael eu hannog i wneud hynny, mae'r problemau hyn yn debygol o ddwysáu. Roedd datblygiadau, gan gynnwys gwaith adeiladu, llwybrau, garddio a chwarieli yn cyfrif am 6% o'r achosion yn gyffredinol, gostyngiad o 1% ers 1991. Bu gostyngiad sylweddol mewn dirywiad a achosir gan goedwigaeth, o 5% o achosion yn 1991 i 1% yn 1996. I grynhoi, y ddau achos sy'n achosir pryder mwyaf yw dirywiad naturiol, yn arbennig i strwythurau cerrig, a gweithgareddau amaethyddol sy'n effeithio ar safleoedd cloddwaith.

Visitor disturbance of various sorts, including rearrangement of drystone structures, vandalism, illicit excavation, motor bike and footpath erosion, accounted for 16% of problems overall and for 12% of the more serious cases. This represented a 3% increase since the last survey in 1991 and, as the public is increasingly able, and encouraged, to enjoy the countryside, problems of this kind are likely to increase further. Development, including building work, track construction, gardening and quarrying, accounted for 6% of cases overall, a 1% reduction on 1991. There had been a marked decrease in deterioration caused by forestry, falling from 5% of cases in 1991 to 1% in 1996. In summary, the two largest problem areas are those of natural decay, particularly to masonry structures, and agricultural operations affecting earthwork sites.

ACHOSION DIRYWIAD HENE BION COFRESTRDIG RHWNG 1991 A 1996
CAUSES OF DETERIORATION TO SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS BETWEEN 1991 AND 1996



Er ei bod yn bosibl mynd i'r afael â dirywio naturiol a rhai gweithgareddau amaethyddol drwy gytundebau rheoli a grant cymorth, o dan drefniadau deddfwriaethol presennol Deddf Henebion a Mannau Archeolegol, pryder y Bwrdd yw nad yw'n bosibl rhwystro ffermwr rhag aredig heneb gofrestredig os cafodd y safle hwnnw ei aredig rywbryd yn ystod y chwe blynedd flaenorol. Mae llawer o safleoedd archeolegol pwysig a ddiogelir yn cael eu dinistrio'n raddol gan aredig ac mae'r Bwrdd am weld y mater hwn yn cael ei drin mewn deddfwriaeth yn y dyfodol.

Prosesau cadw

Codi ymwybyddiaeth

Ar y lefel fwyaf sylfaenol, cred y Bwrdd y gellir gwneud llawer i wella cyflwr henebion, neu o leiaf eu hatal rhag dirywio, drwy godi ymwybyddiaeth o'u pwysigrwydd yn gyffredinol. Yn ddi-os, un o'r rhesymau pam bod y darlun cyffredinol wedi gwella yn ystod y 1990au yn ôl pob golwg oedd bod y wardeiniaid yn ymweld â'r holl henebion a'u perchnogion yn rheolaidd. Penodwyd y wardeiniaid lleol cyntaf yng Nghymru dros bymtheng mlynedd yn ôl ac maent yn ddolen gyswllt hanfodol rhwng y ffermwr a gwasanaeth treftadaeth y Wladwriaeth.

Yn ddiweddar, cynyddodd yr ymwybyddiaeth o bwysigrwydd yr amgylchedd hanesyddol ymysg tîrfeddianwyr corfforaethol.

Er enghraifft, fel rhan o'r broses o'u preifateiddio, bu raid i'r cyn-gyfleustodau cyhoeddus, megis y cwmnïau trydan, nwy a dŵr ddarparu datganiadau amgylcheddol yn amlinellu'r ffordd y byddent yn gofalu am y cynefin a nodweddiad hanesyddol ar eu tir, a chaiff hyn ei fonitro'n rheolaidd.

The Board is concerned that, while there is the potential to address natural decay and some agricultural operations through management agreements and grant-aid, under the existing legislative arrangements contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act it is not possible to prevent a farmer from ploughing a scheduled monument if that site has been ploughed sometime during the preceding six years. Many important protected archaeological sites are being gradually destroyed by ploughing and the Board would like to see this issue addressed in any future legislation.

Conservation processes

Raising awareness

At the most fundamental level, the Board believes that a great deal can be done to improve the condition of monuments, or at least arrest decay, by raising general awareness of their importance. Undoubtedly, one of the reasons why the overall picture appeared to be improving during the 1990s was the result of regular visits to all monuments and to their owners/tenants by the FMWs. The first locally based FMWs in Wales were appointed over fifteen years ago and they provide an essential link between the farmer and the State heritage service.

In recent years there has been a growing awareness of the importance of the historic environment amongst corporate landowners. For example, as part of their privatization, the former public utilities, such as the electricity, gas and water companies, had to prepare environmental statements, which are regularly monitored, outlining the way they would look after habitat and historic features on their land.

Mae'r diwydiant coedwigaeth wedi dod yn llawer mwy ymwybodol o bwysigrwydd yr amgylchedd hanesyddol ac yn ddiweddar iawn, drwy arian Cronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri, cofnodwyd bob nodwedd hanesyddol ar dir y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth yng Nghymru (tua 7% o gyfanswm y tir) yn systematig a'u cofrestru fel y bo'n briodol. O ganlyniad i hyn, cyflwynodd y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth gynlluniau rheoli ar gyfer yr holl henebion sydd ar ei diroedd. Gellir cysylltu'r gostyngiad mewn difrod a achosir gan waith datblygu, er yn fach, â chyflwyno arweiniad cynllunio ar gyfer archeoleg yng Nghymru yn 1991.

Mae'r Bwrdd yn croesawu'r gwaith a wneir gan Cadw, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru a phedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Cymru i godi ymwybyddiaeth o bwysigrwydd y dirwedd hanesyddol drwy gyhoeddi *Cofrestr o Dirweddau, Parciau a Gerddi o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol Arbennig yng Nghymru* a thrwy gofnodi nodweddion y dirwedd a chyhoeddi canlyniadau'r gwaith hwn ar y rhyngwrwyd. Mae gan lyfrynnau'r gyfres *Gofalu am ...* a ddarparwyd ar y cyd gan Cadw a'r Ymddiriedolaethau ran bwysig i'w chwarae, a hefyd y cyhoeddiadau a gynhyrchwyd gan y Comisiwn Brenhinol ar Henebion Cymru. Credwn hefyd fod arddangosfeydd mewn digwyddiadau fel sioeau amaethyddol sy'n trafod gofalu am henebion maes yn gyfle pellach i ledaenu'r gair. Dylai Cadw ystyried y posibilrwydd o gyflwyno gwobr, y gellid rhoi cyhoeddusrwydd eang iddi, i gydnabod gwaith cadw a rheoli o safon ar gyfer henebion cofrestredig unigol. Gallai'r cymorth grant a rydd i'r Ymddiriedolaethau ar gyfer eu gwaith rheoli treftadaeth hefyd gynnwys arian i helpu perchnogion i ddatblygu prosiectau a fydd yn cadw eu henebion.

The forestry industry has become much more aware of the importance of the historic environment and only recently, with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, all the historic features on Forestry Commission land in Wales (some 7% of the landmass) were systematically recorded and, where appropriate, scheduled. The Forestry Commission has subsequently introduced management plans for all the SAMs on its land. The reduction in damage through development, although small, may be linked to the introduction of planning guidance for archaeology in 1991 in Wales.

The Board welcomes the work being done by Cadw, the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) and the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts to raise awareness of the importance of the historic landscape through publication of the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales* and through the landscape characterization project and the dissemination of the results of this work through the internet. Booklets prepared in the joint Cadw/Trusts' *Caring for...* series also have an important role to play as do publications produced by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales. We also believe that exhibitions at such venues as agricultural shows on the care of field monuments provides a further opportunity to spread the word. Cadw should consider the possibility of introducing an award, which could be well publicized, to recognize high quality conservation and management at individual scheduled monuments. Its grant-aid to the Trusts for their heritage management work could also include funding to assist owners to develop projects to conserve their monuments.

Cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol

Bu cyflwyno Tir Gofal, sef cynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol fferm gyfan newydd, yn lle'r chwe Ardal Amgylcheddol Sensitif (ESA), a'r tair ardal beilot ar gyfer y cynllun Tir Cymen, yn gyfle i gynnwys darpariaethau ar gyfer diogelu'r amgylchedd hanesyddol fel un o'r pedwar amcan allweddol, ynghyd â'r amgylchedd naturiol, tirwedd a mynediad i'r cyhoedd. Bu Cadw yn helpu i ddatblygu cyfarwyddiadau rheoli ar gyfer nodweddion hanesyddol cofrestredig ac anghofrestredig ac mae'r cynllun hefyd yn cynnwys darpariaeth i ariannu gwaith cyfalaf penodol.

Mae pob fferm y mae ei harwynebedd dros bum hectar yn gymwys i wneud cais i ymuno â'r cynllun a chaiff ei hasesu yn erbyn y fantais amgylcheddol y gall ei chynnig. Mae'r arian, a ddaw yn bennaf o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, yn ddigonol i alluogi tua 600 o ffermydd y flwyddyn i ymuno â'r cynllun a weinyddir gan Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru. Bydd Cadw a Chyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru yn ariannu pedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Cymru i roi cyngor ar reoli nodweddion hanesyddol, a gaiff ei ymgorffori yng nghynllun pob fferm.

Megis cychwyn y mae'r cynllun, ond os bydd nifer y ceisiadau am gymorth yn parhau ar y gyfradd bresennol, mae'n bosibl y gellir cynnwys cynifer â chwarter yr holl henebion presennol ar gynlluniau ffermydd o fewn y cynllun o fewn deng mlynedd. Mae'r Bwrdd yn ystyried hyn yn gyfle arbennig i wella'r ffordd y caiff henebion cofrestredig ac anghofrestredig eu rheoli. Cred y dylai Cadw barhau i gefnogi'r fenter hon ac unrhyw fentrau eraill sy'n cynnig manteision tebyg o ran rheoli'r amgylchedd hanesyddol a allai ddod i'r amlwg yn ystod y cyfnod cyfnewidiol hwn o fewn y diwydiant amaeth.

Agri-environment schemes

The introduction of Tir Gofal, a new whole-farm agri-environment scheme, to replace the six Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and the three pilot areas for the Tir Cymen scheme, has provided an opportunity to build in provisions for the conservation of the historic environment as one of the four key objectives, along with the natural environment, landscape and public access. Cadw helped to develop management prescriptions to cover both scheduled and unscheduled historic features and the scheme also includes a provision to fund certain capital works.

All farm holdings over five hectares in area are eligible to apply to enter the scheme and are assessed against the environmental benefit that they can offer. The funding, much of which comes from the European Union, is sufficient to allow approximately six hundred farms a year to enter the scheme which is administered by the CCW. Cadw and the CCW fund the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts to provide advice, which is incorporated into each farm plan, on the management of historic features.

The scheme is still in its relatively early stages but, if the take-up continues at its present rate, it is possible that as many as a quarter of all the current SAMs could be included on farm plans within the scheme within ten years. The Board sees this as a major opportunity to improve the management of both scheduled and unscheduled monuments. It believes that Cadw should continue to support this initiative and any others offering similar benefits towards the management of the historic environment which may emerge during this period of change within the farming industry.



*Claddgell Gwernvale,
Crucywel.*

*Gwernvale Burial
Chamber,
Crickhowell.*

CLADDGELL GWERNVALE, CRUCYWEL

Mae bedd siambr neolithig Gwernvale yn un o aelodau adnabyddus ac amlwg grŵp y Mynydd Du o feddi hir Hafren Cotswold. Mae'n enghraifft o un o'r beddi siambr llorweddol, ac mae'n debyg i'r rhai cyfagos ym Mhenywylod a Thalgarth. Mae iddo'r siambr drapesoidaidd nodweddiadol â muriau cynhaliol mewnol ac allanol cerrig sych isel ac roedd iddo dair siambr yn wreiddiol, un ar yr ochr ogleddol a dwy ar yr ochr ddeheuol, a phorth ffug yn y blaen-gwrt yn y pen dwyreiniol llydan. Ei safle wrth ochr prif ffordd a'i gwnaeth yn adnabyddus ond mae hyn hefyd wedi cyfrannu at ei gyflwr dirywiol. Cafodd llawer o'r ochr ogleddol ei gwastadu wrth wella'r ffordd yn ystod y ddeunawfed ganrif, gan adael y siambr ddeheuol i oroesi trwy lwc yn dystiolaeth i'r bedd. Gwnaed gwelliannau eraill i'r ffordd yn 1977 pan aliniwyd y brif ffordd i redeg i'r de o'r bedd. Caffaelwyd y safle gan y Swyddfa Gymreig a chynhaliodd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Clwyd-Powys gloddiadau cyn y gwaith ar y ffyrdd.

Dangosodd y gwaith cloddio fod rhannau isaf y garnedd ogleddol, ei wal gynnal a'r siambr wedi goroesi, er eu bod wedi cael eu gwasgu, o dan y ffordd. Pan symudwyd y ffordd roedd modd adnewyddu'r bedd wedi ei gloddio gyda thomen isel o bridd, a marciau concriid yn dangos lleoliad wal gynnal y garnedd a'r siambrau. Codwyd panel gwybodaeth ac aeth y gwesty cyfagos ati i gynnal a chadw'r lleoliad yn nhermau torri'r gwair, gan fod y bedd yn gorwedd o fewn y llain ar ochr y ffordd sy'n arwain at y gwesty.

Mae cyflwr y safle sy'n eiddo i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru wedi dirywio yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Torrodd un o gerrig ochr y siambr ddeheuol a oedd wedi goroesi o ganlyniad i waith atgyweirio â sment a wnaed rywbryd yn y gorffennol; mae llawer o'r marciau concriid wedi cael eu dymchwel ac mae'r panel gwybodaeth wedi diflannu.

Wrth ystyried cynllun ar gyfer adfer y safle ac arddangos gwybodaeth, mae'n anochel fod cyfyngiadau ar yr hyn y gellid ei ganiatáu gan fod y bedd wedi ei leoli ar ochr y ffordd a bod gofynion o ran gwelededd. Cytunodd y Bwrdd ar gynllun ymarferol a darbodus a awgrymodd Cadw ac a fyddai'n golygu ail-greu'r domen yn rhannol i amddiffyn yr heneb a hefyd rhoi mynediad gwell i'r cyhoedd.

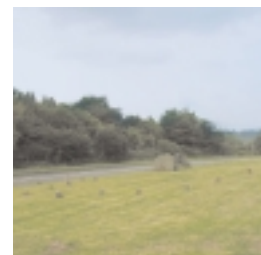
GWERNVALE BURIAL CHAMBER, CRICKHOWELL

Gwernvale neolithic chambered tomb is a well-known and conspicuous member of the Black Mountains group of Severn Cotswold long tombs. It represents one of the laterally chambered tombs, similar to its neighbours at Penywyrlod and Talgarth. It has the characteristic trapezoidal chamber with low drystone inner and outer retaining walls and originally had three chambers, one on the north and two on the south side, with a dummy portal in its forecourt at the wider eastern end. Its position by the side of a main road has led to it being well known but has also contributed to its damaged condition. Much of the northern side had been flattened during road improvements during the eighteenth century, leaving only the chance survival of a single southern chamber to bear witness to the existence of the tomb. Further road improvements were required in 1977 when the main road was to be realigned to run south of the tomb. The former Welsh Office acquired the site and excavations were carried out by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in advance of the road works.

Excavations revealed that the lower parts of the cairn on the north, its revetment walls and chamber had survived, albeit compressed, under the roadway. The removal of the carriageway enabled the excavated tomb to be restored with a low mound of earth, with concrete markers indicating the positions of cairn revetment walls and chambers. An information panel was erected and the site maintenance, in terms of grass cutting, was undertaken by the adjacent hotel, as the tomb lies within the roadside verge leading to the hotel driveway.

The condition of the site, which is owned by the National Assembly for Wales, has deteriorated in recent years. One of the side stones of the extant southern chamber has now broken as a result of a previous cement repair undertaken at some unknown date; several of the concrete markers have been knocked down and the information panel has disappeared.

In considering a scheme for repair and display there are inevitable restrictions on what can be allowed due to the tomb's roadside situation and the requirements for visibility. The Board agreed a practical and economical scheme, suggested by Cadw, which would involve the partial recreation of the mound to protect the monument and also allow better public access.



*Claddgell Gwernvale,
 Crucywel.*

*Gwernvale Burial
 Chamber;
 Crickhowell.*

Cytundebau Rheoli

Mae gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bŵer i lunio cytundebau rheoli â deiliaid henebion o dan Adran 17 Deddf Henebion a Mannau Archeolegol 1979. Drwy eu cylch pum mlynedd o ymweliadau mae wardeiniaid maes Cadw mewn sefyllfa dda i nodi safleoedd addas ar gyfer cytundebau rheoli a chymorth grant.

Nod cytundebau rheoli yw gwrthbwysu costau mesurau cadarnhaol o gadwraeth, yn aml ar ffurf rheoli anifeiliaid neu lystyfiant, er mwyn rhwystro'r heneb rhag erydu. Gallant hefyd ddarparu ar gyfer mynediad cyhoeddus i'r heneb drwy apwyntiad ymlaen llaw â'r deiliad, cyfyngiadau ar ddefnyddio'r tir a gwahardd gweithgareddau penodol er lles cadwraeth yr heneb. Yn gyffredinol, cyfrifir taliadau ar sail maint y safle yn ôl hectar, er bod lle i Cadw gyfrannu tuag at gostau cyfalaf gan gynnwys gwaith fel ffensio a chael gwared â llystyfiant o'r heneb yn y lle cyntaf. Cynigir cytundebau am gyfnod penodol, fel arfer, am bum mlynedd. Gallant amrywio o waith gweddol fach eu maint, megis adfer mannau bach o erydu a achosir pan fo da byw yn sathru'r tir o amgylch beddrod, i waith llawer mwy helaeth sy'n golygu clirio coed a darparu mynediad cyhoeddus a dehongli, fel yn achos y cytundeb mwyaf yng Ngwersyll Myarth Hill ger Crucywel ym Mhowys.

Dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf bu nifer y cytundebau rheoli yn sefydlog ar oddeutu chant. Mae'r nifer isel o bobl sy'n gwneud cais yn adlewyrchu'r ffaith bod disgwyl i'r deiliad ymgymryd â gwaith cadarnhaol ac na chaiff "iawndal" am adael yr heneb fel y mae.

Management agreements

The power for the National Assembly to enter into management agreements with the occupiers of SAMs is contained in Section 17 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Through their five-year cycle of visits, Cadw's field monument wardens are well placed to identify suitable sites for management agreements and grant-aid.

Management agreements are designed to offset the costs of positive measures of conservation, often in the form of stock and vegetation control, to prevent erosion of the monument. They can also provide for public access to the monument by prior appointment with the occupier, restrictions on land use and the prohibition of certain activities in the interest of the monument's conservation. Generally, payments are calculated on the basis of the hectare of the site, although there is scope for Cadw to contribute towards capital costs including such works as fencing and initial vegetation clearance of the monument. Agreements are usually offered for a specific period, normally five years. They can range from quite modest works, such as repairing small areas of erosion caused by stock poaching on a round barrow, to extensive works involving tree clearance and provision of public access and interpretation, as in the case of the largest agreement at Myarth Hill Camp, near Crickhowell in Powys.

Over recent years the number of management agreements has remained at around one hundred. The low level of take-up reflects the fact that the occupier is expected to undertake positive works and is not being paid 'compensation' for simply leaving the monument alone.

Golyga hyn mai ychydig iawn o ddeiliaid sydd â diddordeb yn y cynllun ac mae'r bobl hynny yn dueddol o fod yn gefnogol iawn i gadwraeth hirdymor y safle eisoes. Mae Cadw ac English Heritage ar hyn o bryd yn cyd-ariannu Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Clwyd-Powys i gyflogi swyddog prosiect Clawdd Offa ac un o'i brif swyddogaethau fydd cydweithio â deiliaid i drefnu a gweithredu cytundebau rheoli ar gyfer rhannau o'r Clawdd sydd wedi erydu. Gwelodd y Bwrdd enghraifft ddiweddar o waith cadwraeth pan ymwelodd â rhan o'r Clawdd a adnewyddwyd yn ddiweddar gerllaw Canolfan Clawdd Offa yn Nhref-y-clawdd. Gwnaeth ansawdd y gwaith adnewyddu ar y clawdd argraff ar y Bwrdd ac mae o'r farn y dylid ymestyn y technegau arbenigol hyn i henebion cloddwaith eraill.

Grantiau Henebion

Mae gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bŵer i roi grantiau i berchnogion/deiliaid i'w cynorthwyo i gynnal a chadw henebion o dan Adran 24 Deddf Henebion a Mannau Archeolegol 1979. Nod cytundebau rheoli yw cwmpasu gwaith rheoli parhaus. Tuedda Grantiau Henebion i fod ar gyfer gwaith cadwraeth unigol, er y gallai'r gwaith hwnnw barhau am nifer o flynyddoedd. Bydd natur y gwaith yn amrywio o un heneb i'r llall. Ar gyfer strwythurau cerrig, bydd hyn fel arfer yn cynnwys atgyfnerthu gwaith cerrig a gwelsom enghraifft o hyn yn ddiweddar yn Eglwys y Santes Fair yn Y Drenewydd. Gwelwyd yno, ac yn Abaty Cwm-hir, pa mor bwysig yw gwneud cofnodion manwl o unrhyw weddillion amlwg a thanddaearol cyn dechrau unrhyw waith cadwraeth.

This means that only a limited number of occupiers are interested in the scheme and these tend to be already well disposed towards the long-term conservation of the site. Cadw and English Heritage are currently jointly funding the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust to employ an Offa's Dyke project officer and one of his principal tasks is to work with occupiers in organizing and implementing management agreements for eroded stretches of the dyke. The Board saw a recent example of conservation work when it visited a recently repaired stretch of the dyke close to the Offa's Dyke Centre in Knighton. It was impressed by the quality of the earthwork repairs and believes that these specialized techniques should be extended to other earthwork monuments.

Ancient monuments grants

The National Assembly's power to provide grants to owners/occupiers to help to preserve and maintain SAMs are contained in Section 24 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Whereas management agreements are designed to cover continuing management, ancient monument (AM) grants tend to be for one-off conservation work, although this may be spread over a number of years. The nature of the work will vary from monument to monument. For stone structures, this usually includes masonry consolidation and we saw a recent example of this at St Mary's Church in Newtown. Both here and at Cwmhir Abbey, we were able to appreciate how important it was that a high level of recording of both upstanding and below-ground remains should precede any programme of conservation work.

Mewn achosion prin, efallai y rhoddir grantiau hefyd tuag at brynu heneb sy'n gysylltiedig â rhaglen hirdymor o waith rheoli. Er enghraifft, mae Cadw, ynghyd â chyrrff cadwraeth eraill wedi rhoi grantiau i'r Ymddiriedolaeth Coetiroedd i brynu henebion. Rhoddwyd grantiau hefyd ar gyfer gwaith hysbysrwydd, megis darparu paneli gwybodaeth. Cyllideb grant henebion Cadw dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf oedd £390,000.

Bydd grantiau fel arfer yn cyfrif am tua 50% o amcangyfrif costau'r gwaith, er y cynigiwyd canrannau uwch ar gyfer rhai henebion sy'n eiddo preifat, a darparwyd canrannau is i awdurdodau lleol pan oedd arian ar gael hefyd o Ewrop neu Gronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri. Crëwyd rhai partneriaethau ariannu effeithiol i dalu costau adfer henebion diwydiannol.

Dosbarthu Grantiau

Adolygodd y Bwrdd y modd y dosbarthwyd cymorth grant Cadw ar draws yr holl fathau o henebion dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf ac edrychodd yn fanylach ar wariant grant ar gadwraeth cestyll ledled Cymru ers 1985 ac a oedd yn dangos yr ystod eang o faterion sy'n codi mewn gwaith grant yn gyffredinol.

Y tu hwnt i sector y wladwriaeth, bu awdurdodau lleol a pharciau cenedlaethol dros y pymtheng mlynedd diwethaf yn llawer mwy parod i fuddsoddi mewn cadwraeth cestyll a muriau trefi sydd eisoes yn eu gofal hwy ac atgyfnerthwyd deunaw o henebion yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw drwy gymorth grant Cadw. Bu rhai awdurdodau yn ddigon hirben i ysgwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb dros henebion newydd ynghyd â'r rhwymedigaeth ariannol sy'n gysylltiedig â'u cadw.

In rare cases, grants may also be made towards the purchase of a monument linked to a long-term programme of management works. For example, Cadw, along with other conservation bodies, has provided grants to the Woodland Trust to purchase SAMs. Grants have also been made available for presentation works, such as the provision of information panels. Over the last two years Cadw's ancient monument grant budget has been £390,000.

Grants normally constitute about 50% of the estimated cost of the work, although in the case of some privately owned monuments, higher percentages have been offered while lower percentages have been provided to local authorities where Heritage Lottery or European funds have also been available. Some particularly effective funding partnerships have been created to cover costly repairs to industrial SAMs.

Distribution of grant

The Board reviewed the way Cadw's grant-aid had been distributed across all types of monuments over the last two years and looked in more detail at grant expenditure on the conservation of castles throughout Wales since 1985. This illustrated the broad range of issues encountered with grant work in general.

Outside the state sector, the last fifteen years have seen a much greater willingness on the part of Welsh local authorities and national parks to invest in the conservation of castles and town walls already in their care and eighteen monuments have been consolidated with grant-aid from Cadw during that period. Some authorities have even been sufficiently far-sighted to take on new monuments, along with the attendant financial liability for their conservation.

Yr enghreifftiau mwyaf nodweddiadol oedd yffraith i Barc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro gaffael castell Eingl-Normanaid gwyach, a fu'n ddiweddarach yn gartref Tuduraidd Syr John Perrot yng Nghaeriw, a chastell tywysogion Cymru Powys Fadog yn Ninas Brân uwchben afon Dyfrdwy gan gyn-Gyngor Sir Clwyd (Cyngor Sir Ddinbych bellach). Mae'r Bwrdd wedi gweld y gwaith cadwraethol ar y ddau safle hyn yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf.

Fodd bynnag, mae'r hyn sy'n digwydd o fewn y sector preifat yn llawer llai gobeithiol a dyma lle mae pob un heblaw tri o'r deunaw castell yng Nghymru sy'n wynebu'r perygl mwyaf. Rhwng 1985 a 2000 rhoddodd Cadw £2,107,333 o gymorth grant i gadwraeth cloddwaith a chestyll cerrig a muriau trefi ledled Cymru, gan dalu 50% o'r costau yn gyffredinol.



The most notable examples have been the acquisition of the magnificent Anglo-Norman castle, later the Tudor home of Sir John Perrot, at Carew by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, and the castle of the Welsh princes of Powys Fadog at Dinas Brân, above the River Dee, by the former Clwyd County Council (now Denbighshire County Council). The Board has viewed the conservation work at both these sites in recent years.

However, the private sector picture is far less rosy and this is where all but three of the eighteen castles most at risk in Wales are to be found. Between 1985 and 2000 Cadw provided £2,107,333 in grant-aid for the conservation of earthwork and masonry castles and town walls throughout Wales, generally meeting 50% of the costs.



Castell Caeriw, Sir Benfro, (chwith eithaf) a Castell Dinas Brân, Clwyd (chwith).

Carew Castle, Pembrokeshire, (far left), and Castell Dinas Brân, Clwyd (left).

Dim ond £286,489 o'r swm hwn a roddwyd mewn ymateb i geisiadau gan berchnogion preifat, ac o'r cyfanswm hwnnw, cafodd £210,448 ei wario ar ddim ond pedwar castell. Yr anhawster yw darbwylo perchnogion preifat i gyflwyno argymhellion a fydd yn denu cymorth grant. Mae'r broblem yn un amlwg. Mae diogelu adfeilion cerrig yn waith drud iawn. Fel arfer, gall awdurdodau lleol (yn wahanol i berchnogion preifat) ymgymryd â phrosiectau mwy sydd yn para'n hirach gan fod ganddynt y strwythur gweinyddol i drefnu'r gwaith, gallant chwilio am grantiau eraill ac fel arfer bydd ganddynt ychydig o arian cyhoeddus eu hunain i'w roi tuag at y gwaith.

Mae'r grantiau mwyaf a roddir i berchnogion preifat yn dueddol o fod yn gysylltiedig â phrosiectau a gaiff eu cynnal gan gyrff megis ymddiriedolaethau elusennol. Mae perchnogion, sy'n barod i wneud cais i gadw to hanesyddol uwch eu pennau, fel arfer yn llawer llai anhunanol wrth ystyried diogelu rhyw adfail yng ngwaelod yr ardd neu mewn cae neu goedwig ddiarffordd. Ystyrir y strwythurau hyn yn aml yn niwsans, rhyw rwystr a ddiogelir y byddai'n llawer gwell gan y perchennog gael ei wared. Felly, mae llawer o grantiau i berchnogion preifat yn weddol fach, weithiau'n adlewyrchu'r adnoddau cymharol fach y gall y perchennog eu sicrhau, yn arbennig os nad yw'r gwaith yn rhan hanfodol o gynnal a chadw'r prif eiddo. Fodd bynnag, gwelsom yn ddiweddar pa mor effeithiol yw grantiau o'r fath ar ymweliad â Llys Esgob Llanddew ger Aberhonddu lle roedd perchennog brwd a llawn diddordeb wedi atgyfnerthu'r ffynnon ganoloesol a rhan gyfagos o fur caeadle gyda chymorth grant gan Cadw.

Mae'r Bwrdd o'r farn mai un ffordd o annog mwy o berchnogion preifat i wneud ceisiadau am grant fyddai drwy gynnig canran uwch o

Only £286,489 of this was in response to requests from private owners and, of that sum, £210,448 was spent at just four castles. The difficulty here lies in persuading private owners to come forward with proposals which can attract grant-aid. The problem is an obvious one. Conserving ruined masonry is very expensive. Generally, local authorities (unlike private owners) are able to take on larger and more lengthy projects as they have both the administrative structure to organize the work, are able to seek other grants and usually have some public funds of their own to put towards the work.

The larger grants to private owners tend to be associated with projects undertaken by bodies such as charitable trusts. Owners, who may be willing to apply for grants to keep a historic roof over their heads, are generally far less altruistic when it comes to funding the conservation of a ruin at the end of the garden or located in a remote field or wood. Often these structures are regarded as nuisances, a protected hazard the owner would far rather be without. Many grants to private owners are, therefore, quite modest, sometimes reflecting the limited resources that the owner is able to make available, particularly if the works are not an essential part of maintaining the main property. However, we saw just how effective such grants can be when we visited Llanddew Bishop's Palace near Brecon where an interested and enthusiastic owner had consolidated the medieval well and adjoining stretch of precinct wall with grant-aid from Cadw.

The Board feels that one way of encouraging more private owners to apply for grant would be through offering a higher

grant pan ddengys amgylchiadau ariannol fod hyn yn briodol. Fodd bynnag, rhaid cofio mai arian cyhoeddus ydyw ac y dylai mynediad i'r cyhoedd fod yn amod o'r grant lle bynnag ag y bo hynny'n ymarferol. Bydd amgylchiadau a all ysgogi perchennog i wneud cais am grant yn amrywio ac weithiau yn deillio o ganlyniad i un o archwilwyr henebion Cadw neu un o'r archeolegwyr cadwraeth fanteisio ar y cyfle priodol i ddarbwylllo perchennog i ymgymryd â gwaith penodol. Wrth barhau i fanteisio ar gyfleoedd felly, mae'r Bwrdd o'r farn y dylai Cadw ganolbwyntio hefyd ar grantiau i'r henebion hynny sy'n wynebu'r risg fwyaf o erydu a dirywio ac y dylid bachu ar bob cyfle posibl i gael cymorth a chyllid gan bartneriaid eraill. Pan fydd yn briodol, dylid ystyried gwaith maes archeolegol yn seiliedig ar ymchwil, i ddatblygu strategaethau cadwraeth ar gyfer y ddau wahanol gategori o henebion ac ar gyfer safleoedd unigol.

percentage of grant where financial circumstances indicated that this might be appropriate. However, this is public money and the provision of public access should be a condition of grant wherever practicable. The circumstances leading to an owner seeking a grant vary and sometimes arise as a result of one of Cadw's inspectors of ancient monuments or conservation architects seizing an appropriate opportunity to persuade an owner to undertake a particular piece of work. While continuing to capitalize on such opportunities, the Board feels that Cadw should also focus grant on those monuments identified as being at greatest risk from erosion and decay and opportunities should be taken, wherever possible, to obtain support and funding from other partners. Where appropriate, research-based archaeological fieldwork should be considered, to develop conservation strategies for both different categories of monuments and for individual sites.



Cofrestrwyd carnedd grwn yn yr Onllwyn, Rhondda Cynon Taf o ganlyniad i'r arolwg o safleoedd ar dir y Comisiwn Caedwigaeth.

A round cairn at Onllwyn, Rhondda Cynon Taf, was scheduled as a result of the survey of sites on Forestry Commission land.



Llys Esgob Llanddew, Aberhonddu: y ffynnon ganoloesol a adferwyd.

Llanddew Bishop's Palace, Brecon: the restored medieval well.

LLYS ESGOB LLANDDEW, ABERHONDDU

Yn ystod y ddeuddegfed ganrif, roedd yr heneb hon, sy'n eiddo preifat, yn gartref i Gerallt Gymro pan oedd yn archddiacon Aberhonddu. Cyfeiria Gerallt at Landdew fel y lle na fyddai'n ei gyfnewid 'am holl gyfoeth Cresws'. Fe'i lleolir yn agos at yr eglwys gynnar sydd o ddiddordeb archeolegol ac at gyfres o gloddwaith a allai fod yn weddillion yr ysgubor ac adeiladau allanol eraill. Mae llys yr esgob wedi newid yn sylweddol o'i ffurf ganoloesol ac mae'n anodd ei werthfawrogi yn ei gyfanrwydd. Mae mur y caeadle ar yr ochr orllewinol yn dal i sefyll er ei fod mewn cyflwr adfeiliedig, ac mae'n ymgorffori ffynnon fwaog ag ochrau dwbl, a adwaenir yn lleol fel 'Ffynnon Esgob Gower', ynghyd â thŵr murol hanner cylch. Mae'n ymestyn i borth yn y de orllewin a gafodd ei addasu'n sylweddol, ac mae yn gostwng i glawdd cae tua'r gogledd a'r dwyrain. Ymddengys fod llinell y mur tua'r de wedi diflannu'n gyfan gwbl.

Addaswyd tu mewn y llys yn sylweddol pan adeiladwyd yr Hen Reithordy a'i adeiladau allanol sydd yn ôl pob tebyg wedi dileu llawer o'r strwythurau canoloesol. Tan yn ddiweddar, roedd y coetgae bach ar hyd ochr y ffordd yn eiddo i Gorff Cynrychioliadol yr Eglwys yng Nghymru ac mae olion cefnen a rhych ynddo o hyd; mae'n bosibl iddo gael ei ddefnyddio fel gerddi neu berllan yn hytrach nag adeiladau cynnal. Fodd bynnag, mae gweddillion y neuadd, yn ôl pob tebyg, yn dal i sefyll yn erbyn mur y caeadle yn y gogledd. Mae'r adeilad deulawr yn dal i ddangos nodweddion drysau a ffenestri, er eu bod bellach wedi eu cuddio i raddau helaeth gan eiddew.

Mae'n debyg fod y gweddillion sy'n dal i sefyll yn dyddio yn ôl i'r drydedd a'r bedwaredd ganrif ar ddeg. Bu eu cyflwr yn destun pryder ers sawl blwyddyn a dechreuwyd ar waith ar y safle gyda chymorth grant Cadw i atgyweirio'r ffynnon a mur y caeadle gerllaw. Mae'r gwaith o glirio ac atgyweirio'r cerrig hyn wedi datgelu rhai o nodweddion y rhan hon o'r safle a chafodd ei drawsnewid gan y gwaith. Mae cymorth grant ychwanegol yn bosibl ar gyfer adnewyddu mur gorllewinol y caeadle neu fur gorllewinol y neuadd sydd mewn cyflwr enbyd. O gofio nad oes fawr o wybodaeth am y safle a'i fod yn weddol anhysbys, mae'n bwysig cynnal cofnod archeolegol o'r adfeilion cyn ac yn ystod y gwaith atgyweirio.

Roedd y Bwrdd yn falch o frwdfrydedd perchnogion y safle hwn a'u diddordeb gwirioneddol mewn sicrhau dyfodol hirdymor i'r heneb. Roedd yn falch o gydnabod ymagwedd Cadw a allai, dros gyfnod o flynyddoedd lawer, gwblhau'r gwaith o atgyweirio'r holl gerrig sy'n sefyll.

LLANDDEW BISHOP'S PALACE, BRECON

This medieval monument, in private ownership, was the home in the twelfth century of Giraldus Cambrensis when he was archdeacon of Brecon. Giraldus refers to Llanddew as the place he would not exchange 'for all the riches of Croesus'. Situated close to the early and architecturally interesting church and to a series of earthworks which may represent the remains of the barn and other outbuildings, the bishop's palace is considerably altered from its medieval form and is difficult to appreciate in its entirety. The precinct wall on the western side is still standing, albeit in a ruinous condition, and incorporates a double-sided vaulted well, known locally as 'Bishop Gower's Well', and a semicircular mural tower. It extends to a much altered gateway on the south-west, and is reduced to a field bank on the north and east. The line of the wall on the south appears to have disappeared entirely.

The interior of the palace was considerably altered with the construction of the Old Rectory and its outbuildings which have presumably removed many of the medieval structures. The small paddock along the roadside was, until recently, owned by the Representative Body of the Church in Wales and retains traces of ridge and furrow; may well have been used for gardens or orchard rather than holding buildings. However, the ruins of what is presumably the hall still stand against the precinct wall on the north. The two-storey building retains some features of doors and windows, though considerably obscured with ivy.

The standing remains probably date to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Their condition had given cause for concern for many years and Cadw grant-aided work has commenced on site with the repair of the well and adjacent precinct wall. The clearance and repair of this masonry has elucidated the character of this section of the site which has been transformed by the work. Further grant assistance is a possibility for repair of the western precinct wall or the western wall of the hall which is in a parlous condition. Given that the site is not well understood and comparatively unknown, it is important that archaeological recording of the ruins takes place both before and during repair.

The Board welcomed the enthusiasm of the owners of this site and their very real interest in securing a long-term future for the monument. It was pleased to endorse the approach being adopted by Cadw which may, over a number of years, complete the repair of all the standing masonry.



Llys Esgob Llanddew, Aberhonddu: rhan o fur y caeadle sydd angen gwaith cadwraeth.

Llanddew Bishop's Palace, Brecon: part of the precinct wall requiring conservation.



*Tref Abweteifi o fap
John Speed dyddiedig
1620.*

*The town of
Cardigan from
John Speed's map
of 1620.*

CASTELL ABERTEIFI

Yn 1093 y ceir y cyfeiriad cyntaf at gastell yn Aberteifi. Cafodd ei gipio gan yr Arglwydd Rhys yn 1165 ac ailadeiladodd y castell yn 1171 'mewn carreg a mortar'. Yn Aberteifi yn 1176 y cynhaliwyd yr Eisteddfod gyntaf a gofnodwyd. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys nad oes yr un o'r cerrig sydd ar ôl yn dyddio i oes cyn y drydedd ganrif ar ddeg. Adeiladwyd y Sioraidd yng ngweddillion y tŵr siâp D a allai fod wedi gweithredu fel y gorthwr canoloesol. Wedyn, cafodd tu mewn y castell ei osod ar ffurf gerddi.

Erbyn diwedd y 1970au mynegwyd pryder am gyflwr anniben y tŷ a'r gweddillion canoloesol. Gan na allai'r perchennog dalu am unrhyw ran o'r costau cadwraeth brys, atgyfnerthodd seiri maen arbenigol Cadw dŵr de-ddwyreiniol y castell er mwyn ei wneud yn ddiogel i gerddwyr a defnyddwyr y ffordd. Yn 1984 rhoddodd Cadw arian tuag at waith cloddio archeolegol peilot ar y safle a rhoddwyd cymorth grant ganddo i gynnal arolwg strwythurol o'r llenfur deheuol.

Dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf bu llawer o bryder yn lleol am gyflwr y castell a gofynnwyd i'r Bwrdd roi cyngor ar gais a wnaed gan yr Aelod Cynulliad lleol i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru gymryd y castell i ofal y wladwriaeth. Yn benodol, gofynnwyd i'r Bwrdd wneud sylw ar bwysigrwydd hanesyddol y gweddillion. Ymwelodd is-grŵp o'r Bwrdd â'r safle ac edrychwyd ar gofnodion Cadw o gyflwr y castell yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf.

Cydnabu'r aelodau fod y castell o ddiddordeb hanesyddol sylweddol a'i fod hefyd o bwysigrwydd diwylliannol sylweddol oherwydd ei gysylltiad honedig â'r Eisteddfod gyntaf. Mae'r castell hefyd yn rhan o gyfateil o strwythurau canoloesol a diweddarach yn y rhan hon o'r dref, ac ychwanega hyn at ei bwysigrwydd.

Fodd bynnag, nodwyd mai ychydig iawn o weddillion canoloesol oedd ar ôl, sef y gorthwr o'r drydedd ganrif ar ddeg, ac un o'r tyrrau murol. Cafodd llawer o'r mur llenfur amgaeedig ei ailadeiladu neu ei ailwynebu. Mae'n hysbys fod archeoleg claddedig wedi goroesi ond nid yw'n glir i ba raddau y mae'r gwaith tirlunio a gwreiddiau'r holl goed aeddfed wedi amharu arni. Mae'r strwythur yn enghraifft o safle castell a orchuddiwyd gan dŷ sylweddol a gardd wedi ei thirlunio, ac mae nifer ohonynt yng Nghymru lle nad oes yr un ohonynt o dan warchodaeth Cadw.

Daeth y Bwrdd i'r casgliad, er bod y castell wedi ei gofrestru fel heneb o bwysigrwydd cenedlaethol a bod iddo gysylltiadau hanesyddol pwysig, nad yw'r gweddillion sydd ar ôl o ansawdd digon da i gael eu rhoi yng ngofal y Wladwriaeth. Felly nid oeddem o'r farn mai dyma'r ffordd briodol o sicrhau cadwraeth y castell yn y dyfodol. Argymhellwn, fodd bynnag, y dylai Cadw chwarae rhan ragweithiol mewn datblygu mentrau lleol ar y cyd â Chyngor Sir Ceredigion a chyrrff eraill i sicrhau cadwraeth hirdymor y castell ar gyfer y dyfodol.

CARDIGAN CASTLE

A castle is first mentioned at Cardigan in 1093. It was captured in 1165 by the Lord Rhys who, in 1171, rebuilt the castle 'in stone and mortar'. In 1176 Cardigan was the site of the first recorded Eisteddfod. However, none of the surviving masonry appears to date to before the thirteenth century. A Georgian house was built into the remains of a D-shaped tower which may have served as the medieval keep. The interior of the castle was subsequently laid out as a garden.

By the late 1970s concern was being expressed at the neglected state of the house and medieval remains. As the owner was unable to meet any of the costs of urgent conservation work, Cadw's specialist masons consolidated the south-east tower of the castle to make it safe for pedestrians and road users. In 1984 Cadw funded trial archaeological excavations at the site and grant-aided a structural survey of the southern curtain wall.

Over the last two years there has been considerable local concern over the condition of the castle and the Board was asked to advise on a request by the local Assembly Member that the National Assembly for Wales take the castle into state care. In particular the Board was asked to comment on the historical significance of the remains. A sub-group of the Board carried out a site visit and viewed Cadw's records of the condition of the castle over recent years.

It was recognized by members that the castle is of significant historical interest and also of great cultural significance due to its reputed association with the first Eisteddfod. The castle is also part of a complex of surviving medieval and later structures in this part of the town, which add to its significance.

However, it was noted that only a limited number of medieval remains survived, most notably part of the thirteenth century keep and one of the mural towers. Much of the enclosing curtain wall had been rebuilt or refaced. Buried archaeology is known to survive but it is unclear how much this had been affected by the landscaping and disturbance by the roots of the many mature trees. The structure is an example of a castle site that has been overlain with a substantial house and landscaped garden, of which there are a number in Wales, none of which is in Cadw's guardianship.

The Board concluded that, although the castle is scheduled as an ancient monument of national importance and has important historical associations, the surviving remains are not of sufficient quality to be taken into State care. We therefore did not consider this to be an appropriate route for ensuring the castle's future preservation. We recommended, however, that Cadw should be proactive in taking forward local initiatives with Ceredigion County Council and others in order to ensure the castle's future long-term conservation.



Castell Aberteifi o fap John Speed dyddiedig 1620.

Cardigan Castle, from John Speed's map of 1620.

ADRAN 2 — MATERION ERAILL A YSTYRIWYD GAN Y BWRDD

Yn ogystal ag ystyried thema flynyddol, mae Bwrdd Henebion Cymru hefyd yn rhoi cyngor i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar ystod o faterion eraill sydd o ddiddordeb neu'n achosi pryder ar y pryd. Trafodir hyn naill ai yn y ddau gyfarfod yn ystod y flwyddyn neu gofynnir i aelodau'r Bwrdd roi cyngor yn ôl y gofyn y tu allan i gyfarfodydd ffurfiol. Mewn perthynas â'r cyngor a roddwyd ar Gastell Aberteifi a amlinellir ar dudalennau 28 a 29, roedd hyn hefyd yn cynnwys ymweliad ag Aberteifi gan rai o aelodau'r Bwrdd. Mae'r aelodau hefyd yn cyfrannu at olygu tywyslyfrau a chyhoeddiadau eraill Cadw am yr henebion sydd yn ei ofal. Mae'n bleser gennym nodi safonau uchel a chynnwys awdurdodol parhaus y cyhoeddiadau hyn.

Themâu blaenorol

Nid yw ein cyngor ar themâu penodol yn gyfyngedig i flwyddyn y thema honno a byddwn yn parhau i adolygu'r cynnydd a wnaed ar yr ein hargymhellion mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol. Mewn perthynas â hyn, mae'n bleser gennym nodi'r cynnydd yn y gwaith cadwraeth cymorth grant ar gyfer henebion diwydiannol, gyda llawer ohono mewn partneriaeth â chyrff eraill, a gyflawnodd Cadw yn y ddwy flynedd ers ystyried materion diwydiannol fel themâu'r flwyddyn.

SECTION 2 — OTHER ISSUES CONSIDERED BY THE BOARD

Not only does the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales consider an annual theme but also provides advice to the Welsh Assembly Government on a range of other issues of current interest or concern. These are discussed either at the two meetings during the year or Board members are asked to provide advice on an ad hoc basis outside the formal meetings. In the case of advice on Cardigan Castle which is outlined on pages 28 and 29, this also involved a visit to Cardigan by some members of the Board. Members also contribute to the editing of Cadw's guidebooks and other publications on the monuments in its care. We are pleased to note the consistently high standards and authoritative content of these publications.

Previous themes

Our advice on specific themes is not confined to the year of that theme and we continue to review progress that has been achieved on recommendations we have made in previous years. In this connection we were pleased to note the increase in the amount of grant-aided conservation work for industrial monuments, much in partnership with other bodies, that Cadw has achieved in the two years since we considered industrial issues as our annual theme.

RHAGLEN YR YMDDIRIEDOLAETHAU
ARCHEOLEGOL 2001-02

Adolygwyd gwaith cymorth grant Cadw a wnaed gan bedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Cymru yn ystod y flwyddyn. Rhoddwyd ystyriaeth amlinellol hefyd i brif themâu a blaenoriaethau arfaethedig ar gyfer gwaith cymorth grant yn 2002-03, yn erbyn yr agenda a osodwyd gan y datganiad a wnaed ar y cyd gan Cadw a'r Comisiwn Brenhinol ar Henebion Cymru a gymeradwywyd gan y Bwrdd yn flaenorol.

Cefnogwyd cyfeiriad arfaethedig y rhaglen gennym a nodwyd bod cyfran y grant a ddyrannwyd i waith rheoli treftadaeth yr Ymddiriedolaethau wedi cynyddu, yn arbennig i fynd i'r afael â'r nifer cynyddol o geisiadau Tir Gofal.

CADW A DATBLYGU
HENEBION SYDD MEWN
GOFAL

Trafododd y Bwrdd raglen Cadw ar gyfer cadw a datblygu yr henebion sydd o dan ei ofal a chytunwyd arni yn ogystal ag adolygu cynnydd yr Asiantaeth yn ystod y flwyddyn. Fe'i calonogwyd o nodi fod y gwaith mawr o atgyfnerthu'r tŵr cydbwysedd yng Ngwaith Haearn Blaenafon wedi dechrau, yn ogystal â'r gwaith o atgyfnerthu ffwrnais 5 a strwythurau o amgylch y ffwrnais grom wedi cael eu cwblhau.

Mynegwyd ein pryder eisoes am effaith andwyol cyn ysgol Cadnant ar furiau a chastell Conwy, ac o ganlyniad, mae'n bleser gennym nodi fod yr adeilad bellach wedi cael ei ddymchwel. Mae hyn yn agor yr olygfa ac

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUSTS'
PROGRAMME 2001-02

We reviewed the Cadw grant-aided work undertaken by the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts during the year. We also considered in outline the proposed main themes and priorities for grant-aided work in 2002-03, against the agenda set out in the joint statement by Cadw and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales previously approved by the Board.

We endorsed the proposed direction for the programme and noted the increase in the proportion of grant allocated to the Trusts' heritage management work, particularly to deal with the increased number of Tir Gofal applications.

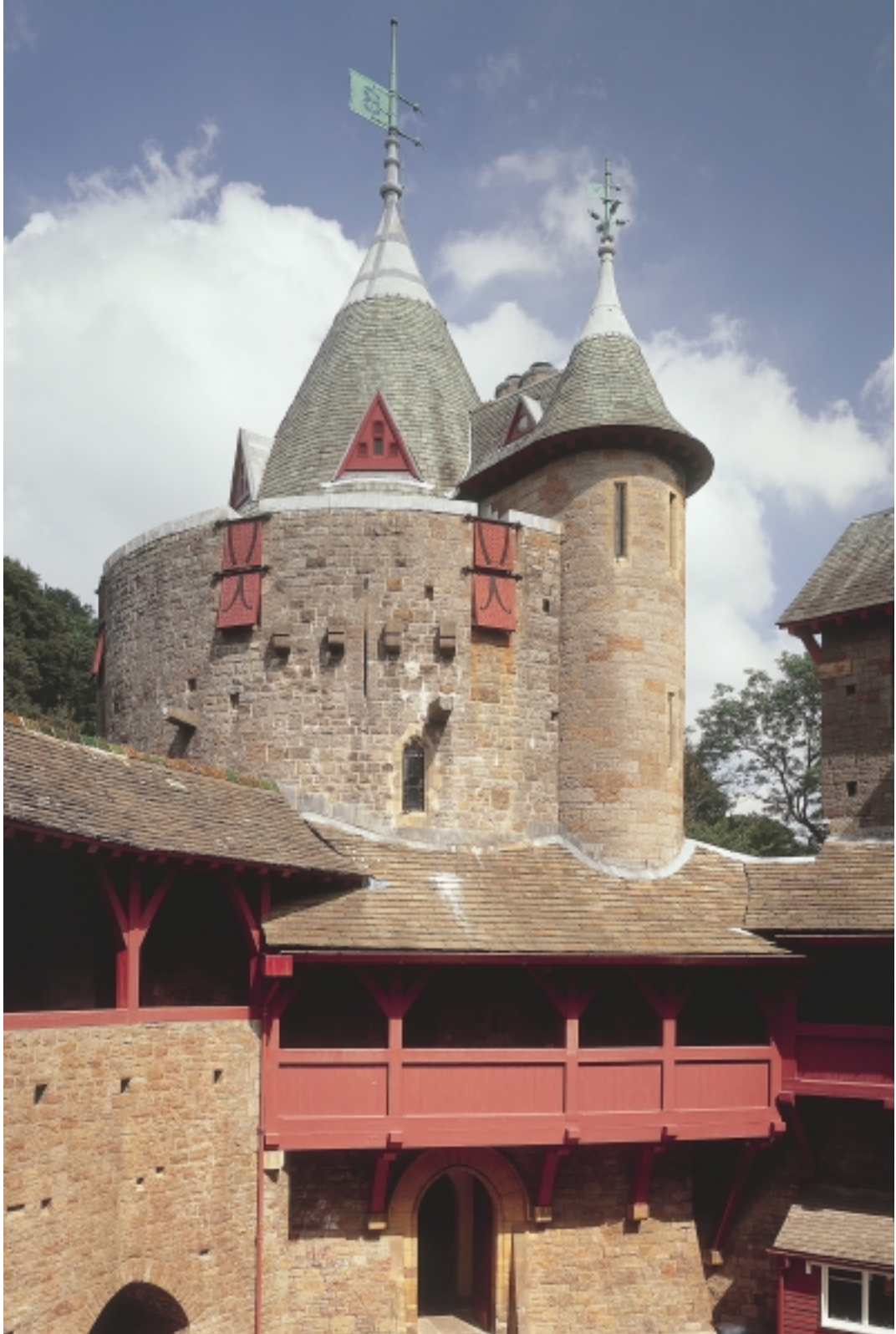
CONSERVATION AND
DEVELOPMENT OF
MONUMENTS IN CARE

The Board discussed and agreed Cadw's programme for the conservation and presentation of monuments in its care and reviewed the Agency's progress during the year. It was encouraged to note the start of major consolidation work of the balance tower at Blaenavon Ironworks, as well as the completion of the consolidation of furnace 5 and structures around the cupola furnace.

We had expressed concerns previously about the detrimental effect of the former Cadnant school on the walls and castle at Conwy and, consequently, were delighted to note that the building has now been

Castell Coch: Tŵr y Ffynnon.

Castell Coch: the Well Tower.



mae'r awdurdod lleol wedi gwneud gwaith tirlunio ac wedi agor llwybr cyhoeddus newydd er mwyn galluogi mwy o'r cyhoedd i fwynhau'r safle ardderchog hwn o Dreftadaeth y Byd.

Mae gwella mynediad i'r cyhoedd yn un o'r amcanion a gaiff ei gefnogi'n frwd gan y Bwrdd ac mae'n bleser gennym nodi fod y gwaith i Dŵr y Ffynnon yng Nghastell Coch wedi cael ei gwblhau, gan gynnwys ail-greu'r capel mewnlol ar y llawr uchaf, a fydd yn rhoi mynediad cyhoeddus i lefelau uchaf yr heneb. Caiff y cyfleusterau yng Nghastell Caerffili hefyd eu gwella drwy ddarparu canolfan ymwelwyr newydd ac roedd y Bwrdd yn falch o gynnig sylwadau i Cadw ar gynllun arfaethedig yr adeilad newydd.

Rydym yn ymwybodol wrth ymweld â henebion amrywiol o'r goblygiadau cynyddol o ran iechyd a diogelwch. Cydnabyddwn yr angen i gydbwyso mynediad cyhoeddus a mwynhad o'r safleoedd gyda sicrhau eu bod yn ddiogel. Ar yr un pryd, rhaid cynllunio mesurau diogelwch yn sensitif a'u lleoli fel nad ydynt yn amharu ar yr heneb. Felly rydym yn falch fod Cadw yn cynnal adolygiad o faterion iechyd a diogelwch yn ei henebion ac wedi atgyweirio sawl un gyda'r bwriad o sicrhau iechyd y cyhoedd. Nodwn hefyd fod Cadw wedi gosod arwyddion o beryglon lle bo hynny'n briodol er mwyn tynnu sylw ymwelwyr at risgiau posibl.

Yn yr un modd, rydym yn ymwybodol o'r angen i hwyluso mynediad cyn belled â phosibl i bawb, gan gynnwys yr anabl. Mae sawl her yn ymwneud â hyn, gan fod mynediad yn anodd mewn rhai henebion, yn arbennig cestyll anghysbell. Gwyddom fod Cadw am gyhoeddi arweiniad sy'n cydnabod yr angen i gynnal nodweddion adeiladau hanesyddol sy'n

demolished. This opens up the vista and the local authority has undertaken landscaping and a new public path to permit greater public enjoyment of this outstanding World Heritage site.

Improved access for the public is an objective very much endorsed by the Board and we were pleased to note the completion of work to the Well Tower at Castell Coch, including the internal recreation of the chapel on the top floor, which will allow public access to the upper levels of the monument. The facilities at Caerphilly Castle will also be enhanced with the provision of a new visitor centre and the Board was pleased to offer comments to Cadw on the proposed design of the new building.

We are conscious as we visit various monuments of the increasing implications of health and safety legislation. We recognize the need to balance public access and enjoyment of the sites with ensuring that they are safe. At the same time safety measures need to be sensitively designed and located so as not to deface the monument. We are therefore pleased that Cadw is undertaking a review of health and safety issues at its monuments and has carried out a number of repairs with a view to ensuring public safety. We note too that Cadw has installed hazard signs where appropriate to alert visitors to potential risks.

In the same way, we are conscious of the need to allow access as far as possible to all people, including the disabled. This is not without its challenges since access is difficult at some monuments, particularly the remoter castles. We know that Cadw is publishing guidance which recognizes the need to preserve the character of historic

eu gwneud mor arbennig. Ond, ar yr un pryd, mae'n cefnogi ymagwedd hyblyg a dyfeisgar i addasiadau i adeiladau hanesyddol er mwyn hwyluso mynediad i bobl anabl lle bynnag y bo'n bosibl. Rydym yn cymeradwyo menter Cadw i gynnal archwiliad mynediad o'r henebion sydd o dan eu gofal a hoffem fynd i'r afael â'r materion sy'n ymwneud â hyn mewn trafodaethau yn y dyfodol.

COFRESTRU A DATGOFRESTRU

Nododd y Bwrdd fod holl waith y maes cofrestru wedi peidio ym mis Chwefror oherwydd argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau ac nad oedd wedi aildechrau tan yn hwyr yn yr hydref a bod targed blynyddol Cadw wedi gostwng mewn ymateb i hynny i bedwar ugain o weithredoedd cofrestru. Er gwaethaf yr anawsterau hyn, roedd Cadw yn parhau i weithio yn unol â'r rhaglen a gytunwyd eisoes â'r Bwrdd gyda'r prif bwyslais ar archwilio'r holl safleoedd angladdol a defodol yng Nghymru.

CYNLLUNIAU AR GYFER Y DYFODOL

Yn ystod y flwyddyn 2002–2003, y thema a gaiff ei mabwysiadu gan y Bwrdd fydd Diogelu a Chadw Strwythurau Milwrol yr 20fed Ganrif.

CASGLIAD

Mae'r Adroddiad hwn wedi amlinellu rhai o'r materion amlycaf a archwiliodd y Bwrdd yn ystod y flwyddyn. Dymunwn ddiolch i'ch swyddogion yn Cadw am y papurau trafod ac am drefnu rhaglen o ymweliadau addysgiadol a llawn gwylbodaeth.

buildings that makes them so special. But, equally, it advocates a flexible and innovative approach to adaptations to historic buildings to allow access for disabled people wherever reasonable. We very much applaud Cadw's initiative to undertake an access audit of the monuments in care and we would like to pursue the issues associated with this in future discussions.

SCHEDULING AND DESCHEULING

The Board noted that all scheduling fieldwork had ceased in February due to the foot-and-mouth outbreak and did not resume until well into the autumn and that Cadw's annual target had been reduced accordingly to eighty scheduling actions. Despite this setback, Cadw was still working to the programme previously agreed with the Board with the main emphasis on examining all prehistoric funerary and ritual sites in Wales.

FUTURE PLANS

During the year 2002–03 the Board will adopt as its theme The Protection and Conservation of Twentieth-Century Military Structures.

CONCLUSION

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

ATODIAD A

CYFARFODYDD AC AELODAETH

Cynhaliwyd dau gyfarfod ffurfiol o'r Bwrdd yn ystod 2001–02, sef yn Llanandras a Chrucywel. Cafodd y daith haf arferol ei byrhau o ganlyniad i argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau ac o ganlyniad, cynhaliwyd taith fer ychwanegol fel rhan o gyfarfod y gaeaf.

Roedd aelodaeth y Bwrdd yn ystod y flwyddyn fel a ganlyn:

Cadeirydd:

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

Aelodau:

Yr Athro Miranda J Aldhouse-Green BA, M.Litt, Ph.D, FSA

Mr Richard Brewer, BA, FSA

Yr Athro Wendy Davies, FBA, BA, PhD, FSA, FRHistS

Mr Michael J Garner, RIBA

Yr Athro Ralph A Griffiths, BA, PhD, D Litt, FRHistS

Mr Richard G Keen, MA

Mr Christopher R Musson, MBE, BArch, MIFA, FSA

Yr Athro Alasdair Whittle, FBA, MA, D.Phil, FSA

Darperir Ysgrifynyddiaeth i'r Bwrdd gan Cadw ac yn ystod cyfnod yr adroddiad, ymgwymerwyd â'r gwaith gan

Mrs Jean M Booker a

Mr Richard W Kevern

Asesydd Pensaernïol:

Mr J Douglas Hogg, RIBA, ARIAS, FSAScot

Asesydd Archeolegol:

Mr J Richard Avent, MA, FSA

ANNEX A

MEETINGS AND MEMBERSHIP

The Board had two formal meetings in 2001–02, at Presteigne and Crickhowell. The usual summer tour was curtailed as a result of the foot-and-mouth crisis and as a result an additional, short, tour was included as part the winter meeting.

The membership of the Board during the year was as follows:

Chairman:

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

Members:

Professor Miranda J. Aldhouse-Green BA, M.Litt, Ph.D, FSA

Mr Richard Brewer, BA, FSA

Professor Wendy Davies, FBA, BA, PhD, FSA, FRHistS

Mr Michael J. Garner, RIBA

Professor Ralph A. Griffiths, BA, PhD, D Litt, FRHistS

Mr Richard G. Keen, MA

Mr Christopher R. Musson, MBE, BArch, MIFA, FSA

Professor Alasdair Whittle, FBA, MA, D.Phil, FSA

The Secretariat to the Board is provided by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and during the period of the report was:

Mrs Jean M. Booker and

Mr Richard W. Kevern

Architectural Assessor:

Mr J. Douglas Hogg, RIBA, ARIAS, FSAScot

Archaeological Assessor:

Mr J. Richard Avent, MA, FSA

COSTAU

Ni chaiff y Cadeirydd nac aelodau'r Bwrdd dâl am eu gwasanaethau.

Costau'r Bwrdd yn ystod y flwyddyn oedd:

Treuliau cyfarfodydd £4,458
(yn cynnwys teithio)

Amcangyfrif o'r costau i Cadw £10,640
wrth gynorthwyo'r Bwrdd

Cyfanswm £15,098

COSTS

The Chairman and Board members are not remunerated for their services.

The Board's costs during the year were:

Meeting expenses £4,458
(including travel)

Estimated costs incurred by
Cadw in supporting the Board £10,640

Total £15,098

*Muriau tref Conwy
cyn ac ar ôl
dymchwel ysgol
Cadnant.*

*Conwy town walls
before and after the
demolition of the
Cadnant school.*



ATODIAD B

RÔL A CHYFEIRIAD Y
 BWRDD YN Y DYFODOL

Cefndir

1. Sefydlwyd Bwrdd Henebion Cymru yn wreiddiol drwy statud yn 1913 i gynghori'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ar y pryd wrth weithredu ei swyddogaethau o dan ddeddfwriaeth henebion, sef Deddf Henebion a Mannau Archeolegol 1979 (Deddf 1979) yn ddiweddaraf. Nodir ei nodau a'i amcanion isod.

2. Mae'r Bwrdd bellach yn cynghori Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru drwy Cadw, sef asiantaeth weithredol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad sy'n gweithredu pwerau statudol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru dros yr amgylchedd hanesyddol. Llywodraeth y Cynulliad sy'n gyfrifol am benodi'r aelodau. Bydd yr aelodau yn meddu ar wybodaeth arbenigol naill ai'n gyffredinol neu am agwedd benodol ar henebion Cymru. Mae'r aelodaeth wedi'i phenodi er mwyn sicrhau fod ystod dda o arbenigedd ar draws yr holl gyfnodau hanesyddol a'r holl fathau o henebion o fewn cylch gwaith y Bwrdd. Ar hyn o bryd, mae naw aelod, gan gynnwys y cadeirydd. Mae rhai aelodau yn cynrychioli sefydliadau penodol; ni fydd yr un ohonynt yn cael tâl. Bydd cadeirydd y Bwrdd hefyd yn gweithredu ar Bwyllgor Ymgynghorol Cadw, a fydd yn adolygu perfformiad cyffredinol Cadw bob chwarter. Cyflwynir Adroddiad Blynyddol y Bwrdd i'r Cynulliad a'r Cynulliad fydd yn ei gyhoeddi.

ANNEX B

ROLE AND FUTURE
 DIRECTION OF THE BOARD

Background

1. The Ancient Monuments Board for Wales was originally established by statute in 1913 to advise the then Secretary of State on the discharge of his functions under ancient monuments legislation, most recently the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 Act). Its aims and objectives are set out below.

2. The Board now advises the Welsh Assembly Government through Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, the Assembly Government's executive agency carrying out the National Assembly for Wales's statutory powers for the historic environment. The Assembly Government is responsible for members' appointments. Members have a specialist knowledge either generally or of a specific aspect of the ancient monuments of Wales. Membership is constituted to ensure that there is a good spread of expertise across the major historical periods and types of monuments within the Board's remit. Currently, there are nine members, including the chairman. Some members represent specific organizations; none is paid. The chairman of the Board also serves on the Cadw Advisory Committee, which reviews Cadw's general performance quarterly. The Board's annual report is presented to and published by the Assembly.

Gwaith y Bwrdd

3. Mae'r Bwrdd yn cyfarfod yn ffurfiol ddwywaith y flwyddyn i dderbyn adroddiadau llawn gan swyddogion proffesiynol Cadw a thrafod materion a gaiff eu cyfeirio i'r Bwrdd neu a gaiff eu cyflwyno gan ei aelodau a rhoi cyngor ar y camau nesaf i'w cymryd. Mae hefyd yn cynnal sawl ymweliad â safleoedd, yn gyffredinol â henebion sydd yng ngofal Cadw neu awdurdod lleol, er mwyn adolygu'r gwaith a wneir ac ystyried unrhyw broblemau a ellid fod wedi codi wrth atgyfnerthu, cyflwyno neu gynnal a chadw henebion.

4. Mae'r Bwrdd yn trafod meysydd â blaenoriaeth o ran cofrestru henebion dros y pum mlynedd nesaf a'r rhaglen achub archeoleg a gynhelir gan bedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Cymru ac yn cynghori Cadw ynglŷn â hwy. Mae hefyd yn cynghori ar faterion polisi anodd ac ymgynghorir â'i aelodau y tu allan i gyfarfodydd ffurfiol ar faterion cyfredol ad hoc sy'n codi yn ystod y flwyddyn gan gynnwys cyhoeddiadau Cadw. Mewn cydweithrediad â swyddogion Cadw, mae'r Bwrdd wedi helpu i ddiogelu agweddau pwysig ar amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru, a chodi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd o faterion o bwysigrwydd archeolegol. Yn ystod 2002, cynhelir adolygiad pum mlynedd o'r Bwrdd, ynghyd â Cadw a Chyrff Cyhoeddus eraill Cadw a noddir gan y Cynulliad.

5. Ers 1999, mabwysiadodd y Bwrdd thema flynyddol, gan ganolbwyntio ar agwedd benodol ar waith Cadw. Yn ystod 2000–01 ystyriodd ofal a chadwraeth cerrig arysgrifedig a cherfluniau carreg o'r oesoedd canol cynnar ac yn ystod 2001–02 trodd ei sylw at gadwraeth henebion cofrestredig sy'n eiddo preifat. Mae adroddiadau blynyddol y Bwrdd yn trafod y problemau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r henebion hyn ac yn chwilio am atebion er mwyn helpu i arwain Cadw yn ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Work of the Board

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

4. The Board discusses and gives advice to Cadw on priority areas for the scheduling of ancient monuments over the next five years and for the rescue archaeology programme undertaken by the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts. It also advises on difficult policy issues and its members are consulted outside formal meetings on ad hoc topical issues arising during the year including Cadw publications. Working with Cadw's officers, the Board has helped to safeguard important aspects of the Welsh historic environment, and increase public awareness of issues of archaeological importance. During 2002 the Board is undergoing a quinquennial review, along with Cadw and Cadw's other Assembly Sponsored Public Bodies.

5. Since 1999 the Board has adopted an annual theme, focusing on a specific aspect of Cadw's work. In 2000–01 it considered the care and conservation of early medieval inscribed stones and stone sculpture and in 2001–02 it directed its attention to the conservation of privately owned scheduled ancient monuments. The Board's annual reports discuss the problems associated with these monuments and explore solutions to help guide Cadw on its future priorities.

6. Yn ogystal â'i themâu blynyddol a materion unigol a gaiff eu cyfeirio ato, bydd y Bwrdd, drwy ei gyd-arbenigedd, yn cyfrannu at drafodaeth o faterion polisi cyffredinol sy'n ymwneud â threftadaeth hanesyddol Cymru. Yn benodol, bydd yn ceisio hybu cydweithio agosach rhwng awdurdodau lleol, asiantaethau cefn gwlad, asiantaethau archeolegol a chwmnïau cyfleustodau wrth sicrhau y caiff amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru, yn ei ystyr ehangaf, ei ddiogelu'n sensitif a'i reoli er budd cenedlaethau'r presennol a'r dyfodol.

7. Yn ystod 2002–03 bydd y Bwrdd yn cynghori Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn y ffyrdd canlynol. Bydd yn

- rhoi ystyriaeth i ddiogelu a chadw strwythurau milwrol yr 20fed ganrif fel ei thema benodol;
- rhoi cyngor i Cadw ar faterion ehangach sy'n ymwneud â diogelu a rheoli tirlun hanesyddol Cymru;
- rhoi cyngor ar gyfeiriad strategol a thueddiadau penodol o fewn cyllid grant Cadw i bedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Cymru er mwyn llywio'r rhaglen grant derfynol, yn ogystal ag adolygu effeithiolrwydd y rhaglen honno yn flynyddol;
- rhoi cyngor ar dueddiadau cyffredinol mewn grantiau henebion a rhaglenni cytundebau rheoli Cadw;
- rhoi cyngor ar gyfeiriad strategol rhaglen gofrestru Cadw a'i monitro. Bydd Cadw yn rhoi adroddiad blynyddol ar y cynnydd a wneir;
- rhoi cyngor mewnol ad hoc i Cadw ar faterion a pholisïau cyffredinol wrth iddynt ddod i'r amlwg;
- rhoi cyngor ar bob prif ddatblygiad mewn henebion sydd o dan ofal Cadw;
- rhoi cyngor ar henebion yr argymhellir y dylid eu gwarchod;
- rhoi cyngor ar raglen cyhoeddi tywyslyfrau Cadw a'i monitro;
- rhoi sylwadau ar bapurau ymgynghori'r Llywodraeth a dogfennau strategol drafft;

6. In addition to annual themes and individual items referred to it, the Board, through its collective expertise, contributes to the discussion of general policy issues involving the Welsh historic heritage. In particular, it seeks to promote closer integration between local authorities, countryside agencies, archaeological agencies and utility companies in ensuring that the historic environment of Wales, in the broadest sense, is sensitively protected and managed for the benefit of current and future generations.

7. In 2002–03 the Board will advise the Welsh Assembly Government in the following ways. It will

- consider as its specific theme the protection and conservation of twentieth-century military structures;
- advise Cadw on wider issues associated with the protection and management of the historic landscape of Wales;
- advise on the strategic direction and specific trends in Cadw's grant funding to the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts to inform the final grant programme, as well as reviewing the effectiveness of that programme on an annual basis;
- advise on overall trends in Cadw's ancient monuments grant and management agreement programmes;
- advise on the strategic direction and monitor Cadw's scheduling programme, with Cadw providing annual reports on progress;
- provide ad hoc internal advice to Cadw on general issues and policies as they arise;
- advise on all major developments at ancient monuments in Cadw's care;
- advise on monuments recommended for guardianship;
- advise on and monitor Cadw's guidebook publication programme;
- comment on Government consultation papers and draft strategic documents;

- rhoi cyngor i sefydliadau a chyrrff treftadaeth eraill megis Cronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri a'r Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol, i sicrhau triniaeth glir ar y cyd o faterion archeolegol a hanesyddol.

- advise other heritage organizations and bodies such as the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Historic Buildings Council, to ensure a focused and concerted approach to matters of archaeological and historical interest.

AMCANION Y BWRDD HENEBION

Statudol — Y Bwrdd Henebion sydd â'r gorchwyl o gynghori Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ar gyflawni ei ddyletswyddau o dan Ddeddf Henebion a Mannau Archeolegol 1979 ac yn arbennig:

- cynghori'r Cynulliad ar gynigion i gofrestru, ailgofrestru a datgofrestru henebion o dan Ddeddf 1979;
- cynghori'r Cynulliad ar derfynu cytundeb gwarchodaeth o dan adran 14 o Ddeddf 1979;
- cynghori'r Cynulliad ar gael gwared ar unrhyw dir a gafwyd o dan adrannau 10, 11 neu 21 o Ddeddf 1979.

Anstatudol — Rhoi cyngor arbenigol i'r Cynulliad ar bob mater, gan gynnwys deddfwriaeth, polisi a materion gweithredol, gan gynnwys diogelu, cadw, datblygu a chyflwyno etifeddiaeth adeiledig Cymru, yn arbennig:

- cynghori'r Cynulliad ar ddiogelu a chyflwyno henebion o bwysigrwydd cenedlaethol ynghyd â'u lleoliad;
- cynghori'r Cynulliad ar ddiogelu, gwarchod a chyflwyno henebion yn ei ofal;
- cynghori'r Cynulliad ar faterion sy'n effeithio ar archeoleg a chadw etifeddiaeth adeiledig Cymru;
- annog y berthynas waith agosaf bosibl gydag a rhwng cyrrff eraill ac unigolion sydd â'r nod o ddiogelu etifeddiaeth adeiledig Cymru a hyrwyddo'r modd y'i deallir ac y'i mwynheir.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS BOARD

Statutory — The Ancient Monuments Board is charged with advising the National Assembly for Wales on the exercise of its responsibilities under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and in particular:

- to advise the Assembly on proposals to schedule, reschedule and deschedule monuments under the 1979 Act;
- to advise the Assembly on the termination of a guardianship agreement under section 14 of the 1979 Act;
- to advise the Assembly on the disposal of any land acquired under sections 10, 11, or 21 of the 1979 Act.

Non-statutory — To provide the Assembly with expert advice on all matters, including legislation, policy and executive issues, involving the protection, conservation, development and presentation of the built heritage in Wales. In particular:

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

