

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

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

ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL
2000-01

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-01

Diogelu Cerrig Arysgrifedig a Cherfluniau Carreg
o'r Oesoedd Canol Cynnar

Protecting Early Medieval
Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture

Bwrdd Henebion Cymru
Adeilad y Goron
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ADRODDIAD
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2000–01

Cyflwynwyd i Gynulliad
Cenedlaethol Cymru yn unol ag
Adran 23 o Ddeddf Henebion
a Mannau Archaeolegol 1979
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Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998



47TH

ANNUAL REPORT
2000–01

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 2000–01.

Yr ydym yn croesawu'r cyfle i roi cyngor i'r Cynulliad ynghylch ei gyfrifoldebau dros archaeoleg a henebion Cymru. Yr ydym yn hyderus bod ein hymdrechion yn helpu'r Cynulliad i hybu gwell gwerthfawrogiad o'n hamgylchedd hanesyddol ac yn cyfrannu at weledigaeth y Cynulliad o Gymru well.

Am yr ail flwyddyn yn olynol, yr ydym wedi dewis canolbwyntio ar thema benodol, er nad yw hyn yn golygu na fyddwn yn ystyried materion ehangach pan fo angen. O ystyried mai dim ond dau gyfarfod ffurfiol y flwyddyn a gynhelir, yr ydym o'r farn bod y trywydd thematig yn ein galluogi i ganolbwyntio ar feysydd arbennig a mynd i'r afael â phryderon penodol yn fwy effeithiol.

Ein thema gyntaf oedd treftadaeth ddiwydiannol Cymru ac edrychasom ar ddiogelu, gwarchod a chyflwyno henebion diwydiannol. Gwnaethom amryw o argymhellion, gan gynnwys yr angen am fentrau a phartneriaethau lleol er mwyn gweithio'n effeithiol. Felly, yr oeddem yn falch iawn bod y fenter o dan arweiniad Cyngor Bwrdeistref Tor-faen ac eraill, yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf wedi golygu bod tirwedd ddiwydiannol Blaenafon wedi ennill statws Treftadaeth y Byd. Mae hyn yn atgyfnerthu ein neges bod cadw ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol nid yn unig yn bwysig ynddo'i hun ond hefyd ar gyfer y buddiannau economaidd ehangach a fydd yn deillio o hyn. Dymunwn bob llwyddiant i'r bartneriaeth.

To

Ms Sue Essex

Minister for Environment

National Assembly for Wales

I am pleased to present you with this report of the work of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales in 2000–01.

We welcome the opportunity to provide the Assembly with advice on its responsibilities for the archaeology and ancient monuments of Wales. We are confident that our efforts are helping the Assembly to promote a better appreciation of our historic environment and contributing to the Assembly's overall vision of a better Wales.

For the second year, we have concentrated on a specific theme, although that has not ruled out consideration of wider issues, as appropriate. Given that our formal meetings are restricted to two a year, we find that this thematic approach allows us to give more focus to particular areas and to address more effectively specific concerns.

Our first theme was the industrial heritage of Wales and we looked at the protection, conservation and presentation of industrial monuments. We made a number of recommendations, including the need for local initiatives and partnerships for effective working. We are delighted therefore that in the past year the initiative led by Torfaen County Borough Council — but involving many other interests — has led to the accolade of World Heritage Site status for the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape. This reinforces our message that conservation of our historic environment is important not only for its own sake but also for the wider economic benefits that will follow. We wish the partnership continued success.

Yn ystod 2000–01 ein thema oedd diogelu cerrig arysgrifedig a cherfluniau carreg o'r Oesoedd Canol cynnar. Dyma thema sy'n berthnasol iawn i Gymru, lle mae symboliaeth benodol i henebion o'r fath — er enghraifft Croes Caeriw, sef yr ysbrydoliaeth y tu ôl i logo Cadw. Bu un o'n haelodau, yr Athro Wendy Davies, yn gymorth mawr i ni gyda'r thema hon, a chafwyd cyngor arbenigol ychwanegol gan Dr Nancy Davies, un o'r tim sy'n mynd i'r afael â'r gwaith pwysig o adolygu gwaith arloesol V. E. Nash-Williams, *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales*.

Mae'r problemau sy'n wynebu rhai o'r cerrig hyn, rhai ohonynt yn darparu'r cofnodion cynharaf o'r iaith Gymraeg, yn anodd iawn i'w datrys — mae'r nifer sy'n bodoli yn ddigon o her. Mae nifer ohonynt yn erydu, ac os na wneir rhywbeth i rwystro hyn bydd y nodweddion unigryw yn diflannu. Am y rheswm hwn a chan fod y Bwrdd yn teimlo bod y pwnc yn rhy gymhleth i'w ystyried ar ei ben ei hun, yr ydym yn argymhell sefydlu pwyllgor cenedlaethol i archwilio ymhellach a bwrw ymlaen â'n hargymhellion cychwynnol. Mae hefyd yn bwysig bod cymunedau a phlwyfi lleol yn cael cyfle i gyfrannu at weithredu rhai o'r argymhellion hyn.

Ar gyfer 2001–02 ein thema yw gwarchod a gofalu am henebion sy'n eiddo preifat ac edrychwn ymlaen at ddarparu cyngor ar y testun hwn yn ystod y flwyddyn sydd i ddod. Yn ystod y flwyddyn yr oeddem yn falch iawn o groesawu tri aelod newydd, sef yr Athro Alasdair Whittle, yr Athro Miranda Aldhouse-Green a Mr Christopher Musson. Yr ydym eisoes wedi elwa ar eu cyngor arbenigol ac edrychwn ymlaen at eu cyfraniadau yn y dyfodol.

Rees Davies
Cadeirydd

In 2000–01 our theme was the preservation of early medieval inscribed stones and stone sculpture. This is highly pertinent to Wales where such monuments hold a particular symbolism — the Carew Cross, for instance, being the inspiration for Cadw's logo. We were particularly helped in this theme by the expertise of one of our members, Professor Wendy Davies, with further expert advice given by Dr Nancy Edwards, one of the team taking forward the important task of revising V. E. Nash-Williams's seminal work, *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales*.

The problems facing the survival of these stones, some of which provide the earliest records of the Welsh language, are difficult to resolve — sheer numbers present a real challenge. Many are eroding; if left, these unique features will disappear. For this reason, since the Board believes that the subject is too complex to consider in isolation, we recommend that a national committee be established to investigate further and take forward our initial recommendations. It is also important that the input of local communities and parishes is sought in implementing some of these recommendations.

For 2001–02 our theme will be the care and protection of privately owned monuments, and we look forward to providing advice on this in the coming year. During the year we were pleased to welcome three new members: Professor Alasdair Whittle, Professor Miranda Aldhouse-Green, and Mr Christopher Musson. We have already had the benefit of their expert advice and look forward to their continued contribution.

Rees Davies
Chairman

Croes Caeriw (Mick Sharp Photography).

Carew Cross (Mick Sharp Photography).



CYNNWYS

ADRAN 1	
Diogelu Cerrig Argysgrifedig a Cherfluniau	
Carreg o'r Oesoedd Canol Cynnar	7
Crynodeb ac Argymhellion	7
Ymweliadau	9
Diogelu	13
Gwarchod	
<i>Materion</i>	16
<i>Symud Cerrig</i>	17
<i>Gwarchod a Diogelu ar y Safle</i>	19
Cerrig Anghofrestredig	21
ADRAN 2	
Materion Eraill a Ystyriwyd gan y Bwrdd	24
Crynodeb ac Argymhellion	24
Hynt y Gwaith o Warchod ein Treftadaeth Ddiwydiannol	24
Rhaglen yr Ymddiriedolaethau Archaeolegol 2000–01	25
Gwarchod a Datblygu Henebion sydd mewn Gofal	27
Cofrestru ac Ailgofrestru	28
Cynlluniau at y Dyfodol	28
Casgliadau	28
Atodiad A	
Cyfarfodydd ac Aelodaeth	30
Costau	31
Atodiad B	
Rôl a Chyfeiriad y Bwrdd at y Dyfodol	32
Amcanion Bwrdd Henebion Cymru	36

CONTENTS

SECTION 1	
Protecting Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture	7
Summary and Recommendations	7
Visits	9
Protection	13
Preservation	
<i>Issues</i>	16
<i>Moving Stones</i>	17
<i>Conservation and Protection on Site</i>	19
Unscheduled Stones	21
SECTION 2	
Other Issues Considered by the Board	24
Summary and Recommendations	24
Progress on Protecting our Industrial Heritage	24
Archaeological Trusts' Programme 2000–01	25
Conservation and Development of Monuments in Care	27
Scheduling and Rescheduling	28
Future Plans	28
Conclusion	28
Annex A	
Meetings and Membership	30
Costs	31
Annex B	
Role and Future Direction of the Board	32
Objectives of the Ancient Monuments Board	36

ADRAN 1 — DIOGELU CERRIG ARYSGRIFEDIG A CHERFLUNIAU
CARREG O'R OESOEDD CANOL CYNNAR

Crynodeb ac Argymhellion

1. Mae tystiolaeth epigraffig y cerrig o'r Oesoedd Canol cynnar yng Nghymru yn darparu deunydd ieithyddol o bwysigrwydd unigryw i hanes yr iaith Gymraeg; mae'r cerrig addurnedig yn rhai o'r enghreifftiau gorau sydd ar gael o waith celf Cymru yn yr Oesoedd Canol cynnar. Mae nifer o'r nodweddion ar y cerrig hyn yn erydu. Dylid sicrhau bod diogelu eu dyfodol tymor-hir yn cael blaenoriaeth.
2. Bydd yr adolygiad sydd ar y gweill o *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* gan V. E. Nash-Williams yn gofnod diweddar o'r cerrig hyn. Bydd angen yn codi am waith cofnodi manwl pellach, yn enwedig fel ran o raglen waith cadwraethol.
3. Dylid ymestyn cofrestru i'r enghreifftiau ychwanegol a ganfuwyd wrth baratoi'r fersiwn newydd o *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales*. Dylid adolygu statws cofrestru'r lleoliadau gwreiddiol o'r manau y symudwyd y cerrig cofrestredig ohonynt.
4. Dylai Cadw barhau i fonitro cyflwr y cerrig cofrestredig drwy anfon wardeniaid henebion maes i ymweld â henebion bob pum mlynedd. Dylid ymchwilio i wahanol ffyrdd o fonitro safleoedd sydd heb eu cofrestru.
5. Rhaid penderfynu symud carreg o leoliad yn yr awyr agored i leoliad o dan do fesul pob achos unigol, ond mae rhai ohonynt mor bwysig fel na ellir caniatáu iddynt barhau i erydu. Rhaid i Cadw lunio rhestr o'r rhai gorau i'w symud o dan do er mwyn osgoi erydu, a dylid rhoi blaenoriaeth i'r rhain.
6. Dylid cynnwys y gymuned leol ym mhob penderfyniad i symud carreg.
7. Pan gaiff carreg ei symud, dylid ei chofnodi'n fanwl ac, yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion, rhaid rhoi copi manwl o'r garreg yn ei lle. Dylid ymchwilio ymhellach i'r posibilrwydd o ddefnyddio technoleg laser i wneud hyn.
8. Dylid codi ymwybyddiaeth ymysg y cyhoedd drwy gyhoeddi taflen wybodaeth.
9. Mae gan archaeolegwyr esgobaethol ran bwysig i'w chwarae wrth sicrhau bod awdurdodau eglwysig yn llawn ymwybodol o oblygiadau unrhyw gynigion datblygu ar gerrig o fewn eglwys benodol.
10. Dylid sefydlu pwyllgor cenedlaethol i gydlynu rhaglenni ar gyfer cofnodi a diogelu'r cerrig hyn. Dylai'r prif unigolion a sefydliadau sydd â diddordeb yn y maes gael eu gwahodd i eistedd ar y pwyllgor.
11. Os caiff y pwyllgor cenedlaethol ei sefydlu, yna dylai'r aelodau annog cynghorau eglwysig plwyf (PCC) ac eraill i wneud cais am gyllid er mwyn diogelu a chyflwyno cerrig sydd yn eu gofal. Dylid cynnal trafodaethau â Chronfa Treftadaeth y Loteri i weld a all ddarparu cyllid ar gyfer gwaith o'r fath.

SECTION 1 — PROTECTING EARLY MEDIEVAL INSCRIBED
STONES AND STONE SCULPTURE

Summary and Recommendations

1. The epigraphic evidence of the early medieval stones of Wales provides linguistic material of unparalleled importance for the history of the Welsh language; the decorated stones provide some of the finest examples of early medieval Welsh art. Many features of these stones are now eroding. A high priority should be given to securing their long-term future.
2. The forthcoming revision of V. E. Nash-Williams's *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* will provide an up-to-date record of these stones. There will be instances where further, very detailed recording will be necessary, particularly as part of any programme of conservation work.
3. Scheduling should be extended to the additional examples identified during the preparation of the new edition of *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales*. The scheduling status of the original locations from which scheduled stones have been moved should be reviewed.
4. Cadw should continue to monitor the condition of scheduled stones through its five-yearly field monument warden visits. Ways of monitoring the condition of unscheduled sites should be explored.
5. The decision to move a stone from an outdoor to indoor location needs to be judged on a case-by-case basis but some are so important that they should not be allowed to continue to erode. Cadw should draw up a list of the best candidates for moving under cover to prevent erosion, and give these priority.
6. The local community should be fully involved in the decision to move a stone.
7. Where a stone is moved, it should be carefully recorded and, in most cases, an exact replica set up. The opportunities offered by laser technology to achieve this should be explored further.
8. Public awareness should be raised through the production of an advisory leaflet.
9. Diocesan archaeologists have an important role to play in ensuring that church authorities are fully aware of the implications of any development proposals on stones within a particular church.
10. A national committee should be established to coordinate programmes for recording and protecting these stones. The principal interested organizations and individuals should be invited onto the committee.
11. If it comes into being, members of any national committee should encourage parochial church councils (PCCs) and others to apply for funding to secure and to present stones in their care. Discussions should be opened with the Heritage Lottery Fund to see if it can provide funding for this work.

DIOGELU CERRIG ARYSGRIFEDIG
A CHERFLUNIAU CARREG O'R
OESOEDD CANOL CYNNAR

Ar gyfer yr ail thema flynyddol, ystyriodd y Bwrdd ystod eang o faterion yn ymwneud â diogelu, cofnodi a gwarchod cerrig arysgrifedig a cherfluniau carreg o'r Oesoedd Canol cynnar yng Nghymru yn y tymor hir. Gallai rhai o'r materion hyn fod yn gymwys i enghreifftiau eraill o gerfluniau o'r Oesoedd Canol megis y croesau uchel cofrestredig a'r casgliadau o ddarnau o gerfluniau sydd yn rhai o'r safleoedd mynachlogydd sydd yng ngofal Cadw. Mae'r Bwrdd yn ddiolchgar iawn i'r Dr Nancy Edwards o Adran Hanes a Hanes Cymru, Prifysgol Cymru, Bangor, sydd wedi cynnal astudiaeth arbennig o'r henebion hyn ac a gyflwynodd papur ar y pwnc yn ystod cyfarfod y Bwrdd yn yr haf. Mae rhai o'r materion a gododd wedi eu cynnwys yn ein hargymhellion.

Mae'r Bwrdd yn ystyried bod yr henebion hyn o bwys mawr i'n dealltwriaeth ni o'r Oesoedd Canol cynnar yng Nghymru. Y cerrig arysgrifedig hyn yw'r brif dystiolaeth epigraffig sydd wedi goroesi o'r cyfnod lle gallwn weld datblygiad yr iaith ac agweddau ar y drefn gymdeithasol a gwleidyddol. Er sawl canrif ac mewn sawl ardal dyma'r unig dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig sydd wedi goroesi hyd heddiw. Gwelir enghreifftiau o waith celf gain yn y cerfiadau sy'n addurno'r cerrig hyn, a rhai ohonynt yn dangos dylanwadau crefyddol cryf. Teimla'r Bwrdd felly y dylid rhoi blaenoriaeth i sicrhau dyfodol tymor hir y cerrig hyn.

PROTECTING EARLY
MEDIEVAL INSCRIBED STONES
AND STONE SCULPTURE

As its second annual theme, the Board considered a range of issues associated with the protection, recording and long-term preservation of the early medieval inscribed stones and stone sculpture of Wales. Some of these issues could equally apply to other examples of medieval sculpture, such as scheduled high crosses and the collections of sculptural fragments located at some of the monastic sites in Cadw's care. The Board is very grateful to Dr Nancy Edwards of the School of History and Welsh History at the University of Wales, Bangor, who has made a special study of these monuments and presented a paper on the subject at our summer meeting. Some of the issues she raised have been included within our recommendations.

The Board considers these monuments to be of fundamental importance to our understanding of the early Middle Ages in Wales. The inscribed stones represent the principal surviving epigraphic evidence of the period through which we can see the development of language and aspects of social and political organization. For many centuries and in many areas, this is the only written evidence to survive to the present day. Examples of the finest art are to be found in the decorated carving on these stones, some of which show strong regional influences. The Board believes therefore that a high priority should be given to securing the long-term future of these stones.

Cyhoeddwyd astudiaeth arloesol o'r henebion hyn gan V.E Nash-Williams, *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* ym 1950, ac ar hyn o bryd mae'n cael ei diweddarau gan Mr John Lewis, Dr Mark Redknap a'r Dr Nancy Edwards. Yr oedd gwaith Nash-Williams yn gamp arbennig a dyma'r cynhyrchiad cyntaf o gasgliadau rhanbarthol o'r math hwn o heneb. Disgwylir i'r fersiwn newydd (teitl dros dro, *New Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture from Wales*) gynnwys bron i 150 o gerrig newydd, gan felly ddod â'r cyfanswm i 530, ac fe'i cyhoeddir mewn tair rhan. Bydd y rhan gyntaf, a fydd yn cael ei chyhoeddi yn ystod 2001-02 yn cynnwys de a de-ddwyrain Cymru ac yr ydym yn croesawu'r adolygiad o'r gwaith. Menter bwysig arall yn y maes hwn yw'r Cynllun Cerrig Celtaidd Arysgrifedig o dan arweiniad un o'n haelodau, yr Athro Wendy Davies. Mae'r bas-data hwn, sydd ar-lein, yn casglu gwybodaeth a gyhoeddwyd ar 1,417 o arysgrifiadau ar bob heneb nad yw'n Rwnig o fewn yr ardaloedd Celtaidd eu hiaith yn yr Oesoedd Canol cynnar (AD 400-1100) mewn ffurf y gellir ei defnyddio i chwilio, ac o ganlyniad mae'n ffynhonnell hollbwysig o wybodaeth ar gyfer y cerrig hyn yng Nghymru.

Yn olaf, mae nifer o'r cerrig wedi eu cynnwys yn y cofnodion unigol ar gyfer pob eglwys a mynwent yn yr arolwg diweddar, o dan nawdd Cadw, o archaeoleg eglwysig oesoedd canol yng Nghymru a gwblhawyd gan y pedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol yng Nghymru.

Ymweliadau

Wrth ymgymryd â'r adolygiad, ymwelodd y Bwrdd â nifer o henebion a oedd yn amlygu rhai o'r materion sydd ynghlwm wrth eu

The seminal study of these monuments by V. E. Nash-Williams, *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales*, was published in 1950 and is now being updated by Mr John Lewis, Dr Mark Redknap and Dr Nancy Edwards. Nash-Williams's work was a remarkable achievement and pioneered the production of regional corpora of this class of monument. The new edition (provisional title, *New Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture from Wales*) is expected to include approximately 150 new stones, bringing the total to about 530, and is being produced in three fascicules. The first volume, which will be ready for publication in 2001-02, will cover south and south-east Wales and we welcome the revision of this work. Another important initiative in this area is the Celtic Inscribed Stones Project under the direction of one of our members, Professor Wendy Davies. This on-line database gathers together published information on 1,417 inscriptions from every non-Runic stone monument within Celtic-speaking areas in the early Middle Ages (AD 400-1100), in a searchable form, and is, therefore, an invaluable additional source of information for these stones in Wales.

Finally, many stones are included in the individual entries for each church and churchyard in the Cadw grant-aided survey of the archaeology of all medieval churches in Wales recently completed by the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts.

Visits

While undertaking this review, the Board visited a number of monuments that highlighted some of the issues associated



Cofeb Carausius yn Eglwys Penmachno (Mick Sharp Photography).

The memorial to Carausius in Penmachno Church (Mick Sharp Photography).

cadw a'u gwarchod a darparwyd rhai atebion i'r problemau. Yn Amgueddfa Cerrig Margam ym Mhort Talbot a Chastell Nedd gwelsom gasgliad o 25 o gerrig a fu, ers 1932, yn cael eu harddangos yn hen ysgol y pentref. Dyma esiampl dda o'r hyn y gellir ei gyflawni drwy sefydlu lapidaria lleol lle mae'r adnoddau ar gael i arddangos cerrig ar eu gorau.

O Fargam aethom i Eglwys Merthyr Mawr ger Penybont-ar-Ogwr lle roedd grŵp arall o gerrig wedi'u casglu ym mynwent yr eglwys yn ystod y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg. Cedwir y rhain o dan gysgodfa sydd â'i rhan flaen yn agored, ac er eu bod wedi eu hamddiffyn rhag y tywydd gwaethaf maent yn parhau i beri pryder i gyngor eglwys y plwyf. Cynigiodd Cadw gytundeb rheoli gyda'r cyngor a chymorth grant i roi'r cerrig yn gadarn yn eu lle, i adnewyddu'r adeilad ac i ddarparu panel dehongli. Yr oedd yr ymweliad hwn, a'n hymweliad cyntaf ar ein taith haf i Eglwys Penmachno yng Ngwynedd, yn dangos y problemau sy'n wynebu plwyfolion wrth iddynt edrych ar ôl yr henebion sydd yn eu gofal yn wyneb prinder adnoddau a chystadleuaeth am gyllid.

Tan rai blynyddoedd yn ôl yr oedd casgliad pwysig o gerrig arysgrifedig wedi eu lleoli'n rhydd y tu mewn i Eglwys Penmachno. Fel rhan o'r gwaith o adnewyddu'r eglwys ac ar ôl derbyn arian oddi wrth Cadw, aildrefnwyd y cerrig, fe sicrhawyd eu bod yn gadarn a darparwyd gwybodaeth sylfaenol. Yr oedd y Bwrdd yn teimlo bod hon yn enghraifft dda o'r hyn y gellir ei gyflawni gyda mentergarwch lleol ac ond ychydig o gyllid. Serch hynny fe wnaeth Penmachno amlygu problem arall sy'n cynyddu drwy Gymru,

with their protection and preservation and provided some solutions. At the Margam Stones Museum in Neath Port Talbot we saw the newly re-displayed collection of twenty-five stones which has been housed in the old village school since 1932. This is a good example of what can be achieved through the establishment of local lapidaria where the resources are available to display the stones to their best advantage.

From Margam we visited Merthyr Mawr Church near Bridgend where another group of stones had been collected together in the churchyard during the nineteenth century. These are housed in an open-fronted shelter and, while protected from the worst aspects of weathering, are still a source of concern for the parochial church council (PCC). Cadw proposed a management agreement with the PCC and grant-aid to secure the stones in position, refurbish the cover building and provide an interpretative panel. This, and the first visit on our summer tour to Penmachno Church in Gwynedd, served to demonstrate the difficulties faced by parishioners in looking after the monuments in their care with scarce resources and competing demands on those funds.

Until a few years ago an important group of inscribed stones had been located loose inside Penmachno Church. As part of a major refurbishment of the church and with funding from Cadw, the stones were re-ordered and made secure, and basic information was provided. The Board felt that this was a good illustration of what could be done with local initiative and limited funding. However, Penmachno highlighted another problem which is becoming increasingly common throughout

sef beth fydd yn digwydd pan na fydd eglwysi lle ceir cerrig o bwys yn cael eu defnyddio bellach?

Fe ymwelodd y Bwrdd â phedair heneb sy'n dangos y problemau sydd ynghlwm wrth gadw cerrig yn yr awyr agored. Wrth Groes Mynwent Derwen, heneb sydd yng ngofal Cadw yn Sir Ddinbych, yr oedd yn bosibl i ni archwilio'r erydiad graddol sy'n digwydd i'r gwaith addurno ar y groes bregethu hon o'r bymthegfed ganrif yn Nyffryn Clwyd. Mae hwn yn dirnod enwog iawn yn yr ardal, ac yn ôl pob tebyg, mae'n dal yn ei safle gwreiddiol, yn union gyferbyn â'r eglwys, nad yw bellach yn cael ei defnyddio. Ar yr achlysur hwn yr oedd angen penderfynu a oedd hi'n addas symud y garreg i mewn i'r eglwys, gan gymryd yn ganiataol y gellid ei defnyddio at y pwrpas hwnnw.

Yr oedd cyn aelodau'r Bwrdd wedi ymweld â Philer Eliseg ger Abaty Glyn y Groes y tu allan i Langollen ym 1977 ac fe ystyriwyd a ddylid symud y garreg bwysig hon, sy'n dirnod lleol poblogaidd, i leoliad o dan do. Daethpwyd i'r canlyniad bod yr arysgrifiadau pwysig ar y garreg wedi erydu gormod i fedru cyfiawnhau ei symud, felly argymhellwyd y byddai'n well gwneud copi manwl o'r garreg gyfan. Gwnaethpwyd hyn a bellach mae'r copi i'w weld yr Amgueddfa ac Oriol Genedlaethol yng Nghaerdydd. Fe wnaethom ni adolygu ystyriaethau'r Bwrdd gan gefnogi'u hargymhellion i beidio â symud y garreg.

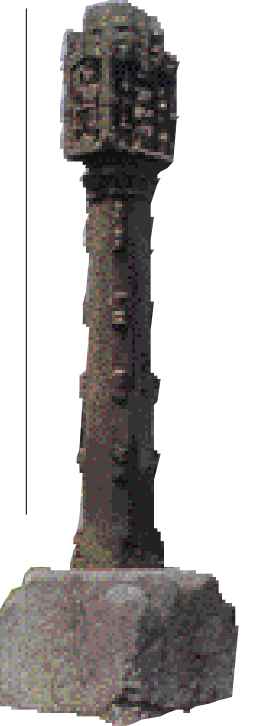
Ym Maen Achwyfan, Chwytfordd, yn Sir y Fflint, gwelwyd yr unig heneb arall o'r math hwn yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Cymru sydd yng ngofal y wlad ac sy'n cael ei rheoli gan Cadw. Saif y groes garreg hon, sy'n arbennig o gain ac yn dyddio o'r 10fed neu'r 11eg ganrif, ryw

Wales: what is to happen when churches containing important stones face redundancy?

The Board visited four monuments that illustrated the problems associated with stones in an open-air location. At the Derwen Churchyard Cross, a monument in Cadw's care in Denbighshire, we were able to examine the problems of the gradual erosion of the decoration of the best preserved fifteenth-century preaching cross in the Vale of Clwyd. A well known local landmark, probably in its original position, this is immediately adjacent to a church which is now no longer in use. Here the question that arose was whether it was appropriate to move the stone inside the church, assuming that the church could be used for that purpose.

Our predecessor members on the Board visited the Pillar of Eliseg, close to Valle Crucis Abbey just outside Llangollen, in 1977 and considered whether this important stone and popular local landmark should be moved under cover. They concluded that the extremely important inscription was too eroded to justify moving the stone and recommended that a replica be made of the whole stone. This was done and the cast is now in the National Museum & Gallery, Cardiff. We reviewed the Board's earlier deliberations and confirmed their recommendation not to move the stone.

At Maen Achwyfan, Whitford, in Flintshire, we saw the only other monument of this type in north-east Wales in state care and managed by Cadw. This particularly fine slab cross of the late tenth or eleventh century stands some 3.4m high,



Croes Mynwent Derwen.

Derwen Churchyard Cross.

Piler Eliseg.

The pillar of Eliseg.



3.4m o uchder. Saif hon, yn fwy na thebyg yn ei safle gwreiddiol, mewn cae lle mae defaid a gwartheg yn pori. Ardal fach iawn sydd o amgylch yr heneb ac mae ffens wedi ei gosod yn agos o'i hamgylch er mwyn ei diogelu rhag anifeiliaid a pheiriannau. Mae cymariaethau a wnaethpwyd â chofnodion o'r 19eg ganrif yn profi bod yr addurn ar y garreg yn parhau i erydu. Mae hyn yn codi nifer o faterion:

- a ddylid ei symud i leoliad o dan do neu ei diogelu ar y safle?
- a ddylid prynu darn o dir mwy o faint er mwyn symud y ffens ymhellach oddi wrth y garreg a rhoi gât yno i fynd at yr heneb?
- os y gwneir hynny, a fydd y garreg yn fwy bregus o ganlyniad i adael i fwy o'r cyhoedd gael mynediad ati?

probably in its original location, in a field grazed by sheep and cattle. The area around the stone is small and is fenced for protection against stock and machinery, the fence being very close to the monument. Comparisons with records made in the nineteenth century indicate that the decoration on the stone is continuing to erode. Several issues arise here:

- should it be moved under cover or protected on site?
- should a larger area of land be acquired to move the fencing further from the stone with access through a gate in the fence?
- if so, would the stone become more vulnerable as a result of greater public access?

Mae un o groesau pregethu eraill Dyffryn Clwyd, sef Croes Mynwent Trelawnyd hefyd, wedi ei lleoli mewn mynwent eglwys. Mae'n erydu'n gyflym ac mae angen sylw arni ar fyrder. Bernir mai gwaith cadwraeth arbenigol yw'r ateb, gan drin y groes â resin a phinnau a llenwi'r gwagleoedd y tu cefn i'r arwyneb addurnol sy'n fflawio.

Aeth ein hymwelïad olaf â ni at Groes Criccin ger Rhuddlan. Mae bôn y groes gofrestredig hon a darn o'r paladr wedi eu gosod ar dwmpath amlwg, sy'n cynnwys tywod yn bennaf, o dan y tyweirch. Mae'r groes wedi wynebu dwy broblem, sef erydu gan wartheg ar y rhan uchaf a chwingod yn twrio oddi tani gan felly achosi i'r heneb wyro ar ongl ansefydlog. Dengys hyn y broblem, waethaf sy'n wynebu cerrig sydd wedi eu gosod mewn lleoliad gwledig. Trefnodd Cadw waith cloddio ymchwiliol ar y twmpath a darganfuwyd ei fod o darddiad rhewlifol naturiol. Dilynwyd hyn gan gloddwaith atgyweiriol ac fe ailosodwyd bôn y groes.

Diogelu

O'r 530 o gerrig sydd wedi eu cynnwys yn y casgliad hwn o henebion, mae 171 ohonynt wedi eu cofrestru fel henebion sydd o bwysigrwydd cenedlaethol. Mae nifer o'r cerrig sy'n weddill wedi eu gosod mewn lleoliadau na ellir eu cofrestru, megis y tu mewn i adeilad. Gellir dod o hyd i gerrig cofrestredig mewn nifer o leoliadau. Mae 94 ohonynt yn yr awyr agored lle gallant fod yn henebion ar eu pennau eu hunain yn y dirwedd, wedi eu gosod fel rhan o wal sy'n amgylchynu cae, wedi eu defnyddio fel pyst gataiau neu mewn mynwentydd, ac ambell waith yn rhan o gyfres o henebion. Mae 25

The Trelawnyd Churchyard Cross, another of the Vale of Clwyd group of decorated preaching crosses, is also located in a churchyard. It is eroding badly and is in urgent need of attention. Specialist conservation is thought to be the answer, involving resin and pinning treatment with the voids behind the flaking decorative surfaces being filled.

Our final visit was to Criccin Cross near Rhuddlan. This scheduled cross base and section of shaft has been set up on a prominent mound, largely consisting, below the turf, of sand. It has suffered the dual problem of cattle erosion from above and rabbit burrowing below causing the monument to tilt over to an unstable angle. This demonstrated the worst type of problem that can arise for stones located in a rural setting. Cadw arranged for exploratory excavations on the mound, which established that it was of natural glacial origin, followed by earthwork repairs and the resetting of the cross base.

Protection

Of the approximately 530 stones which make up this group of monuments, 171 are scheduled as monuments of national importance. Most of the remaining stones are in locations where they cannot be scheduled, such as inside a building. Scheduled stones are found in various locations. Ninety-four are in the open air, where they may be isolated monuments in the landscape; incorporated in field walls; used as gateposts; or in churchyards, sometimes forming part of a group of monuments. Twenty-five scheduled stones are in the Margam Stones

o'r cerrig cofrestredig yn Amgueddfa Cerrig Margam; 36 ohonynt wedi eu symud i mewn i eglwysi a'r 16 sy'n weddill i'w gweld mewn nifer o leoliadau eraill.

O blith y 94 o groesau sydd yn yr awyr agored mae 11 ohonynt yn blaen a 38 ohonynt yn groesau arysgrifedig syml. Mae'r 45 carreg sy'n weddill yn cynnwys 25 achos o arysgrifiadau Lladin, 8 o arysgrifadau Ogam (arysgrifiadau gan ddefnyddio'r wyddor Wyddelig) a 25 enghraifft o fathau eraill o addurn. Weithiau gwelir cyfuniad o'r nodweddion hyn ar yr un carreg.

Pan fydd cerrig wedi eu gosod yn rhan o adeiladwaith adeilad rhestredig, yna byddant yn cael eu cynnwys wrth restru. Os eglwys yw'r adeilad rhestredig, bydd dulliau eglwysig penodol i reoli unrhyw gynigion i wneud gwaith. Nid oes mecanweithiau statudol ar gael i ddiogelu mwyafrif y cerrig rhydd sydd wedi eu lleoli mewn eglwysi, rhai ohonynt yn cael eu hystyried yn hen greiriau cludadwy. Mae eu diogelwch yn ddibynnol ar ddiddordeb y ficer, wardeniaid yr eglwys a'r plwyfolion eraill. Y lleoliad dan do mwyaf diogel yw bod yn rhan o gasgliad amgueddfa neu fel y ceir ym Margam, yn rhan o lapidarium. Dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf mae Cadw wedi datgofrestru yr holl gerrig sydd wedi eu cynnwys yng nghasgliadau amgueddfeydd ers eu cofrestru. Yn olaf mae rhai cerrig rhydd, y gellir eu cludo, yn eiddo preifat. Adolygodd Cadw statws cofrestru yr holl gerrig a oedd yng nghasgliad Nash-Williams yng nghanol y 1990au. Yr ydym yn argymhell y dylid gwneud hynny hefyd i'r cerrig ychwanegol a ganfuwyd yn ystod yr adolygiad cyfredol o'r gwaith hwn. Dylid hefyd adolygu statws cofrestru y lleoliadau gwreiddiol y symudwyd y cerrig ohonynt ers y cofrestru.

Museum; a further thirty-six have been moved into churches with the remaining sixteen being found in a variety of other locations.

Eleven out of the ninety-four outside crosses are plain, with a further thirty-eight being simple inscribed crosses. The remaining forty-five stones include twenty-five instances of Latin inscriptions, eight of ogams (inscriptions using an Irish alphabet), and, on twenty-five occasions, the use of other forms of decoration. Sometimes a combination of these features appears on the same stone.

Where stones are built into the fabric of a listed building, they will be included in the listing description. If the listed building is a church, any proposals to carry out works will be covered by specific ecclesiastical controls. There are no statutory mechanisms to protect the majority of loose stones located in churches, some of which constitute portable antiquities. Their protection depends upon the interest of the vicar, churchwardens and parishioners. The most secure inside location is as part of a museum collection or, as at Margam, a lapidarium. Over recent years Cadw has de-scheduled all stones which have, since scheduling, been incorporated in museum collections. Finally, a few loose, portable, stones are in private ownership. Cadw reviewed the scheduling status of all the stones in Nash-Williams's corpus in the mid-1990s. We recommend that this exercise is extended to the additional stones identified during the current revision of this work and that the scheduling status of the original locations from which stones have been moved since scheduling is also reviewed.



Croes Maen Achwyfan.

Maen Achwyfan Cross.

Gwarchod

Materion

Mae nifer o'r henebion hyn yn fregus, gan gynnwys rhai sy'n cael eu diogelu'n statudol. Yn yr awyr agored mae cerrig yn wynebu erydu parhaus gan y tywydd. Mae graddau'r erydu yn dibynnu ar feddalwch y garreg ac a yw'n cynnwys unrhyw agennau neu'n hollti; sut mae'n sefyll mewn perthynas â'r tir y mae wedi ei osod ynddo; effaith lleithder codi ar waelod y garreg; mewn rhai ardaloedd effaith glaw asid a chen cerrig ac algâu sy'n cael eu gwrteithio gan faw adar.

Ceir bygythiadau eraill i'r gwaith gwarchod wrth i ddefaid a gwartheg rwbio yn erbyn y cerrig; llygredd a achosir gan drafndiaeth pan fo cerrig wedi eu gosod yn agos iawn at ochr ffordd a'r niwed a wneir i arysgrifiadau wrth dynnu mwsogl a chen cerrig mewn ffordd nad yw wedi ei rheoli. Mae'n werth i ni gofio, gan ein bod yn oes bio-amrywiaeth, y gallai rhai o'r planhigion hyn fod yn destun mecanweithiau diogelu eraill. Gall cerrig sy'n gorwedd yn wastad mewn lleoliadau sy'n cael llawer o ymwelwyr gael eu herydu gan draed pobl ac fe ellir effeithio'n andwyol ar y rhai hynny sydd mewn mynwentydd trwy esgeulustod wrth ddefnyddio peiriannau torri gwair. Gall fandaleiddio neu ddulliau niweidiol i gofnodi cerrig hefyd fod yn broblem, boed y cerrig wedi eu cadw y tu mewn neu y tu allan.

Mae cofnodi yn holl bwysig wrth fynd i'r afael â diogelu cerrig fel hyn yn y tymor hir. Deallwn y bydd yna gofnod ar lun ar gael o holl wynebau'r cerrig yn ogystal â manylion ychwanegol am yr holl gerrig sy'n bodoli eisoes yn y fersiwn diwygiedig o'r *Early Christian Monuments of Wales*. Mewn

Preservation

Issues

Many of these monuments are vulnerable, including some that are the subject of statutory protection. Externally stones are subject to continuous erosion from weathering. The degree of erosion is dependent upon the softness of the stone and whether it contains any natural fissures or is laminating; the way it stands in relation to its natural bedding plane; the effects of rising damp on the bottom of the stone; in some areas the impact of acid rain and the establishment of lichen and algae, assisted by the fertilizing effect of bird droppings.

Other threats to preservation include the not infrequent problem of cattle and sheep rubbing; traffic pollution where stones are located close to a road and damage caused by the uncontrolled removal of moss and lichen to record inscriptions. In passing, it is worth bearing in mind that, in this age of biodiversity, some of this plant growth may be subject to other protective mechanisms. Stones lying flat in well-visited locations can be vulnerable to erosion by human feet and those in churchyards can fall victim to the careless use of mowers. Whether located outside or inside, vandalism and damaging methods used to record stones can also be a problem.

Recording is fundamental to whatever approach is taken towards the long-term preservation of these stones. We understand that there will be a photographic record of every visible face as well as additional details on all the extant stones in the revised edition of *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales*.

rhai achosion bydd darluniau a rhwbiadau yn ychwanegu at y rhain. Credwn hefyd fod cofnodi â laser yn erfyn pwysig er mwyn darparu cofnod parhaol ac er mwyn cynhyrchu copiâu manwl. Pwysig iawn hefyd yw'r angen i fonitro cyflwr y cerrig hyn. Nodwyd gennym y bydd un o wardeniaid maes henebion Cadw yn ymweld â'r cerrig cofrestredig bob pum mlynedd ond hefyd hoffem weld trefniant lle mae cyflwr y cerrig sydd heb eu cofrestru yn cael ei gofnodi'n rheolaidd.

Symud Cerrig

Mae'r Bwrdd yn cydnabod bod dau begwn yn bodoli yn y maes, sef yr opsiwn i adael i garreg erydu'n raddol gyda threigl amser neu ei symud i leoliad newydd o dan do. Yn y canol mae ystod o fesurau i arafu neu i atal dadfeilio. Un ffactor allweddol yw cyflwr yr arysgrifiad a/neu'r addurn a chryfder y garreg ei hun.

Ar adegau mae Cadw neu berchnogion tir unigol wedi symud cerrig i mewn i eglwysi neu amgueddfeydd, fel y gwelwyd gennym yn Amgueddfa Cerrig Margam ac Eglwys Penmachno. Rhaid ystyried nifer o ffactorau cyn penderfynu symud carreg. Un o'r ffactorau pwysicaf yw a yw'r garreg yn ei lleoliad gwreiddiol, oherwydd yn yr achosion hynny byddai symud carreg yn dinistrio cyswllt unigryw iawn. Mae cyflwr y garreg ei hun hefyd yn ffactor bwysig. Os yw'r garreg yn hyfriw iawn, gellid ei niweidio ymhellach wrth ei symud. O dan yr amgylchiadau hynny efallai y byddai'n well dod o hyd i ffordd o ddiogelu'r garreg yn y fan a'r lle. Mae rhai o'r cerrig hyn yn dirnodau lleol pwysig a dyma un o'r ffactorau a effeithiodd ar benderfyniad y Bwrdd i beidio ag argymhell bod Piler Eliseg yn cael ei adleoli.

In certain cases these will be supplemented by rubbings and line drawings. We also believe that laser recording is an important tool both to provide a lasting record and to produce exact replicas. Equally important is the need to monitor the condition of these stones. We note that all scheduled stones will be visited every five years by Cadw's field monument wardens, but would like to see an arrangement whereby the condition of unscheduled stones is also recorded regularly.

Moving Stones

The Board recognizes that at the two extremes are the options of leaving a stone alone to erode gradually with the passage of time or moving it to a new indoor location. In between is a range of measures that will slow up or even come close to arresting decay. Key determining factors are the state of the inscription and/or decoration and the robustness of the stone itself.

At times, Cadw or individual landowners have moved stones into churches or local museums as we saw at the Margam Stones Museum and Penmachno Church. Several factors have had to be considered before reaching a decision to move a stone. One of the most important is whether the stone is still in its original location, because in those cases removal would destroy a rare context. The condition of the stone has also been an issue. If it is very friable, moving could damage it further. In these circumstances, it might be better to find a way of protecting the stone *in situ*. Some of these stones form important local landmarks and this was one of the factors governing the Board's previous decision not to recommend that the Pillar of Eliseg should be relocated.

Os yw carreg yn cael ei symud credwn ei bod yn holl bwysig fod y gymuned leol yn cael eu cynnwys yn y penderfyniad drwy gynnal trafodaethau helaeth yn lleol.

Un ateb i leddfu pryder lleol dros golli tirnod yw gosod copi manwl o'r garreg yn ei lle. Serch hynny, gwelwyd rhai problemau yn hyn o beth, sef yr anhawster i gynhyrchu copiau o safon uchel, sy'n argyhoeddiadol o ran golwg heb wneud unrhyw niwed i'r garreg wreiddiol. Fe'n plesiwyd yn ddiweddar pan ddarganfuwyd y gallai datblygiadau ym maes technoleg laser ateb y broblem. Mae manylion y garreg wreiddiol yn cael eu sganio ar gyfrifiadur ac fe all yr wybodaeth hon fod yn gofnod o'r heneb ac fe ellir ei defnyddio, drwy ddefnyddio laser, i dorri copi carreg. Gall y dull hwn ddarparu copi manwl o'r gwreiddiol ar garreg, gan felly gadw tirnod lleol tra'n symud y gwreiddiol i fan diogel. Serch hynny, mae'r dechnoleg hon yn ddrud iawn a dim ond ar rai achlysuron y gellir ei defnyddio.

Hyd yn oed os gellir goresgyn y problemau sy'n gysylltiedig â symud carreg, gellir cael problemau pellach wrth geisio darganfod cartref newydd addas ar ei chyfer. Fel arfer, cedwir cerrig yn lleol ac yn aml iawn yr eglwys leol yw'r lle delfrydol. Serch hynny, fel y gwelodd y Bwrdd ym Mhenmachno, nid oes unrhyw warant y bydd yr eglwys yn cael ei defnyddio'n barhaol yn y dyfodol.

Os oes yna nifer mawr o gerrig mewn un ardal, yna mae lapidarium yn bosiblwydd arall. Ar hyn o bryd ym Margam ceir yr unig un yng Nghymru, er bod Deon a Chabidwl Tyddewi yn y broses o greu lapidarium newydd ym Morth y Tŵr yn Nhyddewi.

If a stone is to be moved we believe that it is important to involve the local community in that decision through an extensive consultation with local interests.

Another solution to accommodate local concern at the loss of a familiar landmark has been to replace the stone with a cast. However, this has been hampered by the difficulty of producing high quality, visually convincing, durable casts which can be produced without causing any damage to the original stone. We were impressed to learn that recent developments in laser technology may provide a solution. Details of the original stone are scanned into a computer on site and this information can both serve as a record of the monument and be used to cut a stone copy, again using a laser. This method can provide an accurate copy in stone of the original, thus retaining the local landmark while moving the original to a place of safety. Use of this technology is, however, expensive and could only be applied very selectively.

Even if the problems of physically moving a stone can be overcome, there may be the further difficulty of finding a suitable new home. Generally, it has been preferable to keep a stone in its locality and the local church has been the obvious candidate. However, as the Board noted at Penmachno, there is no guarantee that the church may not subsequently fall into disuse and possibly be declared redundant.

If there is a concentration of stones in an area, then a lapidarium is another possibility. Presently, Margam is the only one in Wales, although the Dean and Chapter at St Davids are in the process of creating a new lapidarium in the Porth y

Mae'r amgueddfa leol yn bosiblwydd arall ond fe allai hyn olygu symud cerrig ymhellach i ffwrdd o'u lleoliad gwreiddiol. Ar lefel genedlaethol, mae yna gasgliad o gerrig yr Amgueddfa ac Oriol Genedlaethol yng Nghaerdydd.

Gwarchod a diogelu ar y safle

Gall gwaith cadwraeth medrus estyn oes carreg os penderfynir ei gadael lle y mae. Gwelodd y Bwrdd sut yr aeth Cadw ati i wneud hyn er mwyn diogelu'r cerfwaith carreg yng Nghapel Wenfrewi yn Nhreffynnon a sut y gellid mabwysiadu'r dull hwn ar gyfer Croes Mynwent Trelawnyd. Mae Historic Scotland wedi mabwysiadu'r dull arloesol o amgáu rhai o'u cerrig hwy mewn blychau gwydr amddiffynnol. Gwelwyd lluniau gennym o'r enghraifft fwyaf dramatig o hyn yng Ngharreg Sueno ar gyrion Forres. Er nad hwn, efallai, yw'r ateb delfrydol, mae'n fodd o ddiogelu'r garreg rhag effeithiau uniongyrchol y tywydd, er bod rheoli tymheredd a lleithder yn gallu bod yn broblem.

Gellir atal gwartheg a defaid rhag rhwbio yn erbyn cerrig trwy naill ai rhoi rheilen o'u hamgylch, fel y gwelodd y Bwrdd ym Maen Achwyfan, neu drwy wneud cytundeb rheoli gyda'r ffermwr, gan roi tâl iddo am beidio â rhoi unrhyw anifeiliaid o gwbl yn y cae lle mae'r garreg. Mae'r dewis cyntaf yn effeithiol ac yn gymharol hawdd, ond mae yn amharu'n weledol ar yr heneb. Mae'r ail ddewis yn ddelfrydol o ran effaith weledol, ond nid yw'n hawdd trefnu hyn a gall fod yn anodd i'w gynnal yn y tymor hir, yn arbennig o gofio bod cytundebau o'r fath yn rhai gwirfoddol. Gwelodd y Bwrdd yr hyn y gellir ei gyflawni trwy atgyweirio cloddwaith yng Nghroes Criccin ger Rhuddlan.

Twr at St Davids. The local museum offers another possibility but this may involve moving stones further from their original location. At a national level, there is a collection of these stones in the National Museum and Gallery, Cardiff.

Conservation and protection on site

Skilled conservation work can extend the life of a stone if it is decided to leave it in situ. The Board saw how this approach has been adopted by Cadw to preserve the stone carvings at St Winifred's Chapel in Holywell and how it might be adopted for the Trelawnyd Churchyard Cross. Historic Scotland has adopted the innovative approach of encasing some of their stones in protective glass boxes. We saw illustrations of the most dramatic example of this at Sueno's Stone on the outskirts of Forres. Although perhaps not an elegant solution, this protects the stone from the immediate effects of the weather, although controlling temperature and humidity can be a problem.

Cattle and sheep rubbing can be overcome by either surrounding the stone with a railing, as the Board saw at Maen Achwyfan, or by entering into a management agreement with the farmer, providing a payment to exclude animals altogether from the field containing the stone. The former is effective and relatively easy to implement but visually detracts from the monument. The latter provides the ideal visual solution but is not so easy to secure and can be difficult to sustain in the long term, particularly as such agreements are voluntary. The Board saw what could be achieved through earthwork repair at Criccin Cross near Rhuddlan.

Amgueddfa Cerrig
Margam.

The Margam Stones
Museum.



Yn ein barn ni, nid oes unrhyw un ffordd syml i fynd ati i warchod y cerrig hyn sydd yn yr awyr agored. Rhaid ystyried pob achos yn ôl ei deilyngdod, ond rhai rhoi blaenoriaeth i sicrhau bod y cerrig pwysicaf, yn arbennig y rheini sydd ag arysgrifiadau ac addurniadau pwysig, yn cael eu diogelu ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r dyfodol. Nid ydym o blaid amgáu cerrig mewn blychau gwydr amddiffynnol, am resymau gweledol ac am resymau sy'n ymwneud â'r hinsawdd. Mae'n bosibl y bydd eu gwarchod ar y safle yn briodol o dan rai amgylchiadau. Er hynny, o ystyried y pwysigrwydd yr ydym yn ei roi ar werth yr henebion hyn fel cofnodion hanesyddol hanfodol ac fel celfwaith unigryw, byddai'n well gennym eu gweld yn cael eu symud i mewn i fan diogel lle bynnag y bo modd. Cydnabyddwn fod y cyfleoedd a'r adnoddau i wneud hyn yn brin ond, o ystyried nifer cymharol fach y cerrig arysgrifedig ac addurnedig cofrestredig pwysig, argymhellwn fod Cadw yn llunio rhestr o'r goreuon ac yn ceisio rhoi blaenoriaeth iddynt.

Cerrig Anghofrestredig

Y bygythiad mwyaf un i gerrig mewn eglwysi yw esgeulustod a diffyg diddordeb. Gall hyn olygu bod cerrig yn cael eu rhoi mewn mannau anaddas lle mae perygl iddynt gael eu niweidio trwy gael eu bwrw neu eu symud wrth i gelfi gael eu had-drefnu neu hyd yn oed, mewn un achos, trwy rannu cwpwrdd â deunyddiau glanhau. Gall diffyg diddordeb hefyd gynnwys diffyg gwybodaeth am ba gerrig sydd yn yr eglwys, a gwelwyd enghreifftiau prin lle cawsant eu dwyn. Mae'r nifer cynyddol o eglwysi sy'n cau yn ychwanegu at y pryderon hyn.

We feel that there is no simple solution to the issue of conserving these exposed stones. Each case has to be considered on its merits but a high priority must be given to ensuring that the most important stones, particularly those bearing significant inscriptions and decoration, are protected for the future. We do not favour encasing stones in protective glass boxes, both for visual and climatic reasons. On-site conservation may be appropriate in certain cases. However, given the importance we place on the value of these monuments as essential historical records and unique works of art, we would prefer to see them moved inside to a place of safety wherever this is possible. We recognize that opportunities and resources are limited to do this but, given the relatively small number of important inscribed and decorated scheduled stones, we recommend that Cadw draw up a list of the best candidates and seek to give these priority.

Unscheduled Stones

The biggest single threat to stones located in churches is neglect and lack of interest. This can lead to stones being placed in unsuitable locations where they may be vulnerable to damage by being knocked or moved around when furniture is being reordered or even, in one case, sharing a broom cupboard with cleaning materials. Lack of interest can also extend to a lack of knowledge about which stones are in the church and there have been rare instances of theft. The increasing number of churches falling out of use exacerbates these concerns.

Mae'r Bwrdd yn cydnabod bod cylch gwaith Cadw yn cael ei gyfyngu i'r cerrig hynny sydd wedi'u cofrestru'n henebion. Serch hynny, gan fod iddo ran flaenllaw yn y ddadl hon, hoffem annog Cadw, ar y cyd â sefydliadau ac unigolion eraill sydd â diddordeb yn yr henebion hyn sydd o bwys cenedlaethol, i gydlynu'r gwaith hwn.

Credwn y bydd codi ymwybyddiaeth gyffredinol am bwysigrwydd y cerrig hyn, yn enwedig ymysg awdurdodau'r Eglwys a phlwyfolion lleol, yn help i sicrhau eu bod yn cael y gofal priodol. Yr ydym yn croesawu'r ffaith bod cyfeiriad at y cerrig hyn yn *Gofalu am Archaeoleg Eglwysir Oesoedd Canol*, a gynhyrchwyd ar y cyd gan Cadw ac Ymddiriedolaethau Archaeolegol Cymru, ond credwn fod dadl o blaid llunio taflen ar wahân sy'n debyg i'r un a gynhyrchwyd gan Historic Scotland, *The Carved Stones of Scotland: a Guide to Helping in their Protection*.

Credwn fod gan archaeolegwyr esgobaethol rôl i'w chwarae hefyd trwy roi cyngor a thrwy sicrhau bod cerrig mewn eglwysi yn cael eu diogelu rhag unrhyw gynigion datblygu. Cynhwysir gwybodaeth am y cerrig yn y cofnodion unigol ar gyfer pob eglwys sy'n cael eu paratoi gan Ymddiriedolaethau Archaeolegol Cymru fel rhan o'u harolwg o archaeoleg pob eglwys ganoloesol yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn croesawu'r ffaith bod awdurdodau'r Eglwys wedi cytuno i gynnwys y cofnodion hyn yn nhirlyfrau eglwysi unigol. Teimlwn fod angen i'r archaeolegwyr esgobaethol fod ar eu gwyliadwriaeth ac y dylent rybuddio mewn da bryd os yw eglwys ac ynddi gerrig ar fin cau.

Hoffem weld Cymru yn dilyn esiampl yr Alban trwy sefydlu pwyllgor cenedlaethol ar gerrig arysgrifedig a cherfluniau carreg o'r

The Board recognizes that Cadw's remit is limited to those stones that are scheduled as ancient monuments. Nevertheless, as a leading participant in this overall debate, we would like to encourage Cadw to adopt a coordinating role with other organizations and individuals with an interest in these nationally important monuments.

We believe that raising general awareness of the importance of these stones, particularly with the church authorities and local parishioners, will help to ensure that they are properly cared for. We welcome the inclusion of reference to these stones in *Caring for Medieval Church Archaeology*, jointly produced by Cadw and the Welsh Archaeological Trusts, but believe that there is a case for the production of a separate leaflet similar to that produced by Historic Scotland, *The Carved Stones of Scotland: a Guide to Helping in their Protection*.

We believe that diocesan archaeologists also have a role to play both through advice and through ensuring that stones in churches are protected in any development proposals. Information on the stones is included in the individual entries for each church prepared by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts as part of their survey of the archaeology of all medieval churches in Wales. We welcome the fact that the church authorities have agreed to include these entries with individual church terriers. We feel that diocesan archaeologists need to be vigilant in providing an early warning system where a church containing stones is on the verge of redundancy.

We would like to see Wales following the example of Scotland in establishing a national committee on early medieval



Ffwrnais 2 yng Ngwaith Haearn Blaenafon.

Furnace 2 at Blaenavon Ironworks.

canol oesoedd cynnar. Dylid gwahodd yr holl brif sefydliadau sy'n ymwneud mewn unrhyw fodd â diogelu, cadw neu gofnodi'r cerrig hyn, ynghyd ag unigolion sydd â diddordeb penodol, i ymuno â'r pwyllgor hwn. Gallai wedyn fod yn fforwm sy'n cydlynu rhaglenni ar gyfer cofnodi a diogelu'r cerrig hyn. Gallai'r pwyllgor cenedlaethol annog a helpu cynghorau eglwysi plwyf i ddatblygu cynigion i wella'r ffordd y cyflwynir y cerrig sydd yn eu gofal ac i'w gwneud yn fwy diogel. Yn y cyswllt hwn, byddem yn annog y pwyllgor cenedlaethol, os caiff ei sefydlu, i ystyried, ar y cyd â Chronfa Treftadaeth y Loteri, a oes posibilrwydd o ddarparu grantiau ar gyfer y math hwn o brosiect sydd â'i wreiddiau yn y gymuned.

inscribed stones and stone sculpture. All the principal organizations with any involvement in the protection, preservation or recording of these stones, along with any individuals with a particular interest, should be invited to join this committee. This could then act as a forum for coordinating programmes for recording and protecting these stones. The national committee could encourage and help PCCs to develop proposals to improve the security and presentation of stones in their care. In this connection, we would encourage the national committee, if it comes into being, to explore the possibility with the Heritage Lottery Fund of providing grants for this type of community-based project.

ADRAN 2 — MATERION ERAILL
A YSTYRIWYD GAN Y BWRDD

Crynodeb ac Argymhellion

- Mae'r Bwrdd yn llongyfarch Partneriaeth Blaenafon am ei gwaith wrth ddatblygu Tirwedd Ddiwydiannol Blaenafon i'w henwebu ar gyfer Statws Treftadaeth y Byd.
- Yr ydym yn cymeradwyo gwaith pwysig Ymddiriedolaethau Archaeolegol Cymru ar ddisgrifio nodweddion tirweddau.
- Dylai'r Ymddiriedolaethau edrych ar sut y mae'r cyhoedd yn defnyddio'u gwefannau er mwyn datblygu strategaeth ar gyfer eu datblygu yn y dyfodol.
- Mae'r Bwrdd yn canmol yr Ymddiriedolaethau a Cadw am safon uchel eu taflenni a'u llyfrynnau ar y cyd yn y gyfres *Cyflwyno... a Gofalu am...* Dylid parhau â'r gwaith o'u cyhoeddi fel rhan o'r polisi o godi ymwybyddiaeth perchenogion a chymunedau lleol am werth hanesyddol henebion a thirweddau hanesyddol — a sut i fynd ati i'w diogelu.

HYNT Y GWAITH O
WARCHOD EIN TREFTADAETH
DDIWDYDIANNOL

Ym 1999–2000, y thema gyntaf a ddewiswyd gan y Bwrdd oedd gwarchod a gofalu am henebion diwydiannol. Yr oedd yn ddewis amserol ac yr oedd yn bleser gan y Bwrdd groesawu'r penderfyniad i ychwanegu Tirwedd Ddiwydiannol Blaenafon at Restr Treftadaeth y Byd. Mae'r Bwrdd o'r farn bod

SECTION 2 — OTHER ISSUES
CONSIDERED BY THE BOARD

Summary and Recommendations

- The Board congratulates the Blaenavon Partnership for its work in developing the nomination of the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape for World Heritage Site status.
- We commend the important work of the Welsh Archaeological Trusts on landscape characterization.
- The Trusts should investigate how the public makes use of their Internet sites to develop a strategy for their future development.
- The Board commends the Trusts and Cadw, on the high standard of their joint leaflets and booklets in the *Introducing...* and *Caring for...* series. The momentum of their production should be maintained as part of a policy of raising the awareness of owners and local communities of the historic value of, and means of protecting, monuments and historic landscapes.

PROGRESS ON
PROTECTING OUR
INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

In 1999–2000 the Board chose as its first theme the care and protection of industrial monuments. It was an opportune choice and the Board was delighted to welcome the decision to add the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape to the World Heritage Site list. The Board considers that this is an

important step forward in changing perceptions of the value of Wales's industrial heritage. The Board would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Blaenavon Partnership for its work in bringing this to fruition so successfully.

The Board noted that Cadw is, as we recommended, continuing to seek to identify sites for potential scheduling on the basis of an industry-by-industry basis, allied with threat-related assessments. We were pleased to note that the programme was gathering further momentum. Cadw had also prepared a prioritized list of industrial monuments deemed to be at risk. Clearly, the extent of the challenges should not be underestimated, but the high proportion of Cadw grant-aid allocated to industrial sites — usually as part of partnerships with other organizations, but also as full grants for emergency works — was notable.

RHAGLEN YR YMDDIRIEDOLAETHAU
ARCHAEOLEGOL 2000–01

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 2001–02, based on the agenda set out in the joint statement by Cadw and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales on which the Board had commented in 1998–99.

We endorsed the proposed direction for the programme and noted the increase in grant to ease the pressures on the Trusts; these pressures arise from their heritage

Nodwyd gan y Bwrdd bod Cadw, yn unol â'n hargymhellion, yn parhau i geisio nodi safleoedd y gellir, o bosibl, eu cofrestru fesul diwydiant, gan wneud hyn ar y cyd â chynnal asesiadau o'r bygythiadau sy'n eu hwynebu. Yr oeddem yn falch o nodi bod y rhaglen yn mynd rhagddi'n dda. Yr oedd Cadw hefyd wedi paratoi rhestr yn nhrefn blaenoriaeth o'r henebion diwydiannol y bernir eu bod mewn perygl. Mae'n gwbl amlwg bod angen i ni lawn sylweddoli maint yr her sy'n ein hwynebu, ond yr oedd y gyfran uchel o gymorth grant a roddwyd gan Cadw i safleoedd diwydiannol yn drawiadol — fel rheol, gwnaed hyn mewn partneriaeth â sefydliadau eraill, ond rhoddwyd grantiau llawn hefyd ar gyfer gwaith brys.

Buom yn adolygu'r gwaith a wnaed gan bedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru â chymorth grant oddi wrth Cadw. Ystyriwyd hefyd amlinelliad o'r prif themâu a'r blaenoriaethau arfaethedig ar gyfer gwaith â chymorth grant yn 2001–02, ar sail yr agenda a nodwyd yn y datganiad ar y cyd gan Cadw a Chomisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru ac y gwnaed sylwadau arni gan y Bwrdd ym 1998–99.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUSTS'
PROGRAMME 2000–01

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 2001–02, based on the agenda set out in the joint statement by Cadw and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales on which the Board had commented in 1998–99.

We endorsed the proposed direction for the programme and noted the increase in grant to ease the pressures on the Trusts; these pressures arise from their heritage

codi o'r gwaith rheoli treftadaeth a wneir ganddynt, yn arbennig felly mewn perthynas â rhoi cyngor i Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru ar gynllun Tir Gofal, a oedd yn effeithiol iawn o ran nodi a gwarchod adnoddau hanesyddol.

Cymeradwyodd y Bwrdd waith yr Ymddiriedolaethau ar ddisgrifio nodweddion tirweddau, a ddylai fod yn gaffaeliad mawr i gymunedau — darparwyd taflenni cyflwyno ar gyfer ysgolion, ac eraill a oedd â diddordeb, ynghyd â'r ddogfen fanwl a ddylai lywio gwaith yr awdurdodau lleol ac eraill. Mae hon yn elfen bwysig, leol o'r gwaith ehangach i gydnabod pwysigrwydd hanesyddol y dirwedd.

Yn ein barn ni, mae'n hanfodol bod yr Ymddiriedolaethau yn lledaenu gwybodaeth yn eang. I'r perwyl hwn, yr oeddem yn croesawu'r gwaith a wnaed ganddynt ar ddatblygu eu gwefannau er mwyn rhoi cyhoeddusrwydd i ganlyniadau eu gwaith. Argymhellwn fod yr Ymddiriedolaethau yn monitro sut y caiff eu gwefannau eu defnyddio ac yn asesu sut y gellir mynd ati i'w datblygu ymhellach.

Cymeradwywyd yr Ymddiriedolaethau a Cadw gan y Bwrdd hefyd am safon uchel y taflenni a'r llyfrynau a gyhoeddir ganddynt ar y cyd yn y gyfres *Cyflwyno... a Gofalu am...* Yr oedd y taflenni cyflwyno yn rhoi cyflwyniad syml i'w gwaith ar ddisgrifio tirweddau ac i brosiectau ar lefel Cymru gyfan megis edrych ar safleoedd angladdol a defodol cynhanesyddol. Nodwn fod y llyfrynau yn rhoi crynodeb o ganlyniadau'r prosiectau hyn ac yn rhoi cyngor ar sut i fynd ati i reoli henebion. Yr ydym yn falch o weld y byddant yn cael eu hanfon at bobl sy'n berchen ar henebion perthnasol, neu'n eu meddiannu, a dylent fod o gymorth mawr wrth helpu pobl i'w deall ac i ofalu amdanynt. Yr ydym yn argymhell y dylid dal ati i'w cynhyrchu.

management work, particularly in relation to advice to the Countryside Council for Wales on the Tir Gofal scheme, which was proving very effective in identifying and protecting the historic resource.

The Board commended the work of the Trusts on landscape characterization, which should prove to be a valuable asset for communities — with introductory leaflets made available for schools and other interested parties, as well as the detailed document that should inform the work of local authorities and others. This is an important, local, element in wider work to recognize the historic importance of landscape.

The wide dissemination of information by the Trusts is, in our view, essential. To this end, we welcomed their work on the development of their Internet sites to publicize the results of their work. We recommend that the Trusts monitor how their sites are used and assess how they might be developed further.

The Board also commended the Trusts and Cadw, on the high standard of their joint leaflets and booklets in the *Introducing...* and *Caring for...* series. The former provided a simple introduction to both their landscape characterization work and pan-Wales projects such as that looking at prehistoric funerary and ritual sites. We note that the booklets summarize the results of these projects and provide advice on the management of monuments. We are pleased that they will be sent to owners and occupiers of relevant monuments and should greatly assist in helping in their understanding and care. We recommend that the momentum of their production should be maintained.

GWARCHOD A DATBLYGU HENEBION SYDD MEWN GOFAL

Trafododd — a chytunodd — y Bwrdd ar raglen Cadw ar gyfer gwarchod a chyflwyno henebion sydd yn ei ofal gan adolygu sut y daeth yr asiantaeth yn ei blaen yn ystod y flwyddyn. Archwiliodd y Bwrdd y gwaith sy'n mynd rhagddo ar Borth y Bwrddais ym Muriau Tref Dinbych ac argymhellodd fod agor y porth a'r modd y caiff ei gyflwyno i'r cyhoedd yn cael ei ddefnyddio i godi proffil muriau tref canoloesol, sy'n bwysig, ond yn cael eu hanghofio'n aml. Yr oedd y Bwrdd hefyd yn falch o weld bod gwaith atgyfnerthu wedi dechrau ar y lifft dŵr yng Ngwaith Dur Blaenafon, a bod y gwaith ar ffwrneisiau 2 a 5 ar fin dod i ben. Edrychodd y Bwrdd ar yr olion y llynedd, a chan fod Blaenafon bellach wedi'i gydnabod yn un o Safleoedd Treftadaeth y Byd, mae'n bwysig iawn eu bod yn cael eu gwarchod a'u cyflwyno i'r cyhoedd.

Edrychodd y Bwrdd hefyd ar y gwaith sy'n mynd rhagddo yng Nghastell Caerffili. Yr oedd diddordeb arbennig gennym yn y cynigion i godi adeilad yn lle'r ganolfan bresennol i ymwelwyr, adeilad y mae dirfawr ei angen. Yr oeddem yn falch o weld bod cryn ofal wedi'i gymryd wrth benderfynu ar ddyluniad a lleoliad y ganolfan arfaethedig, a bod cryn ystyriaeth wedi'i rhoi i'r mater. Yr oedd y Bwrdd yn cefnogi'r cynigion ond cynigiwyd sylwadau manwl ganddo ar nifer o bwyntiau. Yn benodol, yr ydym yn argymhell bod Cadw yn edrych eto ar ddyluniad y to a sut y gellid lliniaru cymaint â phosibl ar yr effaith ar olygfeydd.

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. The Board inspected the work underway at the Burgess Gate in the Denbigh Town Walls and recommended that its opening, and presentation to the public, be used as a means of raising the profile of the important, but often overlooked, medieval town walls. The Board was also encouraged to note the commencement of consolidation work on the balance tower at Blaenavon Ironworks, as well as the near completion of work on furnaces 2 and 5. The Board viewed the monumental remains the previous year and, with the recognition of Blaenavon as a World Heritage Site, their conservation and presentation to the public is of high significance.

The Board also inspected the work underway at Caerphilly Castle. We were particularly interested in the proposals for a much needed replacement for the existing visitor centre. We were pleased to note the care and consideration that had gone into the design and siting of the proposed centre. The Board supported the proposals but offered detailed comments on a number of points. In particular, we recommend that Cadw looks again at the roof design and how interference with views might be minimized.

COFRESTRU AC
AILGOFRESTRU

Ym 1998–99, cynigiodd y Bwrdd ei gyngor ar raglen ddrafft Cadw ar wella'r trefniadau cofrestru am y pum mlynedd nesaf. Eleni, aed ati i adolygu hynt y gwaith hwn. Yr oeddem yn falch o nodi bod 121 o henebion wedi'u cofrestru, sy'n golygu bod cyfanswm o 3,372 o henebion cofrestredig yng Nghymru. Yn ogystal â chofrestru mwy o henebion diwydiannol, fel y nodir yn gynharach yn yr adroddiad hwn, yr oedd y Bwrdd yn croesawu'r gwaith sydd ar droed ledled Cymru ar nodi henebion angladdol a defodol cynhanesyddol sy'n addas i'w cofrestru — blaenoriaeth i Cadw yn unol ag argymhelliad Pwyllgor Archwilio Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru y dylai cofrestru fod yn flaenoriaeth — argymhelliad y byddem yn ei gefnogi.

CYNLLUNIAU AT Y DYFODOL

Yn ystod y flwyddyn 2001–02, themar Bwrdd fydd *Gwarchod a Gofalu am Henebion sy'n Eiddo Preifat*.

CASGLIADAU

Yn yr Adroddiad hwn, tynnwyd sylw at rai o'r prif bwyntiau a ystyriwyd gan y Bwrdd yn ystod y flwyddyn. I gloi, hoffem ddiolch i swyddogion Cadw am y papurau trafod ac am drefnu rhaglen ddiddorol ac addysgiadol o ymweliadau.

SCHEDULING AND
RESCHEDULING

In 1998–99 the Board offered its advice on Cadw's draft scheduling enhancement programme for the following five years. This year we were able to review the progress being made. We were pleased to note that 121 scheduling actions were carried out, making a total of 3,372 scheduled ancient monuments in Wales. In addition to the enhanced scheduling of industrial monuments referred to earlier in this report, the Board welcomed the work underway across Wales on identifying prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments suitable for scheduling. This is a priority for Cadw in line with the recommendation of the National Assembly's Audit Committee that scheduling should be seen as a priority — a recommendation we would support.

FUTURE PLANS

During the year 2001–02 the Board will adopt as its theme *The Care and Protection of Privately Owned Monuments*.

CONCLUSION

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



Porth y Bwrdais,
Muriau Tref Dinbych.

The Burgess Gate,
Denbigh Town Walls.

ATODIAD A

CYFARFODYDD AC AELODAETH

Cafodd y Bwrdd ddau gyfarfod ffurfiol yn 2000–01, fel rhan o daith haf yn Llangollen a chyfarfod yn ystod y gaeaf yng Nghaerdydd.

Aelodau'r Bwrdd yn ystod y flwyddyn oedd:

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 Ysgrifenyddiaeth y Bwrdd gan Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, ac yn ystod cyfnod yr adroddiad, yr oedd yr ysgrifenyddiaeth fel a ganlyn:
Mrs Jean M. Booker a Mr Richard W. Kevern

Asesydd Pensaernïol:

Mr J. D. Hogg, RIBA, ARIAS, FSAScot

Asesydd Archaeolegol:

Mr J. R. Avent, MA, FSA

ANNEX A

MEETINGS AND MEMBERSHIP

The Board had two formal meetings in 2000–01, as part of a summer tour in Llangollen and a winter meeting in Cardiff.

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. D. Hogg, RIBA, ARIAS, FSAScot

Archaeological Assessor:

Mr J. R. Avent, MA, FSA

COSTAU

Nid yw'r Cadeirydd nac Aelodau'r Bwrdd yn cael unrhyw dâl am eu gwasanaeth. Yr oedd costau'r Bwrdd yn ystod y flwyddyn fel a ganlyn:

Treuliau ar gyfer cyfarfodydd (gan gynnwys teithio)	£2,971
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Amcangyfrif o gostau Cadw wrth gynnal y Bwrdd	£16,568
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Cyfanswm	£19,539
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COSTS

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

Meeting expenses (including travel)	£2,971
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Estimated costs incurred by Cadw in supporting the Board	£16,568
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Total	£19,539
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ATODIAD B

ROL A CHYFEIRIAD Y BWRDD
AT Y DYFODOL

Cefndir

1. Sefydlwyd Bwrdd Henebion Cymru trwy statud ym 1913 i gynghori'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ar y modd y mae'n arfer ei swyddogaethau o dan y ddeddfwriaeth henebion, yn fwyaf diweddar Deddf Henebion ac Ardaloedd Archaeolegol 1979 (Deddf 1979). Amlinellir ei nodau a'i amcanion isod.

2. Mae'r Bwrdd yn cynghori'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, trwy Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, asiantaeth weithredol y Cynulliad sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros yr amgylchedd hanesyddol. Y Cynulliad sy'n gyfrifol am benodi'r aelodau. Mae gan yr aelodau wybodaeth arbenigol naill ai'n gyffredinol neu am agwedd benodol ar henebion Cymru. Wrth ddewis yr aelodau, eir ati i sicrhau bod gan y Bwrdd amrywiaeth o arbenigedd yn y prif gyfnodau hanesyddol ac yn y mathau o henebion sydd o fewn cylch gwaith y Bwrdd. Ar hyn o bryd, mae naw aelod, gan gynnwys y cadeirydd. Mae rhai o'r aelodau'n cynrychioli sefydliadau penodol; ni chaiff yr un ohonynt eu talu. Mae Cadeirydd y Bwrdd hefyd yn gwasanaethu ar Bwyllgor Ymgynghorol Cadw, sy'n cyfarfod yn chwarterol i adolygu perfformiad cyffredinol Cadw. Cyflwynir Adroddiad Blynnyddol y Bwrdd, a arferai ddod gerbron y Senedd, i'r Cynulliad.

ANNEX B

ROLE AND FUTURE DIRECTION
OF THE BOARD

Background

1. The Ancient Monuments Board for Wales was established by statute in 1913 to advise the 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 advises the National Assembly, through Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, the Assembly's executive agency with responsibility for the historic environment. The Assembly 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, formerly laid before Parliament, is presented to and published by the Assembly.

Gwaith y Bwrdd

3. Mae'r Bwrdd yn cyfarfod yn swyddogol ddwywaith y flwyddyn i gael adroddiadau llawn gan swyddogion proffesiynol Cadw ac i drafod materion sydd wedi'u cyfeirio at y Bwrdd neu sy'n cael eu codi gan ei aelodau ac i gynghori ar y ffordd ymlaen. Hefyd, mae'n ymweld â nifer o safleoedd, fel arfer â henebion sydd o dan ofal Cadw neu o dan ofal yr awdurdodau lleol, i adolygu gwaith sydd ar droed ac i ystyried problemau a allai fod wedi codi o ran atgyfnerthu, cyflwyno a chynnal henebion.

4. Mae'r Bwrdd yn trafod ac yn rhoi cyngor i Cadw ar feysydd y dylid rhoi blaenoriaeth iddynt o ran cofrestru henebion dros y pum mlynedd nesaf ac ar y rhaglen achub archaeoleg yr ymgwymerir â hi gan bedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru. Mae hefyd yn cynghori ar faterion polisi anodd ac ymgynghorir â'r aelodau y tu allan i'r cyfarfodydd swyddogol ar faterion ad hoc amserol sy'n codi yn ystod y flwyddyn, megis cyhoeddiadau Cadw a cheisiadau i safleoedd gael eu rhoi o dan ofal Cadw. Gan gydweithio â swyddogion Cadw, mae'r Bwrdd wedi helpu i ddiogelu agweddau pwysig ar dreftadaeth Cymru, ac i godi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd o faterion sydd o bwysigrwydd archaeolegol. Daeth adolygiad o'r Bwrdd gan y Swyddfa Gymreig ym 1997 i'r casgliad ei fod yn rhoi cyngor gwerthfawr ac adeiladol i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, a bod iddo rôl ymgynghorol bwysig i'w chwarae wrth ddiogelu treftadaeth Cymru. Bwriedir adolygu gwaith y Bwrdd eto ym 2002.

5. Ers 1999, mae'r Bwrdd wedi dewis thema flynyddol, gan ganolbwyntio ar agwedd benodol ar waith Cadw. Ym 1999–2000, ystyriwyd y gwaith o ddiogelu, gwarchod a chyflwyno henebion diwydiannol ledled

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 such as Cadw publications and requests for sites to be taken into guardianship. Working with Cadw's officers, the Board has helped to safeguard important aspects of the Welsh heritage, and increase public awareness of issues of archaeological importance. A review of the Board by the Welsh Office in 1997 concluded that it provided valuable and constructive advice to the Secretary of State, and that it had an important advisory role in the protection of the heritage of Wales. The Board's work is due to be reviewed again in 2002.

5. Since 1999 the Board has adopted an annual theme, focusing on a specific aspect of Cadw's work. In 1999–2000 it considered the protection, conservation and presentation of industrial monuments

Cymru, ac yn 2000–01, anelodd ei sylw at warchod a gofalu am gerrig arysgrifedig a cherfluniau carreg o'r Canol Oesoedd cynnar yng Nghymru. Yn 2001–02, bydd y Bwrdd yn edrych ar warchod a gofalu am henebion sy'n eiddo preifat. Yn adroddiadau blynyddol y Bwrdd, trafodir y problemau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r henebion hyn ac edrychir ar atebion posibl er mwyn rhoi arweiniad i Cadw ar ei flaenoriaethau at y dyfodol.

6. Yn ogystal â'r themâu blynyddol a'r eitemau unigol sy'n cael eu cyfeirio ato, mae'r Bwrdd, trwy'r arbenigedd sydd ganddo fel corff, yn cyfrannu at drafod materion polisi cyffredinol sy'n gysylltiedig â threftadaeth hanesyddol Cymru. Yn benodol, mae'n ceisio hyrwyddo integreiddio agosach rhwng yr awdurdodau lleol, asiantaethau cefn gwlad, asiantaethau archaeolegol a chwmnïau cyfleustodau er mwyn sicrhau y diogelir amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru, yn yr ystyr ehangach, mewn modd sensitif ac y'i rheolir er budd cenedlaethau'r presennol a'r dyfodol.

7. Yn 2001–02, bydd y Bwrdd yn cynghori'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn y ffyrdd canlynol. Bydd yn:

- ystyried fel thema benodol y gwaith o warchod a gofalu am henebion sy'n eiddo preifat;
- cynghori Cadw ar faterion ehangach sy'n gysylltiedig â diogelu a rheoli tirwedd hanesyddol Cymru;
- cynghori ar gyfeiriad strategol a thueddiadau penodol o ran y cymorth grant a roddir gan Cadw i bedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru er mwyn llywio'r rhaglen grantiau derfynol, ynghyd ag adolygu effeithlonrwydd y rhaglen honno yn flynyddol;
- cynghori ar y tueddiadau cyffredinol yn y rhaglenni sydd gan Cadw ar gyfer grantiau henebion a chytundebau rheoli;

throughout Wales and in 2000–01 it directed its attention to the care and conservation of the early medieval inscribed stones and stone sculpture of Wales. In 2001–02 the Board will look at the care and protection of privately owned 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. 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 2001–02 the Board will advise the National Assembly in the following ways. It will:

- consider as its specific theme the care and protection of privately owned monuments;
- 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;

- cynghori ar gyfeiriad strategol a monitro rhaglen gofrestru Cadw, a bydd Cadw yn darparu adroddiadau blynyddol ar hynt y gwaith hwn;
- adolygu adroddiadau'r wardeiniaid henebion maes ar gyflwr cyffredinol yr henebion cofrestredig, a gyflwynir bob pum mlynedd;
- darparu cyngor mewnol ad hoc i Cadw ar faterion a pholisïau cyffredinol wrth iddynt godi;
- cynghori ar bob datblygiad mawr sy'n ymwneud â henebion sydd yng ngofal Cadw;
- cynghori ar yr adroddiad a lunnir bob pum mlynedd ar warchod henebion sydd yn ei ofal;
- cynghori ar henebion yr argymhellir eu gwarchod;
- cynghori ar raglen cyhoeddi llyfrau tywys Cadw, a'i monitro;
- cyflwyno sylwadau am bapurau ymgynghorol y Llywodraeth ac am ddogfennau strategol drafft;
- cynghori sefydliadau a chyrrff treftadaeth eraill megis Cronfa Treftadaeth y Loteri a'r Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol, er mwyn sicrhau dull o weithredu ar y cyd sy'n canolbwyntio ar faterion sydd o ddiddordeb archaeolegol a hanesyddol.

- advise on the strategic direction and monitor Cadw's scheduling programme, with Cadw providing annual reports on progress;
- review quinquennial field monument warden reports on the overall condition of scheduled ancient monuments;
- 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 the quinquennial report on the conservation of ancient monuments in care;
- advise on monuments recommended for guardianship;
- advise on and monitor Cadw's guidebook publication programme;
- comment on Government consultation papers and draft strategic documents;
- advise other heritage organizations and bodies such as the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Historic Buildings Council, to ensure a focused and concerted approach to matters of archaeological and historical interest.

AMCANION BWRDD HENEBION CYMRU

Statudol — Y Bwrdd Henebion sydd â'r gorchwyl o gynghori Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ar gyflawni ei ddyletswyddau o dan Ddeddf Henebion ac Ardaloedd 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, gwarchod, 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 archaeoleg a gwarchod etifeddiaeth adeiledig Cymru;
- annog y berthynas waith agosaf bosibl gydag a rhwng cyrff eraill ac unigolion sydd â'r nod o ddiogelu etifeddiaeth adeiledig Cymru; a,
- hyrwyddo'r modd y'i deïllir 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.