

Gofalu am

Caring for

# Dreftadaeth yr Arfordir

## Coastal Heritage

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments  
Adeilad y Goron  
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Archeolegol | Archaeological  
Cymru | Trusts

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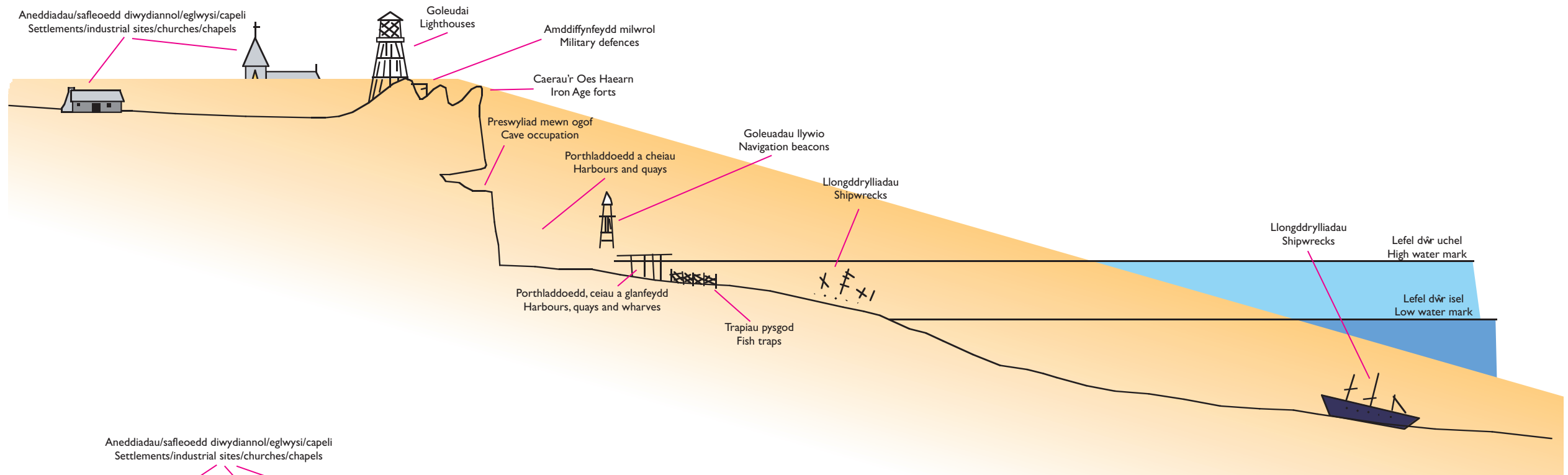
## Beth yw treftadaeth arfordirol a ble y gellir dod o hyd iddo?

<b>O dan lefel dŵr isel</b> Llongdrylliadau Arteffactau	cyn hanes i fodern cyn hanes i fodern	<b>Tir a adenillwyd</b> Aneidiadau Eglwysi, capeli, safleoedd claddu Amddiffynfeydd morwrol Amddiffynfeydd milwrol Tirweddau hanesyddol Arteffactau	Rhufeinig i fodern canoloesol i fodern Rhufeinig i fodern canoloesol i fodern canoloesol i fodern Rhufeinig i fodern
<b>Cylchfa Rhynglamwol</b> Llongdrylliadau Trapiau pysgod Aneidiadau Arteffactau Porthladdoedd, ceiau a glanfeydd Amddiffynfeydd milwrol	cyn hanes i fodern canoloesol i fodern cyn hanes cyn hanes i fodern canoloesol i fodern modern	<b>Ymylon clogwyni</b> Caerau o'r Oes Haearn Arteffactau Preswylad mewn ogof Amddiffynfeydd milwrol Aneidiadau Eglwysi, capeli, safleoedd claddu Safleoedd diwydiannol Goleudai, goleuadau llywio Tirweddau hanesyddol	Oes yr Haearn cyn hanes i fodern cyn hanes i ganoloesol canoloesol i fodern cyn hanes i fodern canoloesol i fodern canoloesol i fodern cyn hanes i fodern
<b>Wedi eu claddu o dan lifwaddodion a'r tirlun modern</b> Aneidleoedd Arteffactau Llongdrylliadau Glanfeydd a cheiau	cyn hanes i fodern cyn hanes i fodern cyn hanes i fodern cyn hanes i fodern		

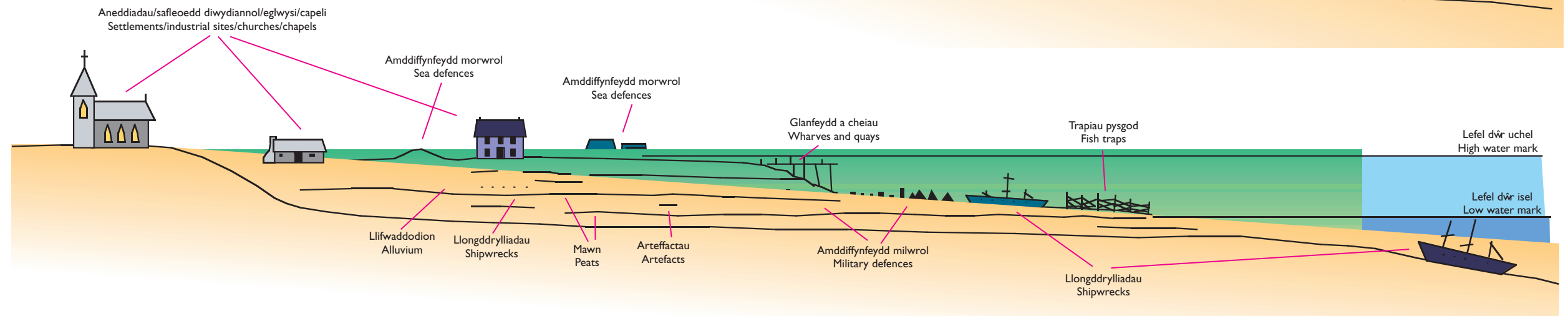
## What does coastal heritage consist of and where is it found?

<b>Below low water mark</b> Shipwrecks Artefacts	prehistoric to modern prehistoric to modern	<b>Reclaimed land</b> Settlements Churches, chapels, burial sites Sea defences Military defences Historic landscapes Artefacts	Roman to modern medieval to modern Roman to modern medieval to modern Roman to modern
<b>Intertidal zone</b> Shipwrecks Fish traps Settlements Artefacts Harbours, quays and wharves Military defences	prehistoric to modern medieval to modern prehistoric prehistoric to modern medieval to modern modern	<b>Cliff edge</b> Iron Age forts Artefacts Cave occupation Military defences Settlements Churches, chapels, burial sites Industrial sites Lighthouses, navigation beacons Historic landscapes	Iron Age prehistoric to modern prehistoric to medieval medieval to modern prehistoric to modern medieval to modern medieval to modern medieval to modern prehistoric to modern
<b>Buried beneath alluvium and the modern landscape</b> Settlements Artefacts Shipwrecks Wharves and quays	prehistoric to modern prehistoric to modern prehistoric to modern prehistoric to modern		

### Arfordir clogwyn sy'n cilio Retreating cliff coast



### Arfordir iseldir sy'n cynyddu Advancing lowland coast



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Cover photograph: King's Quoit, Manorbier, Neolithic burial chamber. Photograph by Paul Highnam for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

**M**ae arfordir ysblennydd Cymru wedi denu ymsefydlwyr ers miloedd o flynyddoedd. O'r helwyr cyn hanes i'r diwydianwyr Fictorianaidd, mae pobl wedi gadael eu hól parhaol ar yr arfordir ac mae llawer o'r hyn a welwn heddiw wedi ei lunio gan eu gweithgareddau. Ond mae'r dystiolaeth yn aml yn fregus, ac unwaith y caiff ei cholli, mae wedi diflannu am byth. Mae diogelu a chadw'r gymunrodd hanesyddol wych hon yn cael ei ysgwyddo gan nifer o sefydliadau – preifat a chyhoeddus, lleol a chenedlaethol – ac mae'n bwysig bod y modd yr ystyrir ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol yn cael ei adlewyrchu'n gywir ym mholisiau a gweithredoedd pob un ohonynt.

I gynorthwyo ein dealltwriaeth o'r sefyllfa, mae Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, gyda chymorth Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru, wedi ariannu'r pedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol yng Nghymru i gwblhau arolwg archaeolegol cyflym o arfordir Cymru yn ei gyfanrwydd. Mae'r llyfryn hwn yn defnyddio eu gwaith ac mae'n dilyn rhai o'r prif ddatblygiadau hanesyddol a adlewyrchir yn yr henebion sy'n goroesi heddiw. Darperir cyngor hefyd ar sut i ofalu am ein treftadaeth arfordirol a gobeithir y bydd y wybodaeth hon o gymorth a diddordeb i bawb sy'n ymwneud â rheoli'r arfordir.

*Canfuwyd esgyrn gŵr ifanc a gladdwyd tua 25,000 o flynyddoedd yn ôl — y gladdedigaeth ddynol gynharaf y gwyddys amdani yn Ynysoedd Prydain — yma yn Ogof Goat Hole ym Mhen-y-Fai ym Mhenrhyn Gŵyr, ger Abertawe. Mae cynnwys y bedd yn awgrymu paratoad ar gyfer bywyd ar ôl marwolaeth tra bod tystiolaeth o baill wedi'i gadw yn awgrymu bod blodau wedi eu taenu dros y corff. Ar adeg y claddu, roedd y clogwyni calch digroeso hyn yn gorwedd sawl milltir i mewn i'r tir.*



*The bones of a young man buried some 25,000 years ago — the earliest known human burial in the British Isles — were found here in Goat Hole Cave at Paviland on the Gower peninsula, near Swansea. Grave goods suggest preparation for the afterlife while evidence of preserved pollen indicates that flowers were spread over the body. At the time of burial, these inhospitable limestone cliffs lay several miles inland.*

## Cofnodi ein Treftadaeth Arfordirol

Mae'r arolwg cyflym o'r amgylchedd hanesyddol o gwmpas arfordir cyfan tir mawr Cymru wedi bod yn waith enfawr wedi'i ymestyn ar draws nifer o flynyddoedd. Cafodd ynysoedd mawrion Caergybi ac Ynys Môn eu cynnwys ac ymestynnodd yr arolwg i gynnwys rhannau gwaelod aberoedd y prif afonydd. Roedd yr arolwg yn cynnwys y parth rhynglanwol (rhwng y marciau dŵr uchel ac isel) gan ymestyn i mewn i'r tir o'r marc dŵr uchel am tua 150m.

Rhannwyd yr arfordir i dair ar ddeg o ardaloedd arolwg a dechreuodd pob arolwg gydag archwiliad o gofnodion cynnar, mapiau a ffynonellau dogfen eraill. Cefnogwyd hyn gan arolygon maes cyflym i ymweld â'r safleoedd a'r henebion hysbys a nodi nodweddion ychwanegol. Mae amgylchiadau arfordirol yn amrywio o lanw i lanw a heb os mae nifer o safleoedd hanesyddol yn parhau heb eu hadnabod, ond bellach mae archaeolegwyr wedi troedio pob cilomedr o arfordir Cymru ac mae eu sylwadau wedi eu cofnodi.

Mae canlyniadau'r arolwg yn drawiadol. Mae tua 1,500km o'r arfordir wedi ei archwilio ac mae dros 3,000 o safleoedd a henebion o ddi-ddordeb archaeolegol a hanesyddol wedi cael eu nodi. Cofnodwyd dros 2,000 o'r rhain am y tro cyntaf. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o henebion cyn hanes wedi bod yn hysbys ers blynyddoedd ond er hynny mae'r astudiaeth wedi llwyddo i

adnabod aneddiadau cynnar 'newydd'.

Mae llawer o'r safleoedd a'r henebion yn adlewyrchu gweithgaredd masnachol, diwydiannol a milwrol y canrifoedd diweddar, ond maent hefyd yn rhan bwysig o'n treftadaeth arfordirol sy'n prysur ddiplannu, ac maent ar y cyfan wedi eu tan-gynrychioli mewn cofnodion archaeolegol. Mae'r astudiaeth wedi llwyddo'n sylweddol i unioni'r fantol.

Mae'r arolwg hefyd wedi pwysleisio pwysigrwydd rhai nodweddion o'r dirwedd arfordirol a esgeuluswyd braidd. Roedd trapiau pysgod neu goredi, er enghraifft, yn gyffredin unwaith ar lan y môr yng Nghymru ac mae eu cyfraniad i economi yr arfordir bellach yn cael ei gydnabod yn fwy.

Yn yr un modd, mae grwynau a morgloddiau yn nodi'r frwydr gyda'r môr ei hun. Mae gennym bellach ddealltwriaeth llawer cliriach o ddylanwad dyn ar y ffurfiau arfordirol a welwn heddiw.

Roedd gan yr arolwg nod cadwraethol difrifol hefyd – adnabod y prif fygythiadau i'n treftadaeth arfordirol. Mae erydiad, datblygiad diwydiannol, tai, a phwysau gan nifer cynyddol o ymwelwyr oll yn rhoi pwysau ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol. Bellach nodwyd yr ardaloedd mwy bregus ac mae'r wybodaeth ar gael i'w defnyddio gan bawb sy'n ymwneud â chynllunio a rheoli ein harfordir.

## Yr Arfordir Newidiol

Mae ffurf Cymru ei hun wedi ei phennu gan y môr. Ers i'r Oes Iâ ddiwethaf ddod i ben 10,000 o flynyddoedd yn ôl, mae lefelau'r môr wedi codi tua 60 metr, gan orlifo dros wastatiroedd isel a dyffrynnoedd. Mae fforestydd tanddŵr a boncyffion coed wedi'u ffosileiddio ar flaen y traeth yn cynnig tystiolaeth drawiadol o'r newid arfordirol hwn.

### Grymoedd Naturiol

- Lefelau môr sy'n codi
- Erydiad gan y môr
- Dyddodiad

Parheir i golli clogwyni ac arfordir trwy erydiad. Mewn mannau eraill, mae adennill tir a dyddodiadau naturiol wedi gwthio'r môr yn ôl, weithiau o sawl milltir. Mae darganfyddiadau archaeolegol yn gallu helpu i adnabod y newidiadau hyn. Heddiw, fodd bynnag, mae'r safleoedd eu hun yn gallu edrych yn ddigon rhyfedd ac allan o'u cyd-destun.

## The Changing Coastline

The very shape of Wales has been determined by the sea. Since the last Ice Age ended 10,000 years ago, sea levels have risen some 60 metres, flooding lowland plains and valleys. Submerged forests and fossilized tree trunks exposed on the foreshore provide striking evidence for this coastal change.

### Natural Forces

- Rising sea levels
- Erosion by the sea
- Deposition

Cliffs and coast continue to be lost through erosion. Elsewhere, reclamation and natural deposition have forced the sea back, sometimes by several miles. Archaeological discoveries can help to identify these changes although, today, the sites themselves can sometimes look strangely out of context.

## Recording our Coastal Heritage

The rapid survey of the historic environment around the entire coast of mainland Wales has been a huge undertaking spread over a number of years. The major islands of Holyhead and Anglesey were included and the study extended into the lower reaches of the main river estuaries. The survey included the intertidal zone (between high and low watermark) and extended inland from high watermark for about 150m.

The coast was divided into thirteen survey areas and each study began with a search of early records, maps and other documentary sources. This was supported by rapid field survey to visit the known sites and monuments and to identify additional features. Coastal conditions vary from tide to tide and no doubt many more historic sites remain unrecognized, but now archaeologists have walked every kilometre of the Welsh coast and their observations have been recorded.

The results of this survey are impressive. Some 1,500km of coast have been examined and over 3,000 sites and monuments of archaeological and historic interest have been identified. Of these over 2,000 have been recorded for the first time. Most prehistoric monuments have been known for many years but the study has still managed to identify 'new' early settlements.

Many of the sites and monuments reflect the trade, industry and military activity of recent centuries, but these are also an important and diminishing part of our coastal heritage and are generally under represented in the archaeological record. The survey has gone a long way towards redressing this balance.

The survey has also emphasized the importance of some rather neglected features of the coastal landscape. Fish traps or goreidi, for example, were once common on the Welsh shoreline and their contribution to the coastal economy is now more widely recognized.

Similarly abandoned groynes and breakwaters mark the struggle with the sea itself. We now have a much clearer understanding of human influence on the coastal forms we see today.

The survey also had a serious conservation objective — to identify the principal areas of threat to our coastal heritage. Erosion, industrial development, housing, and pressure from increasing visitor numbers all place pressure on the historic environment. Now the more vulnerable areas have been identified and the information is available for use by all involved in the planning and management of our coast.

*Mae'r llong Rufeinig hon, a ddarganfuwyd ychydig dros filltir (2km) i mewn i'r tir yn Fferm Barlands, Casnewydd, yn enghraifft ddramatig o sut mae'r forlin wedi newid. Adeiladwyd y llong tua diwedd y drydedd ganrif OC a mwy na thebyg bu'n masnachu ar hyd aber afon Hafren. Cafodd ei gadael yn y diwedd mewn cilfach lanwol lle y'i claddwyd o dan ddau fetr o silt a llaid (Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Morgannwg-Gwent).*



*This Roman boat, found just over one mile (2km) inland at Barlands Farm, Newport, provides a dramatic example of how the coastline has changed. The vessel was built in the late third century AD and probably traded along the Severn estuary. It was finally abandoned in a tidal creek where it became buried beneath two metres of silt and mud (Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust).*



Defnyddiwyd Aberarth, Ceredigion (gwaelod, i'r dde) fel porthladd gan fynachod Abaty Ystrad Fflur. Roedd gan y mynachod drapiau pysgod, a elwir yn lleol yn goredi, a pharhawyd i ddefnyddio trapiau tebyg yn lleol tan y 1930au; gellir gweld amlinelliad sawl un yn ymestyn allan i'r marc dŵr isel.

O ganlyniad i glogwyn garreg yn erydu y tu hwnt i Aberarth mae traeth eang o gerrig mân, sy'n sefydlogi'r forlin, tra bod y clai clogfaen mwy meddal o flaen y pentref yn cael ei erydu'n haws. Adeiladwyd morglawdd er mwyn diogelu aber afon Arth a chodwyd glannau rhag gorlif o flaen y pentref (Hawlfraint y Goron : Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru).

*Aberarth, Ceredigion (bottom right), was used as a harbour by the monks of Strata Florida Abbey. The monks possessed fish traps, locally known as goredi, and similar traps remained in use locally until the 1930s; the outlines of several can be seen extending out to the low water mark.*

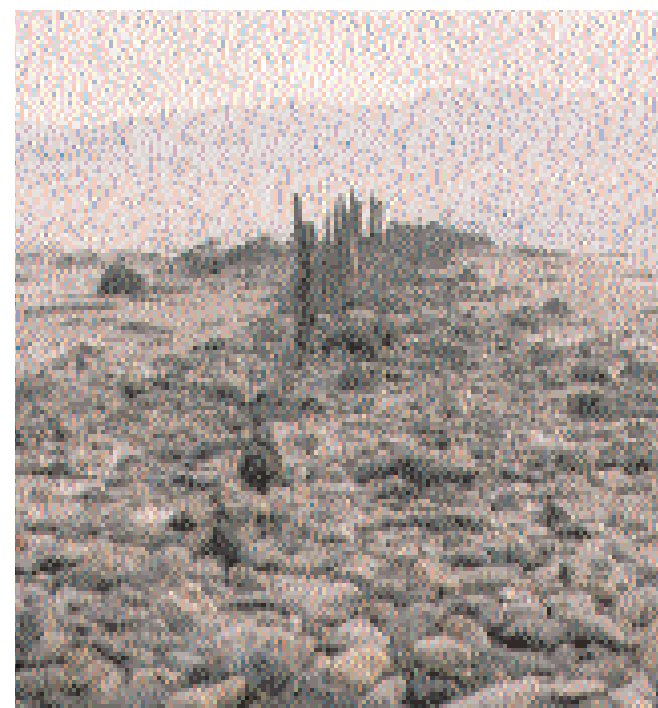
*Erosion of the stone cliff beyond Aberarth has produced a wide pebble beach, which stabilizes the coastline, while the softer boulder clay in front of the village is more easily eroded. A sea-wall has been built to protect the mouth of the river Arth and flood prevention banks have been raised in front of the village (Crown Copyright: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.*

## Grymoedd Naturiol — Dylanwad Dyn

Mae Cymru yn haeddiannol enwog am ei hystod ddramatig o ffurfiau tir arfordirol, ac adlewyrchir yr amrywiaeth hwn yn yr henebion o gwmpas yr arfordir. O drapiau pysgod mewn aberoedd i wrthgloddiau ar ben clogwyni, porthladdoedd cysgodol i chwareli pentir, mae pobl wedi ceisio manteisio ar y cyfleoedd a gynigir gan yr arfordir erioed. Mae ein treftadaeth arfordirol yn gymysgedd unigryw o rymoedd naturiol a dyfeisgarwch dynol.

### Cri'r arfordir

- Bwyd o'r môr a glan y môr
- Cysylltiadau
- Tir ffermio isel ffrwythlon gerllaw
- Amddiffyn naturiol
- Unigedd



## Natural Forces — Human Influence

Wales is justly famous for its dramatic range of coastal landforms, and this diversity is reflected in the monuments to be found around the coast. From estuarine fish traps to cliff-top fortifications, sheltered harbours to headland quarries, people have long sought to exploit the opportunities provided by the coastline. Our coastal heritage is a unique blend of natural forces and human ingenuity.

### The call of the coast

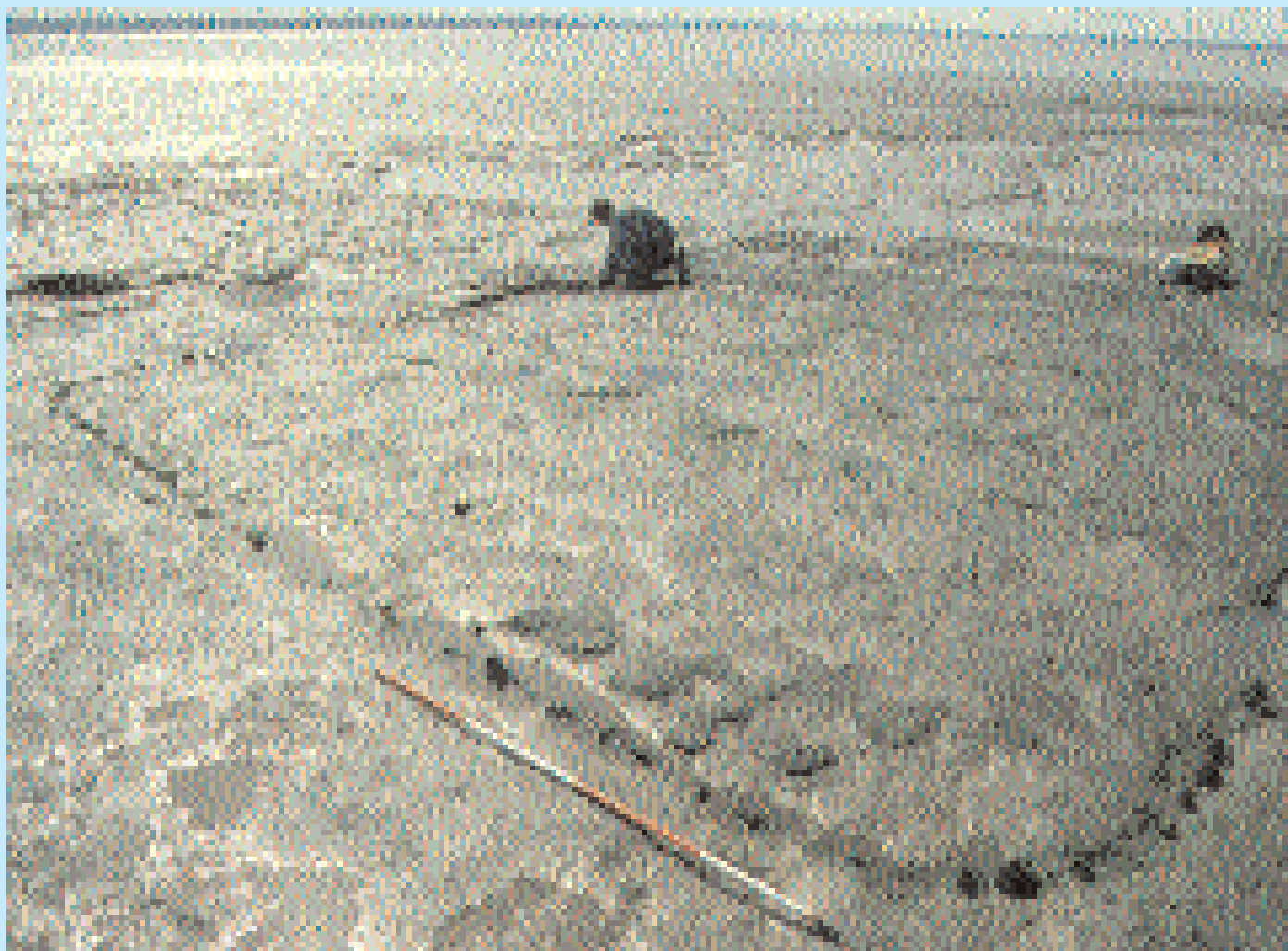
- Food from sea and shoreline
- Communications
- Fertile lowland farmland nearby
- Natural defence
- Seclusion

*Trap pysgod carreg yn Gored Bach, yn Afon Menai, Ynys Môn (Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd).*

*A stone fish trap at Gored Bach, in the Menai Straits, Anglesey (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).*

Fel ewyn ton a dyr draethell unig,  
Fel cân y gwynt lle nid oes glust a glyw  
Mi wn eu bod yn galw'n ofer arnom –  
Hen bethau anghofiedig dynol ryw

*Cofio, Waldo Williams*



Mae'r pyst pren hyn ar flaen y traeth yn Allteyrn, Casnewydd, yn cynnig enghraifft ddramatig arall o newid arfordirol. Mae cloddio gofalus wedi dangos eu bod yn cynrychioli waliau adeiladau a ddefnyddiwyd yn y bedwaredd ganrif CC. Bryd hynny roedd yr ardal yn dir sych, ond mae lefelau'r môr yn codi wedi selio'r safle o dan haenau o laid, ac mae'r amgylchiadau dyfrllyd wedi sicrhau bod deunydd organig megis pren, a fyddai fel arfer wedi pydru, wedi ei gadw (Martin Bell).

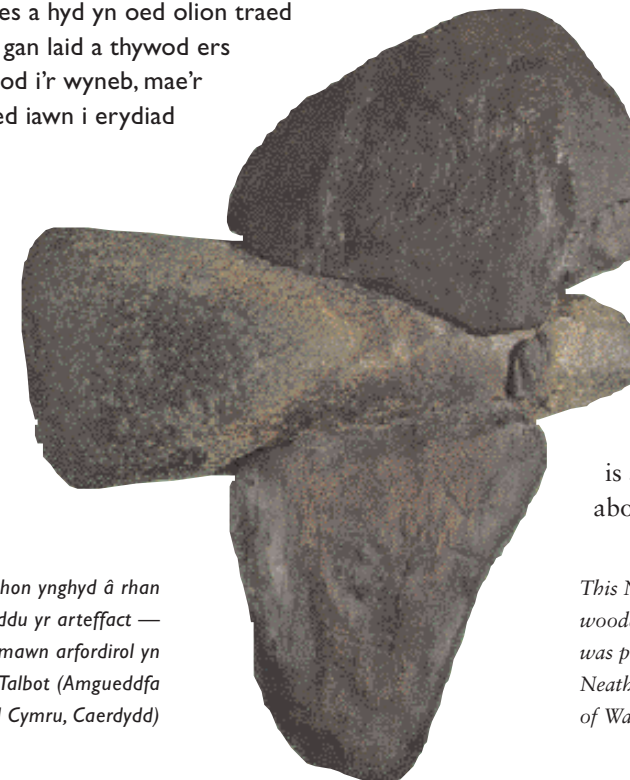
These timber posts on the foreshore at Goldcliff, Newport, provide another dramatic illustration of coastal change. Careful excavation has shown that they represent the walls of buildings used in the fourth century BC. At that time the area was dry land, but rising sea levels have sealed the site beneath layers of mud, and the waterlogged conditions have ensured the preservation of organic material such as wood, which would normally have decayed (Martin Bell).

## Anheddu a Goroesi

O bwys penodol mae'r gweddillion archaeolegol ar flaenau ein traethau, rhwng llanw uchel ac isel. Yn yr amgylchiadau dyfrllyd hyn, mae cadw deunyddiau organig yn cynnig cip gwerthfawr i weithgareddau gynt nad ydynt yn gadael eu hól mewn manau eraill. Mae symudiadau dyddiol y llanw yn gallu datgelu nodweddion megis trapiau pysgod, llongddrylliad, gweddillion aneddiadau cyn hanes a hyd yn oed olion traed helwyr cynnar, oll wedi eu selio gan laid a thywod ers tro byd. Ond unwaith iddynt ddod i'r wyneb, mae'r gweddillion bregus hyn yn agored iawn i erydiad a madredd.

Gall y llanw hefyd ddatgelu gwelyau o fawn hynafol sy'n cynnwys gweddillion planhigion a phryfed. Ac yntau wedi'i ffurfio yn naturiol dros amser, mae mawn yn drysor o wybodaeth hanfodol am yr amgylchedd cynnar.

*Cafodd y pen bwyell Neolithig hon ynghyd â rhan o'i goes pren — sef rhan ddu yr arteffact — ei gadw mewn gwelyau mawn arfordirol yn Aberafan, Castell-nedd Port Talbot (Amgueddfa ac Oriel Genedlaethol Cymru, Caerdydd)*



*This Neolithic axe head together with part of its wooden haft — the black portion of the artefact — was preserved in coastal peat beds at Aberafan, Neath-Port Talbot (National Museum & Gallery of Wales, Cardiff).*

## Amseroedd Cythryblus

Mae arfordir Cymru wedi cynnig noddfa a mantais strategol trwy gyfnodau o ryfel ac ansicrwydd. Codwyd caerau Oes yr Haearn ar benrhynau a chlogwyni, gan fanteisio i'r eithaf ar y manau amddiffynnol naturiol hyn. Er gwaethaf canrifoedd o erydiad a niwed arfordirol, mae'r rhain gyda'r henebion cyn hanes mwyaf trawiadol yng Nghymru o hyd.

Roedd y Rhufeiniaid yn deall i'r dim bwysigrwydd y môr ar gyfer cysylltiadau a masnachu. Adeiladant gaerau mawr mewn lleoliadau arfordirol. Tyfai trefi megis Caerdydd, Caerfyrddin a Chaerleon yn ddiweddarach o amgylch y caerau hyn.

Yn y canol oesoedd cipiodd y goresgynwyr Normanaidd borthladdoedd naturiol gan adeiladu cestyll a threfi er mwyn

## Settlement & Survival

Of particular importance are the archaeological remains on our foreshores, between high and low tide. In these waterlogged conditions, the preservation of organic materials provides an invaluable insight into past activity which, elsewhere, leaves no trace. The daily action of the tides can reveal features such as fish traps, shipwrecks, the remains of prehistoric settlements and even the footprints of early hunters, all long since sealed by mud and sand. But once exposed, these fragile remains are highly vulnerable to erosion and decay.

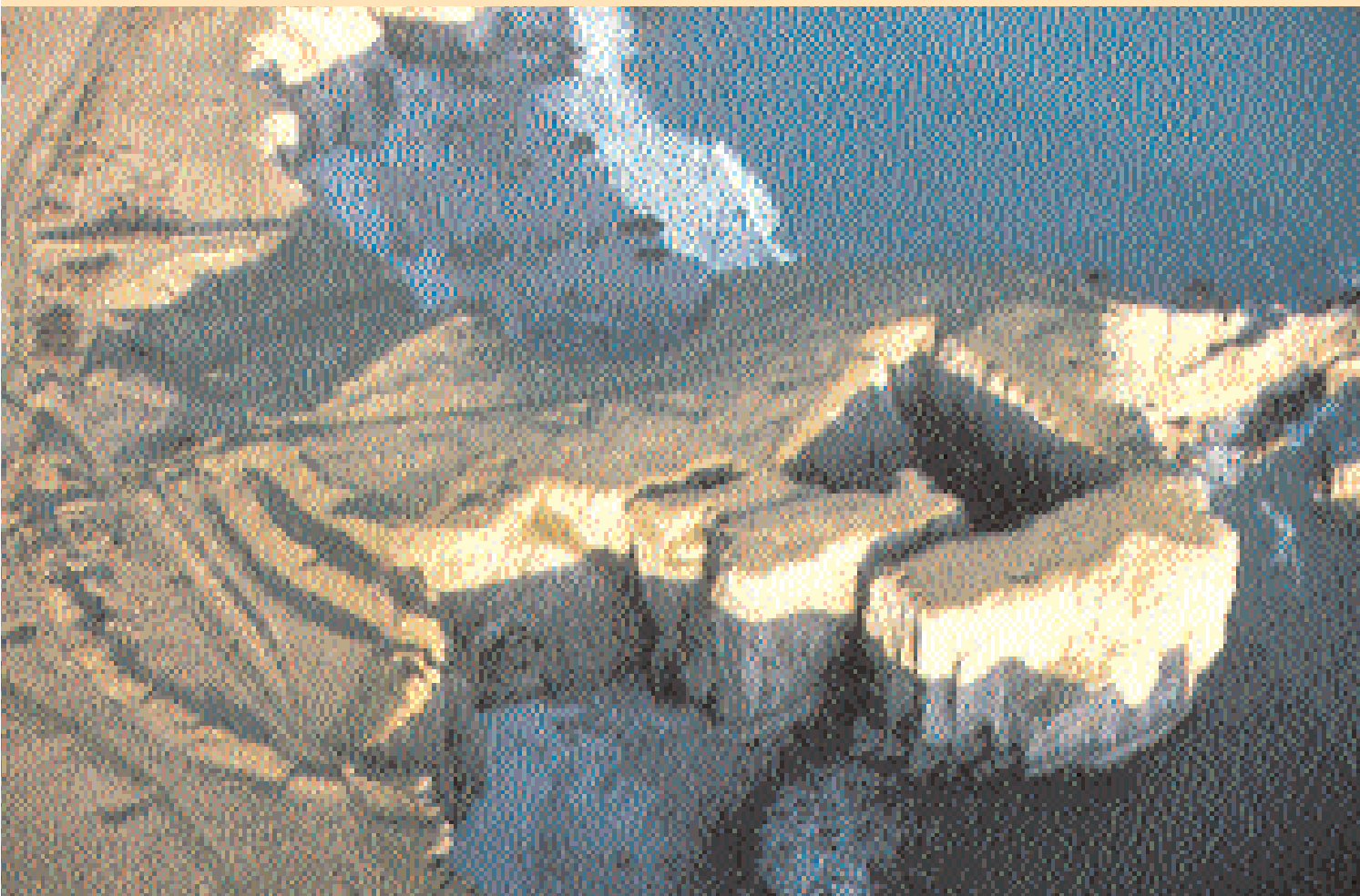
The tides may also reveal deposits of ancient peat containing the preserved remains of plants and insects. Formed naturally over time, peat is a storehouse of vital information about early environments.

## Turbulent Times

The Welsh coastline has provided protection and strategic advantage through times of war and insecurity. Iron Age forts were constructed on promontories and cliffs, taking full advantage of these natural defensive locations. Despite centuries of coastal erosion and damage, these remain amongst the most impressive prehistoric monuments in Wales.

The Romans well understood the importance of the sea for communication and trade. They built major forts in coastal locations. Towns such as Cardiff, Carmarthen and Holyhead later developed around these forts.

In medieval times the Norman invaders seized natural ports where they built castles and towns in order to control

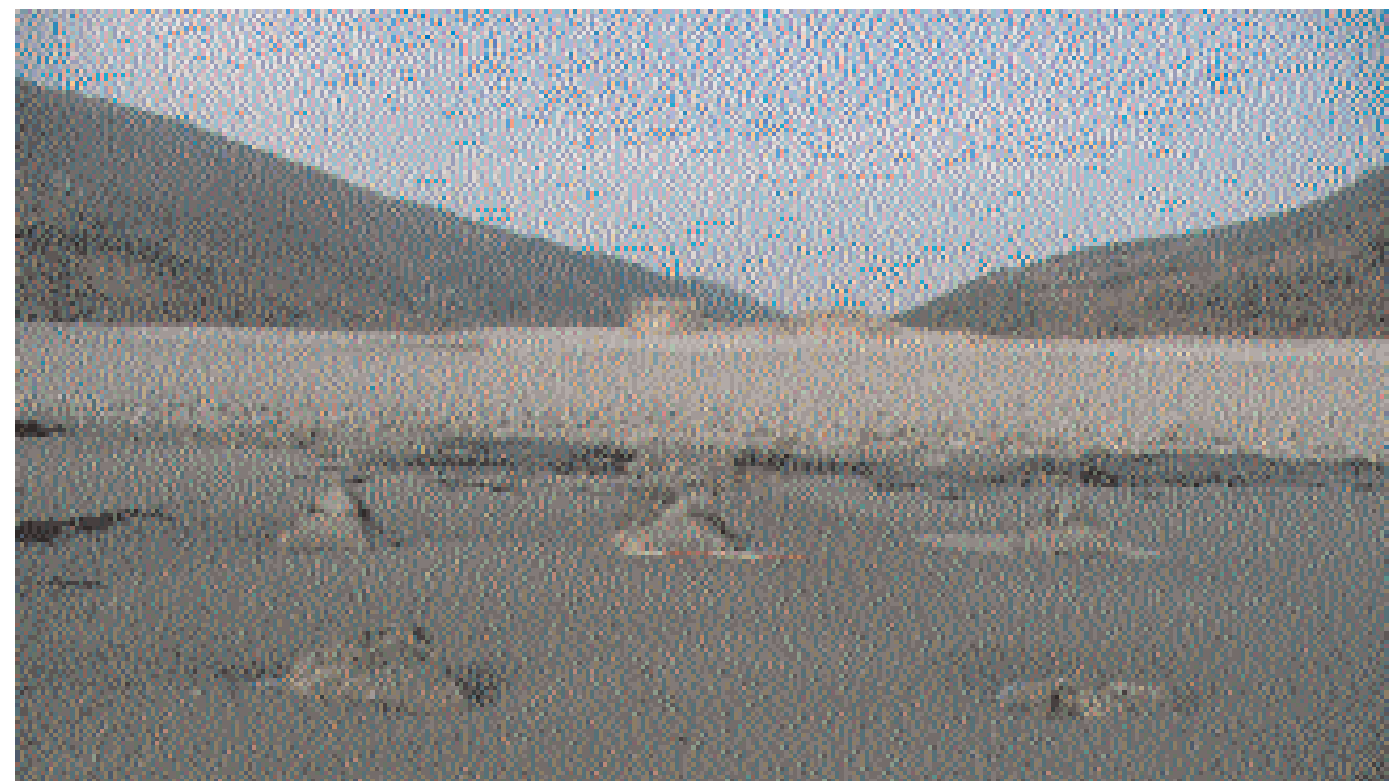


*Am 2,000 o flynyddoedd mae'r môr wedi erydu'r gaer Oes Haearn ar y penrhyn uwchben Bae Trefflemin, Sir Benfro. Mae llawer o'r tu mewn wedi ei golli ond mae llwyfannau i'w gweld o hyd ar y penrhyn, lle y safai tai crwn pren unwaith. Bydd erydiad yn dinistrio'r gaer yn y pen draw a dim ond trwy gloddio archaeolegol a chofnodi y gallwn obeithio deall y safleoedd hyn cyn iddynt ddiplannu (Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed).*

*For 2,000 years the sea has eaten into the Iron Age fort on the headland above Flimston Bay, Pembrokeshire. Much of the interior has been lost but platforms are still visible on the promontory, where timber roundhouses once stood. Erosion will eventually destroy the fort and it is only through selective archaeological excavation and recording that we can hope to understand these sites before they disappear (Dyfed Archaeological Trust).*

*Ar hyd morlin Sir Gaerfyrddin ym Morfa Bychan, gellir gweld mawn yn erydu, a gafodd ei orchuddio â dŵr yn wreiddiol 6,000-7,000 o flynyddoedd yn ôl (blaen y llun). Mae amddiffynfeydd gwrth-ymosodiad concrid sy'n dyddio i'r Ail Rhyfel Byd ar hyd y traeth a'r lan raeanog (Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed).*

*Along the Carmarthenshire coastline at Morfa Bychan eroding peat, originally flooded 6,000-7,000 years ago, can be seen (foreground). Concrete anti-invasion defences dating to the Second World War line the beach and shingle bank (Dyfed Archaeological Trust).*



rheoli'r ardaloedd o'u hamgylch. Roedd y môr yn hanfodol wrth gyflenwi ar gyfer rheoli trefi mewn cefnwledydd gelyniaethus ac nid cyd-ddigwyddiad yw canfod bod nifer o'r cestyll gwychaf – megis Penfro, Caernarfon a Chaerdydd – wedi'u lleoli ar yr arfordir. Tra bod nifer ohonynt wedi'u cadw'n ddiogel, mae rhai yn dal i ddioddef o erydiad. Mae twyni tywod wedi ymledu dros gestyll eraill, megis Cenfig a Phennard, ac mae'r twyni bellach, trwy gyd-ddigwyddiad, yn diogelu'r archaeoleg yno.

Oherwydd ofn Ffrainc o dan Napoleon, ysbrydolwyd nifer o amddiffynfeydd, porthladdoedd a threfi, yn fwyaf nodedig y gadwyn o gaerau trawiadol o'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg yn Aberdaugleddau. Gyda dau ryfel byd ychwanegwyd caerau tanddaearol, magnelfeydd a gwylfâu sydd yn cael eu gwerth-fawrogi fwyfwy fel atgofion o'n hanes mwy diweddar.

surrounding areas. The sea was critical in supplying and garrisoning towns in hostile hinterlands and it is no coincidence that many of the greatest castles — like Pembroke, Caernarfon, and Cardiff — lie on the coast. While many are now safely conserved, a few still suffer active erosion. Others, like Kenfig and Pennard, have been overcome by sand dunes which now, coincidentally, protect their archaeology.

Fear of French invasion inspired many port and town defences, most notably the chain of imposing nineteenth-century forts on Milford Haven. Two world wars have added pill boxes, batteries and lookout posts which, increasingly, are cherished as reminders of our more recent history.



Wele ddŵr yn dyfal ddod  
A diwel baich o dywod,  
Bwria far ar lwybrau a fu,  
Swnd eigion sy'n ei dagu;  
Lle dwg ysgubell y don  
Ofid i enau'r afon.

*Y Porthladd Segur, Tommy Evans*

*Mae'r fryngaer Oes Haearn yn Ninas Dinlle, Gwynedd, wedi'i lleoli ar fryn arfordirol amlwg. Mae erydiad difrifol yn bygwth y tu mewn i'r gaer ond gobeithir y bydd yr amddiffynfeydd môr sydd newydd gael eu codi i'r gogledd ynghyd â rhaglen maethu'r traeth yn helpu i leihau'r difrod.*

*Mae'r llwybr arfordirol sy'n rhedeg dros yr heneb yn denu ymwelwyr o'r parc gwyliau gerllaw. Unwaith i'r planhigion bregus gael eu niweidio bydd y ddaear oddi tanynt yn agored i erydiad pellach gan y tywydd a cherddwyr fel ei gilydd (Mick Sharp Photography).*

*The Iron Age hillfort at Dinas Dinlle, Gwynedd, occupies a prominent coastal hill. Severe erosion threatens the interior of the fort but it is hoped that newly constructed sea defences to the north together with a programme of beach nourishment will help reduce the damage.*

*The coastal path over the monument attracts visitors from the large holiday complex nearby. Once the fragile vegetation is damaged the ground beneath is exposed to further erosion by weather and walkers alike (Mick Sharp Photography).*



*Yng Nghapel St Ffraid, Gwynedd, daeth claddedaethau o'r cyfnod Cristnogol cynnar i'r amlwg trwy erydiad gan dywod a chwythwyd gan y gwynt. Mae cloddio a dadansoddi'r esgyrn yn ofalus yn gallu darparu tystiolaeth werthfawr ynglŷn â dyddiad y claddedaethau, yn ogystal ag oed, diet ac iechyd y sawl a fu farw. Mae cloddio bob tro yn cael ei ddilyn gan ailgladdu ar dir cysegredig. (Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd).*

*At Capel St Ffraid, Gwynedd, burials dating from the early Christian period have been exposed through erosion by wind-blown sands. Careful excavation and analysis of the bones can provide valuable evidence for the date of burials, as well as the age, diet and health of the deceased. Excavation is always followed by reburial in consecrated ground. (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).*

When Mon and her gentle beauty  
Shines red-hot from the heat of the flame,  
And her bulging silver veins  
And her lead and iron are aflame,  
To what avails shelter from the mother earth?

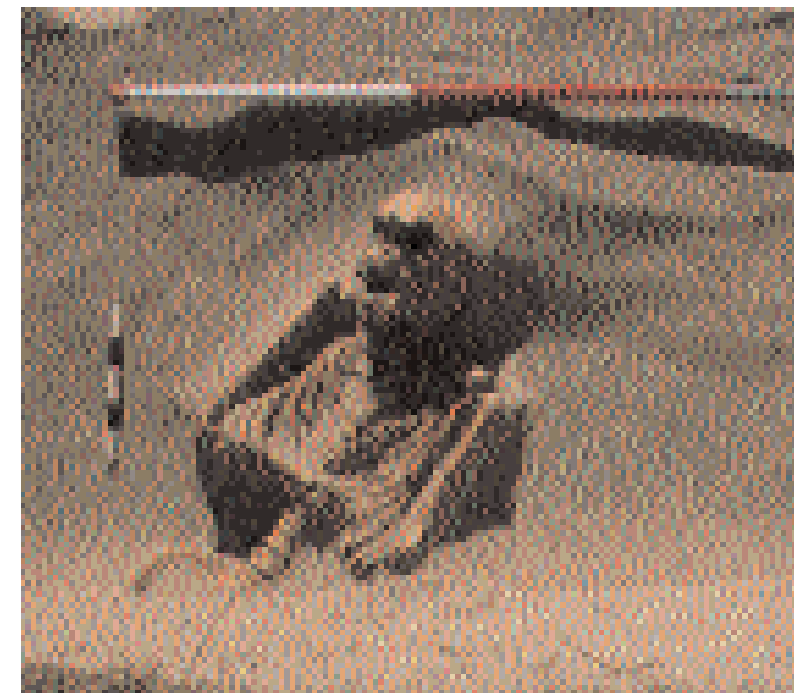
*Praise of Anglesey, Goronwy Owen*

## Y Môr a'r Enaid

Tra bod rhai henebion yn gofnod o orffennol cythryblus, mae eraill yn cofnodi materion mwy ysbrydol. Gosodwyd capeli ac eglwysi yn aml mewn lleoliadau arfordirol anghysbell gan ddatblygu'n fannau ar gyfer pererindod neu ynsoedd o unigedd mynachaid. O blith y sefydliadau Cristnogol cynnar, mae'r rhan fwyaf yn goroesi fel safleoedd neu adfeilion yn unig, ond maent yn parhau yn bwysig oherwydd eu lleoliadau hudolus a'r dystiolaeth sydd wedi'i chadw yn yr haenau archaeolegol oddi tanynt.

## Diwydiant a Masnach

Mae arfordir Cymru yn frith o borthladdoedd a cheiau sy'n adlewyrchu ein traddodiad hir o fasnachu. Mae nifer ohonynt bellach yn wag, ond maent yn dwyn i gof y dyddiau pan roedd gan bentrefi arfordirol luoedd pysgota a iardiau llongau, a phan roedd cludo deunydd ar y môr yn aml yn hwylusach na'i gludo ar draws y tir. Yn y ddeunawfed ganrif a'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg, roedd dociau newydd gwych, yn ogystal â phorthladdoedd llai, yn byrth i'r marchnadoedd allforio bydeang. Roedd Cymru yn enwog am ei glo a'i haearn, llechi a



## The Sea and the Soul

While some monuments record a turbulent past, others tell of more spiritual concerns. Chapels and churches were often positioned in remote coastal locations where they became places of pilgrimage or islands of monastic solitude. Of the early Christian foundations, most survive only as sites or ruins, but they remain important for their emotive settings and for the evidence preserved in the archaeological layers below ground.

## Industry and Trade

The Welsh coast is fringed with harbours and quays reflecting our long history of trade. Many now lie deserted but they are reminders of the days when coastal villages had fishing fleets and boatyards, and when coasting routes provided means of communications often superior to transport overland. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries great new docks, as well as smaller harbours, were the doors to global export markets. Wales was famous for its coal and iron, slate and tinsplate, but agricultural

*Yn hwyr yn y drydedd ganrif ar ddeg, ailadeiladwyd y castell Normanaidd yn Ninbych-y-Pysgod, Sir Benfro. Roedd y gwrthgloddiau newydd yn cynnwys mur tref gydag amddiffynfeydd ar y clogwyni môr. Yma, mae gweddillion un o'r tyredau canoloesol sydd wedi'i drwsio i'w gweld.*

*Ar ben y clogwyn, mae'r tai o'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg a adferwyd o fewn ardal gadwraeth drefol sydd wedi ei dynodi'n bennaf er mwyn cadw cymeriad a golwg hanesyddol tref sy'n dibynnu ar y diwydiant twristaidd (Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed).*

*During the later thirteenth century, the Norman castle at Tenby, Pembrokeshire, was rebuilt. The new fortification included a town wall with defences on the sea-cliffs. Here, the patched-up remains of one of the medieval turrets is visible.*

*The restored early nineteenth-century houses on the cliff top are within an urban conservation area, designated largely to preserve the historic character and appearance of a town dependent on the tourist industry (Dyfed Archaeological Trust).*



thunplat, ond cafodd cynnyrch amaethyddol a mwynau metel eu masnachu'n helaeth hefyd. Roedd cyflenwadau o ddeunyddiau crai yn aml yn denu diwydiannau eraill megis gwneud briciau neu doddi metel i'r arfordir, a thyfodd nifer o drefi ar sylfeini'r fath fasnach.

Mae'r dystiolaeth am fasnach a diwydiant mewn cyfnodau cynt yn anos i'w chanfod, ond ar hyd yr oesoedd mae llongau wedi eu llongdryllio o gwmpas ein harfordir. Canfuwyd llongau o gyfnod y Rhufeiniaid a'r canol oesoedd yn ddiweddar yng Ngenau Hafren, ac mae astudiaeth ofalus o'r modd y cawsant eu hadeiladu a'u llwythi yn cynnig cipolwg prin ar fasnach a mordeithio sawl canrif yn ôl.

- Caerau ac amddiffynfeydd

### Beth sy'n Gwneud yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol?

- Caerau ac amddiffynfeydd
- Aneddiadau ar ymyl y traeth
- Safleoedd claddu cyn hanes
- Gwersylloedd dros dro i helwyr a bugeiliaid
- Ffermydd arfordirol
- Llongdrylliadau
- Ffurfiannau mawn ac arfordiroedd cynnar
- Eglwysi, capeli, mynachdai, a mynwentydd
- Adeiladau diwydiannol
- Ceiau a phorthladdoedd, begynau, a goleudai
- Chwareli ac odynau
- a llawer mwy

produce and metal ores were also traded extensively. Supplies of raw materials often attracted further industries like brick making or metal smelting to the coast, and many towns grew up on the foundations of such trade.

Evidence for trade and industry in earlier times is more elusive, but throughout the ages vessels have come to grief around our shores. Boats of Roman and medieval date have been found recently in the Severn Estuary and careful study of their construction and cargoes has provided a rare insight into commerce and seafaring many centuries ago.

### What Makes the Historic Environment?

- Forts and defences
- Shoreline settlements
- Prehistoric burial sites
- Temporary camps for hunters and herders
- Coastal farmsteads
- Shipwrecks
- Peat formations and early coastlines
- Churches, chapels, monasteries, and graveyards
- Industrial buildings
- Quays and harbours, beacons, and lighthouses
- Quarries and kilns
- and much more

*Yn ystod y Canol Oesoedd roedd mynediad i'r môr yn hanfodol wrth amddiffyn Castell Cydweli, Sir Gaerfyrddin. Ers hynny, mae dyddodiad llifwaddod wedi estyn ardal y tir yn sylweddol. Arweiniodd y cynnydd o laid a thywod dros y canrifoedd, a wnaeth tramwyo mynediad i afonydd Gwendraeth yn anodd, at lesteirio'r fasnach allforio glo yn y ddeunawfed ganrif hyd yr ugeinfed ganrif (Hawlfraint y Goron: Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru).*

*During the Middle Ages access to the sea was vital to the defence of Kidwelly Castle, Carmarthenshire. Since then, alluvial deposition has considerably extended the land area. The accumulation of muds and sands over the centuries which made the entrance to the Gwendraeth rivers difficult led to the hampering of the coal export trade of the eighteenth through to the twentieth centuries (Crown Copyright: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales).*



## Yr Arfordir Heddiw

Caiff pobl eu denu i'r arfordir gan llawer o'r un ffactorau a ddenodd ein cyndeidiau. Mae pysgota, chwarelu a masnachau porthladd wedi dirywio, ond rydym yn parhau i ddefnyddio'r cyfleoedd y mae'r môr yn eu cynnig. Er nad oes angen bellach i fyw'n agos at ein cyflenwad bwyd, mae lleoliad glan môr yn dal i apelio at chwaeth fodern. Mae twristiaeth arfordirol a'r diwydiant hamdden wedi dod â newidiadau a fyddai wedi synnu ein cyndeidiau. Mae gwestai, marinau, parciau carafanau, a'u gwasanaethau a ffyrdd cysylltiedig, wedi gweddnewid yr amgylchedd arfordirol.

Mae'r pwysau modern hyn, ynghyd ag ofnau ynghylch cynhesu byd-eang a lefelau môr sy'n codi wedi arwain, o ganlyniad, at alw cynyddol am ddiogelu'r arfordir. Mae problemau oesol megis erydiad a gorlifo yn parhau ond mae atebion peirianeg modern yn gallu newid ein harfordir yn sylweddol.

## The Coast Today

People are drawn to the coast by many of the same factors which attracted our ancestors. Fishing, quarrying, and harbour trades have declined, but we continue to use opportunities provided by the sea. Although there is no longer a need to live close to our supply of food, a seaside location still appeals to modern tastes. Coastal tourism and the leisure industry have brought changes which would have astonished our forebears. Hotels, marinas, caravan parks, and their associated roads and services, have transformed the coastal environment.

These modern pressures, combined with fears of global warming and rising sea levels have, in turn, led to greater demands for coastal protection. Age-old problems of erosion and flooding continue but modern engineering solutions can, themselves, radically change our coastline.

### Pwysau Heddiw

- Datblygu diwydiannol
- Defnyddio adnoddau arfordirol – treillio rhwydi, pysgota, tynnu mwynau
- Llygredd a rheoli llygredd
- Tai a gwasanaethau
- Twristiaeth a hamdden
- Erydiad arfordirol parhaus
- Amddiffyn rhag y môr
- Newidiadau i'r tabl dŵr
- Masnach a chysylltiadau

### Pressures Today

- Industrial development
- Use of coastal resources — dredging, fishing, mineral extraction
- Pollution and pollution control
- Housing and services
- Tourism and leisure
- Continuing coastal erosion
- Sea defence
- Changes in water table
- Trade and communications

the slowblack, slow, black, crowblack, fishing-boat-bobbing sea

*Under Milk Wood, Dylan Thomas*

## Rheoli'r Dreftadaeth Arfordirol

Mae dyfodol yr amgylchedd hanesyddol yn dibynnu ar reolaeth ofalus. Mae gweddillion archaeolegol yn aml yn fregus, a gellir eu difrodi gan weithgareddau sy'n ymddangos yn ddiniwed. Mae hyd yn oed lwybr troed syml yn gallu achosi niwed na ellir ei wrydroi mewn lleoliadau sensitif.

Gellir diogelu henebion trwy'r broses gynllunio, ond mae nifer o weithgareddau nad ydynt yn amodol ar ganiatâd cynllunio, a chaiff gweithredoedd neu bolisiau eu pennu'n aml ymhell cyn gwneud cais am ganiatâd ffurfiol. Am y rhesymau hyn, mae'n rhaid adnabod pwysigrwydd yr amgylchedd hanesyddol yn gynnar.

*Wrth i'r môr fygywyth golchi i ffwrdd lawer o gartref canoloesol esgobion Bangor yn Gogarth, ger Llandudno, mae archaeolegwyr bellach yn cofnodi'r rhannau mwyaf bregus o'r safle (Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd).*

*As the sea threatens to wash away much of the medieval residence of the bishops of Bangor at Gogarth, near Llandudno, archaeologists are now recording the most vulnerable areas (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).*



## Management of the Coastal Heritage

The survival of the historic environment depends on careful management. Archaeological remains are often fragile and can be damaged by apparently harmless activities. Even a simple footpath can cause irreversible disturbance in sensitive locations.

Ancient monuments can be protected through the planning process, but many activities are not subject to planning permission, and actions or policies are often determined long before any formal consent is sought. For these reasons, the importance of the historic environment needs to be recognized at an early stage.

Gellir cymryd rhai camau syml i leihau'r risg o ddifrod damweiniol neu ddatblygu sy'n amharu ar yr ardal:

### 1. Ceisio Gwybodaeth

Mae pedair **Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru** yn cynnal cofnodion manwl o henebion yng Nghymru — y Cofnodion Safleoedd a Henebion (SMRs) — sydd ar gael i'r cyhoedd. Mae'r arolwg arfordirol diweddar a ariannwyd gan **Cadw** yn ychwanegu at y rhain ac mae'r Ymddiriedolaethau yn gallu darparu copïau o'r adroddiadau am bris cost. Mae'r Ymddiriedolaethau hefyd yn gallu adnabod safleoedd hysbys a nodi ardaloedd lle y gallai rhagor o ddarganfyddiadau ddod i'r fei. Mae **Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru (RCAHMW)** yn gyfrifol am gynnal y Cofnod Henebion Cenedlaethol (NMR) yn Aberystwyth lle y delir gwybodaeth berthnasol arall.

### 2. Gwerthuso'r Wybodaeth

Nid oes angen cadwraeth *in situ* ar weddillion archaeolegol i gyd. Mae pwysigrwydd archaeolegol a hanesyddol yn amrywio o safle i safle ac mae cyngor proffesiynol yn gallu helpu i sicrhau y caiff y camau priodol eu cymryd. Os effeithir ar heneb gofrestredig neu adeilad rhestredig, efallai y bydd angen caniatâd statudol ar gyfer gwaith arfaethedig.

### 3. Asesu Effeithiau

Bydd gan gynigion gwahanol effeithiau gwahanol, a dylid asesu'r effaith ar henebion unigol. Gallai gwybodaeth archaeolegol gudd o dan y ddaear gael ei difrodi, neu gellir effeithio ar leoliad heneb.

### 4. Diogelu a Chadw

Gyda blaengynllunio mae'n aml yn bosibl osgoi neu leihau difrod i heneb. Fe allai fod yn bosibl hefyd i wella ei chyflwr a'i lleoliad fel y gellir mwynhau a gwerthfawrogi'r safle yn fwy yn y dyfodol.

### 5. Lliniaru

Hyd yn oed pan fo difrod yn anochel gellir ei gyfyngu yn aml, a gellir dyfeisio strategaethau i sicrhau y caiff dyddodion archaeolegol eu cofnodi cyn eu bod yn cael eu colli.

### 6. Monitro

Trwy gydol y prosiect dylid monitro a recordio effaith y gwaith, a dylid diwygio'r strategaeth i adlewyrchu newidiadau wrth i'r prosiect ddatblygu.

Some simple steps can reduce the risk of accidental damage or unsympathetic development:

### 1. Seek Information

The four **Welsh Archaeological Trusts** maintain detailed records of monuments in Wales — the Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs) — which are available for public consultation. The recent **Cadw**-funded coastal survey has supplemented these and the Trusts can supply copies of the reports at cost price. The Trusts can also identify known sites and point out areas where more discoveries may come to light. **The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)** is responsible for maintaining the National Monuments Record (NMR) at Aberystwyth where other, related, information is also held.

### 2. Evaluate the Information

Not all archaeological remains need preservation *in situ*. Archaeological and historic importance varies from site to site and professional advice can help to ensure that appropriate measures are taken. Where a scheduled ancient monument or listed building is affected, statutory consent may be needed for proposed works.

### 3. Assess Impacts

Different proposals will have different effects, and the impact on individual monuments should be assessed. Archaeological information hidden beneath the ground might be damaged, or the setting of a monument may be affected.

### 4. Protect and Preserve

With forward planning it is often possible to avoid or minimize damage to a monument. It may also be possible to improve its condition and setting so that the site can be more widely enjoyed and appreciated in the future.

### 5. Mitigate

Even where damage is inevitable it can often be limited, and strategies can be devised to ensure that archaeological deposits are recorded before they are lost.

### 6. Monitor

Throughout a project the effect of the works should be monitored and recorded, and the strategy amended to reflect changes as the project unfolds.

**Canllaw ar Gyfer Arfer Gorau**

1. CEISIO gwybodaeth
2. GWERTHUSO ei phwysigrwydd
3. ASESU effaith cynigion
4. Ystyried DIOGELU a CHADWRAETH
5. Neu ddyfeisio mesurau LLINIARU
6. MONITRO effaith y cynigion

**A Guide to Best Practice**

1. SEEK information
2. EVALUATE its importance
3. ASSESS the impact of proposals
4. Consider PROTECTION and PRESERVATION
5. Or devise MITIGATION measures
6. MONITOR the effect of the proposals

Mae erydiad arfordirol yn prysur ddifrodi'r gaer Oes Haearn hon (Sudbrook Camp, Sir Fynwy). Mae datblygiadau diwydiannol a thai cyfagos wedi tresmasu ar safle'r heneb tra bod llwybrau a lonydd bychain sy'n arwain at y cae chwaraeon y tu mewn i'r gaer wedi achosi erydiad lleol dros ben argloddiau amddiffynnol (Hawlfraint y Goron: Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru).

Coastal erosion is nibbling away relentlessly at this Iron Age fort (Sudbrook Camp, Monmouthshire). Nearby industrial and housing developments have encroached on the setting of the monument while paths and tracks leading to the sports field in the fort's interior have caused localized erosion over the crests of defensive banks (Crown Copyright: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales).

**Achub y Blaen**

Nid yw'r amgylchedd hanesyddol o ddiddordeb i archaeolegwyr a haneswyr yn unig – mae'n gwneud cyfraniad pwysig i ansawdd ein bywyd. Nid yw cadwraeth bellach yn fater syml o adael llonydd iddi. Os bydd creiriau ein gorffennol yn goroesi er mwyn i genedlaethau'r dyfodol allu eu mwynhau a'u deall, mae angen ein gofal arnynt heddiw.

**Mae cymorth ar gael**

**Cadw** yw asiantaeth y llywodraeth sy'n gyfrifol am gynghori Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ar gofrestru henebion a rhestru adeiladau hanesyddol. Yn ogystal â chyngor technegol, mae grantiau ar gael tuag at gost gwaith cadwraeth ac atgyweirio ymarferol. Mae'n rhaid cael caniatâd gan **Cadw** ar gyfer gwaith ar henebion cofrestredig. Mae **Cadw** hefyd yn gyfrifol am longdrylliadau hanesyddol dynodedig.

Mae gan awdurdodau lleol Swyddogion Cadwraeth sy'n gallu cynnig cyngor ar gadw adeiladau rhestredig a materion cadwraethol ehangach, er enghraifft y rheiny sy'n gysylltiedig â morlinau treftadaeth ac ardaloedd cadwraeth. Mae'n rhaid cael caniatâd gan yr awdurdod lleol perthnasol ar gyfer gwaith ar adeiladau hanesyddol rhestredig.

Mae **Cadw**, mewn cydweithrediad â **Chyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru** ac **ICOMOS UK** wedi cyhoeddi'r rhan gyntaf o'r *Gofrestr Tirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol yng Nghymru*, sef y *Gofrestr Tirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol Eithriadol yng Nghymru* (1998). Mae'r ddogfen anstatudol hon yn nodi'r tirweddau hanesyddol gorau sydd wedi goroesi yng Nghymru. Ymhlith enghreifftiau yn y *Gofrestr* a restrir fel manau o ddiddordeb hanesyddol eithriadol mae ardaloedd arfordirol sylweddol, gan gynnwys Gwastatioedd Gwent, Penmaendewi a Phenrhyn Llŷn.

Mae **Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru (RCAHMW)** yn dal y Cofnod Henebion Cenedlaethol (NMR) yn ogystal â chronfa ddata o safleoedd llongdrylliad.

**Take the Initiative**

The historic environment is not only of interest to archaeologists and historians — it makes an important contribution to our quality of life. Preservation is no longer simply a matter of leaving alone. If the relics of our past are to survive for future generations to enjoy and understand, they need to be cared for today.

**Assistance is available**

**Cadw** is the government agency responsible for advising the Secretary of State for Wales on the scheduling of ancient monuments and listing of historic buildings. As well as technical advice, grants are available towards the cost of practical conservation work and repair. Consent must be obtained from **Cadw** for works to scheduled ancient monuments. **Cadw** is also responsible for designated wrecks.

Local authorities have Conservation Officers who are able to offer advice on the preservation of listed buildings and broader conservation issues, for example those associated with heritage coastlines and conservation areas. Consent must be obtained from the relevant local authority for works to listed historic buildings.

**Cadw**, in co-operation with the **Countryside Council for Wales (CCW)** and **ICOMOS UK** has published the first part of the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales, the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales* (1998). This non-statutory document highlights the best surviving historic landscapes in Wales. Included in the *Register* as being of outstanding historic interest are significant coastal areas, including the Gwent Levels, St Davids Head and the Llyn Peninsula.

The **Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)** holds the National Monuments Record (NMR) for Wales as well as a database of wreck sites.

The sea is much visited here, whose colours are cooler  
And life uncertain as well it might be in  
the earth's tears...

*Aberporth*, John Fuller, from *Collected Poems*, 1996



*Yn ei anterth yn ystod diwedd y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg a dechrau'r ugeinfed ganrif, roedd Porthgain yn borthladd diwydiannol prysur. Allforwyd gwenithfaen mâl neu nadd o'r chwareli cyfagos yn uniongyrchol o'r porthladd (Roger Worsely Archive Negative Collection).*

*In its heyday during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Porthgain was a bustling industrial port. Crushed or dressed granite from the adjacent quarries was exported directly from the harbour (Roger Worsely Archive Negative Collection).*

Mae pedair **Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru** yn cynnal y Cofnodion Safleoedd a Henebion rhanbarthol (SMRs) ar gyfer eu hardaloedd ac yn darparu cyngor archaeolegol eang trwy eu gwasanaeth curadurol.

Mae'r **Gymdeithas Archaeoleg Forwrol**, trwy raglenni hyfforddi a chyhoeddiadau, yn ceisio hyrwyddo ymwybyddiaeth ac arfer da ar gyfer safleoedd archaeolegol tanddŵr.

### **Deddfwriaeth Allweddol, Canllaw Cynllunio, Datganiadau Polisi & Chodau Ymarfer ar gyfer Archaeoleg Arfordirol ac Arforol yng Nghymru**

#### *Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979*

Mae safleoedd a henebion o bwysigrwydd cenedlaethol yn cael eu cynnwys ar 'restr', wedi'i chynnal gan Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. Gydag ychydig o eithriadau, mae angen caniatâd Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, trwy Cadw, ar gyfer yr holl waith ar heneb gofrestredig.

#### *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*

Gall Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, trwy Cadw, restru adeiladau o bob math. Mae'n rhaid cael caniatâd adeilad rhestredig gan yr awdurdod cynllunio lleol perthnasol ar gyfer newid neu ddimychwel. Gallai ardaloedd arfordirol trefol orwedd o fewn ardaloedd cadwraeth a dylid ymgynghori â'r awdurdod cynllunio lleol.

The four **Welsh Archaeological Trusts** maintain the regional Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs) for their areas and provide wide-ranging archaeological advice through their curatorial services.

The **Nautical Archaeology Society**, through training programmes and publications, seeks to promote awareness and good practice for underwater archaeological sites.

### **Key Legislation, Planning Guidance, Policy Statements & Codes of Practice for Coastal & Maritime Archaeology in Wales**

#### *Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979*

Sites and monuments of national importance are included on a 'schedule', maintained by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. With a few exceptions, the consent of the Secretary of State for Wales, through Cadw, is needed for all works to a scheduled ancient monument.

#### *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*

Buildings of all kinds may be listed by the Secretary of State for Wales, through Cadw. Listed building consent needs to be obtained from the relevant local planning authority for alteration or demolition. Urban coastal areas may lie within conservation areas and the local planning authority should be consulted.

This fortress built by Nature for herself  
Against infection and the hand of war:  
This happy breed of men, this little world,  
this precious stone set in the silver sea,  
Which serves it in the office of a wall,  
Or as a moat defensive to a house,  
Against the envy of less happier lands.

*King Richard II, William Shakespeare*

*Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*

Caiff safleoedd eu dynodi'n statudol gyda chynghor Pwyllgor Ymgynghorol Safleoedd Llongddrylliad Hanesyddol. Mae nodiadau canllaw ar gyfer y rheiny sy'n canfod llongddrylliadau hanesyddol ac ar gyfer plymwy'r hamdden ar gael gan Cadw. Mae'n rhaid cael trwyddedau gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ar gyfer monitro, arolygu neu gloddio llongddrylliadau hanesyddol dynodedig.

*Planning Guidance (Wales) Welsh Office 1996*

'The Coast', paragraff 146, 'Conservation of the Natural & Built Environment', yn enwedig 'Archaeology', paragraff 134.

Mae cylchlythyr y Swyddfa Gymreig 60/96 *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* yn darparu cynghor ac arweiniad manwl ar arfer gorau. Mae'n esbonio'r meini prawf ar gyfer cofrestru, yn rhoi ffynonellau ac yn argymhell gweithdrefnau asesu, gwerthuso, cadwraeth a lliniaru.

Mae cylchlythyr y Swyddfa Gymreig 61/96 *Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas* yn darparu cynghor ac arweiniad manwl ar arfer gorau.

Bydd *Cynlluniau datblygu* ar gyfer pob ardal awdurdod lleol a pharc cenedlaethol yn cynnwys polisiâu i ddiogelu archaeoleg, adeiladau hanesyddol, a thirweddau hanesyddol. Mewn nifer o ardaloedd mae'r polisiâu yn y cynlluniau lleol cynt wedi eu mabwysiadu.

Mae *Seas, Shores and Coastal Areas: Maritime Policy*, Cynghor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, 1996, yn cwmpasu treftadaeth ddiwylliannol, tirweddau hanesyddol, a materion amwynderau. Mae hefyd yn pwysleisio'r angen am ddatblygu cynladwy a rheoli cyfannol.

*Coastal Defence and the Environment: A guide to good practice* Gweinyddiaeth Amaeth, Pysgodfeydd a Bwyd 1995; gweler hefyd *Shoreline Management Plans: A guide for Coastal Defence Authorities* (MAFF/WO, 1995) t. 5–6, ar gyfer canllawiau ar archaeoleg arfordirol.

Nodir rôl Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd wrth reoli'r adnodd archaeolegol yn Adran 7c(i) o *Ddeddf yr Amgylchedd 1995*.

*Code of Practice for Seabed Developers* Cydbwyllgor Polisi Archaeoleg Morwrol 1995.

*Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*

Sites are statutorily designated with the advice of the Advisory Committee for Historic Wreck Sites. Guidance notes for finders of historic wrecks and for sports divers are available from Cadw. Licences are required from the Secretary of State for Wales for the monitoring, survey or excavation of designated historic wrecks.

*Planning Guidance (Wales) Welsh Office 1996*

'The Coast', paragraph 146, 'Conservation of the Natural & Built Environment', especially 'Archaeology', paragraph 134.

Welsh Office Circular 60/96 *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* provides detailed advice and guidance on best practice. It explains criteria for scheduling, gives sources and recommends procedures for assessment, evaluation, preservation, and mitigation.

Welsh Office Circular 61/96 *Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas* provides detailed advice and guidance on best practice.

*Development plans* for each local authority area and national park will contain policies to protect archaeology, historic buildings, and historic landscapes. In many areas the policies in the former local plans have been adopted.

*Seas, Shores and Coastal Areas: Maritime policy* Countryside Council for Wales 1996, covers cultural heritage, historic landscapes and amenity issues. It also stresses the need for sustainable development and holistic management.

*Coastal Defence and the Environment: A guide to good practice* Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food 1995; see also *Shoreline Management Plans: A guide for Coastal Defence Authorities*. (MAFF/WO, 1995) pp. 5–6, for guidelines on coastal archaeology.

The role of the Environment Agency in the management of the archaeological resource is stated in Section 7c (i) of the *Environment Act 1995*.

*Code of Practice for Seabed Developers* Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee 1995.

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**Cadw:  
Welsh Historic  
Monuments**

Adeilad y Goron/Crown Building  
Parc Cathays/Cathays Park  
Caerdydd/Cardiff CF1 3NQ  
Tel/Ffôn 01222 500200  
Fax/Ffacs 01222 826171

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**Royal Commission  
on the Ancient and  
Historical Monuments  
of Wales****Comisiwn Brenhinol  
Henebion Cymru**

Plas Crug  
Aberystwyth  
Ceredigion  
SA23 1NJ  
Tel/Ffôn 01970 621233  
Fax/Ffacs 01970 627701

3

**Clwyd-Powys  
Archaeological Trust  
Ymddiriedolaeth  
Archaeoleg  
Clwyd-Powys**

7a Stryd yr Eglwys/  
7a Church Street  
Y Trallwng/Welshpool  
Powys SY 21 7DL  
Tel/Ffôn 01938 553670  
Fax/Ffacs 01938 552179  
Trust@CPAT.demon.co.uk

4

**Dyfed Archaeological  
Trust**

(Archaeoleg Cambrian Archaeology)

**Ymddiriedolaeth  
Archaeoleg Dyfed**

(Archaeoleg Cambrian Archaeology)

Neuadd y Sir/The Shire Hall  
Stryd Caerfyrddin/  
Carmarthen Street  
Llandeilo/Llandeilo  
Sir Gaerfyrddin/  
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF  
Tel/Ffôn 01558 823121  
Fax/Ffacs 01558 823133

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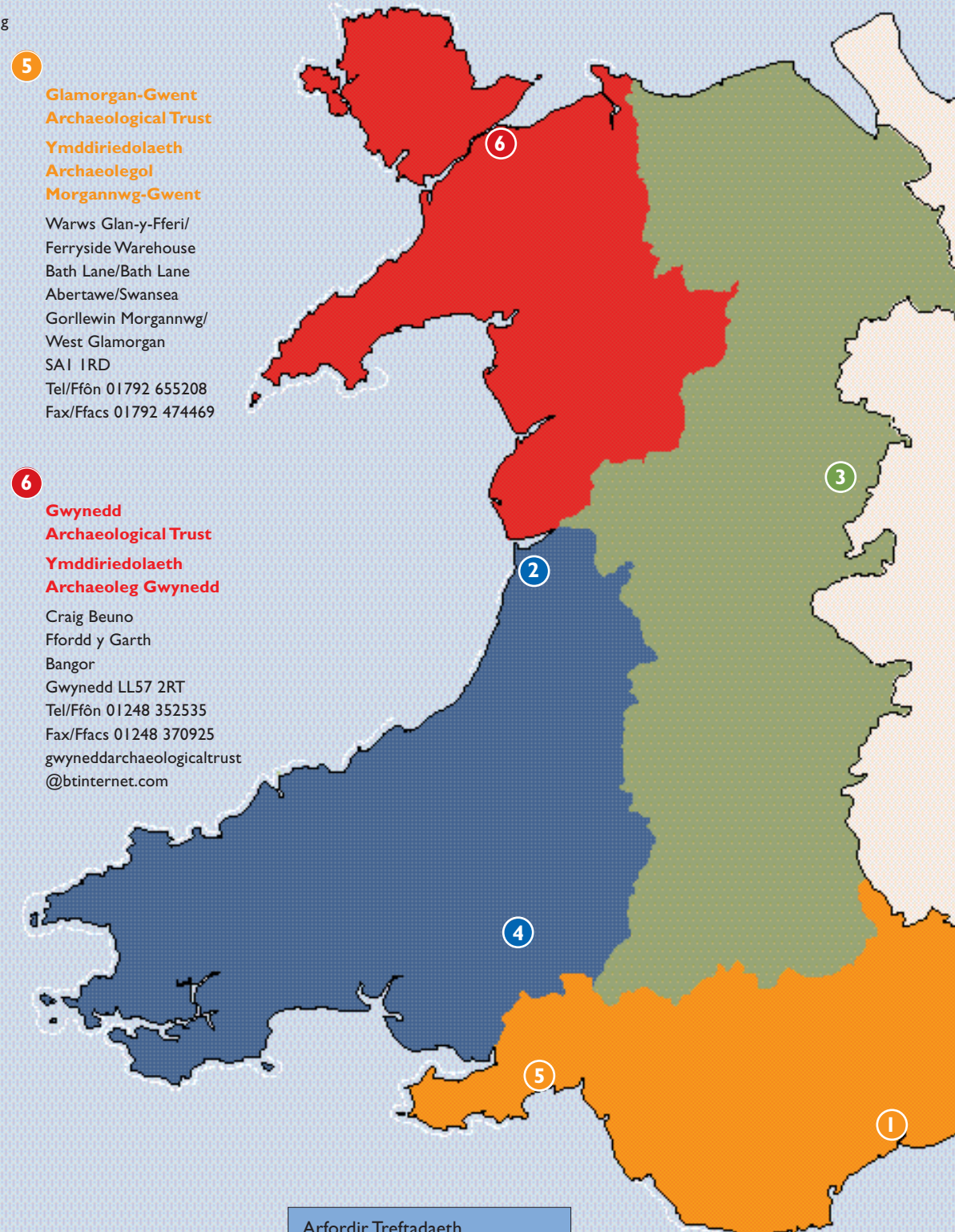
**Glamorgan-Gwent  
Archaeological Trust  
Ymddiriedolaeth  
Archaeolegol  
Morgannwg-Gwent**

Warws Glan-y-Fferi/  
Ferryside Warehouse  
Bath Lane/Bath Lane  
Abertawe/Swansea  
Gorllewin Morgannwg/  
West Glamorgan  
SA1 1RD  
Tel/Ffôn 01792 655208  
Fax/Ffacs 01792 474469

6

**Gwynedd  
Archaeological Trust  
Ymddiriedolaeth  
Archaeoleg Gwynedd**

Craig Beuno  
Ffordd y Garth  
Bangor  
Gwynedd LL57 2RT  
Tel/Ffôn 01248 352535  
Fax/Ffacs 01248 370925  
gwyneddarchaeologicaltrust  
@btinternet.com



Arfordir Treftadaeth  
Heritage Coast

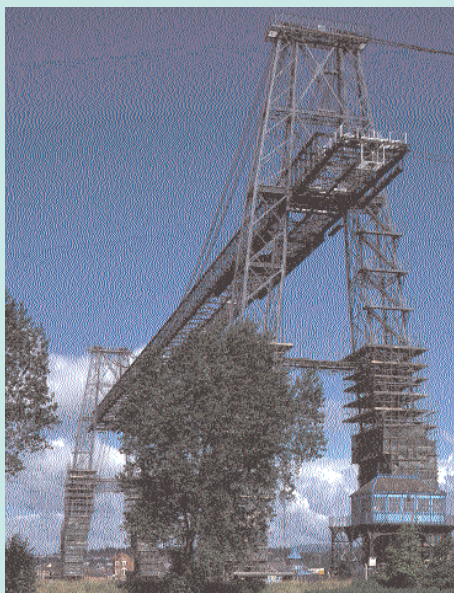
Gadawyd yr olion traed hyn gan deithiwr cyn hanes, a groesodd aber Wysg yng Nghasnewydd tua 5000CC, efallai wrth chwilio am anifeiliaid hela ar hyd blaen y traeth. Diogelwyd yr olion traed yn gyflym gan laid ac fe'u dadorchuddiwyd yn ddiweddar gan erydiad (Amgueddfa ac Oriel Genedlaethol Cymru, Caerdydd).

*These footprints were left by a prehistoric passerby who, in about 5000 BC, crossed the Usk estuary at Newport, perhaps in search of game along the foreshore. The prints were rapidly protected by mud and revealed only recently by erosion (National Museum & Gallery of Wales, Cardiff).*



The coast will never alter  
While we watch it, though  
Tides creep up like grannies  
Silent and grinning.

*Down and Up, John Fuller*



*Wedi'i hadeiladu ym 1906, mae'r Bont Gludo ar draws Afon Wysg yng Nghasnewydd yn gofeb drawiadol i dreftadaeth ddiwydiannol a masnachol Cymru.*

*Built in 1906, the Transporter Bridge across the River Usk at Newport is an imposing monument to the industrial and trading heritage of Wales.*