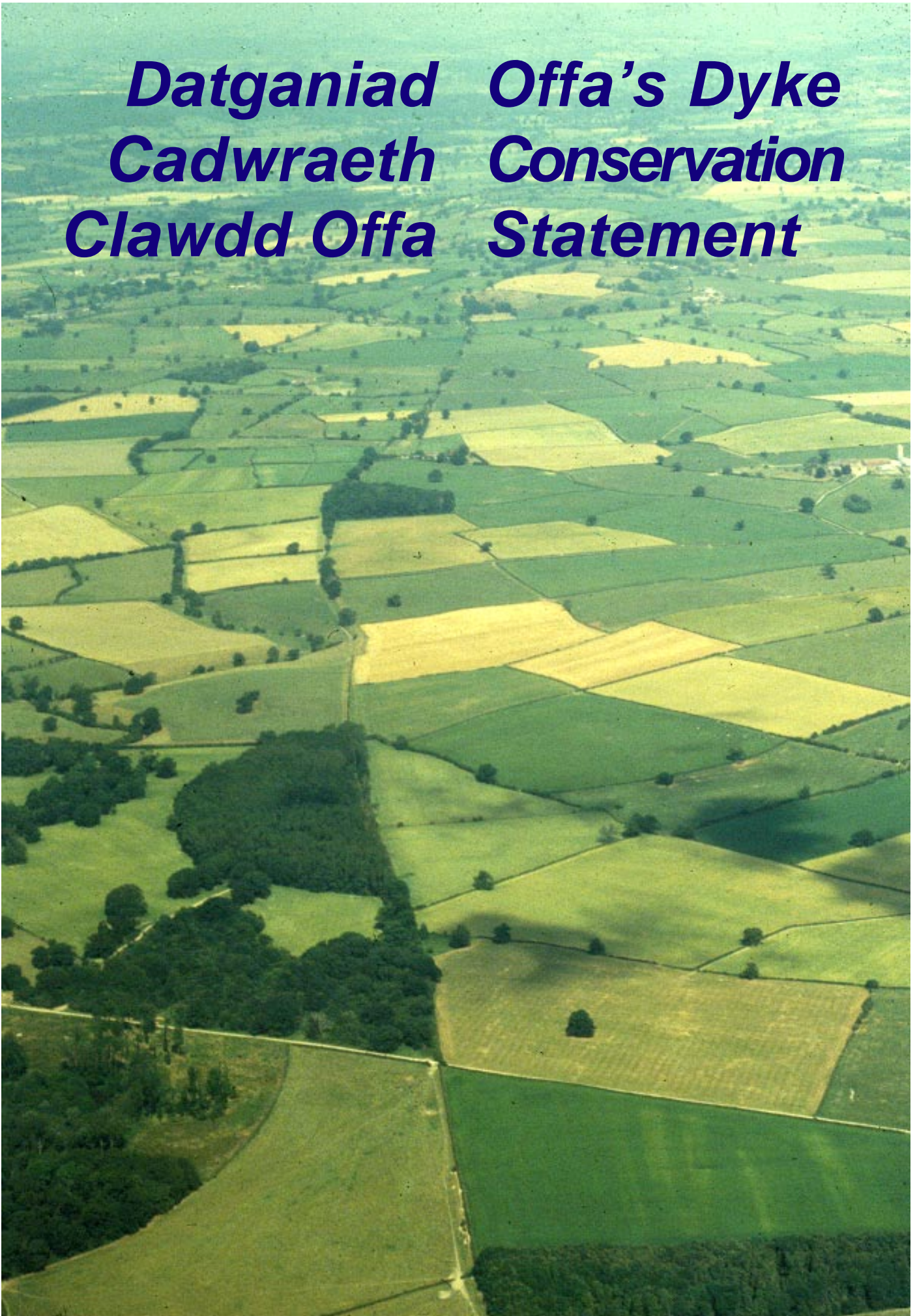


***Datganiad Offa's Dyke
Cadwraeth Conservation
Clawdd Offa Statement***



Menter Clawdd Offa, Gorffennaf 2000

Testun

Casglwyd ynghyd a'i olygu gan Ian Bapty ar ran Pwyllgor Ymgynghorol Clawdd Offa.

Menter Clawdd Offa

Cefnogir Menter Clawdd Offa gan y mudiadau canlynol, a gynrychiolir ar Bwyllgor Ymgynghorol Clawdd Offa:

Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam
Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
Countryside Agency
Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru
Cyngor Sir Ddinbych
Cyngor Sir y Fflint
English Heritage
Cyngor Swydd Gaerloyw
Cyngor Swydd Henffordd
Gwasanaeth Rheoli Llwybr Clawdd Offa
Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog
Cyngor Swydd Amwythig
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Clwyd-Powys

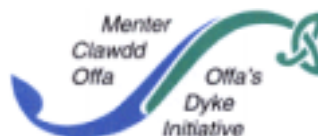
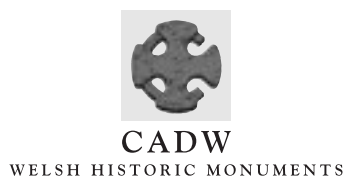
Am wybodaeth bellach, cysylltwch ag:

Ian Bapty
Swyddog Rheoli Archaeolegol Clawdd Offa
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Clwyd-Powys
7a Stryd yr Eglwys Y Trallwng
Powys
SY21 7DL

ffôn 01938 553670
e-bost IanBapty@cpat.org.uk
www.cpat.org.uk/offa/

Cymorth ariannol

Ariennir swydd Swyddog Rheoli Llwybr Clawdd Offa ar y cyd gan Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments a English Heritage.



Offa's Dyke Initiative, July 2000

Text

Compiled and edited by Ian Bapty on behalf of the Offa's Dyke Advisory Committee.

Offa's Dyke Initiative

Offa's Dyke Initiative is supported by the following organisations who are represented on the Offa's Dyke Advisory Committee:

Brecon Beacons National Park
Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
Countryside Agency
Countryside Council for Wales
Denbighshire County Council
English Heritage
Flintshire County Council
Gloucestershire County Council
Herefordshire County Council
Offa's Dyke Path Management Service
Shropshire County Council
Wrexham County Borough Council

For further information contact:

Ian Bapty
Offa's Dyke Archaeological Management Officer
Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
7a Church Street Welshpool
Powys
SY21 7DL

tel 01938 553670
e-mail IanBapty@cpat.org.uk
www.cpat.org.uk/offa/

Financial assistance

The Offa's Dyke Archaeological Management Officer's post is jointly funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and English Heritage.

*Datganiad Offa's Dyke
Cadwraeth Conservation
Clawdd Offa Statement*

*'ac yna perodd Offa i glawdd gael 'and then Offa had a dyke made
i godi . . . o'r enw Clawdd Offa . . . that was called Offa's Dyke
o'r dydd hwnnw hyd heddiw' from that day to this'*



Cynnwys

Crynodeb Gweithredol	3
Cyflwyniad	7
Clawdd Offa heddiw	10
Hanes Clawdd Offa	15
Arwyddocâd Clawdd Offa	23
Achosion erydiad	25
Cadwraeth Clawdd Offa	29
Egwyddorion cadwraeth	33
Fframweithiau rheoli	36
Casgliadau	39
Ffynonellau	40

Contents

Executive Summary	3
Introduction	7
Offa's Dyke today	10
The history of Offa's Dyke	15
The significance of Offa's Dyke	23
Causes of erosion	25
Conserving Offa's Dyke	29
Conservation principles	33
Management frameworks	36
Conclusions	39
Sources	40



Crynodeb Gweithredol

Executive Summary

Diben y Datganiad Cadwraeth

1 Ffin o bridd rhyw 1200 mlwydd oed yw Clawdd Offa. Mae'n rhedeg am oddeutu 129 km ar hyd y gororau. Mae'r cyfuniad o faint daearyddol, sensitifrwydd archaeolegol a chyd-destun tirwedd Clawdd Offa yn golygu bod cadwraeth yn sialens gymhleth, tymor hir.

2 Cam cyntaf yn y dasg o lunio ateb i'r sefyllfa yw'r Datganiad Cadwraeth yma. Mae'n cynnig arfarniad o gymeriad a phwysigrwydd Clawdd Offa a'r egwyddorion cadwraeth fydd yn helpu i ddiogelu'r clawdd ar gyfer y dyfodol.

3 Mae'r sefydliadau craidd sy'n ymwneud â rheoli Clawdd Offa yn cydnabod y Datganiad Cadwraeth hwn yn ffurfiol. Fe fydd y datganiad yn cael ei ddefnyddio i gefnogi ac i ysgogi ymgynghoriad pellach, a'r prosesau datblygu prosiectau a chodi arian angenrheidiol er mwyn sicrhau cadwraeth parhaus yr henebyn hwn o bwys cenedlaethol.

Arwyddocâd Clawdd Offa

4 Clawdd Offa yw henebyn archaeolegol hwyaf Prydain. Mae'n ymestyn am 129 km ar hyd y gororau o Dreuddyn (ger Wrecsam yng ngogledd ddwyrain Cymru) i Glogwyni Sedbury (ar aber Afon Hafren yn ne Sir Gaerloyw). Arglawdd hyd at 8 metr o uchder gyda ffos ddofn ar yr ochr orllewinol sydd i'w gweld heddiw.

5 Credir mai Offa, Brenin teyrnas Eingl-Sacsonaidd y Mers yn yr 8fed ganrif, oedd yn gyfrifol am godi'r gwrthglawdd hynod yma. Byddwn yn dehongli hyn fel rheol fel ffin a rhwystr amddiffynnol rhwng y Mers a'r teyrnasoedd Prydeinig (Cymreig) annibynnol yn yr ardal sydd bellach yn cael ei galw'n Gymru.

6 Mae Clawdd Offa yn dirnod amlwg ac unigryw yn yr ardal, a defnyddir ef bellach i nodi ffin gyfoes rhwng y ddwy wlad, rhwng plwyfi, rhwng caeau, neu rhwng tiroedd gwahanol berchnogion. Ysgogodd y clawdd y penderfyniad i greu Llwybr Clawdd Offa (un o brif lwybrau troed hir 'Llwybrau Cenedlaethol' Prydain), ac mae'r llwybr yn dilyn 55km y gwrthglawdd yn uniongyrchol.

7 Mae Clawdd Offa yn un o'r henebion archaeolegol pwysicaf yng Ngorllewin Ewrop, ac yn dystiolaeth unigryw i darddiad y Cymry a'r Saeson. Oherwydd ei werth presennol fel amwynder a'i werth diwylliannol, ecolegol a gweledol, mae hefyd yn rhan allweddol o dirwedd gyfoes y Gororau. Yn arbennig, mae Clawdd Offa yn:

- *henebyn sy'n cysylltu cymunedau heddiw â gwreiddiau diwylliannol a hanesyddol y Cymry a'r Saeson mewn dull real ac unigryw, ac sy'n dystiolaeth hanfodol wrth geisio*

Purpose of the Conservation Statement

1 Offa's Dyke is a 1200-year-old earthen boundary which runs for 129 km through the borderland of Wales and England. The combined geographical scale, archaeological sensitivity, and modern landscape context of Offa's Dyke means that its conservation is a complex long-term challenge.

2 This Conservation Statement is a first step in addressing this situation. It provides an initial appraisal of the character and importance of Offa's Dyke and the conservation principles which will help to preserve the dyke for the future.

3 The Conservation Statement has been formally endorsed by the core organisations involved in the management of Offa's Dyke. It will be used to support and initiate the further consultation, project development and fund-raising processes necessary to realise the ongoing conservation of this nationally important ancient monument.

Significance of Offa's Dyke

4 Offa's Dyke is Britain's longest archaeological monument, stretching for 129 km through the Welsh borders from Treuddyn (near Wrexham in north east Wales) to Sedbury Cliffs (on the Severn estuary, in southern Gloucestershire). The surviving dyke typically consists of a bank which can be up to 8 metres high associated with a deep western ditch.

5 This extraordinary earthwork is believed to have been built in the 8th century AD by King Offa of the ancient Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia and is usually interpreted as a boundary and defensive barrier between Mercia and the independent British (Welsh) kingdoms then existing in what is now Wales.

6 Offa's Dyke today is a prominent and locally distinctive landmark often serving as a modern national, parish, ownership or field boundary. The creation of the Offa's Dyke Path (one of Britain's premier 'National Trail' long distance footpaths) was inspired by the dyke, and the route directly follows 55 km of the earthwork.

7 Offa's Dyke is one of the most important archaeological monuments in Western Europe, and unique evidence of the origins of the Welsh and English people. Via its contemporary cultural, ecological, visual and amenity value, it is also a key part of today's Marches landscape. In particular, Offa's Dyke is:

- *a monument which tangibly and uniquely connects present day communities with the cultural and historical origins of the Welsh and English peoples, and is a crucial*



deall y gwreiddiau hynny

- *cyflawniad technegol a threfniadol hynod, o'r math a'r maint daearyddol heb ei ail yn Ewrop, yn ei gyfnod ei hunan nac yn y 1000 mlynedd dilynol hyd at y Chwyldro Diwydiannol*
- *henebyn sydd, yng nghyd-destun deall hanes Eingl-Sacsonaidd, yn rhoi cipolwg archaeolegol allweddol ar gyfraniad Offa a theyrnas y Mers i ddatblygiad cyfnod diweddarach ym Mhrydain*
- *nodwedd gyfeiriadol archaeolegol unigryw yn nhirwedd leol y Gororau*
- *nodwedd archaeolegol unigryw o'r dirwedd sy'n gwneud cyfraniad gweledol a ffisegol sylfaenol i gymeriad a nawws benodol yr ardal o gwmpas*
- *ffin gyfoes bwysig a rhan annatod o'r dirwedd amaethyddol sy'n cael ei gweithio; dyma amgylchedd pennaf y clawdd*
- *llain o dirwedd wledig ddigyffro sydd o werth pwysig o safbwynt bywyd gwyllt ac ecoleg*
- *atyniad pwysig i ymwelwyr â'r Gororau, gyda gwerth economaidd arwyddocaol i gymunedau lleol (yn gysylltiedig â Llwybr Clawdd Offa yn bennaf).*

Problemau Cadwraeth

8 Mae Clawdd Offa'n wynebu llawer o bwysau o ran ei barhad yn y tymor hir. Cafodd llawer ohono ei ddinistrio neu ei ddifrodi'n ddifrifol dros y canrifoedd ac mae hyn yn parhau hyd heddiw. Mae arolygon diweddar yn dangos bod 30% o'r clawdd yn erydu ar hyn o bryd.

9 Mae materion amaethyddol fel gorburi ac aredig, anawsterau sy'n gysylltiedig ag ymwelwyr â Llwybr Clawdd Offa, tyllau a gloddiwyd gan anifeiliaid a datblygiadau modern ymhlith y rhesymau mwyaf cyffredin am yr erydu.

10 I sicrhau cadwraeth gynaliadwy ar Glawdd Offa, rhaid deall perthynas gymhleth y clawdd â'i gyd-destun yn y dirwedd gyfoes, yn ogystal â cheisio datrys y problemau ymarferol hyn yn uniongyrchol.

Egwyddorion Cadwraeth

11 Rhaid seilio cadwraeth Clawdd Offa ar egwyddorion eglur

piece of evidence in understanding those origins

- *a remarkable technical and organisational achievement of a kind and geographical scale which was without equal in Europe either in its own time or in the following 1000 years up to the Industrial Revolution*
- *a monument which, in the context of understanding British history, gives a key archaeological insight into the contribution of Offa and the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia to the later development of Britain*
- *a unique archaeological reference point in the local Marches landscape*
- *a highly distinctive landscape feature which makes a fundamental visual and physical contribution to the particular character and feel of its local surroundings*
- *an important modern boundary and an integral part of the actively managed agricultural landscape which it mostly occupies*
- *a largely undisturbed rural landscape corridor which has important wildlife and ecological value*
- *an important Marches visitor attraction with significant economic value to local communities (linked primarily to the Offa's Dyke Path)*

Conservation Problems

8 Offa's Dyke faces many pressures on its long-term survival. Over the centuries, much of the monument has been destroyed or seriously damaged, and that process goes on today. Recent surveys have indicated that 30% of the dyke is currently suffering active erosion.

9 Common identified causes of erosion range from agricultural issues, such as over-grazing and ploughing, to visitor access linked to the Offa's Dyke Path, digging by burrowing animals and modern development.

10 The sustainable conservation of Offa's Dyke involves not just directly addressing these practical problems, but also understanding the complicated relationship of the dyke to its modern landscape context.

Conservation Principles

11 The conservation of Offa's Dyke must be based on clear



sy'n adlewyrchu dealltwriaeth lawn o arwyddocâd yr henebyn ac yn diffinio sail glir ar gyfer dull integredig o'i reoli yn y tymor hir. Dyma'r egwyddorion cadwraeth a awgrymwn:

- sicrhau bod cynigion rheoli Clawdd Offa yn gwarantu amddiffyniad cynaliadwy'r gwrthglawdd, ac yn ystyried yr holl agweddau ar arwyddocâd y clawdd
- ceisio datblygu partneriaeth a chonsensws ymhlith yr holl sefydliadau, boed yn gyhoeddus neu'n breifat, sy'n ymwneud â rheoli Clawdd Offa
- cysylltu cadwraeth Clawdd Offa yn y tymor hir yn ymarferol â phrosesau cyfredol a pharhaus o reoli tir
- datblygu amddiffyniad tirwedd Clawdd Offa yn ogystal â'r henebyn ffisegol ei hun
- hwyluso gwell gwybodaeth ar gyfer rheoli Clawdd Offa trwy gyfrwng dealltwriaeth archaeolegol a hanesyddol o'r henebyn
- hybu ymwybyddiaeth a gwerthfawrogiad y cyhoedd o Glawdd Offa fel nodwedd o bwys hanesyddol a chyfoes
- annog cyfranogiad cyhoeddus o safbwynt rheoli Clawdd Offa
- defnyddio'r adnoddau cyhoeddus a phreifat i'r eithaf i wella a rheoli Clawdd Offa.

Fframweithiau Rheoli

12 Mae llawer o Glawdd Offa yn cael ei amddiffyn yn statudol fel Henebyn Rhestredig yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Mae Menter Clawdd Offa yn gweithredu cynlluniau cadwraeth ymarferol ar y clawdd ac yn cydlynu datblygiad strategaeth cadwraeth tymor hir ar gyfer yr henebyn. Cadw ac English Heritage sy'n ariannu'r fenter hon, ac Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Clwyd-Powys sy'n ei rheoli. Bydd Awdurdodau Lleol y chwech ardal y mae'r clawdd yn eu croesi hefyd yn ymwneud yn agos â'r rheolaeth archaeolegol a'r rheolaeth ehangach arno.

13 Yr awdurdodau rheoli perthnasol (yr Awdurdodau Lleol a'r Awdurdodau Parciau Cenedlaethol), mewn partneriaeth â Chyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru a'r Countryside Agency, sy'n gyfrifol am ofalu am Lwybr Cenedlaethol Clawdd Offa, ac am ei ddatblygu.

14 Mae Pwyllgor Rheoli Llwybr Clawdd Offa yn cydlynu'r

principles which reflect a full understanding of the significance of the monument and define a clear basis for an integrated approach to its long-term management. The suggested conservation principles are as follows:

- ensure management proposals for Offa's Dyke guarantee the sustainable protection of the earthwork and take into account all aspects of the dyke's significance
- seek to develop partnership and consensus among all those, public or private, involved in the management of Offa's Dyke
- pragmatically link the long-term conservation of Offa's Dyke to existing and ongoing land management processes
- develop the protection of the landscape setting of Offa's Dyke as well as just the physical monument itself
- facilitate more informed management of Offa's Dyke through better archaeological and historical understanding of the monument
- promote awareness and appreciation of Offa's Dyke as a feature of historic and contemporary importance
- encourage public participation in the management of Offa's Dyke
- maximise public and private resources for the enhancement and management of Offa's Dyke

Management Frameworks

12 Much of Offa's Dyke is statutorily protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument in England and Wales. The Offa's Dyke Initiative, funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and English Heritage and managed by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, is implementing practical conservation schemes on the dyke and coordinating the development of a long-term conservation strategy for the monument. The six Local Authorities crossed by the dyke are also closely involved in its archaeological and wider management.

13 The care and development of the Offa's Dyke National Trail is undertaken by the relevant managing authorities (the Local Authorities and National Park Authorities) in partnership with the Countryside Council for Wales and the Countryside Agency.

14 The overall management process is collectively



broses reoli gyffredinol, ar y cyd â Phwyllgor Ymgynghorol Clawdd Offa sydd â ffocws archaeolegol.

coordinated by the Offa's Dyke Path Management Committee and the archaeologically focused Offa's Dyke Advisory Committee.

Casgliadau

15 Henebyn unigryw o bwys cenedlaethol yw Clawdd Offa. Mae iddo arwyddocâd sy'n cysylltu archaeoleg, hanes, diwylliant, tirwedd, ecoleg, amwynder ac economeg. Mae'r categorïau o arwyddocâd eto i'w cloriannu yn briodol a'u pwysu yn erbyn ei gilydd mewn termau rheoli manwl, yn enwedig o ran strategaeth gadwraeth gyfun ar gyfer yr henebyn cyfan.

16 Mae pwysau cynyddol ar oroesiad y clawdd o ran ei archaeoleg a'i hunaniaeth unigryw. O ystyried maint a chymhlethdod yr henebyn o ran tirwedd, mae'r dirywiad yn debygol o fod yn sylweddol ac yn barhaus oni bai ein bod yn gweithredu rhaglen gadwraeth integredig sy'n canolbwyntio ar y materion priodol.

17 Dylid seilio rheolaeth barhaus Clawdd Offa ar egwyddorion cadwraeth clir, ac fe fydd gofyn ymwneud effeithiol amrywiaeth eang o bartneriaid, asesiad a chytundeb clir ar dargedau rheoli a chefnogaeth ariannol arwyddocaol.

Y Camau nesaf

18 Yn dilyn y Datganiad Cadwraeth yma, mae'r camau nesaf yn cynnwys:

- *ymgyngoriad pellach gyda grwpiau a mudiadau perthnasol*
- *comisiynu Cynllun Cadwraeth manylach ar gyfer Clawdd Offa*
- *datblygu mentrau codi arian i gefnogi'r broses reoli hirdymor*

19 Mae dechrau hybu Clawdd Offa fel henebyn â Statws Treftadaeth y Byd posibl hefyd yn gynnig ychwanegol. Syniad tymor hir yw hwn, ac er ein bod yn ei grybwyll yma, nid yw hyn yn golygu bod English Heritage, Cadw na phartneriaid eraill yn cefnogi cynnig o'r fath ar hyn o bryd.

Conclusions

15 Offa's Dyke is a unique and nationally important ancient monument with interconnected archaeological, historical, cultural, landscape, ecological, amenity and economic significance. Those categories of significance are yet to be properly evaluated and weighed against one another in detailed management terms, particularly with respect to an integrated conservation strategy for the whole monument.

16 Offa's Dyke is subject to increasing pressures on the survival of its archaeological fabric and distinctive identity, and, given the scale and landscape complexity of the monument, is likely to continue to suffer substantial and ongoing degradation unless a well focused, integrated and sustained conservation programme is implemented.

17 The ongoing management of Offa's Dyke should be based on clear conservation principles and will require effective involvement of a wide range of partners, clear assessment and agreement of management targets and significant funding support.

Next Steps

18 Following on from this Conservation Statement, suggested steps forward include:

- *further consultation with relevant groups and organisations*
- *commissioning a more detailed Conservation Plan for Offa's Dyke*
- *developing fund-raising initiatives to support the long-term management process*

19 An additional suggestion is to begin to promote Offa's Dyke as a monument of potential World Heritage Site status. This is a long term idea, and its mention here does not indicate English Heritage, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments or other partner support for such a proposal at this stage.



Cyflwyniad

1

Introduction

Ynglŷn â'r ddogfen hon

1.1 Ffin o bridd rhyw 1200 mlwydd oed yw Clawdd Offa. Mae'n rhedeg am oddeutu 129 km ar hyd y gororau. Mae'r cyfuniad o faint daearyddol, sensitifrwydd archaeolegol a chyd-destun tirwedd Clawdd Offa yn golygu bod cadwraeth yn sialens gymhleth, tymor hir.

1.2 Cam cyntaf yn y dasg o lunio ateb i'r sefyllfa yw'r Datganiad Cadwraeth yma. Ei amcan craidd yw cynnig arfarniad o gymeriad a phwysigrwydd Clawdd Offa. Mae'r Datganiad hefyd yn amlinellu'r pwysau dinistriol cyfoes sy'n effeithio ar y gwrthglawdd, ac yn ceisio awgrymu'r egwyddorion cadwraeth y mae angen eu mabwysiadu er mwyn diogelu'r clawdd a holl agweddau ei arwyddocâd ar gyfer y dyfodol.

1.3 Y gobaith yw y bydd y sefydliadau craidd sy'n ymwneud â rheoli Clawdd Offa yn cydnabod y Datganiad Cadwraeth hwn yn ffurfiol. Fe fydd yn cael ei ddefnyddio i gefnogi ac i ysgogi ymgynghoriad pellach, a'r prosesau datblygu prosiectau a chodi arian angenrheidiol er mwyn sicrhau cadwraeth parhaus yr henebyn hynod hwn.

Beth yw Clawdd Offa?

1.4 Henebyn archaeolegol hwyaf Prydain yw Clawdd Offa. Gwrthglawdd unionlin hynod ydyw sy'n rhedeg trwy'r Gororau o Dreuddyn (ger Wrecsam yng nngledd-ddwyrain Cymru) i Glogwyni Sedbury (ger aber Afon Hafren, yn ne Swydd Gaerloyw). Credir mai Brenin Offa o deyrnas Eingl-Sacsonaidd y Mers oedd yn gyfrifol am godi'r clawdd yn yr 8fed ganrif fel ffin a rhwystr amddiffynnol rhwng y Mers a'r teyrnasoedd Prydeinig (Cymreig) annibynnol yn yr ardal sydd bellach yn cael ei galw'n Gymru.

1.5 Hyd yn oed yn ôl safonau heddiw mae Clawdd Offa'n gamp adeiladol trawiadol. Roedd o leiaf 129 km wedi'i godi ar ffin oedd unwaith yn 240 km o hyd o bosibl. Arglawdd hyd at 8 metr o uchder â ffos ddofn ar yr ochr orllewinol sydd i'w gweld heddiw.

1.6 Mae Clawdd Offa yn dirnod amlwg ac unigryw yn yr ardal, a defnyddir ef bellach i nodi ffin gyfoes rhwng y ddwy wlad, rhwng plwyfi, rhwng caeau, neu rhwng tiroedd gwahanol berchnogion. Ysgogodd y clawdd y penderfyniad i greu Llwybr Clawdd Offa (un o brif lwybrau troed hir 'Llwybrau Cenedlaethol' Prydain), ac mae'r llwybr yn dilyn 55km y gwrthglawdd yn uniongyrchol.

Cynlluniau a Datganiadau Cadwraeth

1.7 Cododd y cysyniad o 'Gynllun Cadwraeth' a 'Datganiad

About this document

1.1 Offa's Dyke is a 1200-year-old earthen boundary which runs for 129 km through the borderland of Wales and England. The combined geographical scale, archaeological sensitivity, and modern landscape context of Offa's Dyke means that its conservation is a complex long-term challenge.

1.2 This Conservation Statement is a first step in addressing this situation. Its core objective is to offer an initial appraisal of the character and importance of Offa's Dyke. The Statement also outlines the modern destructive pressures acting on the earthwork, and aims to suggest the conservation principles which need to be adopted to preserve the dyke and all aspects of its significance for the future.

1.3 The Conservation Statement has been formally endorsed by the core organisations involved in the management of Offa's Dyke. It will be used to support and initiate the further consultation, project development and fund-raising processes necessary to realise the ongoing conservation of this nationally important ancient monument.

What is Offa's Dyke?

1.4 Offa's Dyke is Britain's longest archaeological monument, a remarkable linear earthwork which runs through the borderlands of Wales and England from Treuddyn (near Wrexham in north east Wales) to Sedbury Cliffs (on the Severn estuary, in southern Gloucestershire). The dyke is believed to have been built in the 8th century AD by King Offa of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia as a boundary and defensive barrier between Mercia and the independent British kingdoms then existing in what is now Wales.

1.5 Even by modern standards, Offa's Dyke is a strikingly impressive constructional achievement. At least 129 km of dyke is known to have existed on what may once have been a 240 km frontier line, with the surviving monument consisting of a bank up to 8 metres high associated with a deep western ditch.

1.6 Offa's Dyke is a prominent and locally distinctive landmark often serving as a modern national, parish, ownership or field boundary. The creation of the Offa's Dyke Path (one of Britain's premier 'National Trail' long distance footpaths) was inspired by the dyke, and the route directly follows 55 km of the earthwork.

Conservation Plans and Statements

1.7 The concept of the 'Conservation Plan' and related



Cadwraeth' yn sgîl ceisio nawdd Cronfa Treftadaeth y Loteri (CTL).

1.8 Yn ôl canllawiau'r CTL (tudalen 3) mae Cynlluniau Cadwraeth yn helpu i ddangos dealltwriaeth o holl agweddau'r ased ac y bydd y pwysigrwydd hwn yn cael ei gadw. Mae bellach angen Cynllun Cadwraeth cyn llunio cynllun rheoli manwl neu gynnig prosiect penodol, ac mae English Heritage yn argymhell hwn fel offeryn rheoli treftadaeth, p'un a yw'n gysylltiedig â chais am CTL ai peidio.

1.9 Defnyddir Datganiad Cadwraeth fel cam cyntaf wrth asesu safle yn llai manwl. Nid yw'n galw am ymchwil newydd na'r gwaith arbenigol manwl y mae galw amdano wrth lunio Cynllun Cadwraeth. O'r herwydd, mae'r Datganiad Cadwraeth yn cynnig golwg ragarweiniol ar arwyddocâd strwythur hanesyddol ac amlinelliad darpariaethol o'r egwyddorion cadwraeth sy'n berthnasol i'r henebwn hwnnw. Gellir ei ddefnyddio i godi ymwybyddiaeth sefydliadau perthnasol a buddgarfanau o'r materion rheoli allai godi. Gellir ei ddefnyddio hefyd i helpu wrth ddiffinio cwmpas Cynllun Cadwraeth llawn.

Pam fod angen Datganiad Cadwraeth

1.10 Mae arolygon cyflwr archaeolegol dros y degawd diwethaf wedi dangos bod difrod difrifol a pharhaus o ganlyniad i erydiad ar hyd llawer o Glawdd Offa. Mae English Heritage a Cadw wedi noddi 'Menter Clawdd Offa' yn ddiweddar mewn ymateb i'r sefyllfa yma. Prosiect yw hwn sy'n ceisio hwyluso cynlluniau rheoli ymarferol ar y clawdd, a llunio dull strategol tymor hir o drin cadwraeth yr henebwn.

1.11 Canlyniad dilyniant cymhleth o ddatblygu hanesyddol yw Clawdd Offa, fel y gwelwn ef heddiw. Mae yna angen clir i ddechrau diffinio'r holl elfennau sy'n gwneud y clawdd yn henebwn gwerthfawr, cyn y gallwn lunio polisi rheolaeth cytbwys ac integredig. Hefyd mae angen sefydlu egwyddorion cadwraeth priodol i'w defnyddio wrth gynnal cymeriad arbennig yr henebwn hynod hwn. Mae proses ddadansodol o'r fath hefyd yn galw am dealltwriaeth drylwyr o gyd-destun cyfoes y clawdd a natur y pwysau erydu sy'n effeithio arno.

Cynnwys y Datganiad Cadwraeth

1.12 Mae'r Datganiad Cadwraeth yma'n cyflawni'r canlynol:

- *mae'n crynhoi ein dealltwriaeth o bwysigrwydd archaeolegol a hanesyddol, ac arwyddocâd ehangach Clawdd Offa*

'Conservation Statement' has emerged from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) application process.

1.8 According to the HLF guidance (page 3) 'Conservation Plans help to demonstrate . . . a clear understanding of all aspects of the asset and that this importance will be retained'. A Conservation Plan stands before a detailed management plan or a particular project proposal, and is now advocated by English Heritage as a fundamental tool of heritage management whether or not linked to an HLF application.

1.9 A Conservation Statement is a more basic 'first stop' site assessment without the new research and detailed specialist input which a full Conservation Plan involves. As such a Conservation Statement offers a preliminary view of the significance of a historic structure and a provisional outline of the conservation principles applicable to that monument. It may be used to raise awareness of potential management issues among relevant organisations and interested parties as well as to help define the scope of a full Conservation Plan.

Why a Conservation Statement is needed

1.10 Archaeological condition surveys over the last decade have shown that Offa's Dyke is suffering serious and ongoing erosion damage along much of its length. In response to this situation English Heritage and Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments have recently funded 'The Offa's Dyke Initiative', a project aiming both to facilitate practical management schemes on the dyke and to pull together a longer-term strategic approach to the conservation of the monument.

1.11 Offa's Dyke as it appears today is the end result of a complex sequence of historical development. There is an evident need, before a more rounded and integrated management policy can be formulated, to begin to define all the elements which make the dyke valuable, and to establish appropriate conservation principles against which the special character of this highly distinctive monument can be maintained. Such an analytical process also requires a thorough understanding of the contemporary context of the dyke and the nature of the erosion pressures acting upon it.

The contents of the Conservation Statement

1.12 This Conservation Statement fulfils the following:

- *it summarises our understanding of the archaeological, historical and wider significance of Offa's Dyke*



- *mae'n amlinellu problemau cadwraeth a materion eraill sy'n wynebu Clawdd Offa*
- *mae'n awgrymu'r egwyddorion cadwraeth craidd y dylid eu defnyddio yn sail i reolaeth Clawdd Offa*
- *mae'n nodi man cychwyn lle gellir dechrau datblygu strategaeth cadwraeth tymor hir ar gyfer Clawdd Offa. Fe fydd hon yn ei thro yn cyfuno'n briodol materion archaeoleg, tirwedd, ecoleg, ymwneud y cyhoedd, mynediad y cyhoedd ac economeg.*
- *it outlines the conservation problems and issues facing Offa's Dyke*
- *it suggests core conservation principles against which the management of Offa's Dyke should be set*
- *it identifies a starting point from which a long-term conservation strategy for Offa's Dyke can be developed which will properly integrate archaeological, landscape, ecological, public involvement, public access and economic issues.*



Clawdd Offa heddiw

2

Offa's Dyke today

2.1 Mae 129 km o'r hyn rydym yn ei ystyried yn Glawdd Offa yn rhedeg o'r gogledd i'r de rhwng Treuddyn (ger Wrecsam) a Chlogwyni Sedbury (ar aber Afon Hafren). Mae 105 km o'r clawdd i'w weld yn glir fel gwrthglawdd sydd wedi goroesi.

2.2 Arglawdd unionlin o bridd yw elfen sylfaenol strwythur yr henebyn. Lle mae'r clawdd mewn cyflwr da, mae'r rhagfur yn ymddangos yn anghymesur o'r ochr, gyda wyneb gorllewinol sy'n fwy serth. Bydd ffos lydan ar ochr orllewinol yr arglawdd, er y bydd ambell ffos neu bant mwy afreolaidd i'w gweld hefyd ar yr ochr ddwyreiniol. Mae cymeriad manwl y gwrthglawdd yn gwahaniaethu'n sylweddol o fan i fan, ac mae hyn yn rhannol oherwydd y ddaearreg leol, a'r defnydd y gwnaed y clawdd ohono. Mae'r modd penodol y mae'r clawdd yn ffitio i'r dirwedd leol hefyd yn dylanwadu ar gymeriad y clawdd.

2.3 Mae cyflwr y clawdd, a faint ohono sydd ar ôl, yn amrywio o wrthglawdd nad oes modd ei weld o'r bron i strwythur enfawr rhyw 8 metr o uchder o waelod o ffos i ben yr arglawdd ei hun. Yn aml, lle gwelir y clawdd, bydd y ffos wedi'i llenwi, a lle gwelir pant y ffos, mae'r clawdd ei hun wedi diflannu. Bellach mae llawer o fylchau mawr a mân yn y clawdd, er bod ei hynt fel gwrthglawdd parhaus yn ddigon amlwg ar y cyfan.

2.4 Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r clawdd yn rhedeg trwy dirwedd wledig a bugeiliol. Yng Nghymru, mae 47% o'r tir o'i gwmpas dan reolaeth amaethyddol sylfaenol (porfa wedi'i wella gan fwyaf), ac mae defnydd arall o'r tir — coetir (18%), gwrychoedd (7%), ffiniau eraill (11%) a ffordd/llwybr (10%) — yn adlewyrchu'r un cyd-destun gwledig. Dim ond 7% o'r clawdd sydd yn yr amgylchedd adeiledig (Burnham 1992). Rhywbeth yn debyg yw'r patrwm yn Lloegr (Leigh 1996, Hoyle a Vallender 1997), ac mae cymeriad gweledol y clawdd yn deillio o'i berthynas gymhleth â'r cyd-destun cyfoes.

Clogwyni Sedbury i Lydbrook Swydd Gaerloyw

2.5 Mae 15.2 km o'r llwybr wedi goroesi. Ar hyd ymyl dyffryn Gwy rhwng Redbrook a Chlogwyni Sedbury yn bennaf y gwelir y clawdd yn Sir Gaerloyw, er bod darn byr ohono ychydig i'r gogledd yn Lydbrook. Gellir gweld yr henebyn fel arfer ar ben sgarp dwyreiniol y dyffryn. Mae gan y darn sydd yn y cyflwr gorau, sef y rhan sy'n rhedeg trwy Tidenham Chase, glawdd uchel sy'n defnyddio'r llethrau naturiol i raddau, a ffos sydd wedi ei chloddio fel teras yn ochr y bryn islaw. Mae'r clawdd ei hun, fodd bynnag, yn amrywio o ran cymeriad a safon ei gadwraeth. Ambell waith ceir cafnau chwarel afreolaidd ar yr ochr ddwyreiniol yn hytrach na ffos ar yr ochr orllewinol. Gerllaw Comin Sant Briavel, mae'r gwrthglawdd, a erydwyd gan ganrifoedd o amaethyddiaeth yn

2.1 129 km of what is considered to be Offa's Dyke has been identified on a north-south alignment between Treuddyn (near Wrexham) and Sedbury Cliffs (on the Severn Estuary). 105 km of the dyke can still be traced as a surviving earthwork.

2.2 The basic structural element of the monument is a large linear earthen bank. Where it is well preserved this rampart tends to show an asymmetrical profile, with a steeper face to the west. The bank is most often associated with a broad ditch on its western side, though a ditch or more irregular excavated hollows may also sometimes be present to the east. The precise character of the earthwork differs considerably, and this in part reflects the underlying geology and the material from which it is made, and is also influenced by the particular way the dyke fits into the local terrain.

2.3 The dyke's preservation and condition varies greatly from a barely visible earthwork to a massive structure some 8 metres high from the base of the ditch to the top of the bank. Often where the bank exists the ditch is infilled, or sometimes it is the ditch which is present while the bank is lost. The dyke is now breached by many larger and smaller gaps, though its overall nature as a continuous earthwork is generally still evident.

2.4 Most of the dyke occupies a rural and largely pastoral landscape. In Wales 47% is in primary agricultural management (mainly improved pasture), and other landuses — woodland (18%), hedgerow (7%), other boundary (11%) and road/path (10%) reflect the same countryside context, with only 7% in the built environment (Burnham 1992). The pattern is similar in England (Leigh 1996, Hoyle and Vallender 1997), and much of the visual character of the dyke stems from its complex relationship to this modern setting.

Sedbury Cliffs to Lydbrook Gloucestershire

2.5 15.2 km extant. The dyke in Gloucestershire is mainly located along the edge of the Wye valley between Redbrook and Sedbury Cliffs, with an additional short length of earthwork situated to the north at Lydbrook. The monument typically occupies a commanding position on top of the eastern scarp of the valley. The best preserved section, through Tidenham Chase, exhibits a high bank partly exploiting the natural slope, with a ditch terraced out of the hillside below. The dyke does, however, vary significantly in character and preservation; sometimes the western ditch is abandoned in favour of more irregular eastern quarry hollows, and in the vicinity of St Briavel's Common, the earthwork — which is hereabouts much eroded by centuries of agriculture



y fan hon, i'w gweld ar ffurf arglawdd isel heb ffos. Does dim sôn o'r clawdd yng nghyffiniau Cas-gwent, ond mae rhan ohono sydd mewn cyflwr da yn croesi ffos dros Buttington Tump i ddod i ben ei daith yn y de ger Clogwyni Sedbury.

2.6 Cyd-destun y Dirwedd Mae rhan helaeth o'r clawdd o fewn Ardal Harddwch Naturiol Eithriadol Dyffryn Gwy ac mae hefyd o fewn yr ardal a ddynodir gan Cadw yn Dirwedd o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol Eithriadol Dyffryn Gwy. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r clawdd mewn coetir lled-hynafol sy'n Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig (SoDdGA) ac (yng Nghoedwig Highbury) sydd wedi ei ddynodi'n Warchodfa Natur Genedlaethol. Ar Gomin Sant Briavel mae'r clawdd wedi ei integreiddio i'r dirwedd unigryw o lonydd a thyddynnod sydd wedi datblygu, yn ôl pob golwg, trwy broses hanesyddol hir o sgwatwyr yn ymsefydlu ar y comin. Gerllaw Cas-gwent, mae cyd-destun y dirwedd yn fwy trefol. Yn Sedbury, mae'r clawdd yn rhedeg ar hyd ymylon stadau tai o'r 20fed ganrif cyn croesi hen ddarn o barcdir ar ei ben deheuol. Y rhan hon o'r clawdd yn Swydd Gaerloyw yw rhan brysuraf Llwybr Clawdd Offa.

Lydbrook i Fryn Rushock Swydd Gaerloyw a Swydd Henffordd

2.7 Mae 4.5 km o'r llwybr wedi goroesi. Tua'r gogledd, o Lydbrook i Fryn Rushock rhyw 50km i ffwrdd, dim ond darnau bychain o Glawdd Offa (neu'r hyn a ystyrir yn Glawdd Offa) sydd ar ôl. Yn eu plith mae rhannau i'r gorllewin o Henffordd yn Bridge Sollars a Yazor, ac ychydig i'r gogledd, y gwrthgloddiau yn Holme Marsh a Lyonshall. Ni wyddys i sicrwydd a yw'r strwythurau hyn yn wirioneddol yn rhan o Glawdd Offa, er eu bod yn debyg o ran ffurf i weddill yr henebyn, gydag olion arglawdd amlwg a ffos orllewinol bob yn hyn a hyn.

2.8 Cyd-destun y Dirwedd Mae'r clawdd ar Wastadedd Henffordd lle ceir amaethyddiaeth ddwys sy'n nodwedd bwysig yn lleol. Mae'n drawiadol fel ffin rhwng caeau ac yn goridor i wrychoedd.

Bryn Rushock i Drefyclo Swydd Henffordd a Phowys

2.9 Mae 16.1 km o'r llwybr wedi goroesi. Mae'r clawdd yn ailgychwyn fel nodwedd parhaus ar Fryn Rushock, ac yn ymdroelli tua'r gogledd tuag at Drefyclo ar draws brynau a dyffrynnoedd yr hen sir Faesyfed. Er bod rhannau o'r henebyn — yn enwedig yng ngwaelod y dyffrynnoedd lle ceir gwaith amaethyddol dwys — wedi mynd i ddifancoll, mae'r clawdd ar y cyfan yn drawiadol ac wedi cadw'n dda. Mae safle'r gwrthglawdd sylweddol sy'n wynebu'r gorllewin yn Burfa, y

— is mostly found as a low bank without a visible ditch. The dyke has not been traced in the immediate vicinity of Chepstow, and reaches its southern terminus at Sedbury Cliffs via a well-preserved length of bank and ditch across Buttington Tump.

2.6 Landscape Context Much of the dyke is located within the Wye Valley Area Of Outstanding Natural Beauty and is additionally part of the Cadw registered Lower Wye Valley Landscape Of Special Historic Interest. The monument is largely under semi-ancient woodland which has Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and (in Highbury Woods) National Nature Reserve status. On St Briavel's Common the dyke is integrated into a distinctive landscape of lanes and smallholdings which appears to have evolved through a long historical process of squatter settlement on the common. Close to Chepstow, the landscape context is more urban in nature; at Sedbury the dyke fringes 20th-century housing estates before crossing a remnant parkland setting at its far southern end. The dyke in Gloucestershire mostly forms the line of what is one of the most heavily used sections of the Offa's Dyke Path.

Lydbrook to Rushock Hill Gloucestershire and Herefordshire

2.7 4.5 km extant. Northwards from Lydbrook to Rushock Hill some 50 km away, only very short stretches of what is generally considered to be Offa's Dyke survive. These include the lengths west of Hereford at Bridge Sollars and Yazor, and further north, the earthworks at Holme Marsh and Lyonshall. It is a matter of academic debate if any of these structures are really part of Offa's Dyke, although they are of comparable form to the rest of the monument, with well-defined bank and western ditch remains intermittently preserved.

2.8 Landscape Context The dyke occupies the intensively farmed Herefordshire Plain. Where it is present, the earthwork is a locally important feature, and makes a significant physical impact as a field boundary and hedgerow corridor.

Rushock Hill to Knighton Herefordshire and Powys

2.9 16.1 km extant. The dyke recommences as a more continuous feature on Rushock Hill, and twists northwards towards Knighton across the picturesque hills and valleys of the old county of Radnorshire. Although sections of the monument — particularly in the intensively farmed valley bottoms — have been lost, the dyke is generally well preserved and impressive. Notable stretches include the substantially constructed earthwork sited in a commanding west-facing



clawdd a'r ffos orllewinol sy'n disgyn i lawr o Ben Offa i Ddisgoed, a rhagfur yr arglawdd wrth iddo grymu dros Fryn Hawthorn oll yn ddarnau hynod o'r clawdd. Hyd yn oed lle na welir y gwrthglawdd, mae modd gweld ei hynt fel llinell gwrych neu ffin, felly mae modd ei ddilyn yn ddi-dor.

2.10 *Cyd-destun y Dirwedd* Dynodwyd tirwedd Sir Faesyfed yn Ardal Amgylcheddol Sensitif, gyda'r sail amaethyddol fugeiliol a'r patrwm anheddu gwasgaredig sydd mor nodweddiadol o ardaloedd y Gororau. Mae amgylchoedd y clawdd yn amrywio'n fawr; mae'n rhedeg trwy blanhigfa goed i'r dwyrain o Einsiob, yn ffurfio coridor o brysgwydd gyda ffermydd ar ar y naill ochr yn Burfa, yn dringo i'r ucheldir ar Fryn Rushock, ac yn cyrraedd y dref yn Nhrefyclo. Mae Llwybr Clawdd Offa yn dilyn hynt y clawdd i raddau helaeth.

Trefyclo i Mellington Powys a Swydd Amwythig

2.11 Mae 21.6 km o'r llwybr wedi goroesi. Wrth esgyn i'r gogledd o Drefyclo, mae'r clawdd yn troi ar yn ôl yn droellog dros gefn gwlad Clun, gan ddringo i dros 420 metr ar Fryn Llanfair, cyn disgyn i'r iseldir y tu hwnt i Ffordd Las Ceri. Yn y fan yma, mae'n debyg, y ceir darn hwyaf yr henebyn mewn cyflwr da. Mae'n bosibl gweld adrannau enfawr o'r gwrthglawdd o amgylch Bryn Llanfair, ar lethrau Bryn Hergan a'r naill ochr i Ffordd Las Ceri. Yn aml, mae'r ffos yn arbennig o amlwg oherwydd y clawdd gwrthsgarp ar yr ymyl orllewinol. Mewn mannau eraill mae'r gwrthglawdd rhywfaint yn llai, er enghraifft wrth iddo groesi Bryn Panponton y tu hwnt i Drefyclo, ond mae'n dal i fod yn nodweddiadol amlwg yn y dirwedd.

2.12 *Cyd-destun y Dirwedd* Pentrefannau bychain a ffermydd gwasgaredig mewn amgylchedd gwledig a grëwyd trwy gau tir amaethyddol yn y 19fed ganrif sy'n llunio tirwedd ardal Clun. Mae'r rhanbarth yn rhan o Ardal Harddwch Naturiol Eithriadol Bryniau Swydd Amwythig, ac hefyd yn Ardal Amgylcheddol Sensitif. Mae'r clawdd yn rhan weledol a ffisegol sylfaenol o'r amgylchedd lleol, ac mae Llwybr Clawdd Offa yn dilyn ei hynt yn y fan hon. Mae lleoliad trawiadol y gwrthglawdd yn ddefnyddiol yn hyn o beth, gan ei fod yn cynnig golygfeydd ysblennydd o'r ardal ddeniadol ac anghysbell hon. Er mai glaswellt sy'n gorchuddio'r clawdd yn bennaf, mae ganddo swyddogaeth bwysig yn lleol fel ffin ac fel gwrych. Hefyd mae'n rhedeg trwy goetiroedd o goed llydanddeiliog a chonwydd, gan gynnwys y planhigfeydd sy'n gysylltiedig â'r parcedir o amgylch Plas Mellington y mae Cadw wedi'i gofrestru yn Barc a Gardd o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol Eithriadol.

position at Burfa, the fine length of bank and western ditch which descends from Pen Offa to Disgoed, and the dyke rampart on its curving course over Hawthorn Hill. Even where the earthwork is missing, its course is usually traceable as a hedgeline or boundary, and the linear identity of the dyke remains intact.

2.10 *Landscape Context* The Radnorshire landscape is designated as an Environmentally Sensitive Area, and largely retains the pastoral agricultural basis and dispersed rural settlement pattern typical of the Marches. The immediate context of the dyke varies; it exists in plantation woodland east of Evenjobb, forms a scrub corridor fringed by arable farming at Burfa, occupies a more upland situation on Rushock Hill, and enters an urban setting in Knighton. Much of the dyke is the line of the Offa's Dyke Path.

Knighton to Mellington Powys and Shropshire

2.11 21.6 km extant. Climbing northwards from Knighton, the dyke takes a sinuous 'switchback' route over the rolling Clun countryside, ascending to over 420 metres at Llanfair Hill, before dropping to the lowlands beyond the Kerry Ridgeway. This is probably the best continuously well preserved stretch of the monument. Particularly massive sections of earthwork, often with the ditch emphasised by a counterscarp bank on its western edge, can be seen around Llanfair Hill, on the slopes of Hergan Hill and either side of the Kerry Ridgeway. In other places, notably as it crosses Panponton Hill beyond Knighton, the Dyke earthworks are slighter in construction, but still form an impressive feature in the landscape.

2.12 *Landscape Context* The Clun area is a distinctive landscape of small hamlets and dispersed farmsteads set in a pastoral context substantially created by 19th-century agricultural enclosure. The region is part of the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty as well as being separately designated as an Environmentally Sensitive Area. The dyke is a fundamental visual and physical part of the local environment, and is also followed by the Offa's Dyke Path which exploits the often dramatic location of the earthwork to give fine views of this attractive and remote area. Although mostly under grassland, the dyke has an important local function as a boundary and hedgerow. It is also found in deciduous and coniferous woodland, notably including plantings associated with parkland around Mellington Hall which is registered by Cadw as a Park And Garden Of Special Historic Interest.



Mellington i Buttington Powys a Swydd Amwythig

2.13 Mae 18.4 km o'r llwybr wedi goroesi. I'r gogledd o Mellington, mae'r clawdd yn ffarwelio â'r tir uchel ac yn mynd yn ei flaen ar hyd y gwastadedd i'r dwyrain o Drefaldwyn mewn llinell syth a phendant. Mae cyflwr y clawdd yn newid yn sydyn o gae i gae, yn amrywio o'r clawdd a'r ffos enfawr y gellir eu gweld wrth Bont Ffin y Sir ychydig i'r de o ffordd Trefaldwyn i Amwythig, i adrannau lle nad oes modd gweld ond mymryn o'r clawdd sydd wedi ei erydu neu ffos sydd wedi ei llenwi, neu lle nad oes dim ond llinell y gwrych ar ôl. O Ffordyn, mae'r clawdd, yn ddi-ddorol iawn, yn dargyfeirio i fyny ar hyd ystlys Long Mountain, cyn cwmpo'n ôl i wastadedd Afon Hafren yn Buttington.

2.14 *Cyd-destun y Dirwedd* Bu ffermio â'r dwys yn Nyffryndir Trefaldwyn am flynyddoedd lawer, ac mae gweithgareddau o'r fath yn parhau hyd heddiw, er bod llawer o borfa i'w gweld hefyd. Mae Cadw wedi cofrestru'r ardal yn Dirwedd o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol Eithriadol, ac mae rhannau o'r clawdd hefyd yn mynd trwy ardal Lymore a Thre'r Llai sydd wedi'i chofrestru yn Barc a Gardd o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol Eithriadol. Mae'r gwrthglawdd, sy'n ffurfio rhan o'r ffin rhwng Cymru a Lloegr, i'w weld yn amlwg fel rheol fel nodwedd unionlin sy'n rhannu iseldir y dirwedd rhwng aneddiadau gwledig yr Ystog, Trefaldwyn, Llanffynhonwen a'r Trallwng; mae'r prysgwydd a'r coetir sydd wedi tyfu ar hyd yr henebyn yn llunio ei gymeriad gweledol. Ar Long Mountain mae rhannau helaeth o'r clawdd yn rhedeg trwy blanhigfeydd conwydd, ac o'r herwydd mae'n anodd gweld y gwrthglawdd yn amlwg yn yr ardal i'r gorllewin. Mae Llwybr Clawdd Offa yn dilyn hynt y clawdd yn agos yn yr adran hon.

Buttington i Gastell y Waun Powys a Swydd Amwythig

2.15 Mae 17.5 km o'r llwybr wedi goroesi. I'r gogledd o Buttington, nid yw hynt y clawdd ar draws gwastadedd Afon Hafren wedi ei ddarganfod. Mae'n ymddangos eto i'r de o Four Crosses, lle defnyddir rhannau o'r clawdd yn ddiweddar fel argaeau i atal llifogydd. O'r fan hon mae modd dilyn hynt y clawdd tua'r gogledd fel nodwedd sy'n ymddangos bob yn hyn a hyn, ac yn rhedeg o amgylch gwaelod Bryn Llanymynech (gan ddilyn amddiffynfeydd bryngaer o oes gynharach) ac ymlaen i Drefonen i'r gorllewin o Groesoswallt. Mae'r henebyn yn dod yn fwyfwy cyfan, ac yn gynyddol amlwg a thrawiadol fel clawdd a ffos ar lethrau gorllewinol Dyffryn Candy, ac yn cynnwys gwrthglawdd enfawr wrth fynd dros Fryn Baker a thu hwnt i Gastell y Waun; mae'r clawdd ar y naill ochr a'r llall i Ddyffryn Ceiriog yn fawr ac mewn cyflwr cystal ag ydyw yn unman.

Mellington to Buttington Powys and Shropshire

2.13 18.4 km extant. North of Mellington, the dyke abandons the high ground and strikes out across the lowland plain east of Montgomery with a straight and deliberate course. The state of preservation of the dyke changes abruptly from field to field, ranging from the massive bank and ditch visible at County Boundary Bridge immediately south of the Shrewsbury-Montgomery road, to sections where only a part of the eroded bank or infilled ditch can be traced, or other places where nothing but a hedgeline remains. From Forden, the dyke rather curiously diverts up the flank of the Long Mountain, before dropping back to the Severn plain at Buttington.

2.14 *Landscape Context* The Vale of Montgomery has long been subject to intensive arable farming operations and retains such activity today, though much pasture is also in evidence. The area is registered by Cadw as a Landscape Of Special Historic Interest, and the dyke also falls within Cadw registered Parks And Gardens of Special Historic Interest at Lymore and Leighton. The earthwork, which partly forms the England-Wales border, generally stands out as a prominent linear feature bisecting the lowland landscape between the rural settlements of Churchstoke, Montgomery, Chirbury and Welshpool; its visual character is emphasised by scrub and woodland which have colonised the line of the monument. On the Long Mountain much of the dyke is under coniferous plantation, and consequently difficult to appreciate as an earthwork dominating the area to the west. The dyke is closely followed by the Offa's Dyke Path throughout its length.

Buttington to Chirk Castle Powys and Shropshire

2.15 17.5 km extant. North of Buttington, the presumed course of the dyke across the Severn plain has not been identified. It reappears south of Four Crosses, where stretches of the bank have been reused in recent times as flood defence argae. The dyke can then be traced northwards as an intermittent feature which skirts Llanymynech Hill (following the defences of an earlier hillfort) and heads on to Trefonen, west of Oswestry. The monument becomes more impressive and continuous as a well-defined bank and ditch on the western slopes of the Candy Valley, and is similarly marked by earthworks of massive character over Baker's Hill and beyond to Chirk Castle; the dyke either side of the Ceiriog Valley is as big and well-preserved as anywhere.



2.16 *Cyd-destun y Dirwedd* Mae'r clawdd yn mynd trwy dirwedd amrywiol, gan gynnwys aneddiadau gwasgaredig cefn gwlad Treflach a Threfonen gyda'u rhwydweithiau o lonydd, tyddynnod a chaeau, coetiroedd â chymysgedd o gonwydd a choed collddail yn Nyffryn Candy, a chlytwaith y porfeydd wedi'u gwella sy'n nodweddiadol o'r ucheldiroedd calchfaen bryniog ger Craignant. Mae'r clawdd yn ffurfio'r ffin cenedlaethol i'r de i Fronygarth, ac er nad yw'r dirwedd yma mor drawiadol ar y cyfan â thirwedd Clun neu Sir Faesyfed, mae'r clawdd yn dal i fod yn elfen sylfaenol o'r amgylchoedd. Mae'n hawdd deall bod y rhan hon o'r clawdd yn boblogaidd â cherddwyr Clawdd Offa, er bod y llwybr yn symud i ffwrdd o'r gwrthglawdd o bryd i'w gilydd, yn enwedig ym Mryn Baker.

Castell y Waun i Dreuddyn Powys, Wreccsam a Sir Y Fflint

2.17 Mae 11.4 km o'r llwybr wedi goroesi. Mae'r clawdd wedi goroesi'n dda drwy dir Castell y Waun, ond yna mae'n dod yn fwy tameidiog wrth iddo ddilyn hynt drwy ardal sydd bellach llawn datblygiadau trefol a diwydiannol yn Rhiwabon, Coedpoeth a Brymbo. Er hynny, mae rhai rhannau trawiadol o'r gwrthglawdd wedi goroesi, yn enwedig ger Plas Offa ar bwys Camlas y Shropshire Union ger Afon Dyfrdwy, a'r darn gwyach o arglawdd a ffos ar hyd Ffordd Tatham, Rhiwabon. Daw'r clawdd i ben i'r gogledd o Lanfynydd, lle mae'n goroesi fel ffos ddofn ar fin y dyffryn, gyda'r llethr naturiol yn ffurfio'r clawdd uwchben.

2.18 *Cyd-destun y Dirwedd* Daw pen gogleddol Clawdd Offa drwy dirwedd ar ymylon ardal drefol, gyda chymeriad tra gwahanol i'r ardaloedd gwledig eraill y mae'r henebyn yn mynd trwydynt. Er bod y clawdd sy'n goroesi yn yr ardal hon hefyd i'w weld mewn pceddi o dir amaethyddol a choetiroedd (megis tir Castell y Waun y mae Cadw wedi ei gofrestru yn Barc a Gardd o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol Eithriadol), fe'i gwelir hefyd ar dir ysgolion, ar ymylon ardaloedd fu unwaith yn ddiwydiannol, yn rhedeg yn agos at stadau tai, neu, fel y gwelir yn Lanfynydd, dan y ffordd. Mae Llwybr Clawdd Offa yn gadael y gwrthglawdd ger Plas Offa, ond mae'r clawdd yn parhau i fod yn goridor adnabyddadwy mewn tirwedd gyfoes. Mae'n bosibl ei fod yn bwysicach yn y fan hon oherwydd ei fod mor agos i ardal lle mae llawer o bobl yn byw.

2.16 *Landscape Context* The dyke passes through a varied landscape, including the distinctive and dispersed rural settlements of Treflach and Trefonen with their networks of lanes and associated smallholdings and fields, the mixed coniferous and deciduous woodlands of the Candy Valley, and the patchwork of improved pasture characterising the rolling limestone uplands around Craignant. The dyke forms the national border south of Bronygarth, and if its landscape situation is generally less commanding than in Radnorshire or the Clun area, it is still a fundamental element in the surrounding environment. This stretch of the dyke is understandably popular with Offa's Dyke walkers, although the path does sometimes deviate from the earthwork, notably at Baker's Hill.

Chirk Castle to Treuddyn Powys, Wrexham and Flintshire

2.17 11.4 km extant. Well-preserved through the grounds of Chirk Castle, the dyke then becomes more fragmentary as it follows an alignment through an area now colonised by the urban and industrial expansion of Ruabon, Coedpoeth and Brymbo. Nonetheless, impressive stretches of earthwork do remain, notably at Plas Offa adjacent to the Shropshire Union Canal near the River Dee and the fine length of bank and ditch along Tatham Road, Ruabon. The dyke terminates north of Llanfynydd, where it survives as a deep ditch on the valley edge, with the bank above modified from the natural slope.

2.18 *Landscape Context* The northern end of Offa's Dyke mostly occupies an urban fringe landscape rather different in character to the rural areas the monument passes through elsewhere. Although the surviving dyke is even here often associated with pockets of agricultural land and woodland (such as the Cadw registered Chirk Castle Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest) it is also found in school grounds, on the margins of former industrial areas, running close to housing estates, or, as at Llanfynydd, under a road. The Offa's Dyke Path departs from the earthwork at Plas Offa, but the dyke is still a recognisable corridor in the modern landscape, perhaps all the more important exactly because of its proximity to an area where many people live.



Hanes Clawdd Offa

3 The history of Offa's Dyke

Offa a'r Mers

3.1 Prin iawn yw'r deunydd hanesyddol rydym wedi ei etifeddu sy'n ymwneud â Mers yr henfyd, ac mae'n nodweddiadol ynddo mai dim ond un cyfeiriad hanesyddol Eingl-Sacsonaidd at Glawdd Offa sy'n hysbys. Mae'r ysgolhaig Cymreig Asser yn crybwyll yn ei 'Fuchedd Arthur', ar ddiwedd y 9fed ganrif, 'There was in Mersia in fairly recent times a certain vigorous King called Offa who terrified all the neighbouring Kings and provinces around him, and who had a great dyke built between Britain [h.y. Cymru] and Mercia from sea to sea' (Stephenson 1959). Mae'n debygol bod hen draddodiad enw 'Clawdd Offa' ynddo'i hyn yn cadarnhau'r cysylltiad hwn rhwng Offa a'r clawdd. Gellir dod o hyd i gyfeiriadau at hwn mewn dogfennau — ar ffurf 'Offerdiche' — mor bell yn ôl â'r 12fed ganrif (Noble 1983).

3.2 Roedd y Mers, sef Canolbarth Lloegr heddiw, yn un o nifer o deyrnasod ddaeth i'r amlwg yng nghanol / diwedd y milflwyddiant cyntaf OC, pan roedd rheolaeth wleidyddol yr Eingl-Sacson yn raddol ledaenu dros lawer o Brydain fu dan reolaeth y Rhufeinwyr cyn hynny. Etifeddodd Offa dalaith y Mers, oedd eisoes yn bwerus, oddi wrth ei ragflaenydd, y Brenin Aethelbald (716–57). Yn ystod ei deyrnasiad ei hun (757–96) fe sefydlodd Offa reolaeth y Mers ar lawer o'r hyn sy'n Lloegr heddiw, trwy gyrhoedd milwrol a chynghreiriau gwleidyddol. Mae perthynas Offa ag arweinydd Ffrancaidd Siarlymaen yn cadarnhau statws Offa; Siarlymaen oedd ffigiwr gwleidyddol pwysicaf Gorllewin Ewrop ar ddiwedd yr 8fed ganrif. Mewn gohebiaeth sydd wedi goroesi, mae Siarlymaen yn trin Offa fel rhywun cydradd, a lluniodd y ddau lywodraethwr gytundebau masnachu nodedig.

3.3 Tra bo'r ffynonellau hanesyddol yn anghyflawn, ar y gorau, mae'n glir bod Mers ymledol ac uchelgeisiol Offa yn rhyfela'n frwd â'i chymdogion i'r gorllewin (Hill 2000). Roedd y gwrthdaro hwnnw yn cynnwys cyrhoedd milwrol uniongyrchol Offa yn 778 a 784 i'r hyn sy'n Gymru heddiw, ac mae'n debygol bod y Prydeinwyr hefyd yn ymosod i'r un raddfa ar y Mers. Mae arysgrif ar groes 'Piler Eliseg' yng Nglyn y Groes ger Llangollen yn brolio yn ddisgrifiadol sut y trosodd Eliseg, rheolwr diweddarach yr 8fed ganrif ar deyrnas Powys, aneddiadau cyfagos Seisnig yn dir cleddyf trwy dân.

3.4 Nid datblygiad newydd mo patrwm o'r fath. Mae'n ymddangos y bu cymunedau lleol yn adeiladu ac yn defnyddio llawer o systemau cloddiau byr yn y Mers dros ganrifoedd lawer i amddiffyn eu hunain rhag ymosodiadau. Ystyriwyd Clawdd Wat, 61 km o hyd yng ngogledd y Mers, yn glawdd a adeiladwyd cyn Clawdd Offa yn yr 8fed ganrif. Ond yn ddiweddar mae profion dyddio radio-carbon yn awgrymu dyddiad llawer h~n o'r 5ed/6ed ganrif. O'r herwydd, mae'n dangos hanes hir dramatig y sefyllfa oedd yn wynebu Offa

Offa and Mercia

3.1 It is symptomatic of the dearth of historical material which has come down to us relating to ancient Mercia that only one Anglo-Saxon historical reference to Offa's Dyke is known. The Welsh scholar Asser mentions in his late 9th-century 'Life of Alfred' that 'There was in Mercia in fairly recent times a certain vigorous King called Offa who terrified all the neighbouring Kings and provinces around him, and who had a great dyke built between Britain [i.e. Wales] and Mercia from sea to sea' (Stephenson 1959). The association of the dyke with Offa seems to be corroborated by the long-standing tradition of the 'Offa's Dyke' name itself, which can be documented — in the form of 'Offediche' — at least as far back as the 12th century (Noble 1983).

3.2 Mercia, centred on what is today the English Midlands, was one of a number of kingdoms which emerged in the mid/late first millennium AD from the gradual extension of Anglo-Saxon political control over much of former Roman Britain. Offa inherited an already powerful Mercian state from his predecessor, King Aethelbald (716–57). In the course of his own reign Offa (757–96) established, through military campaigns and political alliance, Mercian control over much of what we now call England. Offa's status is confirmed by his relationship to the Frankish leader Charlemagne, who was the most important political figure in late 8th-century Western Europe; in surviving correspondence, Charlemagne treats Offa as an equal, and the two rulers concluded notable trade agreements.

3.3 While the historical sources are at best incomplete, it is clear that Offa's expansionist and ambitious Mercia was involved in significant warfare with its western neighbours (Hill 2000). That conflict included direct military campaigns by Offa into what is now Wales in 778 and 784, and it is likely that the British also mounted similar large scale attacks against Mercia. An inscription on the 'Pillar of Eliseg' cross at Valle Crucis near Llangollen graphically boasts how Eliseg, a later 8th-century ruler of the kingdom of Powys, turned areas of adjacent English settlement 'into a sword-land by fire'.

3.4 Such a pattern was evidently not a new development. The many short dyke systems in the Marches seem to have been built and used over many centuries by local communities looking to protect themselves against raiding activity. The 61 km long Wat's Dyke, located in the northern Marches and long considered an early 8th-century predecessor to Offa's Dyke in that area, has recently produced a much older 5th/6th-century radiocarbon date, and as such seems to give a dramatic indication of the long history of the situation faced



rhyw 200–300 mlynedd yn ddiweddarach.

Dealltwriaeth archaeolegol o'r clawdd

3.5 Ymddengys bod y cefndir hanesyddol yn nodi cyd-destun eglur i Clawdd Offa fel ffin diriogaethol ac amddiffynnol rhwng y Mers a theyrnasoedd Prydain i'r gorllewin. Mae'r henebyn yn dilyn traddodiad o adeiladu cloddiau, ac mae'r ffaith iddo gael ei adeiladu efallai yn adlewyrchu methiant rhannol i lywodraethu cymdogion gorllewinol y Mers trwy gyfrwng camau milwrol yn unig. Ac eto, mae archwiliad archaeolegol manwl o'r clawdd yn parhau i godi llawer o gwestiynau ynglŷn â'i union natur a swyddogaeth.

3.6 Un o'r anawsterau mwyaf amlwg yw nad yw'n ymddangos bod y clawdd erioed wedi bod yn wrthglawdd sy'n rhedeg 'o fôr i fôr' fel a ddisgrifir gan Asser. Mae ymchwil barhaus David Hill ers y 1970au wedi methu ag adnabod estyniad gogleddol i'r Clawdd heibio'r terfyn ymddangosiadol yn Nhreuddyn (ger Wrecsam). Mae'r bwlch 53 km rhwng Bryn Rushock (yn Swydd Henffordd) a Redbrook (yn Swydd Gaerloyw) yn edrych yn gynyddol 'wirioneddol' (o leiaf cyn belled ag y mae absenoldeb arglawdd a ffos barhaus yn y cwestiwn) ac awgrymwyd, hyd yn oed, nad yw'r darn deheuol sy'n sefyll ar ei ben ei hun yn Swydd Gaerloyw yn rhan o Clawdd Offa o gwbl (Hill 2000).

3.7 Mae manylion eraill Clawdd Offa hefyd yn ddyrys. Mae'r henebyn yn dangos amrywiadau sylweddol o ran maint, ffurf strwythurol a chyfodiad cymharol yr arglawdd a'r ffos — efallai yn codi cwestiwn ynglŷn ag i ba raddau y cafodd ei ddylunio yn unffurf i un pwrpas amddiffynnol. At hyn, mae Clawdd Offa yn unigryw ymhlith gwrthgloddiau Eingl-Sacsonaidd gan ei fod yn croesi tirweddau ucheldir ynghyd â rhai'r iseldir. Mae'r anghysondeb olaf hwn yn deillio yn rhannol o gyfluniad nad yw'n ymddangos ei fod yn dilyn unrhyw egwyddor cynllunio amlwg, er ei fod yn sicr mewn sefyllfa awdurdodol yn wynebu'r gorllewin mewn rhai sectorau. At hynny, mae Frank Noble (1983) wedi dangos bod lleoliad y clawdd yr un mor anghyson mewn perthynas â ffiniau diwylliannol tebygol yr 8fed ganrif; mae'r gwrthglawdd yn rhedeg trwy ganol trefgorddau Eingl-Sacsonaidd cynharach mewn dull sy'n awgrymu nad marciwr tiriogaethol syml yn dangos ffiniau anheddu Seisnig ydoedd.

3.8 Mae gwaith cloddio wedi methu â thafu unrhyw oleuni ar olwg gwreiddiol y clawdd. Efallai fod rhai darnau o'r arglawdd wedi bod â wyneb gorllewinol a oedd wedi ei rhagfurio yn serth gyda thyweirch, er nad oes unrhyw olion argyhoeddiadol o unrhyw balisad neu fur cysylltiedig erioed wedi eu canfod, ac mae ymdrechion i leoli mynedfeydd gwreiddiol (a ddiffinnir fel bwlch yn y ffos) hyd yma wedi bod yn aflwyddiannus (Hill 1991). Rhywbeth arall sydd yr un mor anodd i'w ddeall yw absenoldeb ymddangosiadol isadeiledd ehangach sy'n gysylltiedig â'r

by Offa some 200–300 years later.

Archaeological understanding of the dyke

3.5 The historical background seems to indicate a clear context for Offa's Dyke as a territorial and defensive boundary between Mercia and the British kingdoms to the west. The monument follows an existing tradition of dyke building, and its construction perhaps reflects a partial failure to dominate Mercia's western neighbours by direct military action alone. Yet detailed archaeological examination of the dyke still raises many questions about its exact nature and function.

3.6 One of the most obvious difficulties is that the dyke does not appear to have ever been the earthwork running 'from sea to sea' which Asser describes. Sustained research by David Hill since the 1970s has failed to identify a northern extension of the Dyke beyond its apparent terminus at Treuddyn (near Wrexham), the 53 km gap between Rushock Hill (in Herefordshire) and Redbrook (in Gloucestershire) looks increasingly 'real' (at least as far as the absence of a continuous bank and ditch is concerned), and it has even been suggested that the isolated southern end of the earthwork in Gloucestershire may not be part of Offa's Dyke at all (Hill 2000).

3.7 Other details of Offa's Dyke are also puzzling. The monument shows considerable variations in the size, structural form and relative disposition of the bank and ditch — perhaps questioning the extent to which it was uniformly designed for a single defensive purpose. In addition, Offa's Dyke is unique among comparable Anglo-Saxon earthworks in crossing upland as well as lowland landscapes. This latter anomaly partly results in an alignment which does not seem to follow any obvious planning principle, although certainly occupying a commanding west-facing position in some sectors. Moreover, Frank Noble (1983) has demonstrated that the siting of the dyke is equally inconsistent with respect to probable 8th-century cultural boundaries; the earthwork runs through the middle of earlier Anglo-Saxon townships in a way which suggests it was not a simple territorial marker at the limits of English settlement.

3.8 Excavation has failed to shed clear light on the original appearance of the dyke. Some sections of the bank may have had the western face steeply revetted with turf, though no convincing traces of any associated palisade or wall have ever been identified, and attempts to locate original entranceways (as defined by a break in the ditch) have so far been unsuccessful (Hill 1991). No easier to understand is the apparent absence of wider infrastructure linked to the earthwork (in stark comparison to an ancient



gwrthglawdd (sy'n gwbl wahanol i ffin hynafol megis Mur Rhufeinig Hadrian, gyda'i gestyll milltir, ceirydd a ffyrdd). Mae hyn yn codi ansicrwydd pellach ynglŷn â sut y gallai fod wedi gweithredu fel rhwystr milwrol swyddogaethol effeithiol.

3.9 Mae'r broses o adeiladu'r clawdd efallai yn haws ei deall. Dangosodd yr archaeolegydd arloesol Syr Cyril Fox (1955) yn gredadwy bod cyfluniad yr henebyn wedi ei arolygu rhwng cyfres o bwyntiau rhyngweledol, ac mae gwaith cloddio weithiau wedi dangos torlan farcio ragarweiniol islaw'r prif strwythur (Hill 1986). Mae Hill (1985) yn dadlau, trwy allosod dulliau tebygol gwladwriaeth 8fed ganrif y Mers o ddogfen Eingl-Sacsonaidd ddiweddarach sy'n delio ag adeiladu a chynnal gwrthfuriau 'burh', y byddai'n rhaid i bartion gwaith o'r boblogaeth leol fod wedi adeiladu clawdd graddfa-lawn, gyda phob unigolyn yn gorfod cyfrannu ei lafur i'r prosiect. Yn wir, awgrymwyd y gellir adnabod ymdrechion gwahanol gangiau gweithio yng nghymeriad adeiladol amrywiol y clawdd (Fox 1955).

Swyddogaeth y clawdd

3.10 Mae archaeolegwyr a haneswyr wedi ymdrechu i ddehongli'r corff tystiolaeth hwn sy'n groesddywedadwy ac anghyflawn. Dadleuodd Fox (1955) bod y clawdd yn ffin a gynrychiolai cytundeb a drafodwyd rhwng y Mers a theyrnasoedd Prydain, gan nodi ffin a gytunwyd i'r anheddiad Seisnig. Yn y dull hwn, esboniwyd anghysondebau cyfluniad fel pethau sy'n adlewyrchu arddeliad buddiannau'r Mers neu Brydain ar bwyntiau penodol ar hyd y clawdd, er bod yn henebyn yn rhoi mantais diriogaethol a strategol i'r adeiladwyr o'r Mers yn bennaf. Roedd Fox hefyd yn gweld y clawdd fel ffin barhaol, gyda bylchau mawrion yn yr arglawdd yn cynrychioli manau lle'r oedd y ffin wedi defnyddio rhwystrau naturiol megis afonydd a choetiroedd trwchus.

3.11 Er bod dehongliad Fox yn ymgais glyfar i ddelio gyda chymhlethdod archaeolegol yr henebyn, mae dadansoddiad yn ddiweddar wedi cwestiynu llawer o'i dybiaethau ynglŷn â chyd-destun amgylcheddol ac aneddiadol yr 8fed ganrif. Mae Hill (i'w gyhoeddi) wedi ail-bwysleisio swyddogaeth amddiffynnol sylfaenol y gwrthglawdd, gan awgrymu y cafodd ei adeiladu fel ymateb i achosion penodol o gyrchoedd o deyrnas Powys, ac mae wedi codi cwestiwn ynglŷn â phresenoldeb ffin yn rhedeg 'o fôr i fôr'. Yn yr un modd, mae Noble (1983) yn gweld y clawdd fel llinell amddiffynnol sy'n eistedd yn strategol y tu ôl i wir ffin ddaearyddol ehangiad Seisnig i'r gorllewin, er mwyn ei atgyfnerthu. Mae Stanford (1980) a Wormald (1982) yn fras wedi derbyn y dadansoddiad hwn. Mae Hill (1991) a Noble (1983) o'r farn y byddai'r clawdd wedi bod yn rhwystr

frontier like the Roman Hadrian's Wall with its milecastles, forts and roads), raising a further uncertainty as to how far it can ever have operated as a properly functional military barrier.

3.9 The process by which the dyke was built is perhaps better understood. The pioneering archaeologist Sir Cyril Fox (1955) plausibly showed that the alignment of the monument was surveyed between a series of intervisible points, and excavation has sometimes identified what may be an initial marking out bank beneath the main structure (Hill 1986). Hill (1985) argues, by extrapolating the probable methods of the 8th-century Mercian state from a later Anglo-Saxon document concerning the construction and maintenance of 'burh' fortifications, that the full-scale dyke would have been built by work parties levied from the local population, with each individual required to make a given labour contribution to the project. Indeed, it has been suggested that the efforts of different work gangs can be recognised in the varying constructional character of the dyke (Fox 1955).

Function of the dyke

3.10 Archaeologists and historians have struggled to interpret this contradictory and incomplete body of evidence. Fox (1955) argued for the dyke as a frontier which represented a negotiated agreement between Mercia and the British kingdoms, marking an agreed limit to English settlement. In this way, anomalies of alignment were explained as reflecting the assertion of Mercian or British interest at particular points along the dyke, though the monument mostly gave territorial and strategic advantage to its Mercian builders. Fox also saw the dyke as part of a continuous border, with major gaps in the earthwork representing places where the frontier had made use of natural barriers such as rivers and dense woodland.

3.11 Although Fox's interpretation was a clever attempt to engage with the archaeological complexity of the monument, recent critique has brought into question many of his assumptions about the 8th-century environmental and settlement context. Hill (forthcoming) has re-emphasised the primary defensive function of the earthwork, suggesting that it was constructed as a response to specific incidents of raiding from the kingdom of Powys, and has questioned the existence of a frontier running 'from sea to sea'. Somewhat similarly, Noble (1983) projects the dyke as a defensive line strategically sitting behind and reinforcing the actual geographical frontier of English expansion to the west, and this analysis has been broadly accepted by Stanford (1980) and Wormald (1982). Both Hill (1991) and Noble (1983) take the view that the dyke would have been an effective barrier even as a largely



effeithiol hyd yn oed fel nodwedd di-garsiwn yn bennaf; pan fyddai rhywun yn meiddio i'w groesi, byddai'r difrod i'r gwrthglawdd yn dangos union leoliad y cyrchoedd, gan ganiatáu targedu ymosodiadau dial yn unol â hynny.

3.12 Mae'n bosibl mai 'diben' y clawdd i ryw raddau oedd ei bresenoldeb ffisegol anhygoel yn y dirwedd ac wrth ddangos grym y Mers, a oedd â'r gallu i adeiladu'r clawdd yn y lle cyntaf. Yn yr ystyr hwn, mae'r clawdd yn amddiffynnol nid yn unig fel rhwystr ffisegol cadarn, ond hefyd fel strwythur bwriadol mawr yn symboleiddio gallu gwleidyddol a milwrol y Mers. Efallai fod y clawdd hyd yn oed i fod i atgyfnerthu uchelgais ehangach y Mers trwy efelychu yn fwriadol y math o isadeiledd gwladwriaeth gymhleth a adeiladwyd unwaith gan y Rhufeiniaid, a'r hyn yr oedd Siarlymaen — ar ffurf systemau llywodraethu esblygiadol yr Ymerodraeth Garolingaidd — yn brysuro ei ddatblygu yn oes Offa ei hunan. Efallai, felly, nad oedd y clawdd yn cyfleu neges glir i gymdogion gorllewinol y Mers yn unig. Roedd hefyd yn ddatganiad ymwybodol o fyddolddoethineb gwleidyddol i gyfoedion eraill Offa ym Mhrydain ac Ewrop.

Y clawdd ar ôl cyfnod Offa

3.13 Beth bynnag oedd y swyddogaeth a fwriadwyd, mae cloddio archaeolegol wedi dangos mai cyfnod eithaf byr a gafodd Clawdd Offa o ddefnydd sylfaenol. Nid oes tystiolaeth bod y clawdd wedi ei gynnal na bod y ffos erioed wedi ei glanhau a'i hail-dorri ar ôl y gwaith adeiladu gwreiddiol, ac ymddengys yn debygol bod o leiaf rhai o'r mynedfeydd sy'n bodoli nawr wedi eu hagor mewn cyfnod Eingl-Sacsonaidd diweddarach trwy'r hyn a oedd eisoes yn ffin wedi ei gadael. Yn wir, efallai fod rhyfela parhaus yn y Gororau wedi gwneud y Clawdd yn ddarfodedig yn gyflym iawn fel marciwr tiriogaethol a/neu linell amddiffynnol (Hill 2000). O fewn canrif o farwolaeth Offa, fe drechodd cyrchoedd y Llychlynwyr grym y Mers, beth bynnag.

3.14 Er bod Clawdd Offa, efallai, wedi goroesi yn gyflym ei ddiben gwreiddiol, arhosodd y gwrthglawdd anferth fel nodwedd dirweddol amlwg a gwahaniaethol. Mae'r clawdd wedi bod yn ddylanwad allweddol ar y patrwm ymgartrefu sydd wedi datblygu o'i gwmpas, yn ogystal ag ar sut y daeth pobl sy'n byw yn y cyffiniau i feddwl amdanant eu hunain a diffinio eu hunaniaeth ddiwylliannol o bosibl.

3.15 Efallai fod disgrifiad Asser o'r clawdd fel un yn rhedeg 'o fôr i fôr' yn ddim mwy nag addurn rhethregol (o bosibl yn adlais o adroddiadau Rhufeinig o Fur Hadrian), ond mae'r ffaith iddo or-ddweud maint y gwrthglawdd — ac efallai yn wir iddo gredu'r hyn a ysgrifennodd — efallai yn dangos i ba raddau yr oedd y clawdd, hyd yn oed erbyn diwedd y 9fed ganrif, eisoes wedi mabwysiadu math newydd o arwyddocâd diwylliannol.

ungarrisoned feature, with the damage to the earthwork caused by those who dared to cross it at least allowing the location of incursions to be accurately identified and reprisal attacks targeted accordingly.

3.12 It is possible that the 'purpose' of the dyke was in some degree simply its extraordinary physical presence in the landscape and in the demonstration of Mercian power that went with the ability to build it in the first place. In this sense, the dyke is defensive not just as a locally formidable physical obstacle, but also as a deliberately monumental structure symbolising the political and military wherewithal of the Mercian state. It may be that the dyke was even meant to reinforce wider Mercian ambitions by consciously emulating the kind of complex state infrastructure which the Romans had once built, and which — in the shape of the evolving government systems of the Carolingian Empire — Charlemagne was busy developing in Offa's own time. Perhaps, then, the dyke did not just spell out a clear message to Mercia's immediate western neighbours. It was also a conscious statement of political sophistication equally intended for Offa's other contemporaries in Britain and continental Europe.

The dyke after the age of Offa

3.13 Whatever its intended function, archaeological excavation has demonstrated that Offa's Dyke only had a fairly brief phase of primary use. There is no evidence that the dyke was maintained or that the ditch was ever cleaned out and recut after initial construction, and it seems likely that at least some of the entranceways which now exist were made in later Anglo-Saxon times through what was already an abandoned boundary. Indeed, ongoing warfare in the Marches may have very quickly made the Dyke obsolete as a territorial marker and/or defensive line (Hill 2000). Within a century of Offa's death Mercian power was, in any case, destroyed by the Viking invasions.

3.14 While Offa's Dyke may have rapidly outlived its original purpose, the massive earthwork remained a prominent and distinctive landscape feature. As such, the dyke has been a key influence not only on the patterns of settlement which have developed around it, but perhaps also on the way that people living in its vicinity have come to think about themselves and define their cultural identity.

3.15 Asser's description of the dyke as running from 'sea to sea' may be no more than a rhetorical flourish (possibly echoing Roman accounts of Hadrian's Wall), but the very fact that he seems to have exaggerated the scale of the earthwork — and may well have believed what he wrote — perhaps illustrates the extent to which the dyke had, even by the late 9th century, already assumed a new kind of cultural



Yn wir, un posibilrwydd diddorol yw bod presenoldeb y clawdd ei hunan wedi cael dylanwad uniongyrchol ar dwf hunaniaeth genedlaethol Gymreig yn y canrifoedd ar ôl Offa. Efallai fod y llinell artiffisial a roddwyd ar y dirwedd gan y clawdd wedi codi i bwysigrwydd symbolaidd yn gyflym fel datganiad grymus o'r gwahaniaeth ymddangosiadol rhwng popeth i'r gorllewin o Brydain 'Seisnig'. Yn y modd hwn, efallai y bu i Glawdd Offa helpu creu syniad newydd o uniad diwylliannol cyffredin ymhlith pobl a ddaeth i gael eu galw — ac i feddwl amdanynt eu hunain — fel Cymry.

3.16 Yr hyn sy'n sicr wedi ei gadarnhau yn hanesyddol yw bod Clawdd Offa ers amser maith wedi ei weld a'i ddeall fel ffin symbolaidd bwysig. Mae cofnod yn y Rholiau Patent ym 1233 mewn perthynas â Llanffynhonwen yn Swydd Amwythig yn gwahaniaethu rhwng gw~r yn byw 'this side of Offediche' a'r rhai i'r gorllewin (dyfynnwyd gan Noble, 1983, tudalen 76), ac roedd y clawdd weithiau yn llinell wahanu ddiwylliannol bendant yn y dirwedd ganoloesol. Un enghraifft yw ardal Clun, lle roedd y clawdd, erbyn cyfnod y Normaniaid, yn gwasanaethu fel ffin rhan 'Temsed' Arglwyddiaeth Clun lle'r ymgartreffodd nifer sylweddol o drigolion Cymreig. Pan ddynodwyd rhannau o'r clawdd yn ffin rhwng Cymru a Lloegr yn swyddogol yn y 16eg ganrif, efallai nad oedd hyn yn ddim mwy na chydabod yn diriogaethol rôl roedd yr henebyn, mewn termau diwylliannol a symbolaidd, wedi ei chyflawni ers amser maith.

Y clawdd yn y dirwedd esblygiadol

3.17 Mae perthynas ffisegol y clawdd yn y dirwedd hanesyddol yn adrodd stori ddifyr yngl~n â datblygiad ymarferol y gwrthglawdd dros y canrifoedd. Bellach, hon yw'r nodwedd weledol hynaf yn aml yn y dirwedd.

3.18 Ail-ddefnyddiwyd yr henebyn yn aml mewn cyfnodau diweddarach, boed fel elfen o amddiffynfeydd tref ganoloesol Trefyclo, fel torlan amddiffyn rhag llifogydd ar orlifdir afon Hafren, neu fel llwybr lôn neu ffordd. Mewn proses ddinistriol mwy uniongyrchol, a ddechreuodd yn fuan ar ôl adeiladu'r clawdd, mae llawer o rannau o'r clawdd wedi eu gostwng trwy gyfuniad o lefelu bwriadol ac aredig dro ar ôl tro. Yn arbennig yn yr ardaloedd iseldiroedd amaethyddol, lle mae erydiad wedi bod waethaf, mae'r newidiadau yng nghadwraeth y clawdd o un cae i'r nesaf ynddynt eu hunain yn gofnod gwerthfawr o'r newidiadau yn y dirwedd (Everson 1991).

3.19 Er gwaethaf y ffaith nad yw'r clawdd i'w weld mewn rhai manau, yr hyn sy'n amlwg bron bob amser ym mhatrwm y systemau caeau ac aneddiadau gerllaw yw'r graddau yr oedd y gwrthglawdd yn parhau i fod yn nodwedd strwythurol lywodraethol, gyda'r dirwedd ganoloesol a'r dirwedd ddiweddarach leol yn cael ei threfnu o'i amgylch.

significance. Indeed, one intriguing possibility is that the very presence of the monument had a direct influence on the emergence of the Welsh national identity in the centuries after Offa. The artificial line which the dyke indelibly marked on the landscape may have quickly gained symbolic importance as a powerful statement of the apparent separation of all to the west from perceived 'English' Britain. In this way Offa's Dyke perhaps helped to create a novel sense of common cultural unity among peoples who came to be called and to think of themselves as Welsh.

3.16 What is certainly well established historically is that Offa's Dyke has long been seen and understood as an important symbolic boundary. An entry in the Patent Rolls of 1233 relating to Chirbury in Shropshire pointedly distinguishes men living 'this side of Offediche' from those to the west (quoted in Noble 1983, page 76), and the dyke was sometimes an explicit cultural dividing line in the medieval landscape. One example is the Clun area, where by the Norman period the dyke served as the border of the Temsed part of the Clun Lordship which was substantially settled by incoming Welsh inhabitants. The official designation of sections of the dyke as the English/Welsh border in the 16th century perhaps did no more than territorially recognise a role which, in cultural and symbolic terms, the monument had long fulfilled.

The dyke in the evolving landscape

3.17 The physical relationship of the dyke to the historic landscape in which it is now often the oldest visible feature tells a fascinating story about the practical evolution of the earthwork over the centuries.

3.18 The monument was often re-used in later times, whether as an element of the medieval town defences of Knighton, as a flood protection bank on the Severn flood plain, or more humbly as the route of a lane or road. In a more directly destructive process which must have begun soon after it was first built, many sections of the dyke have been reduced by a combination of deliberate levelling and subsequent repeated ploughing. Particularly in the agriculturally favoured lowland areas, where erosion has been greatest, the changes in preservation of the dyke from one field to the next are in themselves a valuable record of the sequence of landscape change (Everson 1991).

3.19 Despite the removal of the dyke in some places, what is nearly always apparent in the patterning of field systems and settlement adjacent to it is the extent to which the earthwork continued to be the dominant structural feature around which the local medieval and later landscape was organised.



Astudiaeth academiaidd o'r clawdd

3.20 Dylanwad pwysig ar sut y mae'r clawdd wedi ei drin a'i weld yn ddiweddar yw'r syniad datblygiadol bod yr henebyn yn bwysig nid yn unig fel nodwedd yn y dirwedd, gyda gwerth swyddogaethol beunyddiol parhaus, ond hefyd ei fod yn arwyddocaol ynddo'i hun fel tystiolaeth unigryw a bregus o'n tarddiad hanesyddol ni.

3.21 Mae presenoldeb Clawdd Offa wedi ei gofnodi yn rheolaidd gan hynafiaethwyr o'r cyfnod Tuduraidd ymlaen, yn cynnwys yn nodedig y sgolor 16eg ganrif Leland (1539) a Pennant, oedd yn ysgrifennu ar ddiwedd y 18fed ganrif (Pennant 1783). Ganol y 19eg ganrif, dechreuodd ymchwilywyr megis Fosbroke (1832), Jones (1856) a Guest (1858) ddatblygu dehongliad mwy manwl o'r clawdd yn seiliedig ar arolwg maes personol. Erbyn diwedd y 19eg ganrif, roedd yr Arolwg Ordnans wedi cofnodi hynt y clawdd yn gywir, ac roedd cloddio archaeolegol hefyd yn dechrau cael ei ddefnyddio i archwilio'r henebyn (Mckenny Hughes 1893).

3.22 Erbyn heddiw, mae'r farn ar y clawdd yn bennaf wedi ei seilio ar raglen o waith arolwg maes yr ymgymerodd Syr Cyril Fox ag ef rhwng 1925 a 1932 (Fox 1955). Ar ôl Fox, ychydig o waith ymchwil a wnaed tan ddechrau'r 1970au, pan gychwynnodd David Hill a'i fyfyrwyr o Adran Efrydiau Allanol Prifysgol Manceinion ar raglen o arolygu a chloddiau graddfa fechan ar hyd y gwrthglawdd. Mae'r clawdd hefyd wedi ei archwilio mewn nifer o gloddiau 'achub' (ee Allen 1988), ac mae gwaith ymchwil gwerthfawr Frank Noble (1983), ymhlith eraill, wedi dechrau cynnwys archwilio'r cyfoeth o ddeunydd dogfennol canoloesol a diweddarach sy'n gysylltiedig â'r henebyn. Ganol y 1990au roedd darn o Clawdd Offa yn Swydd Gaerloyw yn destun archwiliad archaeolegol manwl gan Wasanaeth Archaeolegol Cyngor Sir Swydd Gaerloyw (Hoyle a Vallender 1997).

Newidiadau yn y dirwedd yn y 19eg a'r 20fed ganrif

3.23 Nid yw cynnydd yn yr ymwybyddiaeth o arwyddocâd hanesyddol Clawdd Offa wedi gwarchod y gwrthglawdd rhag difrod gan ddatblygiad tirwedd modern. Mor gynnar â 1857, roedd aelodau Cymdeithas Archaeolegol Cambrian yn dystion anghymeradwyol pan dynnwyd rhan o'r clawdd i lawr yn ystod ymweliad maes â Lymore. Er bod y darn wedi ei ailadeiladu wedi hynny, roedd difrod o'r fath yn gyffredin o ganlyniad i welliannau amaethyddol y 19eg ganrif. Roedd twf diwydiannol a threfol cynyddol yn y 19eg ganrif hefyd yn arwain at ddinistrio rhannau arwyddocaol o'r clawdd, gyda cholledion nodedig yn gysylltiedig â chwareli carreg galch yn Nyffryn Gwy, a chloddio am lo a datblygiadau diwydiannol

Academic study of the dyke

3.20 A major influence on the treatment and perception of the dyke in recent times has been the emerging idea that the monument is important not just as a landscape feature with ongoing everyday functional value, but that it also has significance in itself as unique and fragile evidence of our historical origins.

3.21 The presence of Offa's Dyke was routinely noted by antiquarians from Tudor times onwards, notably including the 16th-century scholar Leland (1539), and Pennant writing at the end of the 18th century (Pennant 1783). In the mid 19th century, researchers such as Fosbroke (1832), Jones (1856) and Guest (1858) began to develop more detailed interpretations of the dyke based on first hand field survey. By the later 19th century, not only was the course of the dyke accurately recorded by the Ordnance Survey, but archaeological excavation was also beginning to be used to investigate the monument (Mckenny Hughes 1893).

3.22 The present day view of the dyke is substantially founded on the programme of field survey undertaken by Sir Cyril Fox between 1925 and 1932 (Fox 1955). After Fox, little research work was undertaken until the early 1970s, when David Hill and his students from the Extra Mural Department Of Manchester University embarked on an ongoing programme of survey and small-scale excavations along the earthwork. The dyke has also been investigated in a number of 'rescue' excavations (eg Allen 1988), and valuable research by Frank Noble (1983), among others, has begun to explore the wealth of medieval and later documentary material relating to the monument. In the mid 1990s the stretch of Offa's Dyke in Gloucestershire was subject to detailed archaeological survey by the Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service (Hoyle and Vallender 1997).

19th and 20th-century landscape changes

3.23 Increasing awareness of the historical significance of Offa's Dyke has not protected the earthwork from damage by modern landscape development. As early as 1857, members of the Cambrian Archaeological Association disapprovingly witnessed the removal of part of the dyke during a field visit to Lymore, and although this section of the monument was subsequently rebuilt, such damage was a common consequence of 19th-century agricultural improvement. Increasing 19th-century industrial and urban growth also resulted in significant destruction of the dyke, with notable losses associated with limestone quarrying in the Wye Valley, and with coal mining and other industrial development in the



eraill yn ardal Wrecsam.

3.24 Gwelodd yr 20fed ganrif ddirywiad parhaus y clawdd. Mae llawer o ddarnau o'r henebyn a gofnodwyd gan Fox yn yr 20au bellach wedi eu dinistrio yn llwyr, ac mae dwysâd amaethyddol a phwysau datblygu ehangach ar ôl y rhyfel wedi cynyddu yn arwyddocaol y broblem o niwed erydiad 'graddol'. Yn erbyn y cefndir hwn, mae dynodi llawer o ddarnau o Clawdd Offa fel Henebyn Rhestredig yng Nghymru a Lloegr wedi bod yn ddatblygiad pwysig o ran gwarchod y gwrthglawdd yn well.

Creu Llwybr Clawdd Offa

3.25 Efallai mai'r datblygiad mwyaf pellgyrhaeddol yn hanes y clawdd yn ddiweddar fu creu Llwybr Clawdd Offa. Dynodwyd y llwybr yn un o 13 Llwybr Cenedlaethol yng Nghymru a Lloegr ym 1955, er nas agorwyd ef yn swyddogol tan 1971.

3.26 Mae'r llwybr 293 km yn rhedeg o Brestatyn yn y gogledd i Glogwyni Sedbury yn y de, ac yn dilyn hynt 55 km o'r Clawdd sy'n goroesi, tra'n croesi tirweddau godidog — megis Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog ac Ardal o Harddwch Naturiol Eithriadol Bryniau Clwyd — pan nad yw'n dilyn y gwrthglawdd.

3.27 Mae Llwybr Clawdd Offa wedi gwneud y clawdd yn hygyrch i'r cyhoedd, ac wedi rhoi arwyddocâd newydd i'r henebyn fel coridor mynediad cefn gwlad, atyniad i ymwelwyr ac adnodd mwynderol. Mae hefyd wedi ychwanegu at broblemau erydu ar rai darnau o'r gwrthglawdd.

Crynodeb o bwysigrwydd hanesyddol y clawdd

3.28 Mae datblygiad hanesyddol Clawdd Offa yn dangos henebyn gyda pherthynas allweddol â datblygiad cymdeithasol a gwleidyddol Cymru a Lloegr, ac effaith fwy uniongyrchol dros y 1200 blwyddyn ddiwethaf ar fywydau bob dydd cenedlaethau dirifedi o bobl y Gororau.

3.29 Yn ei gyd-destun 8fed ganrif, gellir gweld Clawdd Offa fel ymgymeriad sy'n cyfuno llwyddiant logistaidd a thechnegol anghyffredin gyda mynegiant ffisegol arloesol o ddyhead gwladwriaeth Eingl-Sacsonaidd. Mae Clawdd Offa yn gynnyrch unigryw o'i amser, ac yn taflu goleuni allweddol ar gyfraniad sylfaenol y Mers ac Offa i ddatblygiad Prydain Eingl-Sacsonaidd, ac ar y prosesau mwy sylfaenol o ddatblygiad daearyddiaeth ddiwylliannol Ewrop fodern yng

Wrexham area.

3.24 The 20th century saw continuing degradation of the dyke. Several sections of the monument recorded by Fox in the 1920s are now completely destroyed, and post war agricultural intensification and wider development pressure have significantly increased the problem of 'gradual' erosion damage. Against this background, the designation of many stretches of Offa's Dyke as a Scheduled Ancient Monument in England and Wales has been a major development in realising improved protection of the earthwork.

Creation of Offa's Dyke Path

3.25 Perhaps the most far-reaching development in the recent history of the dyke has been the creation of the Offa's Dyke Path. One of 13 National Trails in England and Wales, the path was designated in 1955, although not officially opened until 1971.

3.26 The 293 km route runs from Prestatyn in the north to Sedbury Cliffs in the south, and scenically follows the line of 55 km of the surviving Dyke while crossing no less impressive landscapes — such as the Brecon Beacons National Park and the Clwydian Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty — when off the earthwork.

3.27 The Offa's Dyke Path has made the dyke easily accessible to the general public, and given the monument a new significance as a countryside access corridor, visitor attraction and amenity resource. It has also resulted in additional erosion pressure on some stretches of the earthwork.

Summary of the dyke's historical importance

3.28 The historical development of Offa's Dyke reveals a monument with a key relationship to the social and political genesis of England and Wales, and a more immediate impact over the last 1200 years on the everyday lives of countless generations of Marches people.

3.29 In its 8th-century context Offa's Dyke can be seen as an undertaking which combines an extraordinary logistical and technical achievement with an innovative physical expression of the political ambition of an Anglo-Saxon state. Offa's Dyke is a unique product of its time, and sheds key light on the underlying contribution of Mercia and Offa to the evolution of Anglo-Saxon Britain, and on the more fundamental processes by which the cultural geography of modern Europe emerged in



nghyfnod diweddarach y milflwyddiant 1af OC.

3.30 Ers amser Offa, mae'r clawdd wedi cael dylanwad hanesyddol rhyfeddol ar agweddau a chanfyddiadau diwylliannol y cymunedau sy'n byw o'i gwmpas, ac yn wir ar strwythur yr aneddiadau a grëwyd gan y bobl hynny. Gan ei fod wedi cadw'r arwyddocâd hwn yng nghanol pwysau defnydd tir y ganrif ddiwethaf, ac yn parhau i fod â defnydd cyfoes — megis y Llwybr Cenedlaethol — gellid dadlau bod Clawdd Offa yn amlwg ymhlith holl henebion pwysig Prydain fel un sydd fwyaf gwirioneddol yn cysylltu ein bywydau modern gyda'u tarddiad hanesyddol pell.

the later 1st millennium AD.

3.30 Since Offa's time, the dyke has exercised a remarkable historical influence on the attitudes and cultural perceptions of the communities living around it, and indeed on the very structure of settlement those people have created and occupied. To the extent that it has retained this significance amid the land-use pressures of the last century and still manages to find contemporary uses — such as the National Trail — then Offa's Dyke arguably stands out among all Britain's major ancient monuments as that which most tangibly connects our modern lives with their distant historical origins.



Arwyddocâd Clawdd Offa 4 The significance of Offa's Dyke

Arwyddocâd archaeolegol a hanesyddol

- 4.1 Clawdd Offa yw henebyn archaeolegol hwyaf Prydain.
- 4.2 Mae'n henebyn rhyfeddol sy'n goroesi fel ymgorfforiad unigryw o brosesau mynegiant gwleidyddol a chenedligrwydd datblygiadol a ffurfiodd y byd gorllewinol ar ôl y Rhufeiniaid yng nghyfnod diweddarach y milflwyddiant cyntaf OC. Mae'n sylfaen i gymdeithas Ewrop hyd heddiw.
- 4.3 Mae'n henebyn gydag arwyddocâd allweddol wrth ddiffinio tarddiad cenedloedd Cymru a Lloegr a datblygiad cysylltiedig hunaniaeth ddiwylliannol Gymreig a Seisnig.
- 4.4 Mae'r clawdd yn gyflawniad technegol a threfniadol hynod, o'r math a'r maint daearyddol heb ei ail yn Ewrop, yn ei gyfnod ei hunan nac yn y 1000 mlynedd dilynol hyd at y Chwyldro Diwydiannol.
- 4.5 Dyma'r strwythur adeiledig mwyaf dramatig sy'n goroesi o'r cyfnod Eingl-Sacsonaidd, ac mae'n symbol o gyfnod pwysig yn hanes Prydain sydd wedi gadael ond ychydig o olion gweledol.
- 4.6 Mae'n henebyn sydd, yng nghyd-destun deall hanes Eingl-Sacsonaidd, yn rhoi cipolwg archaeolegol allweddol ar gyfraniad Offa a theyrnas y Mers i ddatblygiad cyfnod diweddarach y milflwyddiant cyntaf ym Mhrydain.
- 4.7 Mae'r clawdd yn henebyn sy'n rhan o gyfres cenedlaethol-bwysig a gwahaniaethol o safleoedd sy'n gysylltiedig â hanes maith o wrthdaro a rhyfela yn y Gororau Cymreig.
- 4.8 Mae'n nodwedd gyfeiriadol archaeolegol unigryw yn nhirwedd leol y Gororau, gyda manylion y ffurf sydd wedi goroesi a'i berthynas â phatrwm cyffiniol anheddu, yn dangos proses ryfeddol 1200 blwyddyn o ddatblygiad a newid mewn rheolaeth tir a pherchnogaeth yng ngororau Cymru a Lloegr.
- 4.9 Mae'n adnodd archaeolegol prin, o bosibl yn gwarchod cyfres werthfawr o haenau amgylcheddol cyfoes sydd wedi eu claddu ar hyd coridor 129 km y dirwedd.

Arwyddocâd o ran tirwedd

- 4.10 Mae'r clawdd yn nodwedd unigryw o'r dirwedd sy'n gwneud cyfraniad gweledol a ffisegol sylfaenol i gymeriad a naws benodol yr ardal o gwmpas.
- 4.11 Mae'n llinell wahanu ddaearyddol bwysig sy'n parhau i

Archaeological and historical significance

- 4.1 Offa's Dyke is Britain's longest archaeological monument.
- 4.2 It is an extraordinary monument surviving as a unique embodiment of the processes of political expression and emergent nationhood which shaped the post Roman western world of the later 1st millennium AD and which still underlie European society today.
- 4.3 It is a monument with a key significance in defining the origins of the Welsh and English nations and the associated emergence of consciously held Welsh and English cultural identities.
- 4.4 The dyke is a remarkable technical and organisational achievement of a kind and geographical scale without equal in Europe either in its own time or in the following 1000 years up to the Industrial Revolution.
- 4.5 It is the most dramatic built structure surviving from Anglo-Saxon times, as such symbolising an important period in British history which has left relatively few substantial visible remains.
- 4.6 It is a monument which, in the context of understanding Anglo-Saxon history, gives a key archaeological insight into the contribution of Offa and the kingdom of Mercia to the development of later 1st millennium Britain.
- 4.7 The dyke is a monument which is part of a distinctive and nationally important complex of sites associated with the long history of conflict and warfare in the Welsh borders.
- 4.8 It is a unique archaeological reference feature in the local Marches landscape, revealing in the detail of the surviving form of the dyke today and its relationship to the surrounding pattern of settlement an extraordinary process of 1200 years of evolution and change in land management and ownership in the borders of England and Wales.
- 4.9 It is a rare archaeological resource potentially preserving a valuable sequence of contemporary buried environmental deposits along a 129 km landscape corridor.

Landscape significance

- 4.10 The dyke is a highly distinctive landscape feature which makes a unique visual and physical contribution to the particular character and feel of its local surroundings.
- 4.11 It is an important geographical dividing line which



gael ei defnyddio fel ffin rhwng plwyfi, rhwng caeau, rhwng tiroedd gwahanol berchnogion a rhwng dwy wlad.

4.12 Mae'r clawdd yn rhan annatod o'r dirwedd amaethyddol sy'n cael ei gweithio; dyma amgylchedd pennaf y clawdd.

4.13 Mae'r clawdd yn ffurfio coridor tirwedd wledig sy'n bennaf heb ei haflonyddu ac sy'n destun rheolaeth brin, gyda gwerth pwysig o safbwynt bywyd gwylt ac ecoleg.

Gwerth mwynderol

4.14 Mae Llwybr Clawdd Offa, llwybr mynediad pell sydd yn un o ddim ond 13 'Llwybr Cenedlaethol', yn dilyn hynt y clawdd, gan ddenu cerddwyr o bob cwr o Brydain a gwledydd eraill.

4.15 Mae'r clawdd yn atyniad pwysig i ymwelwyr â'r Gororau, gyda gwerth economaidd arwyddocaol i gymunedau lleol (yn gysylltiedig â Llwybr Clawdd Offa yn bennaf).

Arwyddocâd Diwylliannol

4.16 Mae'r clawdd yn faen prawf ar gyfer tarddiad diwylliannol cydnabyddedig sy'n parhau i fod ag arwyddocâd symbolaidd i bobl heddiw.

4.17 Mae'r clawdd yn edefyn ffisegol yn y dirwedd sy'n cysylltu Cymru a Lloegr ac yn pwysleisio traddodiad cyffredin cymunedau'r Gororau.

Crynodeb o arwyddocâd y clawdd

4.18 Mae Clawdd Offa yn un o henebion archaeolegol pwysicaf Gorllewin Ewrop, ac yn dystiolaeth unigryw o darddiad pobl Cymru a Lloegr. Trwy gyfrwng ei werth diwylliannol, ecolegol, gweledol a mwynderol cyfoes, mae hefyd yn rhan allweddol o dirwedd y Gororau heddiw.

remains variously in continuing contemporary use as a parish, field, ownership and national boundary.

4.12 The dyke is an integral part of the actively managed agricultural landscape which it mostly occupies.

4.13 The dyke forms a largely undisturbed and little managed rural landscape corridor which has important wildlife and ecological value.

Amenity value

4.14 The dyke is followed by the line of the Offa's Dyke Path, a prime long distance access route which is one of only 13 designated 'National Trails' and attracts walkers from all over Britain and further afield.

4.15 The dyke is an important Marches visitor attraction with significant economic value to local communities (linked primarily to the Offa's Dyke Path).

Cultural significance

4.16 The dyke is a touchstone for perceived cultural origins which continues to have symbolic significance to people today.

4.17 The dyke is a physical landscape thread which tangibly links England and Wales and emphasises the common tradition of Marches communities.

Summary of the dyke's significance

4.18 Offa's Dyke is one of the most important archaeological monuments in Western Europe, and unique evidence of the origins of the Welsh and English people. Via its contemporary cultural, ecological, visual and amenity value, it is also a key part of today's Marches landscape.



Achosion erydiad

5

Causes of erosion

Difrod parhaus i'r clawdd

5.1 Nid ffenomenon hanesyddol yn unig mo'r broses o ddifrod i Glawdd Offa (gweler adran 3), ond bygythiad gwirioneddol heddiw.

5.2 Dangosir y broblem orau mewn ymchwil a wnaed yn ddiweddar gan Cadw (Burnham 1992) i fesur cyflwr y 60 km o Glawdd Offa sydd yng Nghymru. Canfu'r astudiaeth, a oedd yn seiliedig ar gyfuniad o waith maes a dadansoddiad dogfennau, bod 51% o'r henebyn archaeolegol enwocaf yng Nghymru naill ai eisoes mewn cyflwr gwael o ran cadwraeth, neu wedi ei ddinistrio yn llwyr. O ystyried bod elfen sylweddol o'r dirywiad hwnnw yn adlewyrchu difrod cyn yr 20fed ganrif, yr hyn sydd efallai yn fwy arwyddocaol yw yr ystyriwyd bod 32% o'r clawdd sydd ar ôl dan fygythiad difrifol o ddirywiad pellach heddiw. Yn wir, cafwyd bod y clawdd yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd yn dioddef difrod ar raddfa o 130 metr y flwyddyn, ac os bydd hyn yn parhau, byddai'r gwrthglawdd cyfan yn wynebu difflaniad llwyr ymhen 150 o flynyddoedd yn unig. Tra bo'r ffigwr hwn yn broffwydoliaeth ystadegol braidd sy'n cuddio llawer o gymhlethdodau yn y patrwm gwirioneddol o bwysau ar yr henebyn, mae'n dangos maint y broblem gadwraeth y mae Clawdd Offa yn ei gynrychiolir. Atgyfnerthwyd y neges honno gan arolwg ansoddol manwl o gyflwr darnau Cymreig y clawdd yn Siroedd Trefaldwyn a Maesyfed (Burnham 1997 a 1998).

5.3 Er na wnaed gwaith ymchwil cymharol ar gyfer y cyfan o'r clawdd yn Lloegr, mae'r gwaith sydd wedi ei wneud yn dangos darlun tebyg iawn, rhywbeth na ddylai beri syndod (Leigh 1996, Mcglade 1996, Hoyle a Vallender 1997). Mae dadansoddiad manwl gan Wasanaeth Archaeoleg Swydd Gaerloyw o'r 15.2km o'r clawdd sy'n goroesi yn Swydd Gaerloyw wedi dangos bod 20% (yn ôl arwynebedd) o'r henebyn ar hyn o bryd yn destun prosesau erydu gweithredol. At hynny, cafwyd bod y rhan fwyaf o'r difrod hwnnw — 15% (yn ôl arwynebedd) o'r henebyn — yn ddifrod o natur ddiffrifol neu ddiffrifol iawn. Byddai tystiolaeth yr arolwg archaeolegol o'r clawdd yn y sir hefyd yn awgrymu — ar y dybiaeth bod llawer o'r bylchau yn y gwrthglawdd gweledol yn cynrychioli difrod yn y gorffennol — bod y canran o'r henebyn sydd eisoes wedi mynd yn sylweddol, er yn anodd ei fesur yn union.

5.4 Caiff y darlun o ben i ben ei gadarnhau trwy gyfrwng data a gasglwyd fel rhan o arolwg cyflwr llwybr Gwasanaeth Rheoli Llwybr Clawdd Offa (Cutts 1988). Gan ddadansoddi cyflwr y clawdd fel a welir o'r llwybr (Cymru a Lloegr), gwelwyd bod 38% o'r henebyn yn dioddef erydiad gweithredol, gyda 5% mewn cyflwr gwael iawn.

Continuing damage to the dyke

5.1 The process of active damage to Offa's Dyke is not just a historical phenomenon (see section 3), but very much a pressing threat today.

5.2 The problem is best illustrated in recent research by Cadw (Burnham 1992) to quantify the state of the 60 km of Offa's Dyke in Wales. The study, based on a combination of field work and documentary analysis, found that 51% of the archaeologically known monument in Wales was already either poorly preserved or completely destroyed. Given that a considerable element of that degradation reflects pre-20th century change, what is perhaps more significant is that 32% of the remaining dyke was perceived to be under serious threat of further deterioration today. Indeed, the dyke in Wales was found to be currently suffering damage at the rate of 130 metres each year, with the earthwork facing complete disappearance in only 150 years at this rate of destruction. While this latter calculation is something of a statistical prediction which hides many complexities in the real pattern of pressures on the monument, it still graphically illustrates the scale of the conservation problem represented by Offa's Dyke. That message has further been driven home by detailed qualitative condition survey of Welsh sections of the dyke in Montgomery and Radnorshire (Burnham 1997 and 1998).

5.3 Although comparable research for the complete length of dyke in England has not been undertaken, the work that has been done unsurprisingly reveals a very similar picture (Leigh 1996, Mcglade 1996, Hoyle and Vallender 1997). Detailed analysis by the Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service of the 15.2 km of surviving dyke in Gloucestershire has shown that 20% (by area) of the monument is currently subject to active erosion processes. Moreover, most of that damage — 15% (by area) of the monument — was held to be of a serious or very serious nature. The evidence of the archaeological survey of the dyke in the county would also indicate — on the presumption that the many gaps in the visible earthwork represent its past destruction — that the percentage of the monument which is already completely lost is considerable, though hard to quantify exactly.

5.4 The overall picture is confirmed through data collected as part of the recent Offa's Dyke Path Management Service path condition survey (Cutts 1998). Analysing the state of the dyke as viewed from the path (England and Wales), 38% of the monument was seen to be suffering active erosion, with 5% classified as in very poor condition.



Clawdd Offa yn nhirwedd heddiw

5.5 Yr hyn sy'n amlwg o'r corff hwn o ymchwil ddiweddar yw, tra bo Clawdd Offa wastad wedi bod yn rhan o dirwedd sy'n datblygu mewn modd sydd, yn anochel, wedi arwain at ryw gymaint o ddfrod parhaus iddo, mae'r henebyn heddiw — ar y cyd â nifer o elfennau eraill yr amgylchfyd hanesyddol — yn wynebu mwy o bwysau ar ei oroesiad hirdymor nag erioed o'r blaen.

5.6 Mae'r sefyllfa hon yn achosi pryder arbennig, yn aml oherwydd bod effaith gronnol colledion blaenorol wedi dod â'r clawdd i drothwy critigol lle mae ei gymeriad craidd a'i integredd fel nodwedd unionlin ystyrion a gweledol eisoes wedi ei beryglu i bwynt lle na ellir ymdopi â dirywiad pellach yn hawdd.

5.7 Mae dirywiad y clawdd yn gyffredinol yn deillio o ystod o achosion penodol; y prif bwnc ar hyn o bryd yw gweithgaredd amaethyddol yn arwain at erydu ar 34% o'r clawdd yng Nghymru (Burnham 1992). Mae problemau eraill a nodwyd yng Nghymru — erydiad llwybrau (4%), rheoli coetiroedd (6%), tyrchu (2%) a datblygiad (8%) yn ymddangos yn llai arwyddocaol o ran canran y clawdd yr effeithir arno, ond yn amlwg gall fod yn ddifrifol iawn mewn cyd-destun lleol, fel y mae achos Swydd Gaerloyw yn dangos yn glir (Hoyle a Vallender 1997) ac fel y mae arolwg a gysylltwyd yn benodol â Llwybr Clawdd Offa hefyd wedi dangos (Cutts 1998).

Rheoli glaswelltir

5.8 Mae gorburi yn beth cyffredin iawn ar Clawdd Offa, yn arwain at golli gwair ar rannau o'r gwrthglawdd, ac yna erydiad gweithredol ac, yn nodweddiadol iawn, tyllau y mae anifeiliaid yn eu ffurfio sy'n gallu tyfu i faint difrifol.

5.9 Gall difrod 'pori', mewn gwirionedd, adlewyrchu patrwm cymhleth o achosion. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys effaith sychder ar y clawdd, cysgod coed neu brysgwydd a chywasgiad a achosir gan draed anifeiliaid. Rhan o'r broblem yw tuedd naturiol anifeiliaid i ymgasglu ar y clawdd (sy'n cynnig llwybr sych ar draws caeau a lle da i gysgodi) sydd o ganlyniad yn creu lefelau uwch o weithgaredd anifeiliaid ar y gwrthglawdd nag a fyddai lefelau ymddangosiadol stocio caeau yn ei awgrymu.

5.10 Gall patrymau pori penodol — er enghraifft gaeafu anifeiliaid (gwartheg yn enwedig) — waethygu erydiad, ac mae hefyd yn amlwg bod amodau hinsawdd eithafol weithiau yn ysgogiad penodol ar gyfer dirywiad glaswellt sy'n datblygu am y tro cyntaf (Berry 2000). Gall ffactorau eraill, megis dodi manau bwydo neu ffynonellau dŵr ar y clawdd, ganolbwyntio pwysau anifeiliaid domestig ar y gwrthglawdd.

Offa's Dyke in today's landscape

5.5 What is evident through this body of recent research is that, while Offa's Dyke has always been part of an evolving landscape in a way which has inevitably resulted in a certain amount of ongoing damage to it, the monument today — in common with many other components of the historic environment — faces greater pressures on its long term survival than ever before.

5.6 This situation is particularly worrying simply because the cumulative effect of previous loss has brought the dyke to a critical threshold where its core character and integrity as a coherent and visible linear feature is already compromised to the point where further degradation cannot be lightly absorbed.

5.7 The general deterioration of the dyke is the result of a range of specific causes; the principal identified issue at the present time is agricultural activity resulting in erosion on 34% of the dyke in Wales (Burnham 1992). Other problems noted in Wales — path erosion (4%), woodland management (6%), burrowing (2%) and development (8%) appear less significant in terms of the percentage amount of dyke affected, but can clearly be very serious in local circumstances, as the Gloucestershire case in particular demonstrates (Hoyle and Vallender 1997) and as survey linked specifically to the Offa's Dyke Path has also shown (Cutts 1998).

Grassland management issues

5.8 Over-grazing is a common issue on Offa's Dyke, resulting in loss of grass cover on areas of the earthwork followed by active erosion and very typically the formation of animal scrapes which can reach serious proportions.

5.9 'Grazing' damage may in fact reflect a complex pattern of causes. These include drought effects on the dyke bank, shading by trees or scrub and compaction caused by animal trampling. Part of the problem is the natural tendency of animals to congregate on the dyke (which typically affords a dry cross field path and a good place to shelter) consequently creating higher levels of animal activity on the earthwork than apparent field stocking levels might suggest would be the case.

5.10 Particular patterns of grazing — for example over-wintering of animals (especially cattle) — can increase the severity of erosion, and it is also evident that extreme climatic conditions are sometimes a specific trigger for sward deterioration to first develop (Berry 2000). Other factors, such as placing feeding stations or water sources on the dyke, can further concentrate domestic animal pressure on the earthwork.



Rheolaeth amaethyddol gyffredinol

5.11 Mae'r clawdd yn destun pwysau erydiad beunyddiol arall yn y dirwedd amaethyddol. Mae niwed gan aradr weithiau i'w weld, fel rheol yn gysylltiedig â'r duedd i aredig yn galed yn erbyn y gwrthglawdd gweledol lle mae caeau â'r yn cyffinio. Mae symud cerbydau trymion ar y clawdd neu drosto yn gallu cael effaith negyddol amlwg, yn enwedig lle mae llinell y clawdd ei hunan yn cael ei defnyddio fel trac mynediad, neu os yw'n agos at brif lidiart cae.

5.12 Mae lleoliad aml y clawdd fel nodwedd ar ymyl cae yn ei wneud yn fan lle mae offer yn cael ei storio neu ei adael, ac mae hyn yn gallu tueddu i leihau gwerth weledol y gwrthgloddiau, a chynyddu tebygolrwydd mwy o ddifrod. Gall gosod isadeiledd ffermio — ffensys, lliidiardau, draeniau ac ati — hefyd fod yn gysylltiedig â dirywiad cronol ffabrig yr henebyn.

Coetir a phrysgwydd

5.13 Mae llawer o'r clawdd wedi ei gytrefu gan brysgwydd, wedi ei blannu yn fwriadol fel gwrych, neu bellach yn bodoli mewn coetiroedd o wahanol fathau.

5.14 Mae coed/prysgwydd o'r fath yn tueddu i fod yn gysylltiedig â thwf llystyfiant gwael, gan greu arwynebau a all fod yn noeth ac agored i niwed. Gall difrod gwreiddiau i orwelion archaeolegol claddedig fod yn ddifrifol, ac mae platiau gwreiddiau coed a gaiff eu cwmpo gan y gwynt weithiau yn rhwygo elfen arwyddocaol o arwyneb y clawdd.

5.15 Os nad yw gweithgareddau rheoli coetiroedd yn cael eu trefnu yn briodol, gallant ynddynt eu hunain achosi erydiad, yn enwedig mewn cysylltiad â gweithgareddau megis torri gyda pheiriannau cynaeafu mecanyddol, neu lusgo pren dros y clawdd.

Anifeiliaid yn tyrchu

5.16 Mae cytrefiad aml y clawdd gan anifeiliaid sy'n tyrchu — cwningod a moch coed yn bennaf — yn broblem arwyddocaol ar rai darnau o'r gwrthglawdd, ac mae'n arbennig o ddrwg lle mae'r gwrthglawdd mewn coetir.

5.17 Gall gweithgareddau tyrchu achosi difrod mawr i ardaloedd cyfyngedig yr henebyn, gyda dinistr tanddaearol o orwelion archaeolegol, cwmp tir, newid yng ngolwg y gwrthglawdd, a chreithio sylweddol a phridd yn symud ar yr arwyneb.

General agricultural management issues

5.11 The dyke is subject to many other kinds of day to day erosion pressure in the agricultural landscape. Plough damage is sometimes evident, usually associated with the tendency to plough hard against the visible earthwork where it is adjoined by arable fields. Movement of heavy vehicles on or over the dyke can have an obvious negative impact, especially where the line of the dyke is itself in use as an access track or is close to a main field gateway.

5.12 The frequent location of the dyke as a field edge feature makes it a place where localised dumping or equipment storage often takes place, and this can tend to reduce the perceived value of the earthworks, and increase the likelihood of other damage episodes. Installation of farming infrastructure — fences, gateways, drainage etc — may also be associated with cumulative degradation of the monument fabric.

Woodland and scrub

5.13 Much of the dyke has been colonised by scrub, deliberately planted as a hedgerow, or else now exists in woodland of various kinds.

5.14 Such tree/scrub cover tends to be associated with poor ground vegetation growth, creating potentially bare and vulnerable surfaces. Root damage to buried archaeological horizons can be severe, and the root plates of wind blown trees sometimes tear up a significant element of the surface fabric of the dyke.

5.15 If not properly organised, woodland management operations may themselves be a cause of erosion, particularly in connection with activities such as felling with a mechanical harvester, or dragging cut timber over the dyke earthworks.

Burrowing animals

5.16 The frequent colonisation of the dyke by burrowing animals — principally rabbits and badgers — is a significant problem on some stretches of the earthwork, and is particularly prevalent where the earthwork is in woodland.

5.17 Burrowing activity can cause massive damage to localised areas of the monument, with underground destruction of archaeological horizons, subsidence, change in the appearance of the earthwork, and substantial surface scaring and earth displacement.



Mynediad ymwelwyr

5.18 Mae mynediad ymwelwyr â Chlawdd Offa — yn bennaf gysylltiedig â Llwybr Clawdd Offa sy'n dilyn 55 km y gwrthglawdd yn uniongyrchol — yn fater difrifol o safbwynt erydu mewn rhai manau. Cafodd darn Pulpud y Diafol yn Swydd Gaerloyw 32,000 o ymwelwyr ym 1995 (data Gwasanaeth Rheoli Llwybr Clawdd Offa) ac mae'r lefel hon o bwysau gan gerddwyr yn anochel wedi arwain at ddifrod yn yr ardal. Er bod y defnydd a wneir o weddill y gwrthglawdd yn dipyn llai, mae creithiau llwybr ar yr henebyn yn gyffredin, gyda 52% o'r gwrthglawdd sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Llwybr Cenedlaethol yn dioddef colledion pridd a llystyfiant (Cutts 1998).

5.19 Mae'r broblem yn cael ei chanolbwyntio yn benodol lle rhed y llwybr ar grib y clawdd, sef ardal mwyaf sensitif y gwrthglawdd o safbwynt archaeolegol, a'r un sy'n tueddu i gael ei ffafrio gan gerddwyr gan fod golygfeydd da i'w cael, a lle mae llwybr pendant i'w ddilyn. Mae traul ar lwybrau yn cyfuno ag effeithiau eraill — megis gwartheg yn mathru, cysgod a phrosesau'r tywydd — ac yn cynhyrchu nodweddion erydu mwy difrifol. Gall aflonyddu ar y gwrthglawdd sy'n gysylltiedig â gosod dodrefn llwybrau (camfeydd, grisiau ac ati) achosi difrod mwy sydyn.

Datblygiad

5.20 Mae'n amlwg bod rhannau sylweddol o'r clawdd wedi eu colli dros y blynyddoedd i ddatblygiad, gan gynnwys adeiladu ffyrdd ac adeiladau a gweithgareddau eraill megis chwarela ac ailadeiladu tirweddau amaethyddol ar raddfa fawr.

5.21 Mae'r pwysau hyn y parhau heddiw, er yn cael eu rheoli i ryw raddau dan brosesau Caniatâd Henebyn Rhestredig a PPG16 (Lloegr) a Chanllawiau Cynllunio (Cymru). Yn aml iawn, nid mater o dynnu darnau o'r clawdd yn gyfan-gwbl yw'r broblem, ond tresmasu ar leoliad yr henebyn neu niwed ar raddfa fechan i'r gwrthglawdd ei hunan sydd, er gwaethaf hynny, yn cael effaith gronol; rhybudd llesol i Clawdd Offa yw dad-restrriad rhannau o Clawdd Wat ger Bwcle oherwydd tresmasiad graddol arno gan ddatblygiadau o'i gwmpas. Mae pwysau datblygu eraill, megis ceisiadau aml ac anochel i osod gwasanaethau ar draws yr henebyn, hefyd yn cael effeithiau erydiad hirdymor.

5.22 Yn gyffredinol, mae'n wir fod gan ddatblygiad uniongyrchol, o fewn amserlen fer iawn, y gallu i fod yr un broses unigol mwyaf dinistriol yn uniongyrchol ar Clawdd Offa.

Visitor access

5.18 Visitor access to Offa's Dyke, primarily associated with the Offa's Dyke Path which directly follows 55 km of the earthwork, is a serious erosion issue at some locations. The Devil's Pulpit length of dyke in Gloucestershire had 32,000 visitors in 1995 (Offa's Dyke Path Management Service data) and this level of pedestrian pressure has inevitably resulted in considerable earthwork damage in the locality. Although usage of much of the rest of the monument is significantly less, path scars on the monument are common, with 52% of the earthwork associated with the National Trail suffering soil and vegetation loss (Cutts 1998).

5.19 The problem is particularly focused where the path occupies the crest of the dyke, which is both the most archaeologically sensitive area of the earthwork, and that which tends to be most favoured by walkers as facilitating good views and a well defined route. Path wear typically combines with a cocktail of other effects — such as cattle trampling, shading and weathering processes — to produce more serious erosion features. Disturbance of the earthwork associated with the installation of path furniture (stiles, steps etc) can be a cause of more instant damage.

Development

5.20 It is evident that considerable sections of the dyke have been lost over the years to development episodes, including construction of roads and buildings and other activities such as quarrying and large scale reconstruction of agricultural landscapes.

5.21 Such pressures very much remain today, if controlled to some extent within Scheduled Monument Consent and PPG16 (England) and Planning Guidance (Wales) processes. Very often the issue is not so much one of complete removal of the dyke as it is encroachment on the setting of the monument or small scale damage to the earthwork itself which nonetheless has a cumulative effect; a salutary warning for Offa's Dyke is the de-scheduling of sections of Wat's Dyke near Bwcle due to gradual impingement on it by surrounding development. Other development pressures, such as frequent and inevitable requests to lay services across the monument, also have a long term erosion consequence.

5.22 It is generally the case that direct development has the capacity to be, within short timescales, the single most immediately destructive process acting on Offa's Dyke.



Cadwraeth Clawdd Offa 6 Conserving Offa's Dyke

Cyflwyniad

6.1 Nid mater syml o adnabod bygythiadau i'r henebyn a chael gwared â hwy a/neu atgyweirio'r effaith mo cadwraeth hirdymor Clawdd Offa. Mae'n golygu delio gyda nodwedd gymhleth yn y dirwedd y mae ei phresenoldeb parhaus yn cysylltu gymaint gyda gwerthoedd cyfoes a gweithgareddau economaidd â chyd phrosesau hanesyddol y gorffennol.

Diffinio amcanion cadwraeth

6.2 Mae deall Clawdd Offa fel strwythur o arwyddocâd eang o reidrwydd yn golygu delio â phenderfyniadau rheoli anodd. Er enghraifft, mae coed a all fod yn gysylltiedig â difrod gwreiddiau i ffabrig yr henebyn hefyd efallai yn goed parcedir ag arwyddocâd hanesyddol ynddynt eu hunain. Mae'n bosibl eu bod yn werthfawr i'r ffermwr fel cysgod i anifeiliaid. Efallai eu bod o bwysigrwydd biolegol neu ecolegol ehangach, ac yn gwneud cyfraniad esthetig pwysig i'r dirwedd. Beth yw'r flaenoriaeth o safbwynt cadwraeth? Caiff y sefyllfa ei phwysleisio yn ffurfiol pan fo dynodiadau amddiffyniad statudol yn gwrthdaro, megis darnau o'r clawdd yn Swydd Gaerloyw lle mae'r gwrthglawdd yn rhedeg trwy Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig, ac yn ffurfio cynefin moch coed sy'n cael eu gwarchod dan y gyfraith.

6.3 Efallai nad yw adnabyddiaeth craidd y problemau erydiad ffisegol y mae'r clawdd yn eu hwynebu mor syml ag y mae'n ymddangos. Mae arolygon a baratowyd o bersbectifau archaeolegol (Hoyle a Vallender 1997) a phersbectif rheoli llwybrau (Cutts 1998) wedi cyflwyno barn wahanol iawn o safbwynt faint o niwed llwybr a wnaed i'r gwrthglawdd, a'r mewnbwn rheoli sydd ei angen o ganlyniad. Yn yr un modd, mae problem honedig niwed gan foch coed i'r clawdd yn destun anghytundeb amlwg o ran difrifoldeb ymddangosiadol gyda grwpiau diddordeb penodol.

6.4 Mae angen cytundeb ar ran pawb ar ddulliau o drin cadwraeth (megis, er enghraifft, adlinellu Llwybr Clawdd Offa oddi ar y gwrthglawdd) a'r paramedrau — o fewn cyfyngiadau newid derbyniol — lle bernir bod ymyrraeth o'r fath yn briodol yn y lle cyntaf.

Lleoliad y clawdd

6.5 Mae Clawdd Offa yn nodwedd unionlin gyda'r bwriad gwreiddiol o berthyn i'r dirwedd o amgylch, a chael ei gweld o'r dirwedd yma, mewn ffordd strwythuredig fwriadol. Mae'r cysylltiad ehangach hwnnw â chyd-destun gweledol eang ac amgylcheddol y mae'r clawdd yn mynd trwyddo yn rhan greiddiol o'i hunaniaeth. Felly, os ydym am warchod cymeriad y

Introduction

6.1 The long term conservation of Offa's Dyke is not just a simple matter of identifying threats to the monument and removing them and/or repairing their effects. It is about engaging with a complex landscape feature whose ongoing existence is linked as much to contemporary values and economic activities as past historic processes.

Defining the conservation aims

6.2 Understanding Offa's Dyke as a structure of wide significance necessarily involves grappling with difficult management decisions. For example, trees which might be associated with root damage to the fabric of the monument, are perhaps also 19th-century parkland plantings of historical merit in themselves, have value to the farmer as shelter for stock, may be of botanical or wider ecological importance, and make a notable aesthetic contribution to the landscape. What is the conservation priority? This situation is formally emphasised where conflicting designations of statutory protection apply such as sections of the dyke in Gloucestershire where the earthwork runs through a Site of Special Scientific Interest, is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and forms a habitat for badgers which are legally protected.

6.3 Even the core identification of the physical erosion problems the dyke faces may not be so straightforward as it appears. Surveys prepared from contrasting archaeological (Hoyle and Vallender 1997) and path management perspectives (Cutts 1998) have come up with very different views of the extent of path damage to the earthwork and the suggested management input that is accordingly required. Similarly, the supposed problem of badger damage to the dyke is subject to evident disparities of perceived seriousness by particular interest groups.

6.4 There is a need to agree collectively both conservation approaches (such as, for example, the realignment of the Offa's Dyke Path off the earthwork) and the parameters — within stated limits of acceptable change — where such intervention is judged to be appropriate in the first place.

The setting of the dyke

6.5 Offa's Dyke is a linear feature originally designed to relate to and be seen from the landscape around it in a deliberately structured way. That wider association with the broad visual and environmental context through which the dyke passes is very much a core part of its identity. Accordingly, if the character of the dyke is to be preserved,



clawdd, mae goblygiadau cadwraeth ar gyfer ffabrig y gwrthglawdd ei hunan, yn ogystal ag ar gyfer ei leoliad ffisegol ehangach. Un mater penodol yw gwarchod llinellau gweld yr henebyn, fel bod modd parhau i werthfawrogi ei natur unionlin.

6.6 Mae'r cysyniad o reoli Clawdd Offa fel rheoli coridor gweledol a hanesyddol cyfun y mae'r ardal Henebyn Rhedredig yn rhan ddaearyddol fechan yn unig ohono, yn fater yr un mor bwysig. Mae'r broses o gynllunio cadwraeth Mur Hadrian wedi sefydlu gosodiad diffiniedig a gwarchoddedig ar gyfer yr henebyn (English Heritage 1996), ac onid yw'n dilyn ei bod yn briodol ystyried datblygu dulliau o drin cadwraeth Clawdd Offa yn yr un modd.

Fframweithiau ymchwil archaeolegol

6.7 Er ei holl arwyddocâd hanesyddol, nid yw Clawdd Offa yn strwythur a ddeallir yn dda yn archaeolegol, gydag astudiaethau ohono yn dangos llawer llai o gynnydd na rhai ar henebyn cymharol megis Mur Hadrian. Mae llawer o waith i'w wneud eto er mwyn esbonio cwestiynau sylfaenol megis maint gwreiddiol y clawdd, ei swyddogaeth a'i ffurf strwythurol fanwl, ei berthynas â gwrthgloddiau tebyg megis Clawdd Wat, a lleoliad unrhyw fynedfeydd gwreiddiol. Yn wir, efallai fod gwerth archaeolegol ychwanegol sylweddol i'r clawdd o safbwynt gwarchod haenau amgylcheddol hynafol nad yw hyd yma wedi ei archwilio na'i fesur yn ddigonol. O ben i ben, mae angen arwyddocaol i chwilio am fwy o dystiolaeth sylfaenol, yn ogystal â datblygu yn greadigol prosesau o ddeall a dehongli'r deunydd sydd gennym eisoes.

6.8 Mae gan yr ansicrwydd archaeolegol hwn oblygiadau pwysig o ran rheolaeth a chyflwyniad dehongliadol y clawdd, ac mae'r angen am ymchwil archaeolegol bellach a dwyn ynghyd yr hyn sy'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd, yn fater cadwraeth pwysig ynghyd â diddordeb academaidd pur.

Agweddau pragmatig tuag at reolaeth

6.9 Mae angen i unrhyw agwedd tuag at ddelio â materion cadwraeth ar Clawdd Offa wynebu'r gwirionedd bod 'achosion' y niwed i'r gwrthglawdd yn aml yn fynegiant o'r union brosesau a greodd gymeriad nodedig yr henebyn yn y lle cyntaf, ac sydd wedi hwyluso ei oroesiad hyd heddiw.

6.10 Er enghraifft, byddai'n amlwg yn gamgymeriad ystyried rheolaeth amaethyddol y dirwedd fel un sydd o reidrwydd yn 'broblem' i Clawdd Offa; i'r gwrthwyneb, dyma'r brif gyfrwng sydd wedi creu llawer o gymeriad y

there is a conservation implication not just for the fabric of the earthwork itself, but also for the wider physical setting it sits within. A particular issue is to protect sightlines to the monument so that its linear nature can still be appreciated.

6.6 The concept of the management of Offa's Dyke as the management of a visually and historically integrated corridor of which the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument is only a geographically small part is as an important issue. The conservation planning process for Hadrian's Wall has established a defined and protected setting for the monument (English Heritage 1996), and it is surely appropriate to look to develop approaches to the conservation of Offa's Dyke in the same way.

Archaeological research frameworks

6.7 For all its historical significance, Offa's Dyke is not an archaeologically well understood structure, with its study much less advanced than that of a comparable monument like Hadrian's Wall. A great deal of work remains to be done to clarify fundamental questions such as the original extent of the dyke, its function and detailed structural form, its relationship to other similar earthworks such as Wat's Dyke, and the location of any original entrances. Indeed, the dyke may also have a considerable additional archaeological value in terms of the preservation of ancient environmental deposits which is as yet little explored or quantified. Overall, there is a significant need not just to look for more primary evidence, but also to creatively develop processes of understanding and interpreting the material we already have.

6.8 These archaeological uncertainties have important implications for the informed management and interpretative presentation of the dyke, and the need for further archaeological research, and the pulling together of that which currently exists, is a pressing conservation issue as well as one of purely academic interest.

Pragmatic approaches to management

6.9 Any treatment of conservation issues on Offa's Dyke needs to confront the reality that the 'causes' of damage to the earthwork are often an expression of the very processes which created the distinctive character of the monument in the first place, and have facilitated its survival to the present day.

6.10 For example, it would clearly be quite wrong to project the agricultural management of the landscape as necessarily a 'problem' for Offa's Dyke; on the contrary, this is the primary agency which has created much of the 'feel' of the dyke as it



clawdd fel y mae heddiw. Trwy hwn y sicrheir cadwraeth hirdymor y gwrthglawdd. Yn wir, mae cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol, megis Tir Gofal yng Nghymru a Stiwardiaeth Cefn Gwlad yn Lloegr, yn cynnig cyfle pwysig i ddatblygu rheolaeth ymarferol ar ddarnau hir o'r henebyn.

6.11 Yn yr un modd, efallai fod mynediad y cyhoedd sy'n gysylltiedig â Llwybr Clawdd Offa yn bryder o safbwynt erydu'r gwrthglawdd, ond mae hefyd yn arf hollbwysig o ran hybu ymwybyddiaeth ynglŷn â Chlawdd Offa, cyfrannu tuag at ei werth cyfoes, a bod yn sylfaen i gefnogaeth ac ymwybyddiaeth gyhoeddus sy'n ofyniad pragmatig (ynghyd â dymunol) ar gyfer cadwraeth gynaliadwy'r clawdd.

Problemau maint

6.12 Mae 105 km o Glawdd Offa yn goroesi fel gwrthglawdd ffisegol. Mae goblygiadau pwysig adnoddau a logisteg ynghlwm wrth hyn, ac angen cadwraeth ymarferol i ddatblygu systemau effeithiol sy'n gallu ymdopi â chydlyn, gweithredu a chofnodi llawer o gynlluniau rheoli unigol gwahanol.

6.13 Mae maint y clawdd hefyd yn golygu bod angen i agweddau rheoli fod yn bragmatig a chynaliadwy yn y tymor hir. Er bod gwaith atgyweirio difrod presennol yn amlwg yn briodol mewn rhai achosion, yr allwedd i gadwraeth effeithiol hirdymor fydd monitro effeithiol er mwyn adnabod dirywiad posibl yn gynnar, ynghyd â rheolaeth 'pwyth mewn pryd' rhad a rheolaidd sy'n rhwystro datblygiad problemau mwy difrifol.

Partneriaethau

6.14 Gan ei fod yn croesi 2 wlad, 6 ardal Awdurdod Lleol, amrywiol gyd-destunau amgylcheddol a nifer o berchnogion (preifat yn bennaf), mae gan nifer o gyrff ac unigolion ddiddordeb rheoli yng Nghlawdd Offa. Mae hyn yn amrywio o ffermwyr unigol neu dirfeddianwyr, i fudiadau gwirfoddol lleol ac asiantaethau llywodraeth genedlaethol (gweler adran 8).

6.15 O ganlyniad, mae'n bwysig datblygu system gyfathrebu effeithiol a phartneriaeth a gytunwyd rhwng ystod amrywiol iawn o gyrff os yw cadwraeth hirdymor y clawdd i fod yn llwyddiant.

exists today, and through which the long-term conservation of the earthwork will be secured. Indeed, current agri-environment schemes, such as Tir Gofal in Wales and Countryside Stewardship in England, present a major opportunity to develop the practical management of long sections of the monument.

6.11 In the same way, public access linked to the Offa's Dyke Path may be a concern with respect to the erosion of the earthwork, but it is also a fundamental tool in raising awareness of Offa's Dyke, contributing towards its contemporary value, and underpinning the public support and awareness that is a pragmatic (as well as desirable) requirement for the sustainable protection of the dyke.

Problems of scale

6.12 105 km of Offa's Dyke survives as a physical earthwork. This carries a major resource and logistical implication, and a practical conservation need to develop effective organisational systems which can cope with the coordination, implementation and recording of many different individual management schemes.

6.13 The scale of the dyke also informs the need for management approaches to be pragmatic and sustainable in the long term. Although major repair of existing damage is clearly appropriate in some instances, the key to effective long-term conservation has to be effective monitoring to identify potential degradation at an early stage, coupled with inexpensive and regular 'stitch-in-time' management which prevents more serious problems developing.

Partnerships

6.14 As it crosses 2 countries, 6 Local Authority areas, numerous environmental contexts, and multiple ownerships (mostly private), Offa's Dyke comes within the management interest of many different organisations and individuals. This ranges from particular farmers or landowners, to local voluntary organisations and national government agencies (see Section 8).

6.15 There is consequently a significant issue of developing effective communication and agreed partnership between a very diverse range of bodies if long-term conservation of the dyke is to be achieved.



Codi ymwybyddiaeth

6.16 Nid yw'r cyhoedd yn cyddnabod Clawdd Offa yn yr un modd â safleoedd megis Mur Hadrian neu Gôr y Cewri, safleoedd tebyg o ran pwysigrwydd hanesyddol a phresenoldeb yn y dirwedd. Er bod Llwybr Clawdd Offa wedi gwneud yr enw 'Clawdd Offa' yn adnabyddus i gynulleidfa ehangach, nid yw hynny o angenrheidrwydd wedi cysylltu â gwell gwerthfawrogiad o'r gwrthglawdd archaeolegol hynod sy'n gorwedd islaw'r Llwybr Cenedlaethol. Mae'n arwyddocaol efallai nad oes llyfryn ar Glawdd Offa ei hunan — yn hytrach na'r llwybr — mewn print ar hyn o bryd.

6.17 Mae angen pwysig o safbwynt cadwraeth i newid y sefyllfa hon — cyn belled â bod gan Glawdd Offa broffil cyhoeddus isel, bydd hefyd yn hawdd i'r dirywiad graddol barhau. Rhan o'r anhawster yma yn sicr yw dehongliad archaeolegol gwael o'r gwrthglawdd sydd eto i gynhyrchu 'stori' Clawdd Offa y gellid ei defnyddio i ysgogi diddordeb y cyhoedd.

Cyfranogiad cyhoeddus

6.18 Mae Clawdd Offa yn henebyn cyhoeddus. Hyd yn oed heddiw, mae'n strwythuro trefniadaeth tirweddau lleol lle mae pobl yn byw, mae'n arwyddocaol yn ddiwylliannol i bobl Cymru a Lloegr fel ei gilydd, ac yn cyfrannu (yn bennaf trwy gyfrwng y Llwybr Cenedlaethol a'r cyd-destun amaethyddol) i fywyd economaidd y cymunedau lleol.

6.19 Os yw cadwraeth hirdymor yr henebyn i'w gwireddu, mae'n hanfodol bod y bobl leol hynny sydd, boed hynny yn ymwybodol neu beidio, â diddordeb yn y clawdd, hefyd yn chwarae rhan yn y broses o ofalu amdano. Y grŵp mwyaf amlwg yw ffermwyr sydd eisoes yn brif reolwyr y gwrthglawdd, ond mae'n bwysig cysylltu â'r cymunedau ehangach hefyd. Gall staff proffesiynol a phecynnau ariannu prosiectau penodol fynd a dod, ond bydd trigolion y Gororau yno trwy'r amser, fel yn y gorffennol. Os cynyddir eu cysylltiad hwy â'r clawdd, yna cynyddir hefyd y rhagolygon cadwraeth hirdymor ar gyfer y gwrthglawdd.

Raising awareness

6.16 Offa's Dyke does not carry the public recognition of sites such as Hadrian's Wall or Stonehenge with which it might be ranked in historical importance and landscape presence. Although the Offa's Dyke Path has brought awareness of at least the 'Offa's Dyke' name to a broader audience, that has not necessarily connected to improved appreciation of the remarkable archaeological earthwork which lies beneath the National Trail. It is perhaps significant that no guidebook to Offa's Dyke itself — as distinct from the path — is currently in print.

6.17 There is an important conservation need to remedy this situation — as long as Offa's Dyke has a low public profile, it will also be easy for gradual degradation of the monument to continue. Part of the difficulty here is certainly the poorly developed archaeological interpretation of the earthwork which has yet to generate an accessible Offa's Dyke 'story' which might be used to capture greater public interest.

Public participation

6.18 Offa's Dyke is very much a public monument. Even today, it structures the organisation of the local landscapes in which people live, has ongoing cultural significance for Welsh and English peoples alike, and contributes (principally via the National Trail and the agricultural context) to the economic life of local communities.

6.19 If long-term conservation of the monument is to be realised, it is crucial that those local people who, knowingly or otherwise, have an interest in the dyke also get involved in the process of looking after it. The most obvious group are the farmers who are already the primary managers of the earthwork, but it is important to link with wider communities as well. Professional staff and particular project funding packages may come and go, but Marches residents will be there as they always have been, and if their connection to the dyke is increased then so are the potential long-term conservation prospects for the earthwork.



Egwyddorion cadwraeth 7 Conservation principles

Cynaliadwyedd

7.1 Sicrhau bod cynigion rheoli Clawdd Offa yn gwarantu amddiffyniad cynaliadwy'r gwrthglawdd, ac yn ystyried yr holl agweddau ar arwyddocâd y clawdd.

Bydd hyn yn golygu:

- *agwedd 'unedig' tuag at gadwraeth yr henebyn gan reoli'r agweddau archaeolegol, ecolegol, tirwedd, twristiaeth a mynediad cyhoeddus/Llwybr Cenedlaethol*
- *rheolaeth gyfun o Glawdd Offa sy'n cysylltu amcanion mewn lleoliadau penodol â chanlyniadau cytbwys ar gyfer yr henebyn cyfan*
- *cyfyngiadau newid derbyniol wedi'u diffinio*
- *sefydlu rhaglenni atgyweirio a gefnogir gan gynlluniau rheoli safle penodol lle mae problemau mawrion yn bodoli*
- *paratoi Cynllun Cadwraeth cynhwysfawr ar gyfer Clawdd Offa*

Datblygu partneriaethau cyhoeddus a phreifat

7.2 Ceisio datblygu partneriaeth a chonsensws ymhlith yr holl sefydliadau, boed yn gyhoeddus neu'n breifat, sy'n ymwneud â rheoli Clawdd Offa.

Bydd hyn yn golygu:

- *cyfathrebu effeithiol rhwng cyrff rheoli*
- *ymgyngoriad wedi'i drefnu yn briodol mewn perthynas â chynigion rheoli*
- *diffiniad clir a chytundeb ar yr egwyddorion a'r amcanion rheoli craidd*

Cysylltu cadwraeth â rheolaeth bresennol y tir

7.3 Cysylltu cadwraeth Clawdd Offa yn y tymor hir â phrosesau cyfredol a pharhaus o reoli tir.

Bydd hyn yn golygu:

- *cynnydd mewn ymwybyddiaeth ymhlith tirfeddianwyr/rheolwyr y clawdd, ei bwysigrwydd, ei sensitifrwydd archaeolegol ac arferion rheoli da a gyflwynir yng nghydestun gweithgareddau ffermio modern cynaliadwy*

Sustainability

7.1 Ensure management proposals for Offa's Dyke guarantee the sustainable protection of the earthwork and take into account all aspects of the dyke's significance.

This will involve:

- *a 'joined up' approach to the conservation of the monument collectively managing its archaeological, ecological, landscape, tourism and public access/ National Trail aspects*
- *integrated management of Offa's Dyke which links objectives at particular locations to balanced outcomes for the whole monument*
- *defined limits of acceptable change*
- *instituting repair programmes supported by specific site management plans where major problems exist*
- *preparation of a comprehensive Conservation Plan for Offa's Dyke*

Develop public and private partnerships

7.2 Seek to develop partnership and consensus among all the public or private bodies involved in the management of Offa's Dyke

This will involve:

- *effective communication between management bodies*
- *properly organised consultation relating to management proposals*
- *clear definition and agreement of core management principles and objectives*

Link conservation to ongoing land management

7.3 Link the long-term conservation of Offa's Dyke to existing and ongoing land management processes

This will involve:

- *increased awareness among landowners/managers of the dyke, its importance, its archaeological sensitivity, and good practice management deliverable in the context of sustainable modern farming activity*



- *darparu gwybodaeth arolygu safonol reolaidd ar gyflwr yr henebyn*
- *trefn o fesurau rheoli arferol yn rhwystro datblygiad difrod difrifol i'r clawdd*

Amddiffyn y dirwedd

7.4 Datblygu amddiffyniad tirwedd Clawdd Offa yn ogystal â'r henebyn ffishogol ei hun.

Bydd hyn yn golygu:

- *adeiladu dealltwriaeth o'r clawdd fel henebyn sydd, yn effeithiol, yn ymestyn y tu hwnt i'w ffiniau cul a bylchog fel Henebyn Rhestredig i leoliad ehangach y clawdd*
- *annog tybiaeth o fewn prosesau cynllunio lleol yn erbyn datblygu'r clawdd a'i leoliad*
- *ceisio cael cydnabyddiaeth o gymeriad arbennig y clawdd a'i leoliad o fewn dogfennau cynllunio lleol*

Sicrhau gwell gwybodaeth ar gyfer rheoli

7.5 Hwyluso gwell gwybodaeth ar gyfer rheoli Clawdd Offa trwy gyfrwng dealltwriaeth archaeolegol a hanesyddol o'r henebyn

Bydd hyn yn golygu:

- *atgyfnerthu ymchwil archaeolegol bresennol ar y clawdd, a dwyn ynghyd archif o ddeunydd astudio'r clawdd sy'n hygyrch i'r cyhoedd*
- *cofnod archaeolegol manwl o'r henebyn sydd wedi goroesi*
- *datblygiad parhaus ymchwil bellach i ffurf fanwl, dyddiad, a swyddogaeth Clawdd Offa a systemau cloddiau cysylltiedig eraill*
- *canfod natur a gwerth haenau amgylcheddol a all fod yn gysylltiedig â Chlawdd Offa*

Codi ymwybyddiaeth

7.6 Hybu ymwybyddiaeth a gwerthfawrogiad y cyhoedd o Clawdd Offa fel nodwedd o bwys hanesyddol a chyfoes.

Bydd hyn yn golygu:

- *provision of regular standardised survey information on the condition of the monument*
- *a regime of routine management measures preventing the development of serious damage to the dyke*

Protection of the landscape setting

7.4 Develop the protection of the landscape setting of Offa's Dyke as well as just the physical monument itself.

This will involve:

- *building an understanding of the dyke as a monument which effectively extends beyond its narrowly defined and discontinuous Scheduled Ancient Monument boundaries to the broader setting it occupies*
- *encouraging a presumption within local planning processes against development of the dyke and its setting*
- *seeking to get recognition of the special character of the dyke and its setting written into local planning documents*

Better informed management

7.5 Facilitate more informed management of Offa's Dyke through better archaeological and historical understanding of the monument

This will involve:

- *consolidation of existing archaeological research on the dyke, and the drawing together of a publicly accessible archive of dyke study material*
- *detailed archaeological recording of the extant monument*
- *ongoing development of further research into the detailed form, dating, and function of Offa's Dyke and other associated dyke systems*
- *establishing the nature and value of environmental deposits which may be associated with Offa's Dyke*

Raising awareness

7.6 Promote public awareness and appreciation of Offa's Dyke as a feature of historic and ongoing contemporary importance.

This will involve:



- *codi proffil Clawdd Offa fel henebyn o bwysigrwydd mawr cenedlaethol ymhlith staff proffesiynol 'treftadaeth' a mudiadau cenedlaethol a lleol perthnasol yng Nghymru a Lloegr*
- *datblygu 'stori' a delwedd hygyrch o Glawdd Offa, ac ymgymryd â gwaith addysgu a dehongli i roddi cyhoeddusrwydd i'r stori hon*
- *gwneud y mwyaf o werth y Llwybr Cenedlaethol a'i gyfleusterau (megis Canolfan Clawdd Offa) fel peirianwaith o fynediad cyhoeddus a chysylltiad ag arwyddocâd Clawdd Offa*
- *cysylltu â rhwydweithiau twristiaeth presennol y Gororau i gydlynu a hwyluso'r broses o roi cyhoeddusrwydd a threfnu profiad ac ymwybyddiaeth yr ymwelydd o'r henebyn*
- *dosbarthu gwybodaeth am Glawdd Offa ar y Rhyngryd*
- *raising the profile of Offa's Dyke as a monument of major national importance among 'heritage' professionals and relevant national and local organisations in England and Wales*
- *developing an accessible 'story' and image of Offa's Dyke, and undertaking education and interpretation work to publicise this story*
- *maximising the value of the National Trail and its facilities (such as the Offa's Dyke Centre) as a mechanism of public access to and engagement with the significance of Offa's Dyke*
- *linking with existing Marches tourism networks to coordinate and facilitate the process of publicising and organising visitors' experience and awareness of the monument*
- *Disseminating Offa's Dyke information via the Internet*

Cyfranogiad y cyhoedd

7.7 Annog cyfranogiad cyhoeddus o safbwynt rheoli'r clawdd.

Bydd hyn yn golygu:

- *datblygu cyfranogiad/ymgyngoriad allweddol gyda phobl leol/carfanau sydd â diddordeb yn y gwaith o reoli'r clawdd/datblygiadau hyrwyddo*
- *cydweithredu â rhwydweithiau presennol y Llwybr Cenedlaethol a rhwydweithiau gwybodaeth cyhoeddus eraill, gan gynnwys Cymdeithas Clawdd Offa*
- *hwyluso cyfranogiad gweithgar pobl leol/tirfeddianwyr/gwirfoddolwyr mewn gwaith cadwraeth ac arolygu archaeolegol a rheoli ymarferol*

Defnyddio adnoddau

7.8 Defnyddio'r adnoddau cyhoeddus a phreifat i'r eithaf i wella a rheoli'r clawdd.

Bydd hyn yn cynnwys:

- *ceisio portffolio eang o gyllid i gefnogi amcanion rheoli hirdymor*
- *cysylltiad effeithiol â chynlluniau amgylcheddol a datblygiad economaidd perthnasol ar hyd y clawdd*
- *cyrchu, yn greadigol, adnoddau trwy amrediad o gyfleoedd ariannu sydd ar gael ar draws y sector amgylcheddol*

Public participation

7.7 Encourage public participation in the management of the dyke.

This will involve:

- *developing key involvement/consultation of local people/interested parties in dyke management/promotion developments*
- *cooperation with existing National Trail and other public information networks, including the Offa's Dyke Association*
- *facilitating the active participation of local people/landowners/volunteers in practical conservation and archaeological survey and management work*

Use of resources

7.8 Maximise use of public and private resources for the management of the dyke

This will involve:

- *seeking a broad portfolio of funding to support long-term management objectives*
- *linking effectively with relevant environmental and economic development schemes along the length of the dyke*
- *creatively pursuing resources through the range of funding opportunities available across the environmental sector*



Fframweithiau rheoli

8 Management frameworks

Menter Clawdd Offa

8.1 Sefydlwyd Menter Clawdd Offa, a reolir gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Clwyd-Powys ac a riennir gan English Heritage a Cadw, ym mis Awst 1999 am gyfnod a ragwelwyd o 3 blynedd, gyda rôl sylfaenol i ddatblygu a gweithredu rheolaeth ymarferol a chynlluniau atgyweirio ar hyd Clawdd Offa a henebion eraill ar Lwybr Clawdd Offa. Mae gwaith ar safleoedd penodol yn cael ei ariannu gan gyfuniad o English Heritage, Cadw a chymorth grant cynllun amaethyddol-amgylcheddol.

8.2 Swyddog Rheoli Archaeolegol Clawdd Offa sy'n rhedeg y prosiect, ac mae hefyd yn cynnig gwasanaeth cyngor archaeolegol i reolwyr tir ar y clawdd, gan gynnwys Gwasanaeth Rheoli Llybr Clawdd Offa.

Prosiectau Awdurdod Lleol a phrosiectau eraill

8.3 Hefyd, ymglymerir â gwaith rheoli, arolygu a phrosiect trwy gyfrwng staff archaeolegol Awdurdod Lleol yn Sir Ddinbych, Wrecsam, Swydd Amwythig, Swydd Henffordd a Swydd Gaerloyw.

8.4 Mae Clawdd Offa yn Swydd Gaerloyw ar hyn o bryd yn ganolbwynt rhaglen reoli a gydlynir gan Wasanaeth Archaeolegol y Cyngor Sir ac yn cael ei lywio gan Weithgor Clawdd Offa Swydd Gaerloyw. Mae hwn yn cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o ystod o fudiadau â diddordeb yn y clawdd yn yr ardal.

Amddiffyniad statudol

8.5 Mae llawer o Clawdd Offa yn cael ei amddiffyn yn statudol fel Henebyn Rhestredig yng Nghymru a Lloegr dan Ddeddf Henebion ac Ardaloedd Archaeolegol 1979. Dim ond pan fydd modd dangos hynt y clawdd yn bendant mae'n bosibl ei gynnwys fel Henebyn Rhestredig, felly nid yw'r rhestr yn cynnwys rhai darnau ar hynt canfyddedig yr henebyn. Cadw sy'n trefnu Caniatâd Henebion Rhestredig yng Nghymru (ar ran y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol) ac English Heritage sy'n gwneud y gwaith yn Lloegr (ar ran yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ar gyfer yr Amgylchedd).

8.6 Yn ddiweddar, mae'r rhestrriad ar gyfer Clawdd Offa wedi ei ailddiffinio a'i ddiweddarau yng Nghymru ac mae ar hyn o bryd yn mynd trwy'r un broses o adolygiad fel rhan o'r Rhaglen Gwarchod Henebion yn Lloegr. Mae hefyd yn destun archwiliadau ar gylch 5 mlynedd gan Wardeniaid Henebion Maes Cadw ac English Heritage.

Offa's Dyke Initiative

8.1 The Offa's Dyke Initiative, managed by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and funded by English Heritage and Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, was established in August 1999 on a projected 3-year basis with a primary role to develop and implement practical management and repair schemes along Offa's Dyke and other ancient monuments on the Offa's Dyke Path. Specific site work is being funded by a combination of English Heritage, Cadw, and agri-environment scheme grant aid.

8.2 The project is run by the Offa's Dyke Archaeological Management Officer, and also offers an archaeological advisory service to land managers on the dyke including the Offa's Dyke Path Management Service.

Local Authority and other management projects

8.3 Management, survey and project works are also undertaken through the agency of Local Authority archaeological staff in Denbighshire, Wrexham, Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire.

8.4 Offa's Dyke in Gloucestershire is currently the focus of a management programme coordinated by the County Council Archaeology Service and steered by the Gloucestershire Offa's Dyke Working Party which includes representatives from a range of organisations with an interest in the dyke in the area.

Statutory protection

8.5 Much of Offa's Dyke is statutorily protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument in England and Wales under the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. Scheduling is only possible where the line of the dyke can be demonstrated with certainty, so there are some gaps in coverage along the presumed course of the monument. Scheduled Monument Consent procedures are administered by Cadw in Wales (on behalf of the Welsh Assembly) and English Heritage in England (on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Environment).

8.6 The scheduling coverage of Offa's Dyke has recently been re-defined and updated in Wales, and is currently undergoing similar revision as part of the Monument Protection Programme in England. The condition of the dyke as a Scheduled Ancient Monument is subject to checks on a 5-year cycle by Cadw and English Heritage Field Monument Wardens.



Rheoli datblygiad

8.7 Mae cynigion datblygiad sy'n gysylltiedig â'r clawdd yn cael eu monitro gan Wasanaethau Archaeolegol Sirol perthnasol a hefyd, mewn cysylltiad â rhannau Cymru'r clawdd, gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Clwyd-Powys.

Pwyllgor Ymgynghorol Clawdd Offa

8.8 Mae rheolaeth archaeolegol Clawdd Offa fel henebyn cyfan yn cael ei gydlynu gan Bwyllgor Ymgynghorol Clawdd Offa, gr@p sy'n cynnwys archaeolegwyr a rheolwyr tir sy'n gweithio ar hyd y clawdd.

8.9 Mae Pwyllgor Ymgynghorol Clawdd Offa yn gweithredu fel fforwm ar gyfer cyfnewid gwybodaeth a chydlynu gwaith rheoli ymarferol, ac mae'n chwarae rhan weithgar yn y gwaith o ddatblygu strategaeth hirdymor (y mae'r Datganiad Cadwraeth hwn yn rhan ohoni) ar gyfer cadwraeth archaeolegol y clawdd.

Gwasanaeth Rheoli Llwybr Clawdd Offa

8.10 Mae Gwasanaeth Rheoli Llwybr Clawdd Offa (sy'n cael ei reoli a'i ariannu gan y Countryside Council, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, Cyngor Sir Swydd Amwythig a Chyngor Sir Powys) yn cydlynu rheolaeth a gwaith cynnal a chadw'r Llwybr Cenedlaethol, gan gynnwys monitro cyflwr y llwybr a marchnata'r llwybr.

8.11 Prosiect sy'n mynd rhagddo yw hwn i ffurfioli cyfluniad y llwybr sydd, tra'n ceisio datrys anghysonderau cyfreithiol yn statws y llwybr yn bennaf, hefyd â'r rôl bosibl o adlinellu'r llwybr am resymau archaeolegol.

Hawliau tramwy a gwasanaethau rheoli eraill yng nghefn gwlad

8.12 Mae staff hawliau tramwy a chefn gwlad awdurdodau lleol yn gyfrifol am reolaeth ymarferol Llwybr Clawdd Offa ac adnoddau cefn gwlad cysylltiedig.

8.13 Yn benodol, ymgymerir â'r gwaith o gynnal y llwybr yn Sir Ddinbych, Wrecsam, Swydd Amwythig, Swydd Henffordd a Swydd Gaerloyw gan yr Awdurdod Lleol perthnasol.

Development control

8.7 Development proposals relating to the dyke are monitored by relevant County Archaeology Services and also, with respect to Welsh sections of the monument, by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.

Offa's Dyke Advisory Committee

8.8 The archaeological management of Offa's Dyke as a whole monument is focused through the Offa's Dyke Advisory Committee, a group which comprises archaeologists and land managers working along the dyke.

8.9 The Offa's Dyke Advisory Committee acts as a forum for information exchange and the coordination of practical management work, and is actively involved in the development of a long-term strategy (of which this Conservation Statement is a part) for the archaeological conservation of the dyke.

Offa's Dyke Path Management Service

8.10 The Offa's Dyke Path Management Service (variously managed and funded by The Countryside Agency, The Countryside Council for Wales, Shropshire County Council and Powys County Council) coordinates the management and maintenance of the National Trail, including monitoring the condition of the path and marketing the route.

8.11 An ongoing project is to formalise the alignment of the path, which, while primarily aiming to resolve legal anomalies in the status of the route, also has a potential role in realigning the path for archaeological reasons.

Rights of way and other countryside management services

8.12 Local Authority rights of way and countryside staff are responsible for the practical management of the Offa's Dyke Path and associated countryside resource.

8.13 In particular, maintenance of the stretches of the path in Denbighshire, Wrexham, Shropshire, Herefordshire and Gloucestershire is undertaken by the relevant Local Authority.



Ardaloedd a warchodir a thirweddau a ddynodwyd

8.14 Mae mewnbyn i waith cynnal Llwybr Clawdd Offa a'i gysylltiad â'r dirwedd ehangach hefyd yn dod trwy reolaeth ymarferol ardaloedd cefn gwlad â statws gwarchod — Ardal o Harddwch Naturiol Eithriadol Dyffryn Gwy, Ardal o Harddwch Naturiol Eithriadol Bryniau Swydd Amwythig, Ardal o Harddwch Naturiol Eithriadol Bryniau Clwyd a Pharc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog

8.15 English Nature a Chyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am fonitro Safleoedd o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig (SoDdGA), sy'n ymgorffori darnau o'r clawdd. Maent hefyd yn delio â thrwyddedu gwaith rheoli mewn perthynas â'r mochyn coed (rhywogaeth sy'n cael ei gwarchod)

8.16 Mae swyddogion prosiect sy'n gysylltiedig â chynlluniau amaethyddol-amgylcheddol a ariennir gan y llywodraeth, gan gynnwys Stiwardiaeth Cefn Gwlad ac Ardal Amgylcheddol-Sensitif Clun yn Lloegr a Thir Gofal yng Nghymru, yn chwarae rhan mewn datblygu cynigion rheoli ar gyfer darnau penodol o Glawdd Offa a'i leoliad.

Cymdeithas Clawdd Offa

8.17 Mae Cymdeithas Clawdd Offa yn fudiad gwirfoddol sy'n bodoli i hyrwyddo'r clawdd a'r Llwybr Cenedlaethol.

8.18 Mae'n rhedeg Canolfan Ymwelwyr Clawdd Offa yn Nhrefyclo, yn lloio ar faterion rheoli Llwybr Clawdd Offa ac yn adrodd ar wybodaeth cyflwr llwybr i Wasanaeth Rheoli Llwybr Clawdd Offa.

Pwyllgor Rheoli Llwybr Clawdd Offa

8.19 Cydlynir rheolaeth gyffredinol Llwybr Clawdd Offa gan Pwyllgor Rheoli Llwybr Clawdd Offa, yn cynnwys aelodau o amrediad o fudiadau sydd â diddordeb yn y llwybr.

8.20 Mae'r Pwyllgor yn cynghori ar y blaenoriaethau ar gyfer datblygu'r Llwybr Cenedlaethol a gweithredu'r amcanion yn strategaeth rheoli Llwybr Clawdd Offa.

Protected areas and designated landscapes

8.14 Input to the maintenance of the Offa's Dyke Path and its connection to the wider landscape also comes through the practical management of countryside areas with protected status — the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Clwydian Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the Brecon Beacons National Park

8.15 English Nature and the Countryside Council for Wales have responsibility for the monitoring of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) incorporating stretches of the dyke. They also deal with licensing of management works relating to badgers (which are a protected species).

8.16 Project officers associated with government-funded agri-environment schemes, including Countryside Stewardship and the Clun Environmentally Sensitive Area in England, and Tir Gofal in Wales are involved in developing management proposals relating to particular stretches of Offa's Dyke and its setting.

Offa's Dyke Association

8.17 The Offa's Dyke Association is a voluntary organisation existing to promote the dyke and National Trail.

8.18 It runs the Offa's Dyke Visitor Centre in Knighton, lobbies on Offa's Dyke Path management issues, and reports path condition information to the Offa's Dyke Path Management Service.

Offa's Dyke Path Management Committee

8.19 Overall management of the Offa's Dyke Path is coordinated by the Offa's Dyke Path Management Committee, comprising members from a wide range of organisations who have an interest in the path.

8.20 The Committee advises on the priorities for the development of the National Trail and the implementation of the objectives contained in the Offa's Dyke Path management strategy.



Casgliadau

9

Conclusions

Pwyntiau allweddol

9.1 Henebyn unigryw o bwys cenedlaethol yw Clawdd Offa. Mae iddo arwyddocâd sy'n cysylltu archaeoleg, hanes, diwylliant, tirwedd, ecoleg, amwynder ac economeg. Mae'r categorïau o arwyddocâd eto i'w cloriannu yn briodol a'u pwysu yn erbyn ei gilydd mewn termau rheoli manwl, yn enwedig o ran strategaeth gadwraeth gyfun ar gyfer yr henebyn cyfan.

9.2 Mae pwysau cynyddol ar oroesiad y clawdd o ran ei archaeoleg a'i hunaniaeth unigryw. O ystyried maint a chymhlethdod yr henebyn o ran tirwedd, mae'r dirywiad yn debygol o fod yn sylweddol ac yn barhaus oni bai ein bod yn gweithredu rhaglen gadwraeth integredig sy'n canolbwyntio ar y materion priodol.

9.3 Bydd rheolaeth barhaus Clawdd Offa yn gofyn am gyfranogiad effeithiol amrywiaeth eang o bartneriaid, asesiad clir a chytundeb ar dargedau rheoli a chefnogaeth ariannol arwyddocaol.

Y Camau Nesaf

9.4 Yn dilyn y Datganiad Cadwraeth yma, mae'r camau nesaf yn cynnwys:

- *ymgyngoriad pellach gyda grwpiau a mudiadau perthnasol*
- *comisiynu Cynllun Cadwraeth manylach ar gyfer Clawdd Offa*
- *datblygu mentrau codi arian i gefnogi'r broses reoli hirdymor*

9.5 Mae dechrau hybu Clawdd Offa fel henebyn â Statws Treftadaeth y Byd posibl hefyd yn gynnig ychwanegol. Syniad tymor hir yw hwn, ac er ein bod yn ei grybwyll yma, nid yw hyn yn golygu bod English Heritage, Cadw na phartneriaid eraill yn cefnogi cynnig o'r fath ar hyn o bryd.

Key points

9.1 Offa's Dyke is a unique and nationally important ancient monument with interconnected archaeological, historical, cultural, landscape, ecological, amenity and economic significance. Those categories of significance are yet to be properly evaluated and weighed against one another in detailed management terms, particularly with respect to an integrated conservation strategy for the whole monument.

9.2 Offa's Dyke is subject to increasing pressures on the survival of its archaeological fabric and distinctive identity, and, given the scale and landscape complexity of the monument, is likely to continue to suffer substantial and ongoing degradation unless a well focused, integrated and sustained conservation programme is implemented.

9.3 The ongoing management of Offa's Dyke will require effective involvement of a wide range of partners, clear assessment and agreement of management targets and significant funding support.

Next Steps

9.4 Following on from this Conservation Statement, immediate steps forward include:

- *further consultation with relevant groups and organisations*
- *commissioning a more detailed Conservation Plan for Offa's Dyke*
- *developing fund-raising initiatives to support the long-term management process*

9.5 An additional suggestion is to begin to promote Offa's Dyke as a monument of potential World Heritage Site status. This is a long term idea, and its mention here does not indicate English Heritage, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments or other partner support for such a proposal at this stage.



Ffynonellau

10

Sources

Hynafiaethol a hanesyddol

- Fosbroke, T D, 1832 Investigation of Offa's Dyke, *Gentleman's Magazine*, **102** Part 2, 501
- Guest, E, 1858 On the Northern Terminus of Offa's Dyke, *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, **13**, 335–40
- Jones, H L, 1856 Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke, *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, **11**, 1–5 and 151–4
- Leland, J, *The Itinerary in Wales, 1536–1539*, ed Toulain Smith, 1906, Oxford
- Mckenny Hughes, T, 1893 On Offa's Dyke, *Archaeologia*, **53**, 466–7

Archaeolegol

- Allen, D, 1988 Excavations on Offa's Dyke, Ffrydd Road, Knighton, Powys, *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society*, **13**, 1–59
- Everson, P, 1991 Offa's Dyke at Dudson in Chirbury, Shropshire. A pre-Offan field system?, *Landscape History*, **13**, 53–63
- Fox, C. 1955 *Offa's Dyke: A Field Survey of the Western Frontier-Works of Mercia in the Seventh and Eighth Centuries AD*, Oxford
- Hill, D H, 1980 *Recent Work on Offa's and Wat's Dykes*, unpublished manuscript
- Hill, D H, 1986 Notes on Offa's and Wat's Dykes, *Medieval Archaeology*, **30**, 150–2
- Hill, D H, 1985 The Construction of Offa's Dyke, *Antiquaries Journal*, **65** Part 1, 140–2
- Hill, D H, 1991 Offa's and Wat's Dykes, in *The Archaeology of Clwyd* (eds J Manley, S Greuter, and F Gale), 142–56, Clwyd County Council
- Hill, D H, 2000 A Frontier in Flames: The Eighth Century, in *The Gale of Life: Essays in the History and Archaeology of South-West Shropshire* (eds J Leonard, D Preshous, M Roberts, J Smyth and C Train), 65–73, Logaston Press
- Hill, D H, forthcoming Offa's Dyke: Pattern and Purpose, *Antiquaries Journal*
- Noble, F, 1983 *Offa's Dyke Reviewed*, ed M Gelling, BAR, British Series, **114**
- Stanford, S C, 1980 *The Archaeology of the Welsh Marches*, London
- Wormald, P, 1982 Offa's Dyke, in *The Anglo-Saxons* (ed J Campbell), 120–1, London

Rheolaeth a chadwraeth archaeolegol

- Avent, J R, 1982 *Notes and Photographs Covering Offa's Dyke in Montgomery from Dudson Covert to the Kerry Ridgeway*, unpublished report, Department of Environment

Antiquarian and historical

- Fosbroke, T D, 1832 Investigation of Offa's Dyke, *Gentleman's Magazine*, **102** Part 2, 501
- Guest, E, 1858 On the Northern Terminus of Offa's Dyke, *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, **13**, 335–40
- Jones, H L, 1856 Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke, *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, **11**, 1–5 and 151–4
- Leland, J, *The Itinerary in Wales, 1536–1539*, ed Toulain Smith, 1906, Oxford
- Mckenny Hughes, T, 1893 On Offa's Dyke, *Archaeologia*, **53**, 466–7

Archaeological

- Allen, D, 1988 Excavations on Offa's Dyke, Ffrydd Road, Knighton, Powys, *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society*, **13**, 1–59
- Everson, P, 1991 Offa's Dyke at Dudson in Chirbury, Shropshire. A pre-Offan field system?, *Landscape History*, **13**, 53–63
- Fox, C. 1955 *Offa's Dyke: A Field Survey of the Western Frontier-Works of Mercia in the Seventh and Eighth Centuries AD*, Oxford
- Hill, D H, 1980 *Recent Work on Offa's and Wat's Dykes*, unpublished manuscript
- Hill, D H, 1986 Notes on Offa's and Wat's Dykes, *Medieval Archaeology*, **30**, 150–2
- Hill, D H, 1985 The Construction of Offa's Dyke, *Antiquaries Journal*, **65** Part 1, 140–2
- Hill, D H, 1991 Offa's and Wat's Dykes, in *The Archaeology of Clwyd* (eds J Manley, S Greuter, and F Gale), 142–56, Clwyd County Council
- Hill, D H, 2000 A Frontier in Flames: The Eighth Century, in *The Gale of Life: Essays in the History and Archaeology of South-West Shropshire* (eds J Leonard, D Preshous, M Roberts, J Smyth and C Train), 65–73, Logaston Press
- Hill, D H, forthcoming Offa's Dyke: Pattern and Purpose, *Antiquaries Journal*
- Noble, F, 1983 *Offa's Dyke Reviewed*, ed M Gelling, BAR, British Series, **114**
- Stanford, S C, 1980 *The Archaeology of the Welsh Marches*, London
- Wormald, P, 1982 Offa's Dyke, in *The Anglo-Saxons* (ed J Campbell), 120–1, London

Archaeological management and conservation

- Avent, J R, 1982 *Notes and Photographs Covering Offa's Dyke in Montgomery from Dudson Covert to the Kerry Ridgeway*, unpublished report, Department of Environment



- Berry, A, 2000 *Offa's Dyke Archaeological Management Support: Advisory Report*, unpublished report, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
- Burnham, H, 1992 *Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke within Wales: Analytical Report*, unpublished report, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
- Burnham, H, 1997 *Offa's Dyke in Radnorshire: A Management Plan for the Scheduled Ancient Monument*, unpublished report (2 vols), Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
- Burnham, H, 1998 *Offa's Dyke in Montgomeryshire: A Management Plan for the Scheduled Ancient Monument*, unpublished report (5 vols), Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
- English Nature 1999 *Site Management Statement Covering Wye Valley Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Candidate Special Area of Conservation (to cover conservation of Offa's Dyke SAM)*, unpublished report
- Hoyle, J, and Vallender, J, 1997 *Offa's Dyke in Gloucestershire: Management Survey*, unpublished report, Gloucestershire County Council
- Hoyle, J, 2000 *Offa's Dyke in Forest Enterprise Land: Management Plan*, unpublished report, Gloucestershire County Council
- Knight, J, 1969 *Offa's Dyke*, unpublished report, Ministry of Works
- Leigh, J, 1996 *Offa's Dyke in the Clun Environmentally Sensitive Area, Shropshire: A Management Plan for the Scheduled Ancient Monument*, unpublished report, English Heritage
- Macinnes, L, 1986 'The Protection and Management of Offa's and Wat's Dykes: a Welsh Perspective', in *The Management and Protection of Field Monuments* (eds M Hughes and L Rowley), Oxford
- Mcglade, D W, 1996 *Offa's Dyke: The Next 1200 Years*, unpublished thesis, University of London
- Berry, A, 2000 *Offa's Dyke Archaeological Management Support: Advisory Report*, unpublished report, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
- Burnham, H, 1992 *Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke within Wales: Analytical Report*, unpublished report, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
- Burnham, H, 1997 *Offa's Dyke in Radnorshire: A Management Plan for the Scheduled Ancient Monument*, unpublished report (2 vols), Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
- Burnham, H, 1998 *Offa's Dyke in Montgomeryshire: A Management Plan for the Scheduled Ancient Monument*, unpublished report (5 vols), Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
- English Nature 1999 *Site Management Statement Covering Wye Valley Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Candidate Special Area of Conservation (to cover conservation of Offa's Dyke SAM)*, unpublished report
- Hoyle, J, and Vallender, J, 1997 *Offa's Dyke in Gloucestershire: Management Survey*, unpublished report, Gloucestershire County Council
- Hoyle, J, 2000 *Offa's Dyke in Forest Enterprise Land: Management Plan*, unpublished report, Gloucestershire County Council
- Knight, J, 1969 *Offa's Dyke*, unpublished report, Ministry of Works
- Leigh, J, 1996 *Offa's Dyke in the Clun Environmentally Sensitive Area, Shropshire: A Management Plan for the Scheduled Ancient Monument*, unpublished report, English Heritage
- Macinnes, L, 1986 'The Protection and Management of Offa's and Wat's Dykes: a Welsh Perspective', in *The Management and Protection of Field Monuments* (eds M Hughes and L Rowley), Oxford
- Mcglade, D W, 1996 *Offa's Dyke: The Next 1200 Years*, unpublished thesis, University of London

Cyfeirlyfrau i Lwybr Clawdd Offa

- Hannigan, D, 1993 *Offa's Dyke (South) and the River Wye Valley*, Aerofilms Guide, Shepperton
- Kay, E, and Kay, K, 1994 *Offa's Dyke Path South: Chepstow to Knighton*, Aurum Press
- Kay, E, and Kay, K, 1994 *Offa's Dyke Path North: Knighton to Prestatyn*, Aurum Press
- Richards, M, 1976 *Through Welsh Border Country Following the Offa's Dyke Path*, Thornhill Press
- Wright, C J, 1995 *A Guide to the Offa's Dyke Path*, London

Guidebooks to the Offa's Dyke Path

- Hannigan, D, 1993 *Offa's Dyke (South) and the River Wye Valley*, Aerofilms Guide, Shepperton
- Kay, E, and Kay, K, 1994 *Offa's Dyke Path South: Chepstow to Knighton*, Aurum Press
- Kay, E, and Kay, K, 1994 *Offa's Dyke Path North: Knighton to Prestatyn*, Aurum Press
- Richards, M, 1976 *Through Welsh Border Country Following the Offa's Dyke Path*, Thornhill Press
- Wright, C J, 1995 *A Guide to the Offa's Dyke Path*, London



Rheolaeth a chadwraeth Llwybr Clawdd Offa

- Applegate, S, 1998 *Offa's Dyke Path: Alignment Report for the National Trail*, unpublished report, Offa's Dyke Path Management Service
- Bishop, K, and Speakman, S, 1999 *Offa's Dyke Path Public Transport and Recreation Study*, unpublished report, Countryside Council For Wales
- Countryside Council For Wales, 1994 *Offa's Dyke Path: User Survey Interim Report*, unpublished report
- Cutts, B, 1998 *Offa's Dyke Path: Baseline Condition Survey*, unpublished report, Offa's Dyke Path Management Service
- Saunders, J, 1996 *Offa's Dyke Path: A Management Strategy for the National Trail*, unpublished report, Offa's Dyke Path Management Service

Rheolaeth gadwriaethol gyffredinol

- Berry, A, and Brown, I (eds), 1994 *Erosion on Archaeological Earthworks: Its Prevention, Control and Repair*, Clwyd County Council
- Berry, A, and Brown, I (eds), 1995 *Managing Ancient Monuments: An Integrated Approach*, Clwyd County Council
- Clark, K (ed), 1999 *Conservation Plans in Action: Proceedings of the Oxford Conference*, English Heritage
- Darvill, T, 1987 *Ancient Monuments in the Countryside: An Archaeological Management Review*, Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission
- English Heritage, 1996 *Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site: Management Plan*
- Heritage Lottery Fund, 1998 *Conservation Plans for Historic Places*

Offa's Dyke Path management and conservation

- Applegate, S, 1998 *Offa's Dyke Path: Alignment Report for the National Trail*, unpublished report, Offa's Dyke Path Management Service
- Bishop, K, and Speakman, S, 1999 *Offa's Dyke Path Public Transport and Recreation Study*, unpublished report, Countryside Council For Wales
- Countryside Council For Wales, 1994 *Offa's Dyke Path: User Survey Interim Report*, unpublished report
- Cutts, B, 1998 *Offa's Dyke Path: Baseline Condition Survey*, unpublished report, Offa's Dyke Path Management Service
- Saunders, J, 1996 *Offa's Dyke Path: A Management Strategy for the National Trail*, unpublished report, Offa's Dyke Path Management Service

General conservation management

- Berry, A, and Brown, I (eds), 1994 *Erosion on Archaeological Earthworks: Its Prevention, Control and Repair*, Clwyd County Council
- Berry, A, and Brown, I (eds), 1995 *Managing Ancient Monuments: An Integrated Approach*, Clwyd County Council
- Clark, K (ed), 1999 *Conservation Plans in Action: Proceedings of the Oxford Conference*, English Heritage
- Darvill, T, 1987 *Ancient Monuments in the Countryside: An Archaeological Management Review*, Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission
- English Heritage, 1996 *Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site: Management Plan*
- Heritage Lottery Fund, 1998 *Conservation Plans for Historic Places*