

Sgript ar gyfer cyflwyniad PowerPoint Cynefin

Script for Cynefin PowerPoint Presentation

Slide 1

Croeso a chyflwyniadau
Welcome & introductions

Slide 2

Beth yw Cynefin?
What is Cynefin?

Slide 3

Bwriad prosiect Cynefin yw adfer a digido tua 1,200 o fapiau degwm a thrawsgrifio dros 30,000 tudalen o restrau'r degwm erbyn mis Medi 2016. Nod y prosiect hwn yw creu adnodd ar-lein sy'n galluogi unrhyw un i gael mynediad i ymchwilio'r mapiau a'r rhestrau degwm mewn ffordd effeithiol ac arloesol. Er mwyn gallu creu'r adnodd yma, rydym wedi creu gwefan cyfrannu torfol (cynefin.cymru) i alluogi unrhyw un i gyfrannu i'r prosiect drwy wirfoddoli ar-lein. Cyn gall y mapiau fod ar gael ar-lein i'r gwirfoddolwyr, mae gwaith cadwraeth yn cael ei wneud ar y mapiau, ac yna maent yn cael eu digido.

Arweinir y prosiect hwn gan Archifau Cymru mewn partneriaeth gyda Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru a Chasgliad y Werin. Ariennir y prosiect yn bennaf gan Gronfa Treftadaeth y Loteri, gyda chefnogaeth Isadran Amgueddfeydd, Archifau a Llyfrgelloedd Llywodraeth Cymru, Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru ac Archifau Cymru.

The Cynefin project aims to repair and digitise around 1,200 tithe maps and transcribe over 30,000 pages of index documents by September 2016. The aim of this project is to create an online resource which can be freely accessed to research the tithe maps and their indexes in an efficient and innovative way. In order to create the online resource, a crowdsourcing website (cynefin.wales) has been set up to allow anyone to contribute to the project by volunteering online. Before the maps can be available online for volunteers, conservation work is carried out on the maps and they are digitised.

The Cynefin project is run by a partnership led by Archives Wales, and also includes the National Library of Wales and People's Collection Wales. It is mostly funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund but there is support also from The Welsh Government's Museums, Archives and Libraries Division, the National Library of Wales and Archives Wales.

Slide 4

Yn gyntaf, beth yw mapiau degwm?

First things first - What are tithe maps?

Slide 5

Taliad a godwyd ar ddefnyddwyr tir oedd y degwm. Yn wreiddiol, byddai'r taliad yma yn cael ei wneud mewn nwyddau fel cnydau, gwllân, llaeth a stoc. Cynhyrchwyd y mapiau degwm rhwng 1838 a 1850 i sicrhau fod pawb yn gwneud taliad degwm mewn arian yn hytrach na chynnyrch.

Paratowyd tri chopi o'r mapiau a'r rhestrau pennu. Daliwyd y prif gopi gan gomisiynwyr y degwm ac mae'r copi yna nawr yng ngofal yr Archifau Cenedlaethol. Cadwyd un copi yn yr eglwys leol, ac mae llawer o'r rheiny wedi cyrraedd archifdai lleol erbyn hyn. Roedd copi hefyd gan gofrestrfa'r esgobaethau a dyma'r copi sydd nawr yng ngofal y Llyfrgell Genedlaethol. Dyma'r copi sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer y prosiect yma, ble mae hynny'n bosibl.

Mapiau degwm yw'r mapiau mwyaf manwl sydd ar gael o'u cyfnod ac mae yna fap degwm ar gyfer dros 95% o dir Cymru. Mae gan bob map ddogfennau sy'n nodi'r degwm dyledus, enwau perchnogion y tir a'r tirlfeddianwyr, defnydd y tir, ac yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion (75%) enwau'r caeau.

Tithes were payments charged on land users. Originally, payments were made using commodities like crops, wool, milk and stock. Tithe maps were produced between 1838 and 1850 following the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836, to ensure that all tithes were paid with money rather than produce.

There are generally three copies of all tithe maps. One was provided for the Tithe Commissioners, which now live at The National Archives. A local copy originally produced for the local church is now often held by local archives. A copy was also made for the diocesan registry and that is the copy which is now at the National Library of Wales. This is the copy which is generally used for this project where possible.

These are the most detailed maps of their period and there are around 1,200 of them which cover more than 95% of Wales. The index documents for each map list the payable tithes, the names of the landowners and land occupiers, the land use, and in most cases (75%) the field names.

Slide 6

Enghraifft o fap degwm ar gyfer plwyf Castell-nedd

Example of a tithe map for the parish of Neath

Slide 7

Fel y gwelwch ar y ddelwedd yma sydd wedi cael ei chwyddo, mae'r mapiau degwm yn diffinio ffiniau caeau a thir. Mae gan bob maes neu ddarn o dir ei rif ei hun sy'n cyfateb i'r wybodaeth ar y rhestrau pennu'r degwm.

As you can see on this close up, the boundaries of each field or piece of land is defined on a tithe map. Each field/patch of land has its own number which corresponds to the information on the apportionment documents.

Slide 8

Mae gan bob map degwm ddogfennau cysylltiedig, a adnabyddir weithiau fel siedylau, sy'n amlinelli faint o ddegwm roedd yn rhaid i bobl dalu, h.y. sut y pennwyd y degwm. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r dogfennau yma'n dablau sy'n rhestri pwy oedd yn byw ym mhob ardal degwm, y tir roeddent yn gyfrifol amdano, a faint roedd yn rhaid iddynt dalu. Yn ffodus mae'r rhan fwyaf yn cynnwys enwau'r caeau, eu maint, y defnydd a wnaed ohonynt, a rhif sy'n cyfeirio at leoliad ar y map. Mae'r wybodaeth yma'n darddell hanesyddol eithriadol o werthfawr.

Each tithe map has associated pages, sometimes known as schedules, outlining how much tithe the people had to pay, i.e. how tithe duties were apportioned. These documents are essentially tables listing who lived in each district, the land they owned, and how much they had to pay. Fortunately most include the names of fields, their size, the use made of them, and a numeric reference to a location on the map. This information is extremely valuable as a historical source.

Slide 9

Fel y gwelwch, mae rhai o'r mapiau mewn cyflwr gwael iawn. Mae'r gwaith cadwraeth a wnaed ar fapiau fel yma fel rhan o'r prosiect yn hanfodol i sicrhau hirhoedledd y mapiau degwm. Heb y gwaith cadwraeth, byddai'n amhosibl digido'r mapiau degwm gan y byddent yn rhy fregus i'w trin, ac felly byddent cael eu difrodi hyd yn oed ymhellach yn ystod y broses digido.

As you can see, some of the maps are in very poor condition. The conservation work carried out on maps like these as part of the project is crucial to ensure the longevity of the tithe maps. Without the conservation work, it would be impossible to digitise the tithe maps as they would be too fragile to handle and therefore would get damaged even further during the digitisation process.

Slide 10

Yr Uned Gadwraeth yn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am ddiogelu a chadw deunyddiau analog sy'n cael eu dal gan y Llyfrgell, gan gynnwys y mapiau degwm

The Conservation Unit at the National Library of Wales is responsible for the conservation and preservation of the analogue materials held by the Library, including the tithe maps.

Slide 11

Mae triniaeth cadwraeth yn cynnwys atgyweirio eitemau a ddifrodwyd a chryfhau'r rhai bregus. Heb yr ymyriad arbenigol hwn, fe fyddai'n gwbl amhosibl digido llawer o'r mapiau bregus a'u cyflwyno i ddarllenwyr.

Conservation treatment includes the repair of damaged maps and the strengthening of fragile ones. Without this specialised intervention, many of the vulnerable maps could never be digitised or presented to readers.

Slide 12

Mae cadwraeth ataliol yn golygu cynnal cyfres o weithgareddau sy'n anelu at atal difrod a sefydlogi'r cyflwr, a hynny er mwyn ymestyn oes y mapiau.

Preventative conservation involves a series of activities which aim at preventing damage and stabilising condition, in order to extend the lifespan of the maps.

Slide 13

Mae yna tua 1,200 o fapiau degwm i ddigido fel rhan o brosiect Cynefin. Mae digido'r mapiau wedi peri her sylweddol gan bod maint llawer ohonynt mor fawr. Mae rhai o'r mapiau degwm yn 2m x 3m o faint, neu hyd yn oed fwy mewn rhai achosion.

There are around 1,200 tithe maps to digitise as part of the Cynefin project. Digitising the maps has posed a considerable challenge as they can be very large. Some of the tithe maps are 2m x 3m or even larger in some cases.

Slide 14

O ganlyniad, roedd angen dod o hyd i ffordd greadigol i ddigido'r mapiau gan nad yw sganwyr mwyaf y Llyfrgell Genedlaethol yn ddigon mawr i ddigido dros 60% o'r mapiau.

The project therefore had to think of a creative solution to digitise the tithe maps, as the largest scanners at the National Library weren't large enough to digitise over 60% of the maps.

Slide 15

Yr ateb oedd defnyddio wal fagnetig grwm a camera digidol. Mae'r mapiau yn cael eu gosod ar y wal gan ddefnyddio magnetau cryf, ac yna'n cael eu digido mewn rhannau drwy ddefnyddio'r camera digidol. Mae'r rhannau yna'n cael eu pwytho gyda'i gilydd yn ddigidol gan ddefnyddio meddalwedd golygu.

The solution was to create a custom set-up using a curved magnetic wall and a digital camera. The map is held in place on the curved wall using strong magnets, and is digitised in parts by using the digital camera. The images are then reconstructed into a complete map using editing software.

Slide 16

Mae holl waith gwirfoddoli prosiect Cynefin yn cael ei wneud ar wefan cyfrannu torfol cynefin.cymru. Gallwch wneud y gwaith mewn lleoliad ac ar adeg sy'n gyfleus i chi. Does dim ymrwymiad ar gyfer nifer oriau gwirfoddoli – gwerthfawrogwn unrhyw gyfraniad.

All the volunteering work for the Cynefin project can be done through the cynefin.wales crowdsourcing website, and can be done at a time and place which suits you. There is no commitment required in terms of volunteering hours – every contribution is appreciated.

Slide 17

Mae'r gwaith gwirfoddoli yn ein galluogi i gysylltu pobl a gwybodaeth am y tir i fannau penodol ar y mapiau. Mae'r tasgau gwirfoddoli ar-lein yn cynnwys **trawsgrifio**, **geogyfeirio** a **chlipio**.

*The volunteering work will allow us to connect people and information about the land to specific places on the maps. The online volunteering tasks include **transcribing**, **geo-referencing**, and **clipping**.*

Slide 18

Mae trawsgrifio yn syml yn golygu teipio allan y wybodaeth yr ydych yn gweld ar y mapiau a'r rhestrau degwm. Wrth drawsgrifio'r mapiau a'r rhestrau degwm, rydych yn digido'r holl wybodaeth bwysig. Bydd hyn yn ein galluogi i adeiladu gwefan lle gall y wybodaeth bwysig yma cael ei chwilio yn hawdd ac mewn ffordd arloesol. Golyga hyn nid yn unig y gallwn arddangos y mapiau degwm ar-lein, ond gallwn hefyd fynd un cam ymhellach a chwildroi'r ffordd y mae pobl yn gallu echdynnu a dod o hyd i wybodaeth berthnasol ar fapiau degwm.

Mae yna ddwy dasg trawsgrifio:

1. Trawsgrifio rhifau caeau ar y mapiau degwm

2. Trawsgrifio'r wybodaeth ar y rhestrau degwm, fel rhifau caeau, enwau perchnogion y tir a'r tîrfeddianwyr, enwau'r caeau, defnydd y tir a'r degwm dyledus.

Transcribing quite simply means typing out the information you see on the maps and the documents. By transcribing the maps you are digitising all the important information. This will allow us to build a resource website where the transcribed information across all the tithe maps and apportionment documents can be easily searched in an innovative way. As a result, we will not only be able to display the tithe maps online, but we can go one step further and change the way people can extract and find relevant information from the tithe maps.

There are two transcribing tasks:

- 1. Transcribe the field numbers on the tithe maps*
- 2. Transcribe the information on the apportionment documents, such as field numbers, landowners, land occupiers, field names, land uses and payable tithes.*

Slide 19

Mae'r o dasg o geogyfeirio yn cynnwys gosod marciau yn union yr un lle ar fap degwm a map modern Arolwg Ordnans.

The georeferencing task consists of placing markers in identical locations on both a tithe map and a modern OS map.

Slide 20

Gan fod y mapiau degwm wedi cael eu llunio â llaw, nid ydynt bob amser yn ddaearyddol gywir. Bydd gosod nifer o farcwyr yn yr un lleoedd ar y mapiau degwm a map OS yn ein galluogi i ystumio'r mapiau degwm ychydig er mwyn eu gwneud mor ddaearyddol gywir ag y bo modd.

As the tithe maps were drawn up by hand, they are not always geographically accurate. Placing markers in many identical places on both the tithe maps and an OS map will allow us to skew the tithe maps slightly in order to make them as geographically accurate as possible.

Slide 21

Ar ôl geogyfeirio'r mapiau degwm, byddwn yn gallu eu gosod fel haen ar fapiau eraill, megis mapiau Arolwg Ordnans hanesyddol a mapiau lloeren er mwyn cymharu'r wybodaeth ar fapiau degwm gyda mapiau eraill.

After georeferencing the tithe maps, we will be able to place them as a layer on other maps, such as historical OS maps and satellite maps in order to compare the information on tithe maps with other maps.

Slide 22

Pwrpas clipio mapiau degwm yw diffinio ffin pob plwyf neu drefgordd.

The aim of clipping the tithe maps is to simply define the boundary of each parish or township.

Slide 23

Ar ôl clipio'r mapiau, gallwn yna gysylltu pob plwyf a threfgordd gyda'i gilydd fel jig-so er mwyn creu map degwm unedig o Gymru.

We can then link all the parish and township together like a jig-saw in order to create a unified tithe map of Wales.

Slide 24

Mae gwirfoddoli i Cynefin yn gyfle unigryw gan fod yr holl waith yn cael ei wneud ar-lein. Mae hyn yn golygu bod yr oriau gwirfoddoli yn hyblyg. Nid oes ymrwymiad ofynnol o oriau chwaith - rydym yn ddiolchgar am unrhyw gyfraniad gallwch wneud!

Mae'r prosiect wedi ei gofrestru gyda CGGC (Cyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru) sy'n golygu y gallwch wneud cais iddynt i dderbyn tystysgrifau cyrhaeddiad i gydnabod eich oriau gwirfoddoli. Os ydych chi rhwng 14 a 25 oed, gallwch hefyd wneud cais am gydnabyddiaeth wrth Gwirfoddolwyr y Mileniwm. Gall holl gyfranogwyr y prosiect wneud cais i ennill cydnabyddiaeth fel rhan o raglen wirfoddoli Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru hefyd. Cysylltwch â staff y prosiect am ragor o wybodaeth am sut i gofrestru fel gwirfoddolwr gyda CGGC, Gwirfoddolwyr y Mileniwm neu Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru.

Fel rhan o'r gwaith gwirfoddoli i Cynefin, bydd gennych gyfle i ddysgu sgiliau newydd a all fod yn drosglwyddadwy i'r gweithle neu i gyfleoedd gwirfoddoli eraill. Byddwch yn magu hyder wrth ddefnyddio technoleg, cynyddu eich gwybodaeth o fapiau degwm a hanes lleol, ac yn dysgu sut i geogyfeirio mapiau hanesyddol. Byddwch hefyd yn gallu datgan yn falch eich bod wedi chwarae rhan allweddol mewn prosiect treftadaeth genedlaethol ac arloesol!

Un o'r pethau mwyaf cyfleus am wirfoddoli gyda Cynefin yw y gallwch ei wneud o gartref (neu unrhyw le yn y byd o ran hynny!).

Cynefin is quite a unique volunteering opportunity as all the work is carried out online. This means that the volunteering hours are flexible. There is no minimum commitment of hours – we are grateful for any contribution you can make!

The project is registered with WCVA (Wales Council for Voluntary Action) which means you can apply to receive certificates of achievement in recognition of your volunteering hours from them. If you are between the ages of 14 and 25, you can also apply for Millennium Volunteer recognition. All participants can apply to gain recognition as a part of the National Library of Wales volunteering programme. Contact Cynefin's project staff for further information about how to register as a volunteer with the WCVA, Millennium Volunteers or the National Library of Wales.

As part of the volunteering work for Cynefin, you will have the opportunity to learn new skills that can be transferable to the workplace or to other volunteering roles. You will gain confidence in using technology, increase your knowledge of tithe maps and local history, and learn how to georeference historic maps. You will also be able to announce proudly that you were a crucial part of an innovative national heritage project!

One of the most convenient things about volunteering with Cynefin is that you can do it from home (or anywhere in the world for that matter!).

Slide 25 (Optional)

Gadewch i ni gychwyn arni! (Opsiwn i gynnal sesiwn ymarferol ble gellir trio'r tasgau gwirfoddoli ar-lein ar cynefin.cymru.)

Let's get started! (Option to carry on with a practical session testing out the volunteering tasks on cynefin.wales)