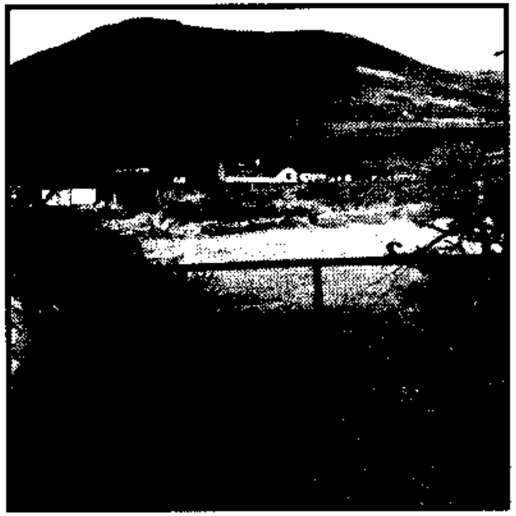
Nepell o Nant y Gledrydd mae maen hir. Er nad oes tystiolaeth i awgrymu ei dyddiad, gellir tybio bod cyfran uchel o'r meini yn dyddio o Oes yr Efydd, tra bo eraill yn Rhufeinig, o'r Oesoedd Tywyll, neu hyd yn oed o'r Canol Oesoedd. Dros bedair canrif yn ôl, roedd hen blasty Castell Madryn yn gartref i'r teulu o'r un enw, ond mae bellach wedi ei chwalu.

Near Nant y Gledrydd is a 'maen hir' (standing stone). Although difficult to date, a fair proportion may be presumed to be of Bronze Age, whilst others might be Roman or Dark Age, or even mediaeval. Now demolished, Castell Madryn was at one time the home of the family of the same name from the 16th century.



Garn Fadryn

Mae llethrau creigiog a serth Garn Fadryn yn arglwyddiaethu dros dirlun pen gorllewinol Llŷn, ac ar y copa llydan gwastad mae dwy wal garreg amddiffynnol gref. O gyfnod Rhufeinig, mae'r cytiau Gwyddelod a welir ar y mynydd yn debyg o ran ffurf i'r rhai a welir yn Nhre'r Ceiri. Gellir adnabod rhan uchaf y grib gorllewinol fel 'castell meibion Owain' a adeiladwyd yn 1188.

The steep slopes of Garn Fadryn, a hill of igneous rock broken by rocks and scree, form the dominating feature of western Llŷn. The large, level top is defended by ruined strong stone walls. Assigned to the latter part of the Roman period, the hill's numerous stone hut-circles resemble the huts at nearby Tre'r Ceiri. The fortress on the western ridge is almost certainly the 'castle of the sons of Owain', newly built in 1188.

Rhoddwyd ffenestr ddwyreiniol Eglwys Botwnnog o wydr lliw gan ferch Syr Love Jones Parry (sylfaenydd y Wladfa ym Mhatagonia). Prynwyd y gwaith coed am £7.10s.0d o longddrylliad yn Porth Neigwl. Claddwyd Owain Llŷn a fu farw yn 1867, ym mynwent yr Eglwys.

The stained-glass east window in Eglwys Botwnnog was given by the daughter of Sir Love Jones Parry, founder of the Welsh colony in Patagonia. The woodwork was bought from the wreck of the Italian ship 'Erseveranza' in Porth Neigwl for £7.10s.0d.

Mae rhwydwaith llwybrau cefn gwlad Penrhyn Llŷn, a ddatblygwyd gyda chymorth Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, yn cynnwys lonydd glas, llwybrau cyhoeddus a lonydd. Dylid dilyn yr arwyddion bob amser. Awgrym yn unig o'r llwybr a geir yma, a dylid defnyddio'r taflenni efo'r map/iau OS priodol i'r cylch (cyfres Pathfinder).

The footpath network on the Llŷn Peninsula, developed with the aid of the Welsh Development Board, includes tracks, public footpaths and country lanes. Signposts should be followed at all times. This leaflet is intended as a guide only, and should be used in conjunction with the relevant OS map/s from the Pathfinder series.

Yn 1985 sefydlwyd Prosiect Rheolaeth Cefn Gwlad Llŷn gan Gyngor Dosbarth Dwyfor. Gwneir gwaith ymarferol ar lwybrau cyhoeddus a gwarchod y tirlun er mwyn diogelu'r amrywiaeth o fywyd gwyllt, megis y frân goesgoch a welir ar ein logo.

The Llŷn Countryside Management Project was set up by Cyngor Dosbarth Dwyfor in 1985. Practical work is undertaken on public footpaths and protecting the landscape in order to safeguard the variety of wildlife, such as the chough depicted on our logo.

Cynhyrchwyd y daflen gyda chymorth y Cyngor Cefn Gwlad.

This leaflet was produced with the aid of the Countryside Council for Wales.

DILYNWCH REOLAU CEFN GWLAD
FOLLOW THE COUNTRY CODE

Treftadaeth Glennydd Llŷn
Heritage Coast

Cynhyrchwyd gan Adran Cynllunio, Cyngor Dosbarth Dwyfor
Produced by the Planning Department, Cyngor Dosbarth Dwyfor

Rhwydwaith Llwybrau
Llŷn
Footpath Network

Porth Dinllaen
Nefyn
Botwnnog

Yn ogystal â bod yn ffynhonnell o fwyd i'r gymuned leol, bu'r môr yn gyswllt pwysig rhwng Llŷn a'r byd tu allan am ganrifoedd lawer. Fe gludwyd pob math o nwyddau ar y môr i borthladdoedd bychain ar yr arfordir gogleddol megis Porth Dinllaen.

Bu bwrdeistref Nefyn yn un o brif gartrefi tywysogion Gwynedd, mae'n debyg, gan i waith ar adeiladau maenorol gael ei gofnodi yn 1306-07. Yn 1284 cynhaliodd Edward I dwrnameint i ddathlu ei fuddugoliaeth dros Wynedd ar lecyn o dir a adnabyddir hyd heddiw fel Cae Iorwerth.

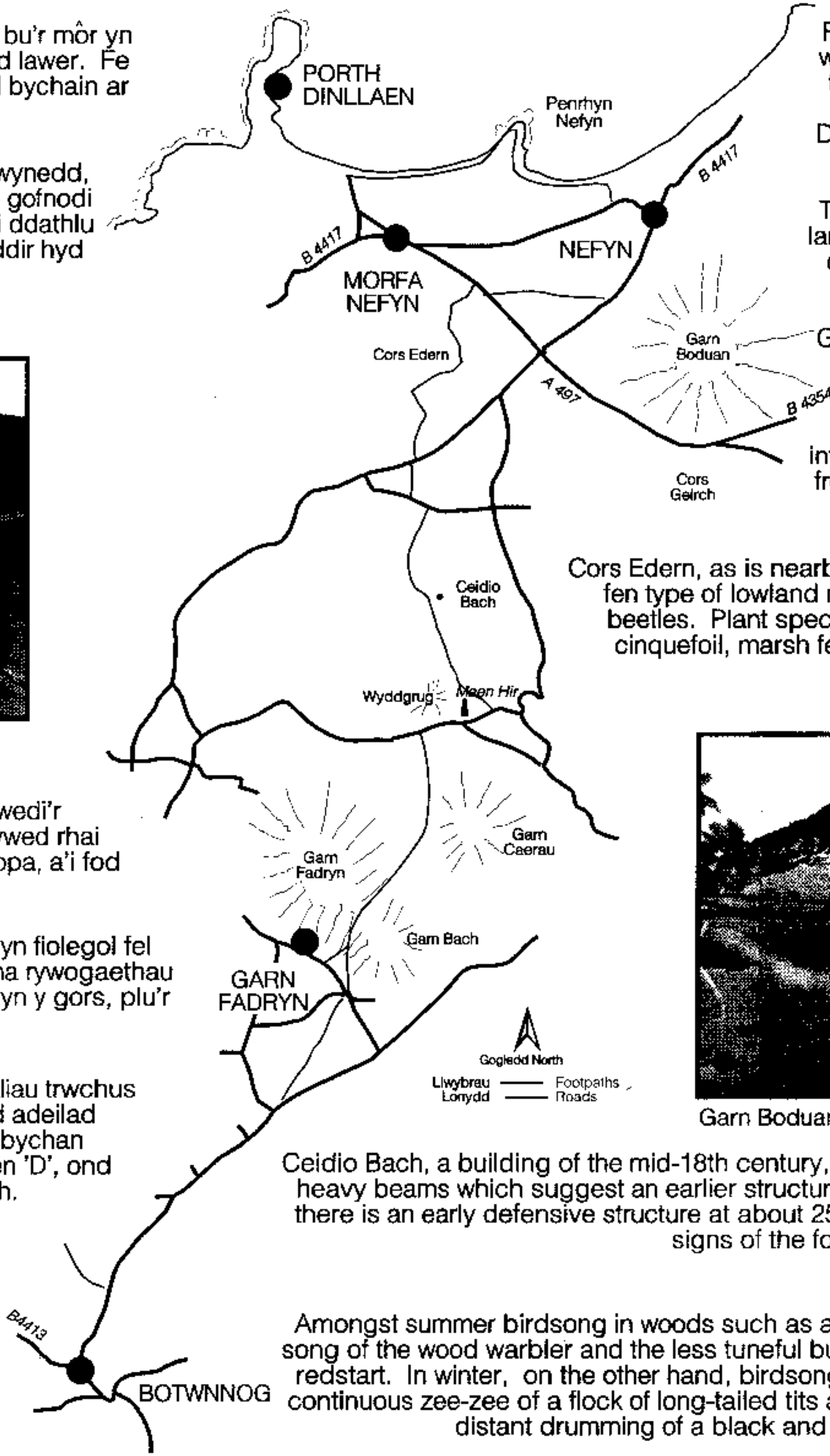
Porth Dinllaen

Ar Garn Boduan mae olion ceiri o gyfnodau cyn ac wedi'r Rhufeiniaid, gan gynnwys 170 o gytiau Gwyddelod. Dywed rhai mai cartref Buan, ŵyr i Llywarch Hen, oedd y gaer ar y copa, a'i fod wedi byw yno oddeutu 600 hyd 650 OC.

Mae Cors Edern, fel Cors Geirch gerllaw, yn werthfawr yn fiolegol fel cynefin iseldir lleidiog o'r math ffen gyfoethog. Gwelir yma rywogaethau o blanhigion megis helygen Mair, pumdalen y gors, rhedyn y gors, plu'r gweunydd llydan-ddail, a sawl hesgen.

Yng Ngheidio Bach, sy'n dyddio o'r 18fed ganrif, ceir waliau trwchus o gerrig mawr lleol a distiau trymion, ac awgrymir bod adeilad cynharach wedi bodoli yno. Ar Wyddgrug, bryncyn bychan uwchben, mae olion amddiffynfa cynnar ar ffurf llythyren 'D', ond ychydig o dystiolaeth weledol sydd yno bellach.

Mewn llecynnau coediog yn Llŷn megis Nant y Gledrydd clywir yn yr haf ganeuon nodweddiadol y gwybedog brith a'r tingoch a chân ddisgynedig telor y coed. Yn y gaeaf gellir clywed galwad melodaidd delor y cnau, 'tsi-tsi' parhaol haid o ditw cynffon-hir wrth iddynt chwilota am bryfed ymysg y canghennau uchaf, neu sŵn curo'r cnocell fraith fwyaf wrth iddo dyllu i goed pydredig i chwilio am bryfed.



For many centuries, the sea was Llŷn's main link with the outside world and for many communities the main provider of sustenance. Produce was carried by sea to small ports such as Porth Dinllaen, making possible also the interchange of trade and ideas.

The borough of Nefyn must have been one of the largest manors of the princes of Gwynedd, as work on manorial buildings was recorded in 1306-07. Visited by Edward I in 1284, the fields where a 'Round Table', celebrating his conquest of Gwynedd took place are still known today as Cae Iorwerth (Edward's fields).

On Garn Boduan, a hill formed by an igneous intrusion rising to nearly 900 feet, are signs of forts from both pre and post-Roman periods, including 170 round huts enclosed within the defences.

Cors Edern, as is nearby Cors Geirch, is biologically interesting as a rich fen type of lowland mire habitat and supports rare plants, flies and beetles. Plant species to be seen here include bog myrtle, marsh cinquefoil, marsh fern, broad-leaved cotton grass and numerous sedges.

Garn Boduan

Ceidio Bach, a building of the mid-18th century, has thick walls on a boulder plinth and close-set heavy beams which suggest an earlier structure, mostly rebuilt. On the small hill of Wyddgrug there is an early defensive structure at about 250 feet. A roughly 'D' shaped area, few obvious signs of the fort now remain.

Amongst summer birdsong in woods such as at Nant y Gledrydd you will hear the descending song of the wood warbler and the less tuneful but characteristic songs of the pied flycatcher and redstart. In winter, on the other hand, birdsong includes the liquid drip-drip of a nuthatch, the continuous zee-zee of a flock of long-tailed tits as they forage amongst the bare treetops, or the distant drumming of a black and red greater spotted woodpecker.