

Mae olion tair chwarel, lle cloddwyd am gerrig adelladu melyn, metlin, a sets, i'w gweld ar Fynydd Tir y Cwrnwd, Llanbedrog. Aeth y sgwern 'Llanddulas' i drafferthion yma yn 1900, wrth gychwyn am Benbedw gyda llwyth o sets. Collwyd y llong ond achubwyd y Capten, ei wraig a'r criw.

The remains of three quarries, where yellow building stones, metalting, and stone sets were quarried, can be seen on Mynydd Tir y Cwrnwd, Llanbedrog. The schooner 'Llanddulas', when setting off from the quarry jetty towards Birkenhead, got into difficulties in 1900. The ship was lost but the Captain, his wife and crew were rescued.



Plas Glyn y Weddw

Rhwng Llanbedrog a Charreg y Defaid mae sgerbwd llong lechi a suddodd pan aeth ar dân yn 1912. I'r dwyrain o benrhn bychan Carreg y Defaid mae Traeth Crugan yn ymestyn hyd Carreg yr Imbll. Disgrifiwyd y Bae yma fel a ganlyn gan Cynan: *'A'r tywod glan am filliroedd fel tae, Rhyw gryman o aur ar dorri twy'r bae.'*

Between Llanbedrog and Carreg y Defaid lie the remains of a slate-carrying ship, the 'John and Margaret' that sank in 1912 when it caught fire whilst waiting for fine weather to sail. To the east of the small peninsula of rock known as Carreg y Defaid, the fine beach of sand, rock and shells known as Traeth Crugan stretches as far as the town of Pwllheli.

Ar y traeth gwelir adar-môr o bob math megis y bilidowcar a'r ploden fôr, rhydyddion fel pibydd y mawn a'r pibydd coesgoch, cwtiad y traeth a'r cwtiad torchog, a'r for-wennol gyffredin a phigddu yn yr haf.

Seabirds to be seen here include the cormorant and oystercatcher, waders such as dunlin, redshank, turnstone and ringed plover, and common and sandwich terns during the summer months.

Wrth gerdded ar hyd y twyni tua Pwllheli, byddwch yn dilyn ôl rheiliau'r tram a redai o Bwllheli i Blas Glyn y Weddw, Llanbedrog ar dechrau'r ganrif. Mae'r Plas bellach yn oriel gelf.

Alongside the dunes that lead towards Pwllheli lies the disused tramway that at the turn of the century used to run from the town to Plas Glyn y Weddw, the beautiful Gothic-style manor house at Llanbedrog, now used as an art gallery.



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 tafenni efo'r mapiau 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 llwybrau cyhoeddus a gwarchod y tirlun er mwyn diogelu'r amrywiaeth o fywyd gwylt, megis y fran 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 hon 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**

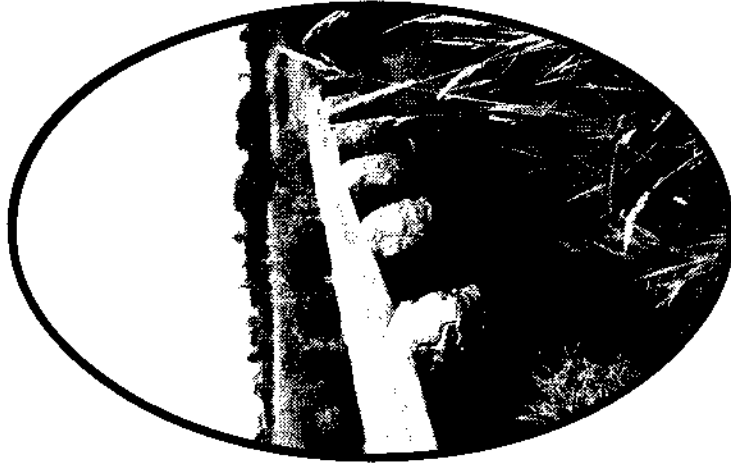


Trefnadaeth Glennydd
Llŷn
Heritage Coast

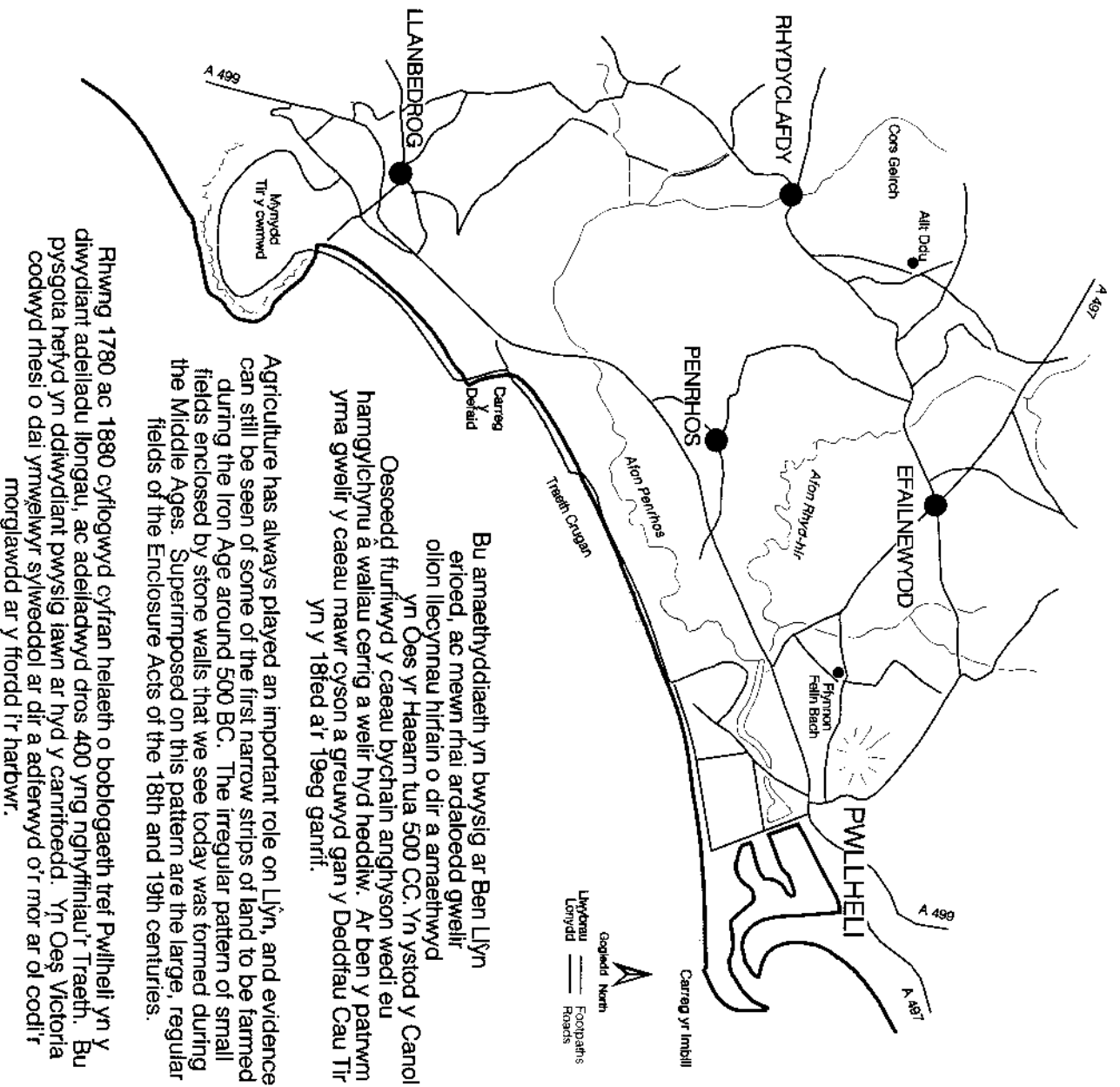


Cynhyrchwyd gan Adran Cynllunio, Cyngor Dosbarth Dwyfor
Produced by the Planning Department, Cyngor Dosbarth Dwyfor

RHWYDWAITH LLWYBRAU
LLŷN
FOOTPATH NETWORK



**Pwllheli
Llanbedrog**



Bu amaethyddiaeth yn bwysig ar Ben Llyn erioed, ac mewn rhai ardal oedd gweir olin llecymau hirfain o dir a amaethwyd yn Oes yr Haearn tua 500 CC. Yn ystod y Canol Oesoedd ffurfiwyd y caeau bychain anghyson wedi eu hamgylchynu â wallau cerrig a welir hyd heddiw. Ar ben y patrwm yma gwelir y caeau mawr cyson a greuwyd gan y Deddfau Cau Tŷ yn y 18fed a'r 19eg ganrif.

Agriculture has always played an important role on Llyn, and evidence can still be seen of some of the first narrow strips of land to be farmed during the Iron Age around 500 BC. The irregular pattern of small fields enclosed by stone walls that we see today was formed during the Middle Ages. Superimposed on this pattern are the large, regular fields of the Enclosure Acts of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Rhwng 1780 ac 1880 cyflogwyd cyfran helaeth o boblogaeth tre'r Pwllheli yn y diwydiant adeliadu llongau, ac adedlwyd dros 400 yng nghyffwrdd y Traeth. Bu pysgota hefyd yn ddiwydiant pwysig iawn ar hyd y canol oed. Yn Oes Victoria codwyd rhesi o dai ymwelwyr sylweddol ar dir a adferwyd o'r mor ar ol codi'r morglawdd ar y ffordd i'r harbwr.

A large proportion of Pwllheli's population was employed at the highly successful ship building business at Y Traeth, and more than 400 ships were built between 1780 and 1880. Fishing was also an important industry over the centuries. In Victorian times terraces of substantial houses for visitors were built on land reclaimed from the sea following the erection of the sea wall on the way to the harbour.

"Does dim wna f'enaid bilin yn iach
Ond dŵr o Ffynnon Ffelin Bach."
Anlawnwyd Ffynnon Ffelin Bach
gan Cynan, y bardd a'r dramodydd
tu'n filwr yn y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf ac
yna'n gaplan. Ysgrifennodd y
geiriau tra'n cymryd rhan yn y
cyrch yn Macedonia.

Ffynnon Ffelin Bach (well) was made famous by Cynan, the local poet and dramatist. He fought in the First World War and then became chaplain, taking part in the attack in Macedonia. In one of his poems he states that nothing but the waters of the well will heal his tortured soul.

Ffynnon Ffelin Bach



I'r gorllewin o Allt Ddu ac i'r gogledd o Rhydyclafdy mae Cors Geirch sydd o bwysigrwyd cenedlaethol fel cynefin iseldir lleidlog o'r math ffen gyfoethog. Yn werthfawr yn folegol, mae'r safle gymhleth hon o bron i 200 hectar yn cynnal planhigion prin megis plŵr gweunydd eiddil a thegeirian y gors deilen cul yn ogytal a chymunedau a rhywogaethau o interbreata megis pryfed a chwillod.



Harbwr Pwllheli c. 1910

Pwllheli Harbour c. 1910

To the north of the village of Rhydyclafdy and west of Allt Ddu lie nearly 200 hectares of a nationally important valley mire, Cors Geirch. A rich fen type of lowland mire habitat, this complex site supports nationally rare plants such as slender cotton-grass and the narrow-leaved marsh orchid as well as invertebrate communities and species of flies and beetles.