



Dau bâr o frân goesgoch ar y Carneddau



Beth am natur a bywyd gwylt?

Y frân goesgoch yw un o'r rhwogaethau adar mwyaf eiconig Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri. Mae eu henw gwyddonol yn golygu 'cigfran lliw fflam' sy'n gyfeiriad at eu coesau, traed a'u pigau coch nodedig. Mae'r frân goesgoch yn dibynnu ar laswelltir byr sy'n cael ei bori er mwyn cael mynediad at fwyl, sef infertebratau. Yn ogystal â chynnal a chadw henebion, bydd clirio llstyfiant eithin yn cynyddu'r arwynebedd o gynfin porthiant agored sydd ar gael ar gyfer brain coesgoch, a'r gobaith yw y bydd eu niferoedd yn adfer a bydd yn beth gyffredin eu gweld unwaith eto yn y mynyddoedd. Tir comin Aber, Llanfairfechan, a Llanllechid yw'r safleoedd orau i wyliau brain coesgoch yn y Carneddau. I ddod o hyd iddynt, ceisiwch wrando am eu galwad ddigamsyniol, "chee-ow, chee-ow, chee-ow".

Mae eithin yn cynnig llawer o fudd i fywyd gwylt, ond mae'r cynnydd mewn gorchudd eithin yn digwydd ar draul cynefinoedd eraill, llai cyffredin mewn rhai ardaloedd, megis glaswelltir yr ucheldir, sy'n cynnal rhwogaethau sydd wedi cyd-esblygu ag arferion ffermio ucheldir traddodiadol. Er mwyn lleihau unrhyw effaith ar fywyd gwylt, mae eithin yn cael ei glirio tu allan i'r prif dymor nythu adar sy'n rhedeg o hwyr mis Mawrth i fis Medi. Nod y gweithgareddau hyn yw codi ymwybyddiaeth o gadwraeth archaeolegol a naturiol y Carneddau wrth ddadorchuddio henebion cudd a helpu i greu mosaig o gynefinoedd i gefnogi mwy o fioamrywiaeth.

Diolch am eich amser a'ch ymdrech drwy gymryd rhan mewn cadwraeth yn uniongyrchol.

Trwy wifoddoli gyda ni rydych wedi cymryd rhan yng Nghynllun Partneriaeth Tirwedd y Carneddau trwy ddarganfod, gwarchod a dathlu'r Carneddau.

Rhagor o wybodaeth:

www.eryri.llyw.cymru/looking-after/carneddau-partnership



Snowdonia Society



National Trust



Cymru



giving nature a home

Gyda chefnogaeth gan
With support from

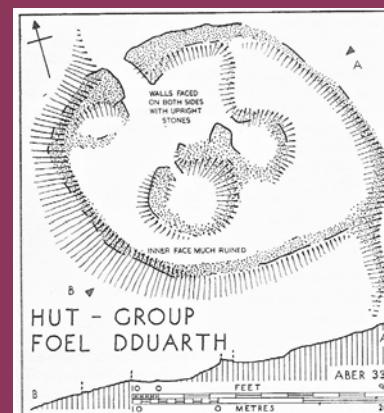


Be' rydym yn ei wneud a pham?

Rydym yn clirio eithin sy'n effeithio'n niweidiol ar olion archaeolegol, i atal difrod pellach a chadw'r heneb yn weledol i bawb. Mae unrhyw olion archaeolegol yn debygol o fod ychydig yn is na'r wyneb ar safle fel hwn felly mae cael gwared ar yr eithin nid yn unig yn ein helpu i ddeall ffurf y safle a chaniatâu i arolygon ac ymchwiliadau pellach i gael eu cynnal ond hefyd yn helpu i amddiffyn y safle rhag difrod gwreiddiau planhigion.



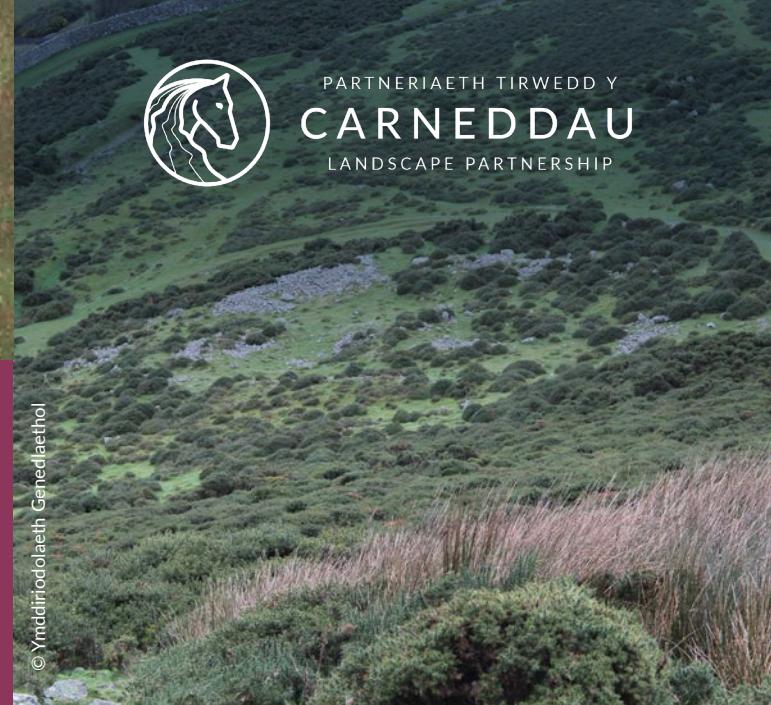
Dosbarthiad
grwpiau cytiau oddi
ar Restr CBHC/
RCAHMW 1956



Cynllun safle oddi
ar Restr CBHC/
RCAHMW 1956



PARTNERIAETH TIRWEDD Y
CARNEDDAU
LANDSCAPE PARTNERSHIP



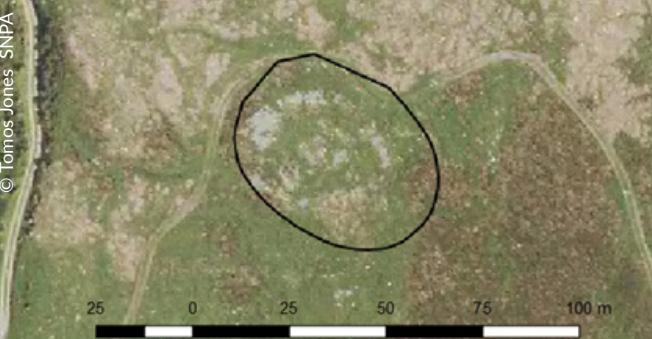
Prosiect clirio llstyfiant – grŵp cytiau i'r gorllewin o Foel Dduarth

Beth sydd yma?

Lleolir grŵp cytiau Foel Dduarth o fewn tirwedd gyfoethog archaeolegol Cwm Anafon. Mae olion dau gwt crwn yn swatio o fewn clostir crwn yn fras, mae'r diamedr yn mesur 30m, wedi'i nodi heddiw gan glawdd caregog sylweddol.

Ffermwyr oedd y bobl oedd yn byw yma, mae'n debyg ar ddiwedd yr Oes Haearn, rhwng 2000 o flynyddoedd yn ôl. Gerllaw mae aneddiadau eraill, ffiniau caeau hynafol, llwybrau hynafol, a charneddau, sef mannau claddu hynafol a ein ffermwyr.

Cloddiwyd y grŵp hwn o gytiâu yn rhannol yn gynnar yn y 1900au. Nododd y cloddwyr pa mor dda oedd waliau cerrig sychion y cytiau. Yr unig ddarganfyddiadau oedd ychydig o gerrig sling, cerrig mân a ddefnyddiwyd fel arfau wrth eu tanio o gatapwl. Efallai bod hyn yn arwydd o wrthdaro, wrth i grwpiau newydd o bobl symud i'r ardal.



Two pairs of chough on the Carneddau

Vegetation clearance project - hut group west of Foel Dduarth

What's here?

The Foel Dduarth hut group is located within the archaeologically rich landscape of the Anafon valley. The remains of two round huts nestle within a roughly circular enclosure, 30m in diameter, marked today by a substantial stony bank.

The people who lived here were farmers, probably in the late Iron Age, some 2000 years ago. Nearby are other settlements, ancient field boundaries, ancient trackways, and cairns, the burial places of the ancestors of our farmers.

The hut group was partly excavated in the early 1900's. The excavators noted how well made the dry stone walls of the huts were. The only finds were a few slingstones, small pebbles used as weapons when fired from a catapult. Perhaps a pointer to conflict, as new groups of people moved into the area.

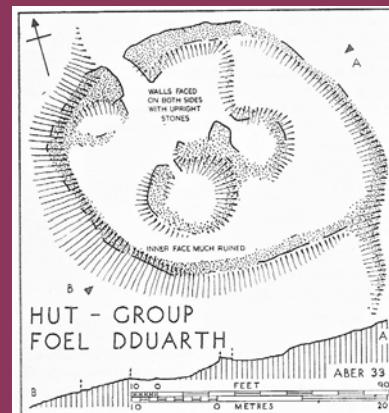
eryri.llyw.cymru/carneddau

What are we doing and why?

We are clearing gorse that is adversely affecting the archaeological remains to prevent further damage and maintain monument visibility for everyone. Any archaeological remains are likely to be only just below the surface on a site like this, so the removal of the gorse not only helps us understand the form of the site and allow for further survey and investigation but also helps to protect the site from root damage.



Classification of hut groups from the CBHC/RCAHMW Inventory of 1956



Site plan from the CBHC/RCAHMW Inventory of 1956

What about nature and wildlife?

The red-billed chough is one of the most iconic bird species in the Snowdonia National Park. Their scientific name means 'flame-coloured raven' which is a reference to their distinctive red bills, legs, and feet. The chough depends on short, grazed grassland for access to food which are invertebrates. In addition to preserving ancient monuments, the clearance of gorse vegetation will increase the area of open foraging habitat available for choughs, and hopefully restore the feeding flocks which were once common in the mountain range. The commons of Aber, Llanfairfechan, and Llanllechid are the best chough-watching sites in the Carneddau. To find them, try listen out for their unmistakeable call, "chee-ow, chee-ow, chee-ow".

Gorse has many benefits for wildlife however the increase in gorse cover has been at the expense of other, less common habitats in some areas, such as upland grassland, that support species which have co-evolved with traditional upland farming practices. To reduce any impact on wildlife, gorse clearance is carried out outside the main bird nesting season which runs from late March to September. The aim of these activities is to raise awareness of the archaeological and natural conservation on the Carneddau by uncovering hidden archaeological monuments and creating a mosaic of habitats to support more biodiversity.

Thank you for your time and effort by taking part in conservation first-hand.

By volunteering with us you have taken part in the Carneddau Landscape Partnership Scheme by discovering, conserving, and celebrating the Carneddau.

More information:

www.snowdonia.gov.wales/looking-after/carneddau-partnership