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© Ymddiriodolaeth Cenedlaethol



Beth am natur a bywyd gwylt?

Mae'r frân goch yn un o'r rhywogaethau adar mwyaf eiconig ym Mharc Cenedlaethol Eryri. Ystyr eu henwy gyddonol yw 'crigfan lliw fflam' sy'n gyfeiriad at eu biliau coch, coesau a thraed nodweddiadol. Mae'r frân goesgoch yn ffafrio glaswelltir byr, wedi'i bori ar gyfer mynediad at fwyd sy'n infertebratau pridd, tir a thwyni. Yn ogystal â chadw henebion hynafol, bydd clirio llystyfiant eithin yn cynyddu'r adal o gynefin porthiant agored sydd ar gael ar gyfer brain coes, ac yn helpu i gynnal heidiau bwydo mynydd. Tir comin Aber, Llanfairfechan, a Llanllechid yw'r safleoedd gwyllo bran goch gorau yn y Carneddau. I ddod o hyd iddynt, ceisiwch wrando allan am eu galwad digamsyniol, "chee-ow, chee-ow, chee-ow".

Mae gan eithin lawer o fanteision i fywyd gwylt, ond mae'r cynnydd mewn gorchudd eithin wedi bod ar draul brain ac adar glaswelltir eraill sydd wedi cyd-esblygu gydag arferion ffermio ucheldir traddodiadol. Er mwyn lleihau unrhyw effaith ar adar sy'n nythu, cynhelir clirio eithin y tu allan i'r prif dymor nythu adar sy'n rhedeg o ddiwedd mis Mawrth i fis Medi. Nod y gweithgareddau hyn yw codi ymwybyddiaeth o'r gadwraeth archeologol a naturiol ar y Carneddau drwy ddatgelu henebion archeolegol cudd a chreu brithwaith o gynefinoedd i gefnogi mwy o fioamrywiaeth.

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

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

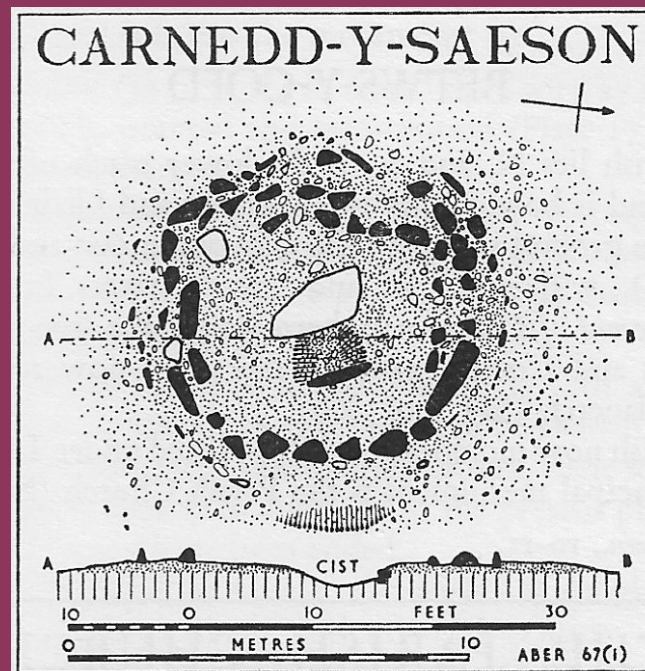
Rhagor o wybodaeth:

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

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 chaniatáu i arolygon ac ymchwiliadau pellach i gael eu cynnal ond hefyd yn helpu i amddiffyn y safle rhag difrod gwreiddiau planhigion.

Cynllun safle oddi ar Restr CBHC/RCAHMW 1956



Prosiect clirio llystyfiant – Carnedd y Saeson a charneddau cyfagos i'r gogledd orllewin o Foel Dduarth

Beth sydd yma?

Carnedd y Saeson yw'r mwyaf a'r un sydd wedi'i gadw orau o blith grŵp o saith charnedd garreg. Mae'r charneddau'n nodi manau claddu pobl oedd yn byw gerllaw yn yr Oes Efydd, 2,300 – 600CC. Aflonyddwyd ar y charneddau yn y gorffennol ac mae rhywfaint o'r cerrig wedi cael eu symud, ond mae hyn yn ein galluogi i weld sut y cawsant eu gwneud.

Yng nghanol Carnedd y Saeson mae siambr neu gist wedi'i leinio â cherrig lle byddai'r gladdedigaeth neu'r amlosgiad wedi'u gosod. Roedd offer, gemwaith ac arfau hefyd yn cael eu gosod yn y bedd weithiau. Byddai'r gist wedi'i gorchuddio â charreg fflat fawr, - bellach wedi'i symud i un ochr. Mae dau gylch o gerrig yn nodi ymyl y garnedd sy'n mesur 14m ar draws. Yn wreiddiol byddai'r cyfan wedi'i orchuddio â cherrig llai a byddai wedi bod yn amlwg yn y dirwedd.

Lleolir y charneddau ar ymyl tirwedd archeolegol gyfoethog Cwm Anafon, gydag aneddiadau hynafol, ffiniau caeau, a llwybrau o wahanol gyfnodau o amser yn paentio darlun o dirwedd ffermio a oedd yn brysur iawn yn y gorffennol.



Gyda chefnogaeth gan
With support from





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Vegetation clearance project

– Carnedd y Saeson and neighbouring cairns north west of Foel Dduarth

What's here?

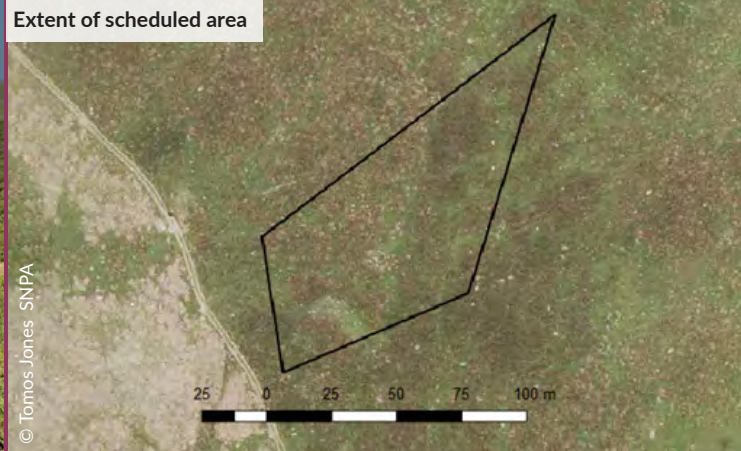
Carnedd y Saeson is the largest and best preserved of a group of seven stone cairns. The cairns mark the burial places of people who lived nearby in the Bronze Age, 2,300 – 600BC. The cairns have been disturbed in the past with some of the stone removed, but this allows us to see how they were made.

At the centre of Carnedd y Saeson is a stone lined chamber or cist in which the burial or cremation would have been placed. Tools, jewellery and weapons were sometimes also placed in the grave. The cist would have been covered with a large flat stone, now moved to one side. Two rings of stones mark the edge of the cairn which measures 14m across. Originally the whole would have been covered with smaller stones and would have stood out in the landscape.

The cairns are located on the edge of the archaeologically rich landscape of the Anafon valley, with ancient settlements, field boundaries, and trackways from different time periods painting a picture of a very busy farming landscape in the past.



Extent of scheduled area

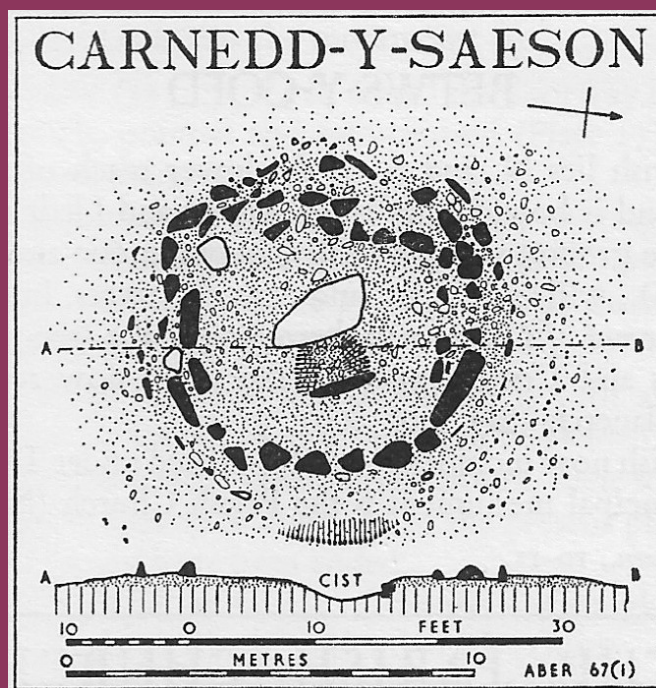


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What are we doing and why?

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.

Site plan from the CBHC/RCAHMW Inventory of 1956



A chough on the Carneddau



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 favours short, grazed grassland for access to soil, ground and dung dwelling invertebrates. In addition to preserving ancient monuments, the clearance of gorse vegetation will increase the area of open foraging habitat available for choughs, and help maintain feeding flocks. The commons of Aber, Llanfairfechan, and Llanllechid are the best chough-watching sites in the Carneddau. To find them, try to listen out for their unmistakable 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 choughs and other grassland birds which have co-evolved with traditional upland farming practices. To reduce any impact on breeding birds, 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

