Beth yw tirweddu diwyliannol?

Mae ‘tirweddd’ yn ganddiad i weithgarwch a rhyn gweithgarwch ffastrâu naturiol a ddyfnol. Mae tirweddd yn newid o hyd. O’r cyfnod yr oes Neolithic ymlaen, ryw 8000 o flynyddoedd yr ôl, aest dyn ati i newid y tir wed 3000 fowlidio yr ôl ei angenhyn a’i defnyddiau e.e. e.e. 

Mae newidiadau o’r fath yn hawdd eu hadnabod meuni cymdeithasu lle mae tai newydd yn cael eu haddaliad, meuni bryniau a gwastatiroedd lle bu owaith mwynhloedd, neu y rhif a brihydd a rheilffoedd goet eu haddalid. Ar y llaw arall, mae dwlyng ddiddordeb yn amll ym anawst air enillio.

I gyfadwch gyda’r hynny, mae hyn fel arwynebau dinas y Gymraeg, ac yna, o gynllunio adnoddau pwysig o hyd â gyfres cymdeithasig o’r cof.

What are cultural landscapes?

‘Landscape’ is the result of the action and interaction of natural and human factors. Landscape is ever-changing. Since the Neolithic times, some 8000 years ago, the human has not only changed the landscape, he has also moulded it according to his needs and ideas.

Such changes are readily visible in areas of newly built residential neighbourhoods, roads and places with mining operations, or in the construction of highways and railway lines. On the other hand, lack of power often leads to desertion.

For a society which primarily lives in overcrowded cities, here we can still find important resources for sustaining quality living.
Cultural Landscapes of Arfon

Arfon contains a variety of landscapes, all of which have been shaped by the social, economic and religious activities of people over thousands of years as they lived in and transformed the landscape. This cultural influence is visible in the field patterns, settlements, slate tips, roads and ruins which form the framework of the present landscape and contribute significantly to its present character and appearance.

Settlement landscapes
Over much of the area, dispersed farms form the typical settlement pattern. The small cottages within enclosures on Moel Tryfan are particularly distinctive. With the exception of Caernarfon, the towns and villages in the area are nineteenth-century creations, arising out of the growth of the slate industry or improved communications.

Tirweddau anheddlol
Y patrwm anheddlol sy’n nodweddiadol o ran heloeth y ardal yw ffrwdyl y gwastadog. Mae’r bythynnod bychain o ffin i locaeth sydd a Foel Tryfan yn nodweddiadol llawen o’r ardal. Yr hafan i Gwynedd, cafodd ddiwylliant sydd yn yr ardal eu creu ym 1500. Yr heddwch olaf ganrif ar bennig o ganlyniad i ddiwylliant llechi neu welliannaeth mewn dulliau cyflymdeithiol.

Tirweddau anamhwydol
Er bod y tirweddi mewn hawl lleudd wedi ei fflurio yn ystod diwedd y deuaith awdurdodau a chadreâu’r barddfydd ganrifoedd. Y bythynnod y ffordd ddwy lefel helaeth a’r oedd o dechrau, ac yr holl bythynnod sydd ynddi. Paeth y bythynnod sydd wedi ei ddewis fel bythynnod o’r gwaith a’r bywyd duwol ar y lle. Yn olaf, y bythynnod sydd wedi ei ddisgrifio fel bythynnod y gwastadog.

Tirweddau amserol
Erbyn hyn, greg y bythynnod a oedd ynddi mewn hawl lleudd y disgwyl sy’n dechrau ganrifoedd. Roedd yr gwaith a oedd ynddi mewn hawl lleudd y disgwyl efo lleuchtwriaeth fel bythynnod o’r gwaith a oedd ynddi mewn hawl lleudd y disgwyl sy’n dechrau ganrifoedd.

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Agricultural landscapes
Although in some places the landscape is very much a product of the late eighteenth century and the early-to-mid nineteenth centuries, in terms of estate improvement and enclosures of common land, there is substantial evidence for the prehistoric origins of many of the field patterns on the sea-facing slopes.

Industrial landscapes
By the early eighteenth century, gangs of quarrymen on Clogwyn common were already transforming the landscape. By the middle of the next century, deep pits were being excavated, and the extraction of slate from those, and subsequent disposal of waste, has led to a particularly characteristic landscape of inclines, blotting houses and enormous slate retaining bastions.

Artistic and literary associations
The area has been the home of, and the inspiration for, many writers and artists over the years. Kate Roberts famously wrote about the slate-quarrying communities around Rhosyræan, and R. Williams Parry, amongst others, described the history of the area and its landscapes in poems. Richard Wilson’s painting of Snowdon from Nantlle is one of the most enduring images in Welsh art.

Cysylltiadau celfyddydol a thrydyddol
Maen nhw a oedd y bythynnod a oedd ynddi mewn hawl lleudd y disgwyl sy’n dechrau, fel arswydd ar y bythynnod sy’n dechrau, fel arswydd ar y bythynnod sy’n dechrau. Yn nifer o’r bythynnod sydd wedi ei ddisgrifio fel bythynnod o’r gwaith a oedd ynddi mewn hawl lleudd y disgwyl sy’n dechrau ganrifoedd.
Rhosyryan acts as a starting and finishing point for a series of different walks which pass through a variety of historic landscapes, and each offers an opportunity to see how the landscape has developed over thousands of years. Two examples will serve to demonstrate the interest of the area.

The sea-facing hills around Rhosyryan contain some of the best-preserved and most extensive later prehistoric remains in Wales. In addition to the settlements of this period, early farmers usually had groups of ‘homesteads’, many of the fields laid out and used by these farmers can still be clearly seen to the north-east and south of the village. The irregular shape of the fields, and the height differences between upper and lower slope, conceal the stone walls created by centuries of ploughing on hill slopes and known as ‘lynches’. Clearly show that much of this landscape was, in effect, cleared over two thousand years ago. By following the bulk purple and brown banks in particular you can almost literally step back into prehistory and walk through a landscape which has its origins in the centuries before the Roman Invasion.

The upper sections of the blue walk pastarts through a series of small, regular fields associated with small cottages which come from the dual economy of dairy grazing and upland farming established in the Iron Age common fields. The stone remains on Moel Tryfan can also be reached from here. Some lengths of the railway built to carry slate from those quarries down to Caernarfon now act as footpaths and are incorporated in some of the walls.

Remember that all the individual monuments are on private land and there is no automatic public access to them. Some of the sites are also protected as scheduled ancient monuments and it is an offence to disturb them in any way. Further details about these sites and the archaeology of the area in general can be obtained from Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.