

Taith fer yn ninas brifysgol Bangor gyda golygfeydd eang o Ynys Môn ac Eryri. Mae'r daith wedi'i lleoli yn y man agored a elwir yn Wersyll Rhufeinig ym Mangor Uchaf, yn edrych dros y Fenai. Mae'r prysgdir agored a'r coetir cymysg yn hafan i fywyd gwylt. Taith eithaf byr yw hon, ond mae'n cynnig encil dawel a thoreth o olygfeydd. Mae'r amodau cerdded yn hawdd ac mae nifer o fannau i chi ymuno neu adael y daith.

Manylion y daith

Amcan o hyd: 2km/1.4 milltir.

Amcan o'r amser: 40 munud.

Map AO: graddfa 1:25 000 Explorer OL17.

Man cychwyn/gorffen: Lôn Cariadon, Ffordd Siliwen, neu Ffordd Garth Uchaf.

Mynediad a chyfleusterau

Parcio: Ar ochr y ffordd ym Mangor Uchaf, gyda sawl dewis o fannau i ddechrau'r daith, e.e. ger y pier, LL57 2SW.

Bws: Gwasanaeth rheolaidd ar y rhif 5 ac X5 i Landudno a'r 5C o Gaernarfon.

Toiledau: Mae toiledau cyhoeddus yng nghanol y ddinas, ger y Gadeirlan ac hefyd ger y brif orsaf fysiau.

Lluniaeth: yng nghanol y ddinas, ym Mangor Uchaf ac wrth ymyl pier Bangor.

Nodwch

- Braslun yw'r map hwn. Argymhellir defnyddio'r **map AO** uchod.
- Cofier gadw at y Còd Cefn Gwlad: **Parchwch, Diogelwch, Mwynhewch** naturalresources.wales/media/3598/cod-cefn-gwlad.pdf

3 Cylchdaith Bangor



Mannau o ddiddordeb

O edrych yn ôl tua Bangor fe welwch dwr prif adeilad y **Brifysgol** ① ar y gorwel. Fe'i dyluniwyd gan y pensaer Henry T Hare o Lundain, ac mae ei gynllun a'i dwr canolog sy'n ymdebygu i gadeirlan yn ein hatgoffa o gyfadeiladau canoloesol Cadeirlan Durham.

Mae **Cadeirlan Bangor** ② i'w gweld yn y dyffryn islaw. Mae dinas gadeiriol Bangor wedi chwarae rôl ganolog yn hanes gogledd Cymru. Ceir sôn am Fangor yn 634 OC pan gafodd y mynachlog ei ysbeilio, yn ôl *The Annals of Ulster*. Adroddir i'r eglwys gael ei sefydlu rhyw ganrif ynghynt yn 530 OC gan Deiniol, felly yn ôl pob sôn, dyma safle un o gadeirlannau hynaf Prydain. Bu Deiniol farw yn 584 ac fe'i claddwyd ar Ynys Enlli, un o'r manau mwyaf sanctaidd yng Nghymru. Ganrifoedd yn ddiweddarach, ym 1073, ymosododd y Llychlynwyr gan ddwyn o'r eglwys a'i llosgi. Unwaith yn rhagor ym 1211, dinistriwyd y Gadeirlan gan filwyr y Brenin John, ac ymosodwyd arno hefyd yn ystod gwrthryfel Owain Glyndwr ym 1402, a'i ddinistrio'n rhannol. Mae adeiladwaith hynaf yr eglwys sy'n goroesi yn dyddio o'r ddeuddegfed ganrif; mae'r eglwys a saif heddiw'n dyddio'n bennaf o ddechrau'r unfed ganrif ar bymtheg. Gerllaw mae Storiel a Pontio, sef dau leoliad diwylliannol newydd cyffrous yn y ddinas. Ewch i gael golwg ar eu rhaglenni o ddiwyddiadau ar eu gwefannau: www.storiel.org/ a www.pontio.co.uk

Wrth i chi ddod allan o'r coed ar yr hyn a elwir, braidd yn gamarweiniol, yn **Wersyll Rhufeinig** ③ byddwch yn croesi llecyn o brysgdir agored a choetir aeddfed o Sycamorwydd a Derw, sy'n gartref i nifer o wahanol rywogaethau o blanhigion, adar ac anifeiliaid. Fe sylwch fod y pwynt uchaf yn boncyn bychan yn y ddaear ac mae yma olion cloddiau neu argloddiau. Mae'r rhain yn nodi safle debygol y castell Normanaidd a adeiladwyd yma ar ddiwedd yr unfed ganrif ar ddeg. Mewn sawl ffordd, hwn oedd rhagflaenydd y cestyll diweddarach yng Nghaernarfon a Biwmares, yn edrych dros y Fenai.

Mae'r **olygfa** ④ ar draws y Fenai'n cynnwys dwy bont enwog, sef Pont Grog y Borth a Phont Britannia. Caniataodd y bont grog i bobl deithio o Lundain i Ddilyn ar hyd yr A5, a gwaith y peiriannydd o'r Alban, Thomas Telford, oedd y ffordd a'r bont. Dinistriodd tân Bont y Borth ym 1970 a

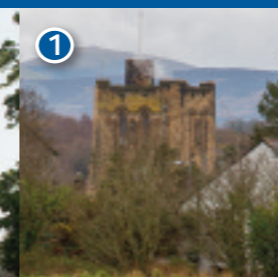
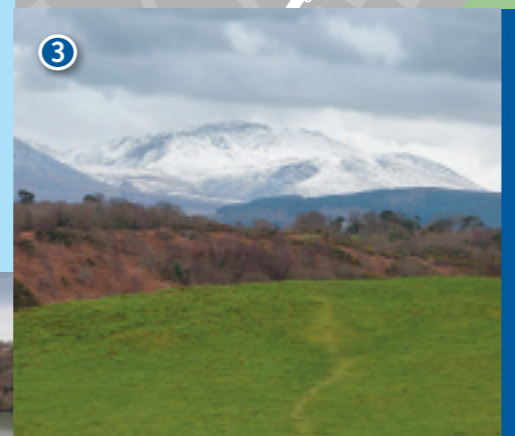


chollwyd yr adeiladwaith Tiwb gwreiddiol ac arloesol. Heddiw, mae'n cludo traffig ffordd a rheilffordd, ond fel llinell reilffordd i Gaergybi y bwriadwyd hi'n wreiddiol.



Cyfarwyddiadau'r gylchdaith

Mae ardal y daith yn eithaf bychan a chynwysedig. Mae pedwar man lle gallwch fynd at y Gwersyll Rhufeinig, gan gynnwys mynedfa ar Ffordd Garth heb fod ymhell o Bier Bangor ac ar y gyffordd rhwng Ffordd Garth Uchaf a Lôn Cariadon. Mae'r llwybr yn eich arwain ar hyd y llethrau'r naill ochr i'r Gwersyll Rhufeinig a thrwy goetir aeddfed o Sycamorwydd a Derw. Ceir golygfeydd helaeth dros Ynys Môn ac Eryri.



A short walk in the university city of Bangor with extensive views across to Anglesey and Snowdonia. The walk is located at the open space known as Roman Camp in the area of Upper Bangor, a wildlife haven of open scrub land and mixed woodland overlooking the Menai Strait. This is a relatively short walk but offers a quiet retreat and views in abundance. The site has numerous points of access and exit.

Walk details

Approx. distance: 2km/1.4 miles.

Approx. time: 40 mins.

OS Map: 1:25 000 scale Explorer Map OL17.

Star/finish: Love Lane, Siliwen Road, or Upper Garth Road.

Access and amenities

Parking: Roadside parking in Upper Bangor, or near Bangor pier, LL57 2SW.

Bus: regular 5/X5 service from Llandudno and 5C from Caernarfon.

Toilets: In the city centre next to the Cathedral and also near the main bus terminal.

Refreshment: In the nearby city centre, Upper Bangor and by Bangor pier.

Please note

- This map is a rough guide only. We recommend you use the above **OS map**.
- Remember to adhere to the Countryside Code: **Respect, Protect, Enjoy**
naturalresources.wales/media/1369/the-countryside-code.pdf

3 Bangor

Circular walk



Points of interest

Looking back towards the city and the tower of **Bangor University's** main building ① appears on the skyline. It was designed by the architect Henry T Hare of London, with the cathedral-like central tower and layout reminiscent of the medieval complex at Durham cathedral.

Bangor cathedral ② is located in the valley below the university. The cathedral city of Bangor has played a central role in the history of North Wales. Bangor is mentioned in 634 AD when according to the The Annals of Ulster the monastery was sacked. The church was reputedly founded a century or so earlier in 530 AD by Deiniol, it is thought to be the site of one of the oldest cathedrals in Britain. Deiniol died in 584 and was buried on Bardsey Island, one of the holiest places in Wales. Centuries later in 1073 Vikings burnt and robbed the church. Again in 1211, the Cathedral was destroyed by King John's men. It was partly destroyed during the revolt of Owain Glyndwr in 1402. The oldest surviving fabric of the church dates from the 12th century. The church today is largely of the early 16th century. Nearby is Storiel and Pontio, two exciting new cultural venues in the city. Programs of events can be found on the respective web sites: www.storiel.org/ and www.pontio.co.uk

As you emerge out of the trees on to what is known somewhat misleadingly as **Roman Camp** ③, you cross an area of open scrub land and mature woodland of Sycamore and Oak, which is home to many different species of plants, birds and animals. The highest point is noticeable as a slight rise in the ground together with low traces of earthworks or banks, which mark the probable site of the Norman castle that was built here in the late eleventh century. In many ways this was a forerunner of the later castles at Caernarfon and Beaumaris, overlooking the Menai Strait.

The **views** ④ across the Menai Strait include the two famous bridges, the Menai Suspension Bridge and the Britannia Bridge. The suspension bridge allowed travel from London to Dublin along the A5 and road and bridge were the work of the Scottish engineer Thomas Telford. The Britannia Bridge suffered a devastating fire in 1970 and the



original and pioneering Tube construction was lost, today it carries both road and rail traffic but was originally intended as the railway line to Holyhead.

Walk directions



The area where the walk takes place is relatively small and contained, there are four points where you can access Roman Camp including an entrance in Garth Road not far from Bangor Pier and on the junction of Upper Garth Road and Love Lane. The path is routed on the slope on either side of Roman camp and through mature woodland of Sycamore and Oak. There are extensive views to Anglesey and Snowdonia,

