

## Teithiau Cerdded Caerfyrddyn

**1 Mae Afon Tywi**, sef un o brif afonydd Cymru, o bwys mawr o safbwynt cadwraeth, ac mae'n Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig ac yn Ardal Gadwraeth Arbennig. Mae'n cynnal amrywiaeth eang o blanhigion ac anifeiliaid, gan ddod â bywyd gwylt i gwr y dref.

**2** Yn yr oesoedd canol, Caerfyrddin oedd un o'r porthladdoedd prysuraf yn Ne Cymru. Yn 1808 helaethwyd y **cei** er mwyn diwallu anghenion yr oes ddiwydiannol. Daeth y prysurdeb mawr ar yr afon i ben yn ystod rhan gyntaf yr ugeinfed ganrif, ond erys mur y cei.

**3 Mae mur y cei a glannau'r afon** yn gynefin i gymysgedd hynod o blanhigion gwylt cynhenid a phlanhigion sydd wedi dianc o erddi'r dref. Mae croeso i rai o'r rhain megis y Llwyn Iâr Fach sydd yn denu ier bach yr haf a chacwn, ond mae rhywogaethau eraill, megis Pysen Saethwr, yn cael eu hystyried yn broblem ddifrifol. Yn ogystal, mae planhigion sydd yn ffynnu ar galchfaen yn tyfu o'r sment ym muriau'r cei. Yn eu plith ceir rhywogaethau megis Duegredynen Gwallt y Forwyn (rhywogaeth gynhenid), a Llin y Fagwyr (rhywogaeth a gyflwynwyd) sydd yn brydferth iawn er lleied ydyw.

**4 Mae'r bont** yn fan da i gael golwg ar yr adar hynny nad yw bwrwrm y dref, yn ôl pob golwg, yn tarfu arnynt. Yn eu plith y mae Crychydion, Elyrch Dof, Siglennod Brithion a Gwylanod Penddu, gydag ambell Fulfran, Boda, Pibydd y Dorlan neu Wydd Ganada yn hedfan heibio yn achlysurol.

**5** Cwblhawyd y rheilffordd rhwng Llanelli a Caerfyrddin yn 1852. Rhan ydoedd o Reilffordd De Cymru a gynlluniwyd gan Isambard Kingdom Brunel. Pont bren a oedd yn gallu agor oedd y bont reilffordd wreiddiol, ond yn 1901 adeiladwyd **pont ddur**, sef y Bont Wen, yn ei lle. Hon yw'r bont bresennol; arferai rhan ohoni agor drwy godi lan er mwyn i longau hwylio i Gaerfyrddin, ond y tro diwethaf i hynny ddigwydd oedd yn 1950.

**6** Codwyd adeilad urddasol **Neuadd y Sir** ar safle Castell Caerfyrddin, ond mae rhannau o'r castell yn y golwg o hyd, gan gynnwys y gorthwr o'r ddeuddegfed ganrif, y porthdy o'r bedwaredd ganrif ar ddeg, ynghyd â sylfeini nifer o dryau. Yn y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg codwyd carchar y sir, a gynlluniwyd gan John Nash (y pensaer enwog), ar safle'r castell.

**7** Sefydlwyd **priorddy Ioan Sant a Theulyddog Sant** yn gynnar yn y ddeuddegfed ganrif ar safle mynachlog gynharach. Ymhen ychydig flynyddoedd yr oedd ymhlith priordai cyfoethocaf Cymru, ac yn nodedig am ei letygarwch i deithwyr a'i haelioni i'r tladion. Caewyd y priorddy yn 1536. Yn ystod y ddeunawfed ganrif cafodd y safle ei ddefnyddio gan weithfeydd plwm a thunplat.

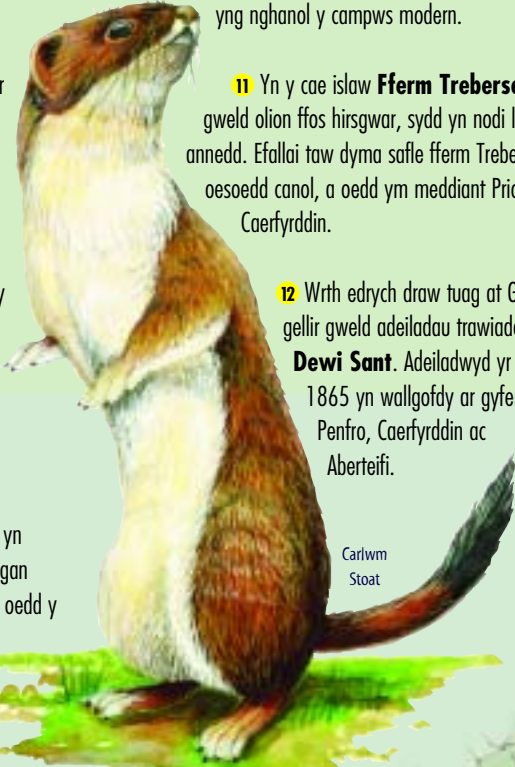
**8** Yng nghanol y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg codwyd **cronfeydd Cwm Oernant** er mwyn sicrhau bod gan y dref gyflenwad dŵr glân. Cawsant eu cynllunio hefyd fel man dymunol i bobl y dref rodianna, ac mae'r llecyn yn dal i fod yn fan hyfryd i fynd am dro.

**9 Adeiladwyd Tloty Penlan** gan Undeb Deddf y Tladion Caerfyrddin, a sefydlwyd yn 1836, er mwyn cartrefu'r tladion o 28 o blwyfi lleol. Yn 1843, yn ystod Helyntion Beca, yr oedd miloedd o bobl wedi bwrw eu dicter ar y tloty drwy ymosod ar yr adeilad cyn cael eu gwasgaru wrth i 4edd Gatrawd y Marchfilwyr Ysgafn ruthro arnynt.

**10 Sefydlwyd Coleg y Drindod** gan yr Eglwys Anglicanaidd yn 1848. Y Drindod yw'r coleg hynaf yng Nghymru ar gyfer hyfforddi athrawon. Saif y coleg gwreiddiol yng nghanol y campws modern.

**11** Yn y cae islaw **Fferm Trebersed**, gellir gweld olion ffos hirsgwar, sydd yn nodi lleoliad hen annedd. Efallai taw dyma safle fferm Trebersed yn yr oesoedd canol, a oedd ym mediant Priorddy Caerfyrddin.

**12** Wrth edrych draw tuag at Gaerfyrddin gellir gweld adeiladau trawiadol **Ysbyty Dewi Sant**. Adeiladwyd yr ysbyty yn 1865 yn wallgofdy ar gyfer siroedd Penfro, Caerfyrddin ac Aberteifi.



Carlwm Stoat

## Carmarthen Country Walks

**1 The River Towy**, one of the foremost rivers in Wales, has a very high conservation status being both a SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest) and a Special Area of Conservation. It supports a diverse range of plants and animals, bringing wildlife to the very edge of town.

**2** In medieval times, Carmarthen was one of the busiest ports in South Wales. In 1808, **the quay** here was extended to meet the demands of the industrial age. Commercial activity ceased on the river during the early 20th century, but the quayside wall survives.

**3 The quayside wall and the riverbanks** provide a habitat for a bewildering mix of wild plants that are native to Wales, and introduced species that have escaped the confines of someone's garden. Some are welcome intruders like Buddleia, (the favourite of Bumble bees and butterflies,) while others like Japanese Knotweed are regarded as serious pests. Lime-loving plants like Maidenhair Spleenwort (native species) and the beautiful but diminutive Ivy-leaved Toadflax (introduced species) grow from the cement in the quayside walls.

**4 The bridge** provides a good vantage point to take a look at a few of the birds that seem unperturbed by the hustle and bustle of town life. Heron, Mute Swan, Pied Wagtail and Black-headed Gull are a common sight along with the occasional passing Cormorant, Buzzard, Sandpiper or Canada Goose.

**5** The railway from Llanelli to Carmarthen was built in 1852 as part of the South Wales Railway, engineered by Isambard Kingdom Brunel. It crossed the Tywi over an opening timber bridge, replaced in 1901 by **the steel Bascule bridge** that can be seen today. A section of this bridge opened upwards to allow vessels to sail up to Carmarthen, but it has not been used since 1950.

**6** The imposing **county hall** is built on the site of Carmarthen Castle, of which the shell of the 12th century keep, a 14th century gatehouse, and several tower bases can still be seen. In the 19th century the castle became the site of the county gaol, designed by the famous architect John Nash.

**7** The priory of **St John and St Teulyddog** was founded in the early 12th century on the site of an earlier monastery. It became one of the richest priories in Wales, noted for its hospitality to travellers and generosity to the poor. The priory was closed in 1536. In the 18th century the site was used for a lead-smelting works and tinplate works.

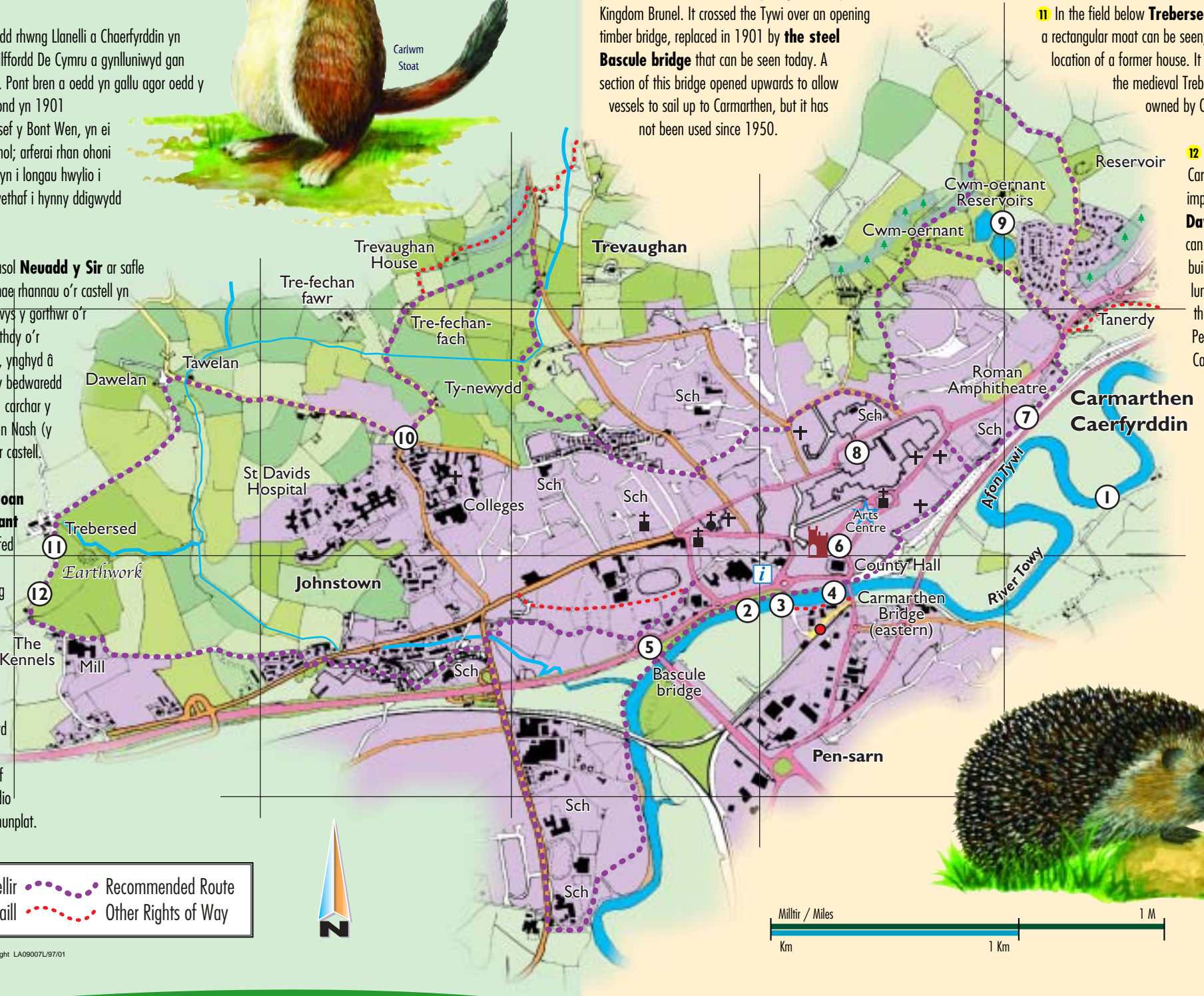
**8 The Cwm Oernant reservoirs** were built in the mid 19th century to provide clean water for the town. They were designed as an attractive amenity for the townspeople and still provide a pleasant walk today.

**9 The Penlan workhouse** was built by the Carmarthen Poor Law Union, founded in 1836, to house the poor of 28 local parishes. In 1843, the workhouse was caught up in the Rebecca Riots, when the building was attacked by thousands of protesters, who were dramatically scattered by a charge of the 4th Light Dragoons.

**10 Trinity College** was established by the Anglican Church in 1848 and is the oldest surviving teacher-training college in Wales. The original college building stands at the heart of the modern complex.

**11** In the field below **Trebersed Farm**, traces of a rectangular moat can be seen, marking the location of a former house. It may be the site of the medieval Trebersed farm, owned by Carmarthen Priory.

**12** Looking towards Carmarthen, the impressive **St David's Hospital** can be seen. It was built in 1865 as a lunatic asylum for the counties of Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire.



Draenog Hedgehog

Llwybrau a Argymhellir  
Hawliau Tramwy Eraill



Recommended Route  
Other Rights of Way





0870 6082 608

All Wales Public Information Helpline:

**Public Transport:** For up-to-date information, phone the

**Triniaeth Gyhoeddus:** I gael y wybodaeth ddwydddarf am y Gwasonaeithau Tathniadaeth Gyhoeddus Ledled Cymru ffonwch:

for enjoying the countryside.

Llyn Llech Owain near Gorslas, all offering excellent opportunities  
Pembrey Country Park, Gelli Aur near Llandeilo and  
know that there are three Country Parks in Carmarthenshire –  
Now that you have enjoyed one of our walks you may like to

[www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk](http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk)

**Telephone: (01554) 747500**

**Tŷ'r Nant, Trostre Business Park, Llanelli, SA14 9UT.**

**Parks and Countryside Unit,**

For further information of walks in this series contact:

This is one of a series of country walks in Carmarthenshire.

### Want to know more?

A chithau wedi cerdded un o'n llwybrau, efallai y carech wybod  
bod yna dri pharc gwledig yn Sir Gaerfyrddin –  
Fen-bre, Gelli Aur ar bwyys Llandeilo,  
o Llyn Llech Owain ar bwyys Gorslas. Mae pob un yn cynnig  
cyfluoedd rhagorol i bob fwyynhau cefn gwlad.

[www.striggar.gov.uk](http://www.striggar.gov.uk)

**Ffôn: (01554) 747500**

**Tŷ'r Nant, Parc Busnes Trostre, Llanelli, SA14 9UT.**

**Uned Parciau a Cefn Gwlad,**

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth am y llwybrau yn y gyfres  
cysylltwch a'r:

Mae'r llwybr hwn yn un o gyfres llwybrau Sir Gaerfyrddin.

### Eisiau gwych rhagor?

## Y Teithiau Cerdded

Mae rhan helaeth o'r daith ar hyd tir gweddol gwastad, a hynny ar lwybrau da neu ar hyd lonydd gwledig. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai rhiwiau yn yr ardaloedd gwledig. Mae rhai o'r llwybrau yn croesi tir amaethyddol ac fe'ch cynghorir chi i wisgo esgidiau cryfion os ydych am ddilyn y rhain. Mae'r cylch allanol yn ei gyfanrwydd yn rhyw ddeng milltir (16km), ac mae'r rhan rhwng pont ddwyreiniol y dref a'r Bont Wen (pont y rheilffordd) yn daith haws o ryw dri chwarter milltir (1km).

## Carmarthen

## The Walks

Much of the recommended route is over relatively level ground on surfaced paths or country lanes. However, there are a few gradients in the more rural areas and some of the paths also cross agricultural land. For these sections stout footwear is recommended. The whole of the outer circle of the recommended route gives a good hike of approximately ten miles (16km) while the stretch between the town's eastern bridge and the Bascule railway bridge gives a gentle stroll of about three quarters of a mile (1km).

## Y Rheolau Cefn Gwlad

Mwynhewch gefn gwlad a pharchwch ei fywyd a'i waith.

- Gofalwch nad ydych yn achosi tanau.
- Caewch bob gât.
- Gofalwch fod gennyh reolaeth ar eich cŵn.
- Cadwch ar lwybrau cyhoeddus ar draws tir amaeth.
- Defnyddiwch gatiau a sti-clau i groesi ffensys, perthi a waliau.
- Gadewch lonydd i dda byw, cynydau a pheiriannau.
- Ewch â'ch sbwriel nôl gyda chi.
- Helpwch ni i gadw pob ffynhonnell dŵr yn lân
- Diogelwch fywyd gwyllt, planhigion a choed.
- Cymerwch ofal arbennig ar ffyrdd cefn gwlad.
- Peidiwch â gwneud unrhyw sŵn diangen.

## The Country Code

Enjoy the countryside and respect its life and work.

- Guard against all risk of fire.
- Fasten all gates.
- Keep your dogs under close control.
- Keep to public paths across farmland.
- Use gates and stiles to cross fences, hedges and walls.
- Leave livestock, crops and machinery alone.
- Take your Litter home.
- Help to keep all water clean.
- Protect Wildlife plants and trees.
- Take special care on country roads.
- Make no unnecessary noise.

**Adfywio**



Ystum lleiaf Pipistrelle bat



The later Welsh name of the town, Caerfyrddin, is derived from Moridunum but has also been translated as 'Myrddin's Fort'. The link with Myrddin or Merlin, the wizard of Arthurian legend, is strengthened by the "Black Book of Carmarthen". This book, one of the great treasures of Welsh literature, was compiled at the town's Augustinian Priory in the 12th century and includes ancient poems about Myrddin.

There was a Norman castle at Carmarthen as early as 1094, possibly further downstream at Rhydygors. The stone castle, the ruins of which can be seen today, was founded at the beginning of the 12th century by Henry 1st and was the royal headquarters in Wales throughout medieval times. There were two important monastic establishments at Carmarthen. As well as the Augustinian Priory there was a Franciscan Friary, Greyfriars, now the site of a shopping mall of the same name. The medieval tower of St Peter's Church, now painted white, is a prominent landmark in the town.

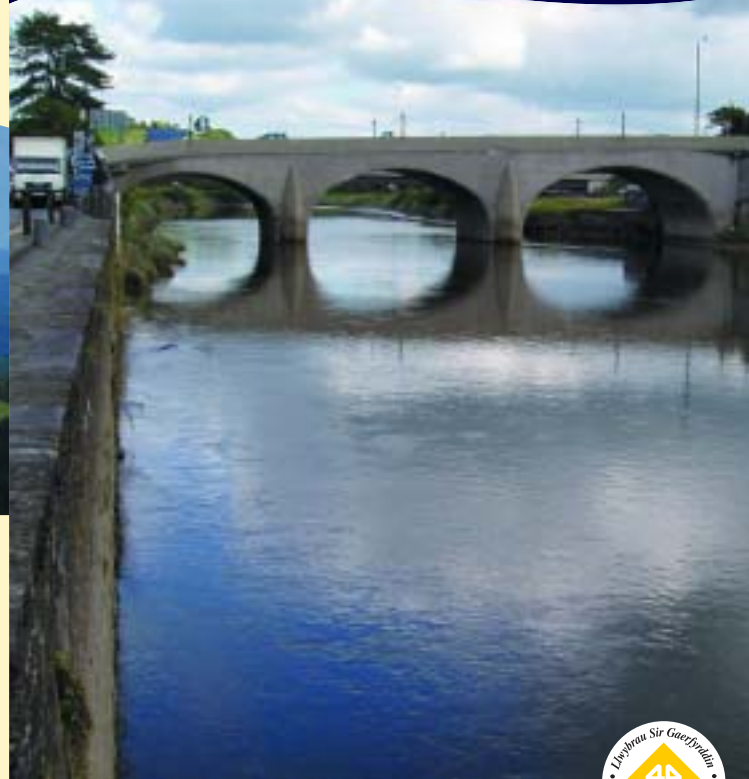
For almost 2000 years, Carmarthen has been the most important town in west Wales. Its status as a county town is reflected in many of its fine public buildings and its busy commercial area. The walks on this leaflet allow you to explore its rich heritage and enjoy the beauty of the surrounding countryside at the same time.

Carmarthen is the oldest continuously occupied town in Wales with a history beginning in Roman times. A fort was built here during the 70s AD, at the time of the Roman conquest of south-west Wales. This was soon replaced by a smaller fort on the same site and the town of Moridunum, "the fort by the sea", grew outside its gates. Moridunum flourished as the regional capital of the Demetoe tribe, and the outline of its defences can still be picked out in the modern street pattern. The Roman amphitheatre survives and is the most obvious reminder of the town's ancient origins.



## Caerfyrddyn

# Caerfyrddyn Carmarthen



## Llwybrau Sir Gaerfyrddin Carmarthenshire County Walks



## Amser Hamdden Leisure Time

