



#cadw
LLANSTEFFAN

The preservation ruins of Llansteffan Castle date from the 13th century, but a track of earth and timber was added in the 14th century by the Normans during their conquest of South Wales around 1280.

From the end of the 13th century until 1316, Llansteffan Castle was the headquarters of the Lord of Gower, who held it in the name of King Edward I. It was a powerful stronghold, with a high central tower and a wall of towers and battlements. It was built on a rocky outcrop, and the castle was surrounded by a deep ditch.

- There are no ruins in the village.
- Guided tours are available from the Tour Office in the Market Centre, Rhyl Historic Museum.



CASTELL

#Cadw
BALLIST

The Ballista, or giant crossbow, was first developed by the ancient Greeks. Usually the 'bow' had twin arms each powered by tension from skins of twisted rope, or hair, but single-arm bows are also known, worked by simple tension.



The ballista usually shot large darts and was a very powerful anti-personnel weapon. One ninth-century account speaks of seven men being decimated together by a single dart.



Length of dart: 5ft (1.5m)
Range (approx.): 1000ft (300m)

Height of launch: 5ft (1.5m)
Power: 110 shaft (100m)

BALLIST

Cafodd y Ballista, neu'r bucia crws arferth, ei ddefnyddio gyntaf gan y Groegiaid. Feli rheol, byddai dwy fraich i'r 'bwa', y ddwy'n cael eu gweithio gan gyman o lwynganau o raff neu flew wedi eu clymo, ond rwydd bodan sefyll yn arferol hefyd, yn cael eu gweithio gan ddyndu sylm.

Byddai'r ballista fel rheol yn agfu saethau mawrion ac roedd yn arf grymus iawn yn erbyn milwyr. Mae un adroddiad o'r 9fed ystyr yn cael eu saethu gyda'i pŵerau gan y folla fel ar waeth. Er mai ar faes y gad y câi ei ddefnyddio, defnyddid y ballista yn bennaf gan amddiffynwyr, ac dyrao neu furiau yn aml, fel yma.