

History of the Woodlands

Coed Cyrnol - A on map

The area we now know as Menai Bridge was once a bare, rocky, undulating common. The parishioners of St Tysilio's grazed their animals on the 112 acres and the ferrymen landed their boats. The large common was known as 'Cerrig y Borth' or 'The Rocks of the Ferry'. Following the Enclosure Act 1814, to enclose Porthaethwy Common, the Earl of Uxbridge, who became the first Marquess of Anglesey in 1815, claimed 41 acres of the land near the Straits and planted trees.

By 1822, there is a 'Keeper of Cerrig y Borth Plantations' in the parish register. The wood became known as the Colonel's Wood / Coed Cyrnol, after a Lieutenant Colonel Henry Capel Sandys formerly of the Native Bengal Infantry. The census shows Colonel Sandys living in 'Craig-yr-halen' in 1861 and 1871. A pathway led from the woodland, across 'Craig-yr-halen's' kitchen garden and out onto the drive; perhaps the villagers regularly walking through the Colonel's garden made him such an influence.

The curving promenade was built in 1914-16 to provide paid work for Flemish/Belgian refugees who had fled the Great War and found a home in Menai Bridge. George Charles Henry Victor Paget (born 1922), the seventh Marquess of Anglesey, recognised the woodland was an 'asset to Menai Bridge', so he sold the woodland to the Council in 1949 for £300. A hoard of Roman coins was discovered here in 1978. Coed Cyrnol is 4.5 hectares / 11 acres.

Marquis Woods - B on map

The Coed Marquis Woods are named after the first Marquess of Anglesey, Field Marshal Henry William Paget (1768-1854). He is renowned for being Wellington's cavalry commander at Waterloo 18 June 1815. The building 'Marquis House', at the corner of the woodland, used to be a tavern. Charles Henry Alexander Paget, the sixth Marquess of Anglesey (1885 - 1947) gifted the woods with The King George V playing fields to the Council in 1926, 'in perpetuity as a recreational ground'. Coed Marquis is 0.8 hectare / 2 acres.

The Gorsedd Stones Wood - C on map

On this flat, levelled ground, Thomas Telford's workshops and offices stood during the building of the Menai Suspension Bridge, 1819 to 1826. At the end of the 19th century, it was developed as a 'Pleasure Ground' with tennis courts and an outdoor games area to provide facilities for tourists. In this smaller woodland 0.2 ha or 0.7 acres is placed a modern stone circle. These stones commemorate the Anglesey Eisteddfod of 1965, held at Ysgol David Hughes.

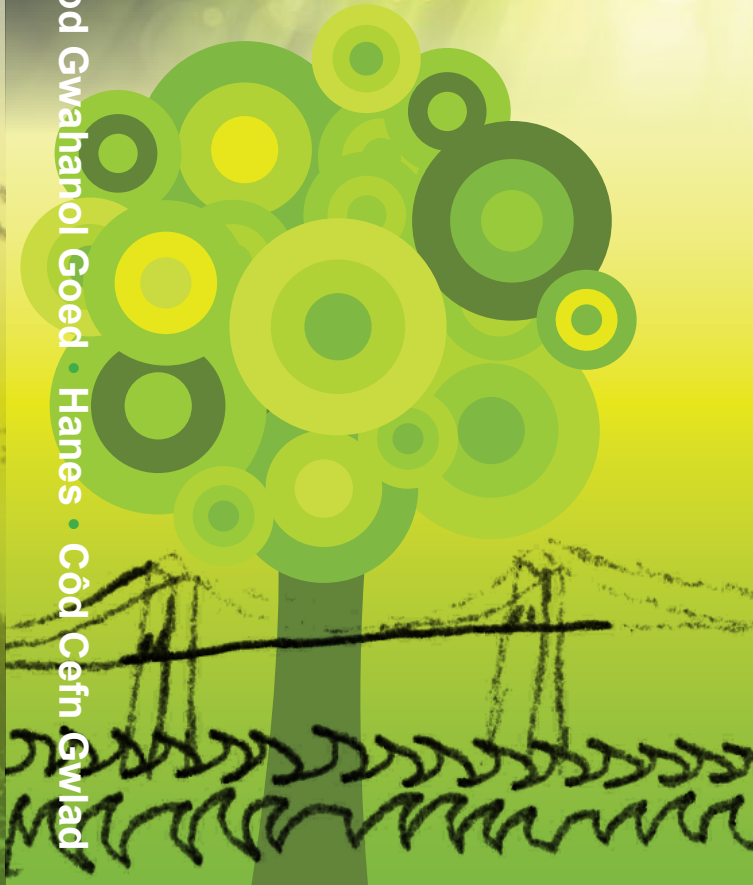
The woodlands were formally opened for access to the public in 1951, Festival of Britain Year, by Lady Megan Lloyd George, daughter of David Lloyd George and the first female MP of a Welsh constituency, Anglesey. The Menai Bridge Town Council has the responsibility of looking after the wonderful woodlands of Menai Bridge.

Teithiau Cerdded • Adnabod Gwahanol Goed • Hanes • Côt Cefn Gwlad

Coedwigoedd Rhyfeddol Porthaethwy

THE Wonderful Woodlands OF Menai Bridge

Walks • Tree Spotting • History • Countryside Code



Hanes y Coedwigoedd

Coed Cynrol - A ar y map

Ar un adeg roedd yr ardal rydym yn ei hadnabod bellach fel Porthaethwy yn dir comin moel a chreigiog, tir llawn ponciau a phantiau. Arferai plwyfolion Sant Tysilio fynd â'u hanifeiliaid yno i bori ar yr 112 acer, ac yno roedd y cychod fferi'n glanio. Cerrig y Borth a elwid y tir comin mawr. Yn dilyn Deddf Cau Tiroedd 1814, hawliodd Iarll Uxbridge, a ddaeth yn Farcwis cyntaf Môn ym 1815, 41 acer o dir ger y Fenai a phlannu coed yno, ac amgylchynu tir comin Porthaethwy.

Erbyn 1822 roedd 'Ceidwad planhigfeydd Cerrig y Borth' wedi ei gynnwys yng nghofrestr y plwyf. Cafodd Coed Cynrol ei enwi ar ôl Is-gymrol Henry Capel Sandys, gynt o'r Native Bengal Infantry. Dengys y cyfrifiad fod Cynrol Sandys yn byw yng Nghraig-yr-halen ym 1861 a 1871. Mae llwybr yn arwain o'r goedwig, ar draws gardd lysiau Craig-yr-halen ac allan i'r rhodfa. Efallai mai'r ffaith fod y pentrefwyr yn cerdded drwy ardd y Cynrol yn rheolaidd a'i gwnaeth yn gymaint o ddylanwad.

Adeiladwyd y promenâd yn 1914-16 i greu gwaith am dâl i ffoduriaid o Fflandrys/Gwlad Belg oedd wedi ffoi o'r Rhyfel Mawr ac wedi ymgartrefu ym Mhorthaethwy. Cydnabu George Charles Henry Victor Paget (ganwyd ym 1922), seithfed Farcwis Môn, fod y goedwig yn adnodd gwerthfawr i Borthaethwy, a gwerthodd y goedwig i'r Cyngor ym 1949 am £300. Darganfuwyd casgliad o arian Rhufeinig yma ym 1978. Mae Coed Cynrol yn ymestyn dros 4.5 hectar / 11 acer.

Coed Marcwis - B ar y map

Cafodd Coed Marcwis ei enwi ar ôl Marcwis cyntaf Môn, sef Maeslywydd Henry William Paget (1768-1854). Roedd yn enwog fel cadlywydd marchfilwyr Wellington yn Waterloo, 18 Mehefin 1815. Arferai Marquis House, sydd ar gornel y goedwig, fod yn dafarn. Rhoddodd Charles Henry Alexander Paget, chweched Farcwis Môn (1885-1947), gaeau chwarae Brenin Siôr V a'r coedwigoedd i'r Cyngor ym 1926 am byth fel tir hamdden. Mae Coed Marcwis yn ymestyn dros 0.8 hectar / 2 acer.

Coed Cerrig Gorsedd - C ar y map

Safai gweithdai a swyddfeydd Thomas Telford ar y tir gwastad yma tra oedd Pont Menai'n cael ei hadeiladu, rhwng 1819 a 1826. Ar ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif, cafodd ei ddatblygu'n dir hamdden, yn cynnwys cyrtiau tennis a chae chwarae i ddarparu cyfleusterau i ymwelwyr. Mae cylch modern o gerrig yn y goedwig fechan hon, sy'n ymestyn dros 0.2 hectar / 0.7 acer. Gosodwyd y rhain i ddathlu Eisteddfod Môn a gynhaliwyd yn Ysgol David Hughes ym 1965.

Agorwyd y goedwig yn ffurfiol i'r cyhoedd yn 1951, blwyddyn Gŵyl Prydain, gan y Fonesig Megan Lloyd George, merch David Lloyd George ac aelod seneddol benywaidd cyntaf etholaeth yng Nghymru, sef Ynys Môn. Cyngor Tref Porthaethwy sy'n gyfrifol am goedwigoedd rhyfeddol Porthaethwy.



Adnabod gwahanol goed

Derw

Mae'r coed derw sydd ym Mhorthaethwy yn goed gweddol dal gyda changhennau sy'n ymestyn tuag allan. Mae ganddynt ddail llydan nodweddiadol gyda llabedau crwn. Mae eu rhisglau yn llwyd ac yn arw gydag esgeiriau a rhigolau dwfn ynddynt. Mae cwmpas llydan i'r boncyffion. Chwiliwch am fes o amgylch gwaelod y coed, ac edrychwch ar eu cnau llyfn, brown golau a'u capiau bychain garw.



Tree Spotting

Oak

The oak trees in Menai Bridge are quite tall with branches extending outwards. They have very distinctive broad leaves with round lobes. The bark is grey and rough with ridges and deep grooves. The trunk has a broad girth. Look out for acorns at the base of the tree; see if you can find the smooth tan nuts and rough little caps.

Bedw

Mae coed bedw llai i'w gweld yng nghoedwigoedd Porthaethwy. Chwiliwch am eu boncyffion lliw arian a'u canghennau main. Mae ganddynt risglau nodedig o liw arian, sy'n plicio i fwrdd yn sribedi mewn rhai mathau. Siâp tebyg i drianglau sydd i'r dail, gyda gwythiennau syth ac ymylon sy'n debyg i resi o 'ddannedd'. Y cynffonnau w'n bach sy'n blaguro gyntaf, yn ystod mis Ebrill, ac yna'r dail gwyrdd llachar.

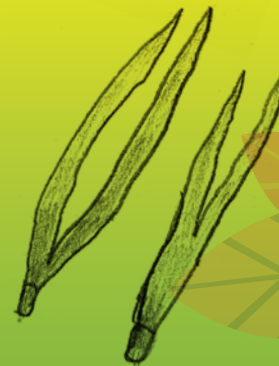


Birch

Smaller birch trees are found in the woodlands of Menai Bridge; try and spot the silver trunks and slender branches. The distinctive bark is a silvery colour and in some varieties peels away in strips. The leaves are roughly triangular with straight veins and edged with a series of 'teeth'. Catkins open in about April before the bright green leaves.

Pinwydd yr Alban

Coed pinwydd yr Alban yw'r coed mwyaf nodedig ym Mhorthaethwy; rhain yw'r coed talaf. Coed bytholwyrdd ydynt, gyda boncyffion gweddol syth a brigdyfiant sy'n ymledu. Mae ganddynt binnau hir, llyfn a chul mewn paru. Ceir weithiau ddiferion o resin gludiog ar y blagur i'w hamddiffyn. Mae naddion trwchus a chraciau dwfn ar y rhisgl. Mae hanner uchaf y boncyffion yn lliw brown oren.



Scots Pine

The Scots pine trees are the most distinctive trees in Menai Bridge, as they are the tallest trees. They are an evergreen with a reasonably straight trunk and a spreading crown. They have long, smooth, narrow needles bound together in pairs. The tree buds can have drops of protective sticky resin. The bark forms thick flakes and deep cracks. The trunk, from about half way up, is a distinctive orange-brown colour.

