

## Darganfod

Gwarchodfa Natur Leol Nant y Pandy

## Discovering

The Dingle Local Nature Reserve



Dyffryn coediog 17.5 hectar (43 acer) ac ynddo gyfoeth o fywyd gwylt a hanes ydyw Gwarchodfa Natur Leol Nant y Pandy. Cafodd yr ardal ei gwella dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf drwy gysylltiadau cymunedol, trwy weithio mewn partneriaeth a chymorth grant.

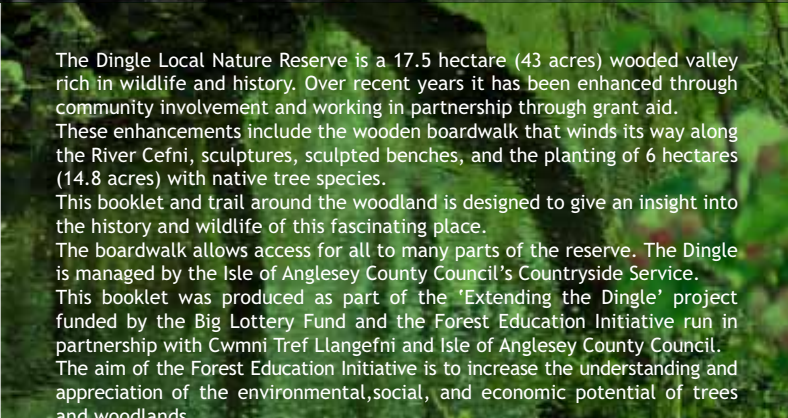
Mae'r gwaith gwella yn cynnwys llwybr pren sy'n ymdroelli ar hyd Afon Cefni, cerfluniau, meinciau wedi eu cerflunio a 6 hectar (14.8 acer) o dir wedi ei blannu gyda choed brodor.

Lluniwyd y llyfryn a'r llwybr hwn o gwmpas y goedlan i roi cipolwg ar y man swynol hwn.

Mae'r llwybr pren yn caniatáu i baw fynd i sawl rhan o'r warchodfa. Rheolir Nant y Pandy gan Wasanaeth Cefn Gwlad Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn.

Cyhoeddwyd y llyfryn fel rhan o brosiect 'Ehangu Nant y Pandy' sy'n cael ei ariannu gan Gronfa y Loteri Fawr a Menter Addysg y Goedwig a chael ei redeg mewn partneriaeth â Chyngor Sir Ynys Môn a Chwmni Tref Llangefni.

Bwriad Menter Addysg y Goedwig yw cynyddu dealltwriaeth a gwerthfawrogiad, o'r amgylchedd, y gymdeithas, a photensial economaidd coed a choedwigoedd.



The Dingle Local Nature Reserve is a 17.5 hectare (43 acres) wooded valley rich in wildlife and history. Over recent years it has been enhanced through community involvement and working in partnership through grant aid.

These enhancements include the wooden boardwalk that winds its way along the River Cefni, sculptures, sculpted benches, and the planting of 6 hectares (14.8 acres) with native tree species.

This booklet and trail around the woodland is designed to give an insight into the history and wildlife of this fascinating place.

The boardwalk allows access for all to many parts of the reserve. The Dingle is managed by the Isle of Anglesey County Council's Countryside Service.

This booklet was produced as part of the 'Extending the Dingle' project funded by the Big Lottery Fund and the Forest Education Initiative run in partnership with Cwmni Tref Llangefni and Isle of Anglesey County Council.

The aim of the Forest Education Initiative is to increase the understanding and appreciation of the environmental, social, and economic potential of trees and woodlands.

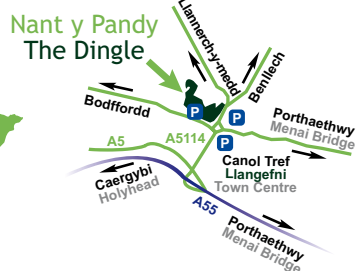


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Cefnogwyd gan  
Supported by



Hawlfraint y Goron. Cedwir yr holl hawliau. Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn Rhif 0900IL.2003.

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Caiff data y map OS sydd wedi ei gynnwys yn y llyfryn hwn ei ddefnyddio i roi cyfarwyddiadau i Warchodfa Natur Leol Nant y Pandy.

The OS map data included in this booklet is to provide directions to the Dingle Local Nature Reserve.

# Llangefni

## Nant y Pandy - Cyrraedd a gadael

**Cludiant cyhoeddus** - Gallwch gerdded i Nant y Pandy o'r brif orsaf fysiau ar Stryd yr Eglwys yn Llangefni, lle gallwch ddal bysiau i bob rhan o Ynys Môn a'r tir mawr. Dilynwch yr arwyddion brown twristiaeth.

**Car** - Mae cysylltiadau ffyrdd niferus yn gwasanaethu Llangefni gan gynnwys ffordd gyflym yr A55. Mae dau faes parcio ar ymyl Nant y Pandy. Dilynwch yr arwyddion brown gwybodaeth yn y dref.

**Rhagor o wybodaeth** - Gallwch gael rhagor o wybodaeth am yr ardal o'r Ganolfan Groeso yn Llanfairpwll neu cysylltwch â Gwasanaeth Cefn Gwlad Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn ar (01248) 752428 neu ymwelwch â <http://www.treftadaethmon.org>

### COFIWCH

Mae rheoli coetir Nant y Pandy'n llwyddiannus yn dibynnu ar eich cydweithrediad CHI. Cofiwch ddilyn y côd cefn gwlad:

- Ewch â'ch sbwriel adref.
- Peidiwch ag aflonyddu ar fywyd gwyllt na phigo blodau gwyllt; gwell tynnu eu lluniau.
- Cadwch eich ci dan reolaeth bob amser.
- Casglwch faw eich ci.
- Cadwch at y llwybrau.
- Peidiwch â gwerysyla.
- Peidiwch â tharfu ar weddillion hanesyddol neu archaeolegol.
- Cofiwch fwynhau a pharchu gogoniant y coetir tawel hwn.

### DIOLCH I CHI!

## The Dingle - Getting to and from

**Public transport** - The Dingle can be reached by foot from the main bus station in Llangefni situated on Church Street, from which there are bus links to the whole of Anglesey and the mainland. Follow the brown tourist information signs.

**Car** - Llangefni is served by numerous road links including the A55 expressway. There are two car parks located on the edge of the Dingle. Follow the brown information signs located in the town.

**Further information** - Further information about the area can be obtained from the Tourist Information Centre in Llanfair P.G. or contact the Isle of Anglesey County Council's Countryside Service on (01248) 752428 or visit <http://www.angleseyheritage.org>

### PLEASE REMEMBER

The successful management of the Dingle woodland depends on YOUR cooperation. Please follow the countryside code:

- Take your litter home.
- Do not disturb wildlife or pick wild flowers; take photographs instead.
- Keep your dog(s) under control at all times.
- Pick up your dog's waste.
- Keep to the paths.
- Do not camp.
- Do not disturb historical or archaeological remains.
- Please enjoy and respect the beauty of this tranquil woodland.

### THANK YOU!

# Darganfod Gwarchodfa Natur Leol Nant y Pandy

### Cyflwyniad

Dyffryn coediog 17.5 hectar (43 erw) o boptu i Afon Cefni yw Gwarchodfa Natur Leol Nant y Pandy. Mae Nant y Pandy'n ymestyn o Gae Pandy yn y Gorllewin i Bont Plas yn y Dwyrain, gydag un o'r darnau coetir hynaf, Coed Plas, yn ymestyn tua'r dwyrain tu ôl i'r eglwys. Mae coetir Nant y Pandy tua ¾ milltir (1.2km) o hyd a ¼ milltir (0.4km) o led ac mae'n codi i 200 troedfedd (60m) uwchlaw'r môr yn ei fan uchaf.

Bu Nant y Pandy'n lle poblogaidd erioed i bobl ymweld ag ef ac mae'n un o'r safleoedd coetir pwysicaf ar Ynys Môn o ran ei fywyd gwyllt cyfoethog, daeareg a hanes. Lluniwyd y llyfryn a'r llwybr hwn i roi cipolwg ar y man swynol hwn.

### Y Llwybr

Mae'n gylchdaith o 1.5 milltir (2.4km); dylech ganiatáu tuag awr i'w gerdded yn hamddenol. Mae'r llwybr yn dechrau ac yn gorffen yn y maes parcio ar bwys eglwys Cyngar Sant yn Llangefni.

### Gwybodaeth Gyffredinol

Mae'r llwybr yn addas i bobl mewn cadeiriau olwyn ac mae modd ei gerdded gyda chadeiriau gwthio, er bod dwy allt fach ond serth ar y llwybr beicio. Nid bwriad y map yng nghanol y llyfryn yw dangos y llwybr yn fanwl ac felly mae cyfarwyddiadau yn y testun.

# Discovering The Dingle Local Nature Reserve

### Introduction

The Dingle Local Nature Reserve is a 17.5 hectare (43 acre) wooded valley, which is bisected by the River Cefni. The Dingle extends from Cae Pandy (Pandy Field) in the West to Pont Plas (Mansion Bridge) in the East, with one of the oldest sections of woodland; Coed Plas (Mansion Wood), extending eastwards behind the church. The Dingle woodland is approximately ¾ miles (1.2km) long and ¼ mile (0.4km) wide and rises to 200ft (60m) above sea level at its highest point.

The Dingle has always been a popular place for people to visit, and is one of the most important woodland sites on Anglesey in terms of its rich wildlife, geology and history. This booklet and trail is designed to give an insight into this fascinating place.

### The Trail

Is a circular route of 1.5 miles (2.4km); allow about 1 hour to complete at a leisurely pace. The route starts and finishes at the car park located next to St. Cyngar's church in Llangefni.

### General Information

The trail is suitable for wheelchair users and is possible with pushchairs, although the cycle path has two small but steep hills. The map in the centre of the booklet is not designed to show the trail in detail so directions are included in the text.

# SAFLE 1

## Dechrau'r Llwybr

*Ewch at fynedfa llwybr pren Nant y Pandy ac aros wrth gerflun gwas y neidr a'r fainc...*

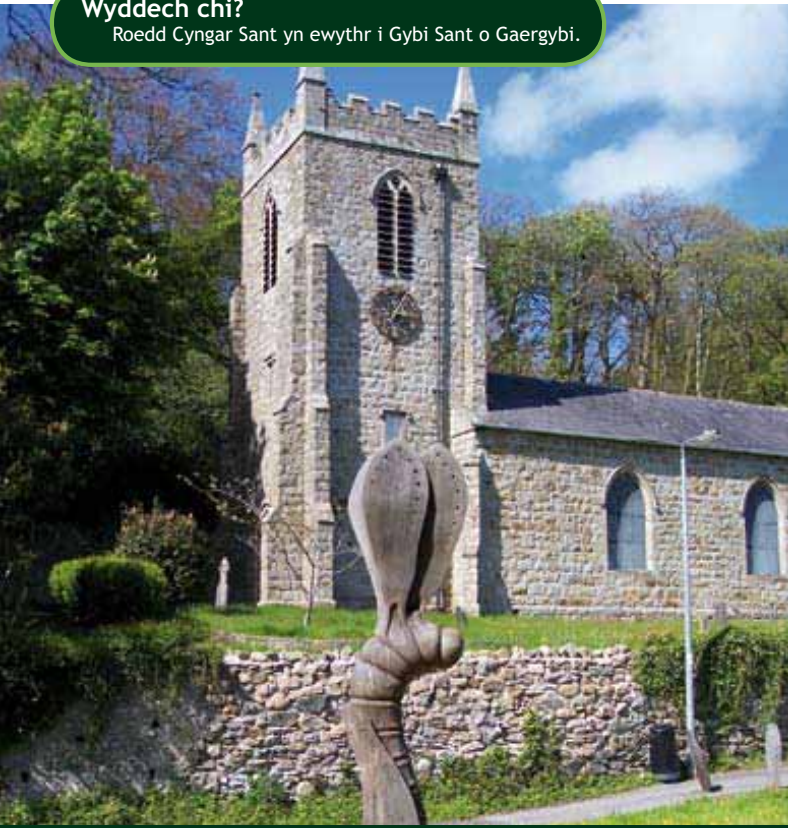
1. Y cerflunydd Reece Ingram greodd cerflun porth eglwys Cyngar Sant ac fe'i gosodwyd yng ngwanwyn 2003. Prif elfen gwaith Reece yw gwas y neidr. Roedd yn bwysig bod y cerflunydd yn gweithio gyda phlant ysgol o'r gymuned leol ac iddynt gyfrannu at y gwaith a'u hamgylchedd eu hunain.

Mae eglwys Cyngar Sant ar ymyl de-ddwyreiniol Nant y Pandy a daeth y sefydliad Celtaidd cynnar oedd unwaith ar y safle'n ganolbwynt cyntaf anheddiad yn Llangefni. Cysegrwyd yr eglwys i Gyngar, sant Cristnogol cynnar o dras fonheddig. Codwyd yr adeilad presennol yn 1824, ac agorwyd yr Eglwys newydd ar 29 Gorffennaf yn y flwyddyn honno. Dengys cofnodion bod Esgob Bangor wedi derbyn 400 o bobl ar yr achlysur hwn.

Enw'r darn coetir sydd i'w weld yn ymestyn tu ôl i'r eglwys yw Coed Plas, ac mae'n un o rannau hynaf Nant y Pandy; gyda choed wedi bod ar y safle ers yr Oes Iâ ddiwethaf 10,000 o flynyddoedd yn ôl!

### Wyddech chi?

Roedd Cyngar Sant yn ewythr i Gybi Sant o Gaergybi.



# STOP 1

## Trail Start

*Go to the boardwalk entrance to the Dingle and stop at the dragonfly sculpture and bench...*



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1. St. Cyngar's church gateway sculpture, installed in Spring 2003, was created by the artist Reece Ingram. The main element of Reece's work is the dragonfly. It was important for the sculptor to work with school children from the local community and for them to contribute to the work and their own environment.

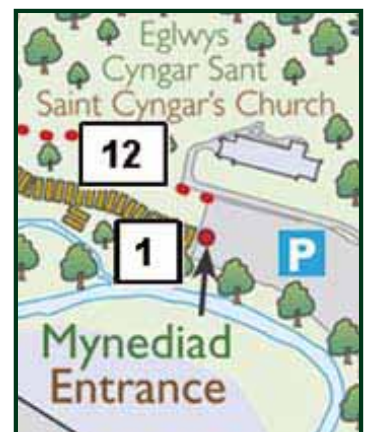
St. Cyngar's church is on the south east edge of the Dingle, the early Celtic foundation that was once on the site became the first focus of settlement at Llangefni. The church is devoted to Cyngar an early Christian saint; descended from a noble lineage. The present building was constructed in 1824, with the new Church opening on July 29, 1824. Records show that 400 people were confirmed by the Bishop of Bangor at this occasion.

The section of woodland which can be seen extending behind the church is known as Coed Plas (Mansion wood), and is one of the oldest sections of the Dingle; having had trees on the site since the last Ice Age 10,000 years ago!

### Did You Know?

St. Cyngar was Uncle to St. Cybi of Holyhead.

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## SAFLE 2

*Daliwch i gerdded ar hyd y llwybr pren i'r coetir. I'ch ochr dde byddwch yn cyfarfod Branwen, cymeriad o'r Mabinogi. Ewch ymlaen heibio'r fainc a naddodd Reece Ingram nes i chi gyrraedd rhan y llwybr pren sy'n edrych drws bwll bach...*

2. Enw'r pwll o'ch blaen yw Llyn Bach. Adeiladwyd yr argae bach yn Llyn Bach i dynnu dŵr o Afon Cefni i yrru melin flawd y dref oedd yn Lôn y Felin, lle mae Llyfrgell Gyhoeddus Llangefni heddiw. Mae olion y ffrwd oedd yn cludo dŵr i'r felin yn dal i'w gweld yn y coetir. Caewyd Melin Cefni yn gynnar yn yr ugeinfed ganrif ond ail-agorodd rhwng y ddau Rhyfel Byd i gynhyrchu trydan dŵr ar gyfer tref Llangefni.

Creigiau a grëwyd yn ystod cyfnod y bydd daearegwyr yn ei alw'n Gyn-gambriaidd (o gwmpas 4,500 miliwn o flynyddoedd yn ôl) yw haen waelodol Nant y Pandy i gyd. Creigiau Cyn-gambriaidd sydd dros hanner canol Ynys Môn ac mae iddynt gryn bwysigrwydd daearegol; maent wedi cadw'n dda iawn ac yn enghraifft dda o brosesau daearegol. Sgystau Gwyrdd Gwna yw llawer o Nant y Pandy. Trawsffurfiwyd (newidiwyd yn fawr) y creigiau hyn dan dymheredd enfawr ar adeg eu creu ac maent yn tueddu i rannu'n rhwydd, ond nid mor wastad nac mor lân â llechen. Nid oes ffosilau yng nghreigiau Nant y Pandy am iddynt gael eu ffurfio cyn dechrau bywyd ar y Ddaear.

Dŵr tawdd rhewlifol yn ystod yr Oes Iâ ddiwethaf ffurfiodd y ceunant lle mae coetir Nant y Pandy. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn roedd gorchudd o rew tuag 800 metr (2600 troedfedd) o drwch dros Ynys Môn gyfan. Wrth i'r tymheredd ddechrau cynyddu, dechreuodd y rhew doddi. Roedd y dŵr tawdd hwn yn symud fel llifeiriant cyflym eang ac roedd yn gallu erydu'r tir yn gyflym a difrodus gan greu dyffrynnoedd fel hafnau.



© Get Mapping

### Wyddech chi?

Symudwyd y clogfeini mawr sy'n gorwedd ar ymyl a llawr Llyn Bach o'r clogwyni o gwmpas gan y rhewi-meirioli dwys ar ddiwedd Oes yr Iâ.

## STOP 2

*Continue walking along the boardwalk entering the woodland. On your right hand side you will meet a character depicted from the Mabinogion (medieval Welsh folk tales) - Branwen. Continue on past the sculpted bench created by Reece Ingram until you reach the section of board walk overlooking a small pool...*



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2. The pool in front of you is known as Llyn Bach - Small Lake. The small weir (Argae fach) located in Llyn Bach was constructed to extract water from the River Cefni to power the town's flour mill which was located in Mill Street (Lôn y Felin), on the site now occupied by the Llangefni Public library. Remains of the leat, which transported water to the mill, can still be seen in the woodland. The Cefni Mill was closed in the early Twentieth Century, but re-opened in the inter-World War period, to generate hydro-electricity for the town of Llangefni.

The underlying layer of the Dingle is composed entirely of rocks created during a time known by geologists as the Precambrian period (around 4,500 million years ago). Precambrian rocks occupy over half of Anglesey's interior and have considerable geological importance; they are very well preserved and are a good example of geological processes. Much of the Dingle is composed of Gwna Green Schists. These rocks were metamorphosed (highly altered) under immense temperatures during their creation and tend to split readily, but not as evenly or as cleanly as slate does. Fossils cannot be found in the rocks of the Dingle because they were formed before life began on Earth.

The steep sided gorge, in which the Dingle woodland lies, was formed by glacial melt water during the last Ice Age. During this period the whole of Anglesey was covered by an ice sheet about 800 metres (2600ft) thick. As the temperatures started to increase the ice sheet began to melt. This melt water moved in vast fast torrents, it was able to erode the land in a quick and devastating manner creating ravine like valleys.

### Did You Know?

The large boulders that lie on the edge and floor of Llyn Bach were dislodged from the surrounding crags by the intense freeze-thaw action at the end of the Ice Age.



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## SAFLE 3

*Dilynwch y llwybr pren i'r pen a chroeswch pont Nant y Pandy. Ar ben y bont trowch i'r chwith ac i fyny'r llwybr pren trwy gerflun y "Goedwig Betraidd" at y meinciau ar y chwith. Beth am eistedd yma i ddarllen yr adran nesaf...*

3. Gwaith Nigel Talbot yw cerflun porth maes parcio'r orsaf. Mae Nigel wedi llunio mynedfa i Nant y Pandy sy'n creu ymdeimlad o gyrraedd o un cylch diffiniedig i un arall. Drwy'r canrifoedd mae gogoniant Nant y Pandy wedi ysbrydoli llawer o arlunwyr. Ysgrifennodd amryw feirdd am y coetir, gan gynnwys y darn "Nant y Pandy" o waith y bardd Rolant o Fôn, (Rowland Jones) o Llangefni. Yn yr un modd ag y bydd rhannu craig yn datgelu ffosil, mae 25 rhaniad pren derw'r cerflun yn dadlennu llinellau o'i gerdd yn disgrifio rhyfeddodau naturiol dyffryn coediog yr afon hon.

Yn y maes parcio hwn mae hen orsaf drenau a seidins Rheilffordd Canol Môn, a sefydlwyd yn 1863. Erbyn 1865, cwblhawyd y rheilffordd leol o'r Gaerwen i Amlwch cyn belled â Llangefni. Gan fod y darn hwn at ei gilydd yn croesi cors Malltraeth, ni chafwyd anawsterau peirianyddol difrifol a, thu hwnt i Llangefni, cynigiodd Nant y Pandy ei hun yn llwybr naturiol i'r rheilffordd leol ei ddilyn. I sicrhau rhediad cyson, adeiladwyd y cledrau trwy Nant y Pandy'n agos at yr Afon Cefni gan ei chroesi mewn tri lle.

Gorffennwyd y rheilffordd leol o'r Gaerwen i Amlwch yn 1867. Hyd lawn y rheilffordd oedd 17½ milltir (28km) gyda gorsafoedd yn:-

- Holland Arms, Pentre Berw.
- Llangefni
- Llangwyllog
- Llannerch-y-Medd
- Rhosgoch
- Amlwch

Digwyddodd yr unig ddamwain a gofnodwyd ar Reilffordd Canol Môn ym mis Tachwedd 1877. Bryd hynny dinistriodd glaw trwm dros ben bont garreg dros nant ger Ynys Llyn (1½ milltir / 2.4 cilometr i'r gogledd-ddwyrain o Llynfaes), yn rhannol. Bu farw tri dyn a sgaldiwyd gan ager yn dianc ar ôl direilio'r injan. Caewyd y rheilffordd i deithwyr ym mis Rhagfyr 1964, ond roedd Cwmni Associated Ocel o Amlwch yn dal i'w defnyddio i gludo nwyddau tan 1993.



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### Wyddech chi?

Adeiladwyd Gorsaf Llangefni ar ymyl wreiddiol Nant y Pandy. Roedd prif fynedfa'r teithwyr ar Stryd Fawr Llangefni. Byddai masnachwyr gwartheg wedi mynd o Stryd y Cae at y ffaldau gwartheg a'r seidins.

## STOP 3

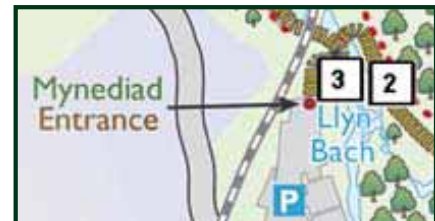
*Follow the boardwalk to the end and cross the Dingle bridge, at the end of the bridge turn left and up the boardwalk through the "Petrified Forest" sculpture to the benches on the left, why not sit here while you read the next section...*

3. The station car park gateway sculpture was created by Nigel Talbot. Nigel has produced an entrance to the Dingle that creates a sense of arrival from one defined area to another. Over the centuries many artists have been inspired by the beauty of the Dingle. Many Poets have written about the woodland, including the piece "Nant y Pandy" by the Llangefni poet Rolant o Fôn (Rowland Jones). In a similar way to split rock revealing a fossil, the 25 split oak timbers of the sculpture reveal lines from his poem describing the natural wonders of this wooded river valley.

Located in this car park is the old railway station and sidings for the Anglesey Central Railway, which was established in 1863. By 1865 the Gaerwen to Amlwch Branch Line had been completed as far as Llangefni. Since this section, for the most part, crossed Malltraeth marsh no serious engineering problems were encountered, and beyond Llangefni the Dingle offered itself as a natural corridor for the branch line to follow. To ensure a constant gradient, the rail track through the Dingle was built close to the river Cefni and crosses it at three locations.

The branch line from Gaerwen to Amlwch was completed in 1867, the total length of the line was 17½ miles (28km) and stations were located at:-

- Holland Arms, Pentre Berw.
- Llangefni
- Llangwyllog
- Llannerch-y-medd
- Rhosgoch
- Amlwch



The only accident recorded on the Anglesey Central Railway occurred in November 1877, when a stone bridge, spanning a stream near Ynys Llyn (1 ½ miles / 2.4 km, NE of Llynfaes), was partly destroyed by extremely heavy rain. Three men perished, scalded by the escape of steam resulting from the derailment.

The line was closed to passenger traffic in December 1964, but it continued to be used until 1993 by the Associated Ocel Company of Amlwch for the transport of goods.



### Did You Know?

Llangefni Station was built on the original edge of the Dingle. The main passenger entrance opened onto Llangefni High Street. Cattle Traders with their cattle would have accessed the Cattle Pens and sidings from Field Street.

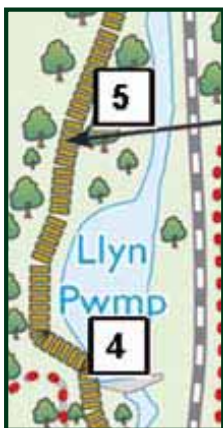
# SAFLE 4

*Ewch yn ôl i lawr i'r coetir gan ddilyn y llwybr bordiau dan bont y rheilffordd ac ar hyd glan yr afon. Byddwch yn mynd dan olwg y Ddraig helygen fyw sy'n gwarchod glan yr afon. Disgyblion Ysgol Uwchradd Llangefni luniodd hon yn 2006. Ewch ymlaen ar hyd y llwybr bordiau nes i chi gyrraedd man pasio'n edrych dros yr argae...*

4. Afon Cefni, sy'n ymddolennu trwy Nant y Pandy, sy'n gyfrifol am ddraenio llawer o Ganol Môn. Peidiwch â gadael i'w golwg tawel yn ystod misoedd yr haf eich twyllo oherwydd, pan ddaw'r gaeaf, mae'n torri trwy'r argloddiau'n rhydd ac fe welwch lifeiriant mawr o ddŵr wrth iddi deithio ar draws Cors Ddyga tua'i haber ym Malltraeth.

Mae bywyd gwylt yn doreithiog yn ei dyfroedd, gyda'r dyfrgi cudd ar ôl ei ysglyfaeth o frithyll, llysywod ac eogiaid. Yn achlysurol bydd creyr glas neu'r bilidowcar yn ymweld â'r trigolion, sef ieir dŵr, hwyaid gwyltiau a hwyaid mwsg gwylt ar y llyn. Os ydych yn ddiagon ffodus, efallai y gwelwch siglen lwyd yn sboncio ar hyd y creigiau neu hyd yn oed gip ar las y dorian wrth iddo blymio am ei ysglyfaeth.

Adeiladwyd yr argae (Argae Fawr) a'r grisiau pysgod o'ch blaen yn 1867 i greu Llyn Pwmp. Y cwmni trenau adeiladodd yr argae'n wreiddiol i ddarparu dŵr ar gyfer injans stêm y rheilffordd leol. Mae'n eironig na ddefnyddiwyd Llyn Pwmp erioed at ei ddiben gwreiddiol gan y gallai'r injans stêm, gyda chynnydd technoleg, wneud y daith i Amlwch heb fod angen cymryd dŵr ychwanegol.



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### Wyddech chi?

Un o enwau eraill Nant y Pandy yw Nant y Dilyw, sy'n nodweddiadol o'r ardal yn ystod llifogydd y gaeaf.



© IoACC



# STOP 4

*Make your way back down into the woodland following the boardwalk under the railway bridge and along the edge of the river, passing by the gazing stare of the living willow Dragon guarding the river bank. It was built in 2006 by pupils from Llangefni's Secondary School. Continue along the boardwalk until you reach a passing point overlooking the weir...*



© R. Strachan

4. The River Cefni which meanders through the Dingle is responsible for the drainage of much of Central Anglesey. During the summer months do not be fooled by its sedentary mood for, come the winter, the banks are easily breached and raging torrents of water can be witnessed as it makes its journey across Malltraeth Marsh onto its coastal outlet at Malltraeth Estuary.



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Wildlife is abundant in its waters, with the elusive otter searching out its prey of brown trout, eels and salmon. The resident moorhens, mallards and feral muscovy ducks on the lake are occasionally joined by a visiting grey heron or cormorant. If you're fortunate enough you may spot a grey wagtail hopping along the rocks or even catch the flash of blue of a kingfisher as it takes a dip for its prey.

The weir (Argae Fawr - the Big Weir) and fish ladder in front of you was constructed in 1867 to create Llyn Pwmp - Pump Lake. The Weir was originally built by the Rail Company to provide water to the steam railway engines using the branch Line. Ironically Llyn Pwmp was never used for its original purpose because, with the advancement in technology, the steam engines could cope with the journey to Amlwch without the need to take on additional water.



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### Did You Know?

One of the Dingle's Welsh names Nant y Dilyw means Valley of the Deluge, which is characteristic of the Dingle during winter flooding.

## Darganfod

Gwarchodfa Natur Leol Nant y Pandy

## Discovering

The Dingle Local Nature Reserve

# SAFLE 5

*Dilynwch y llwybr pren heibio i'r wylfa gyferbyn â'r ynys fach yn Llyn Pwmp. Ewch ymlaen i'r wylfa nesaf, sy'n edrych dros dir gwlyb, yr afon a'r coetir gyferbyn...*



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### Wyddech chi?

Mai ystyr yr enw Saesneg Dingle yw "glyn neu bant dwfn ... fel arfer yn goediog iawn" (Oxford English Dictionary). Cafodd y coetir ei enw Saesneg yn ystod cyfnod y Fictoriaid pan oedd tuedd i enwau lleoedd Saesneg ddisodli rhai Cymreig brodorol ar hyd a lled Cymru.

5. Wrth i chi edrych dros yr afon a thros y cledrau rydych yn syllu ar goetir gwreiddiol Nant y Pandy. Ac eithrio Coed Plas, Thomas James Bulkeley blannodd Nant y Pandy fel y gwelwn ef heddiw, yn y 1820au. Teulu Bulkeley, o Baron Hill, Biwmares, oedd y tîrfeiddannwr mwyaf yn ardal Llangefni ar y pryd. Cynorthwywyd a chynghorwyd Thomas James Bulkeley gan deulu Wynne Jones o Blas Treiorwerth, Bodedern. Mae'n amlwg bod y teulu'n ymddiddori mewn rheoli coetir. Y Parchedig H. Wynne Jones (1751-1809) oedd offeiriad plwyf Hen Eglwys a Gwalchmai.

Prynodd Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn ddarn cyntaf Nant y Pandy oddi wrth Ystadau Baron Hill yn 1924 am £680.00. Gwelwyd ehangu Nant y Pandy trwy bryniadau wedyn a chynlluniau plannu drwy gydol y degawdau dilynol i gynnwys rhyw 17.5 hectar (43acer). Dynodwyd y coetir yn Warchodfa Natur Leol yn 1996 ac, yn 2002, gwelwyd mynediad cyhoeddus gydag adeiladu 700 metr (2300 troedfedd) o lwybr bordiau, ac 1km (3280 troedfedd) o lwybr beicio a gosod cerfluniau pren. Agorwyd estyniad o 300 metr (980 troedfedd) i'r llwybr bordiau ym mis Mai 2006.

Mae amrywiaeth rhyfeddol o ganeuon adar i'w clywed yn y gwanwyn ar y rhan hon o'r llwybr bordiau. Efallai y clywch alwad teloriaid penddu, siff-siaffod neu deloriaid yr helyg ar ymweliad, neu efallai gael cip ar y dringwr bach swil wrth iddo sgrialu i fyny coeden gerllaw. Yn y fan hon yn yr haf rydych yn sicr o ddod ar draws nifer o wahanol weision y neidr a mursesnod wrth iddynt brysuero'u hunain yn dal eu hysglyfaeth o drychfilod hedegog ac efallai y cewch gip cyflym ar loynnod byw blaen oren, mantell goch neu friith y coed. Mae'r tir gwlyb islaw'r llwybr pren yn drwm o gyrs; yn ystod yr haf mae caleidosgop o liw wrth i felyn irlas yr ellesgen felen a gold y gors gael eu disodli gan liwiau porffor yr helyglys hardd, Jac y neidiwr a lliw hufen yr erwain.

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# STOP 5

*Follow the boardwalk along; pass by the viewing point opposite the small island in Llyn Pwmp. Continue onto the next viewing point, which overlooks a wet area, the river and the woodland opposite...*

5. As you look across the river and over the railway track you are gazing onto the original section of woodland known as the Dingle. The Dingle as we know it today, with the exception of Coed Plas, was planted by Thomas James Bulkeley in the 1820s. The Bulkeley Family, from Baron Hill, Beaumaris, was the largest landowner in the Llangefni area at this time. Thomas James Bulkeley was assisted and advised by the Wynne Jones family of Plas Treiorwerth, Bodedern. The family was clearly interested in woodland management. Rev. H. Wynne Jones (1751-1809) was parish priest of Hen Eglwys and Gwalchmai.

The first area of the Dingle was bought from Baron Hill Estates in 1924 by the Isle of Anglesey County Council for £680.00. Subsequent purchases and planting schemes throughout the following decades have seen the Dingle expand to cover some 17.5 hectares (43acres). The woodland was designated a Local Nature Reserve in 1996, and in 2002 public access provision was improved with the construction of 700 metres (2300ft) of boardwalk, and 1km (3280ft) of cycle track and installation of wooden sculptures. A further 300 metres (980ft) extension to the boardwalk was opened in May 2006.

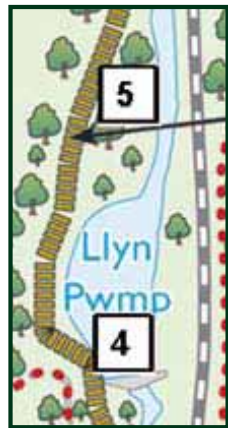
An amazing variety of spring bird calls can be heard along this section of boardwalk. You may hear the call of the visiting blackcap, chiffchaff, or willow warbler, or perhaps spy the elusive tree creeper as it scurries up a nearby tree. At this spot in the summer you are guaranteed to encounter a number of different dragonflies and damselflies as they busy themselves catching their prey of airborne insects and you'll even catch a fleeting glimpse of the orange tip, red admiral, or speckled wood butterflies. The wetland area below the boardwalk is dominated by reed; during the summer a kaleidoscope of colour occurs as the lush yellows of yellow flag iris and marsh marigold, are replaced by the purple hues of rosebay willow herb, Himalayan balsam and the creams of meadowsweet.



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### Did You Know?

That Dingle means "a deep dell or hollow...usually closely wooded" (Oxford English Dictionary). The woodland was given its English name during the Victorian period when there was a trend, throughout Wales, for English place-name designations to replace native Welsh ones.

## SAFLE 6

*Dilynwch y llwybr pren ymlaen a thros y bont dderw. Os ydych yn ffodus efallai y gwelwch frithyll yn y dŵr islaw. Wrth i chi gyrraedd cyffordd yn y llwybr pren, cadwch i'r dde a dal yn eich blaen am ychydig o fetrau. Yma ar yr ochr dde fe sylwch ar hen waliau cerrig, a dyma'r lle nesaf i chi aros...*

6. Yr adeiledd cerrig o'ch blaen yw gweddillion hen derfyn amaethyddol. Yn y gorffennol, defnyddiwyd rhannau o Nant y Pandy ar gyfer amaethyddiaeth. Byddai llawr y dyffryn wedi cael ei ddefnyddio fel porfa arw oherwydd ei ddraenio gwael. Mae tystiolaeth amlwg hefyd bod amaethwyr yn defnyddio Afon Cefni ar gyfer dipio defaid a dyfrio gwartheg. Ar ben hynny, byddai rhywfaint o'r tir o gwmpas yr orsaf wedi cael ei ffermio fel yr awgryma rhai o'r enwau lleoedd:-

- Stryd y Cae
- Yr Ardd Wair

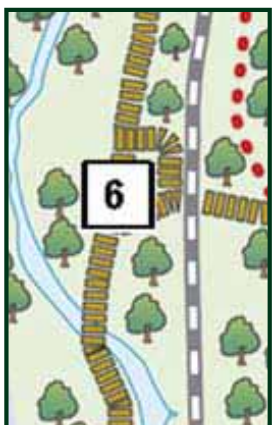
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### Wyddech chi?

Bod coch y berllan yn rhywogaeth Rhestr Goch, sy'n golygu ei fod dan fygythiad difodiant byd-eang fel bod ganddo flaenoriaeth gadwraeth uchel.

Mae rhan hon y coetir gyda'i ddryslwyn trwchus yn boblogaidd iawn gyda'r rhywogaethau adar llai fel y titw tomos las, y titw mawr, y titw penddu a choch y berllan. Yn y tymor magu fe allwch eu clywed a'u gweld yn eglur yn ffraeo ymysg ei gilydd.



### Did You Know?

The bullfinch is a Red List species, meaning that it is globally threatened with extinction therefore it has high conservation priority.

## STOP 6

*Follow the boardwalk on and over the oak bridge. If you're lucky you may spot brown trout in the water below. As you reach a junction in the boardwalk, keep to the right and continue straight on for a few metres. Here on the right hand side you'll notice old stone walls, this is your next stop...*



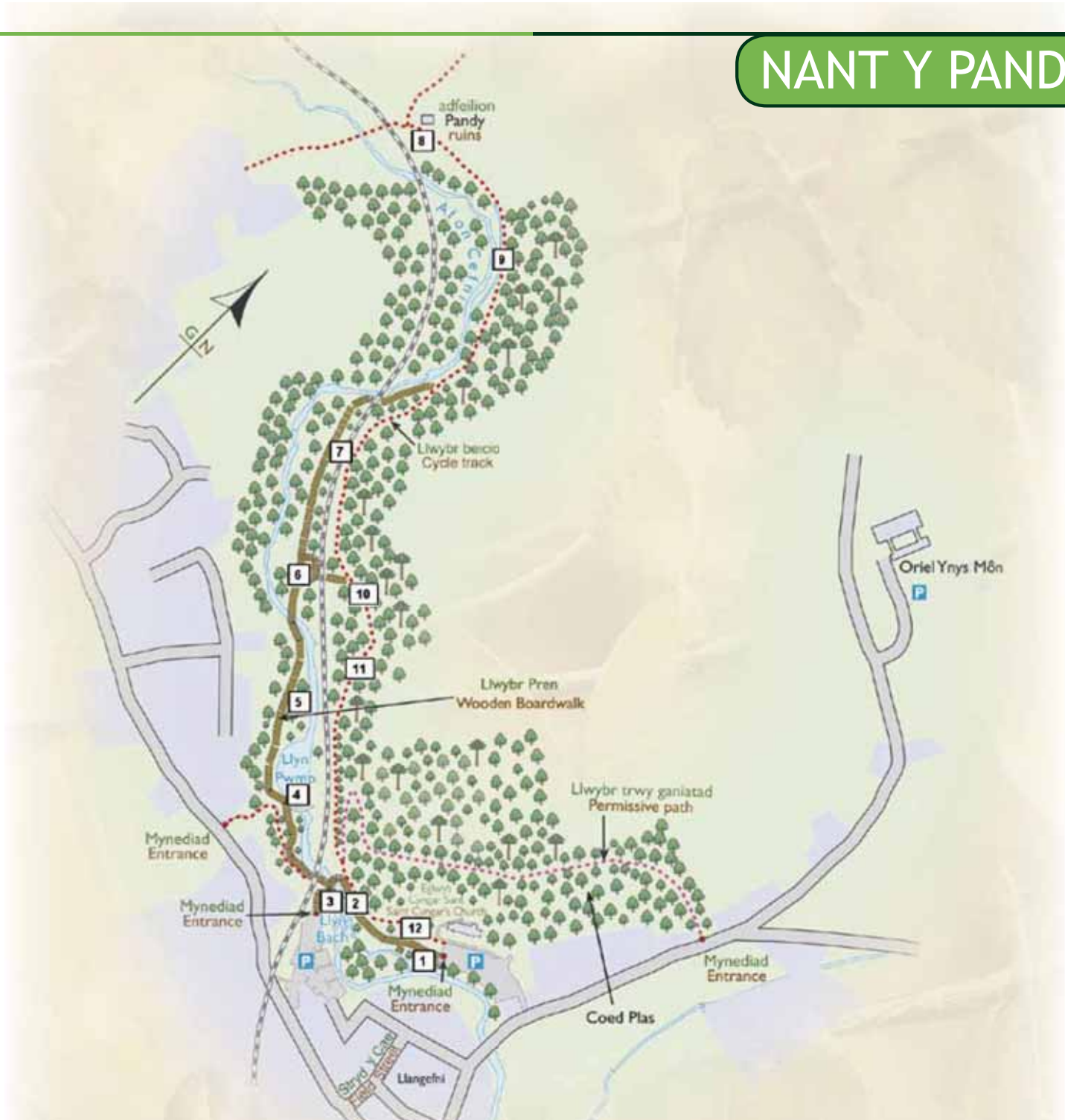
6. The stone structure in front of you is the remains of an old agricultural boundary. In the past, parts of the Dingle were used for agriculture. The valley floor would have been used for rough grazing due to its poor drainage. There is also clear evidence that the River Cefni was used by farmers for the dipping of sheep and watering cattle. Furthermore, some of the land surrounding the Station would have been farmed as some of the place names suggest:-

- Stryd y Cae (Field Street)
- Yr Ardd Wair (Hay Yard)

This section of the woodland with its dense thicket is very popular with the smaller bird species such as the blue tit, great tit, coal tit, and bullfinch. In the breeding season they can be heard and clearly seen squabbling amongst themselves.

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# NANT Y PANDY



**Darganfod**  
Gwarchodfa Natur Leol Nant y Pandy

**Discovering**  
The Dingle Local Nature Reserve

## SAFLE 7

*Ar y gyffordd nesaf yn y llwybr pren trowch i'r chwith, yna i'r dde gan fynd ymlaen ar hyd y llwybr pren. Byddwch yn mynd dros enghraifft ragorol o un o'r terfynau caeau sydd ar ôl. 35 metr (115 troedfedd) o'ch blaen ar y chwith fe sylwch ar adeileddau brics fel tanciau a dyma'r lle nesaf i aros...*

7. O'r gotwg yn y goedlan helyg a chyll mae dau danc brics mawr. Defnyddiwyd y rhain yn wreiddiol fel tanciau gwaddodi wrth dynnu dŵr o Afon Cefni i gyflenwi tref Llangefni. Adeiladwyd argae bach ar draws yr afon yn ystod y 1940au ymhellach i fyny. Pibellwyd y dŵr i lawr i'r tanciau lle'r oedd cyfle i'r gwaddod setlo, cyn cael ei bwmpio trwy bibell i fyny'r lan gyferbyn i gronfa ddŵr uwchlaw terfyn gorllewinol Nant y Pandy. Ymhellach o'r tanciau fe welwch y pwmpdy gwreiddiol. Mae Nant y Pandy'n gartref i nifer o anifeiliaid, planhigion a ffyngau prin. Mewn ymdrech i wella mwy ar gynefin rhywogaethau a gwarchod niferoedd, addaswyd y pwmpdy'n fan clwydo ystlumod a gwal dyfrgwn. (Sylwch nad oes mynediad cyhoeddus i'r adeilad). Peidiodd y gronfa ddŵr â gweithredu yn y 1950au yn dilyn adeiladu arglawdd ar draws Afon Cefni ymhellach i fyny, a chreu Cronfa Ddŵr Cefni yn 1951 wrth wneud hynny. Hwn oedd y cyflenwad dŵr cartref cyntaf i ddefnyddwyr yng ngogledd Ynys Môn.

O'r 16 rhywogaeth ystlumod yn y DU, mae 8 i'w cael gyda'r nos yn Nant y Pandy yn bwydo ar drychfilod. Gwelir yr ystlum lleiaf yn ei elfen yn sio ar hyd y prif lwybr yn dal eu hoff ysglyfaeth o wybed. Mae'r ystlumod mawrion sy'n hedfan yn uchel, un o'r cyntaf i ymddangos yn gynnar yn yr hwyr, i'w cael yn hedfan yn gyflym uwchben ardal y Pandy yn dal eu hysglyfaeth o wyfynod, chwilod a thrychfilod hedegog mawr eraill. Mae'r ystlum pedol lleiaf prin yn ehedwr medrus ac, ynghyd a'r ystlum barfog, ystlum clebrwr a'r ystlum clustiog i'w cael yn hela trwy'r coetir ac uwchben Llyn Pwmp yn ystod y nos mewn ymgais i ddal eu hysglyfaeth.

### Wyddech chi?

Ystlumod yw'r unig famolyn sy'n gallu hedfan! Gwarchodwyd pob rhywogaeth o ystlumod a'u safleoedd clwydo ym Mhrydain yn ôl y gyfraith (Deddf Bywyd Gwyllt a Chefn Gwlad 1981, Rheoliadau Cadwraeth 1994, a Deddf Cefn Gwlad a Hawliau Tramwy 2000).



## STOP 7

*At the next junction in the boardwalk turn left, then right continuing along the boardwalk. You will pass over a fine example of one of the remaining field boundaries. 35 metres (115ft) along on your left you will notice brick tank-like structures, this is the next stop...*

7. Hidden amongst the willow and hazel copse are two large brick tanks. These were originally used as settlement tanks during the extraction of water from the River Cefni to supply the town of Llangefni. A small weir (Argae fach) was constructed during the 1940s further upstream in the river. The water was piped down to the tanks where the sediment was allowed to settle, prior to being pumped via a pipe up the opposite bank to a reservoir located above the western boundary of the Dingle. Further along from the tanks you will notice the original pump house. The Dingle is home to a number of rare animals, plants, and fungi. In an effort to improve species habitat further and safeguard numbers the pump house has been converted into a bat roost and an otter holt. (Please note that there is no public access to the building). The reservoir ceased to operate in the 1950's following the construction of a dam further upstream in 1951 across the River Cefni, in doing so the Cefni Reservoir was created. This became the first domestic water supply for consumers in north Anglesey.



© Gwynedd Bat Group

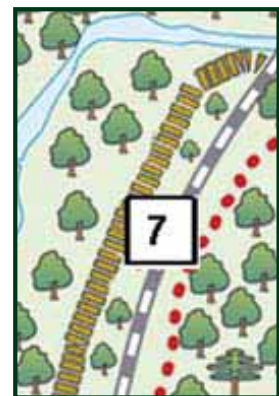


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### Did You Know?

Bats are the only mammal that can fly! All species of bat and their roosting sites in Britain are protected by law (Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation Regulations 1994, and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000).

Of the 16 species of bat found in the UK, 8 can be found at dusk in the Dingle feeding on insects. A favourite haunt of the pipistrelle species is to whizz along the main path catching their favorite prey of midges, while the high flying noctules, one of the first to emerge early in the evening, can be found flying fast above the Pandy area catching their prey of moths, beetles and other large flying insects. The rare Lesser horseshoe bat is a skilful flyer and along with whiskered bat, Natterer's bat, and Long-eared bat can be found hunting through the woodland and over Llyn Pwmp during the night in a bid to catch their prey.



## SAFLE 8

*Ewch ymlaen ar hyd y llwybr bordiau ac ar y llwybr beicio. Trowch i'r chwith yma a dilyn y llwybr trwy'r giat ac allan i ardal agored y Pandy. Dilynwch y llwybr am 115 metr (375 troedfedd) nes i chi gyrraedd gweddillion clawdd cerrig ar y dde. Dyma eich man aros nesaf...*

8. Ar ochr dde'r llwybr mae gweddillion y Pandy. Y broses bannu oedd cau edeifion deunyddiau gwlan gweuedig at ei gilydd trwy wasgu a thylino gyda chymorth sebon a thoddiant asid. Peidiodd y Pandy yn gynnar yn yr ugeinfed ganrif. Defnyddiwyd adeilad y felin ei hun yn ddiweddarach fel beudy cyn cael ei ddymchwel yn 2004, oherwydd rhesymau diogelwch.

Dengys cofnodion Cyfrifiad 1881 mai'r gweithlu yn y felin oedd peiriannydd, gwehydd a nyddwr; yn ystod y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg tueddai llawer o felinau o'r fath i ddiwallu anghenion lleol sylfaenol gyda llawer o'r prosesau nyddu a gwehydda'n cael eu gwneud yn y cartref fel rhan o drefn y cartref.



### Wyddech chi?

Daw enw Cymraeg y Dingle, Nant y Pandy, o'r hen Bandy oedd yn arfer gweithio yno.



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8. Lying to the right of the path are the remains of the Pandy fulling mill (TŷPannu). The fulling process consisted of the closing together of threads of woven woollen fabrics by pressing and kneading with the assistance of soap and acid liquor. The Pandy ceased operating in the early Twentieth Century. The mill building itself was later used as a cowshed before being demolished in 2004, due to safety reasons.

The 1881 Census records show that the work force at the mill consisted of an engineer, a weaver, and a spinner; during the Nineteenth Century many such mills tended to satisfy basic local needs with much of the spinning and weaving processes being undertaken domestically in the home as part of the household routine.

### Did You Know?

Nant y Pandy, the Welsh name for the Dingle, means Brook of the Fulling Mill.

## STOP 8

*Continue along the boardwalk and onto the cycle track. Turn left here and follow the path through the gate and out into the open area of the Pandy. Follow the path for 115metres (375ft) until you reach the remains of a stone wall on your right. This is your next stop...*

# SAFLE 9

*Trowch a cherdded y ffordd y daethoch yn ôl i'r coetir. Yn fuan ar ôl mynd i'r coetir, ar y chwith mae brigiad craig dan goed ffawydd. Dyma'r lle nesaf i aros...*

# STOP 9

*Turn around and walk back the way you've come into the woodland. Shortly after entering the woodland on your left is a rock outcrop under an area of beech trees. This is the next stop...*

9. Mae 24 gwahanol rywogaeth o goed yn tyfu yng nghoetir Nant y Pandy. Coed ffawydd yn bennaf sydd yn yr ardal o'ch blaen. Mae'r ardal hon yn enghraifft o arferion coedwigaeth fodern; plannwyd y coed mewn rhesi i wella ansawdd y pren a hwyluso'r cynaeafu. Nid yw'r ffawydden yn rhywogaeth frodorol ar Ynys Môn ac, mewn gwirionedd, nid yw'n frodorol ond i Ogledd-ddwyrain Cymru a de Lloegr. Bydd y goeden goedwigaeth economaidd bwysig hon yn tyfu'n goed mawr gogoneddus dros 40 metr (120 troedfedd) o uchder ac mae enghreifftiau ohonynt yn Nant y Pandy. Maent yn hawdd eu hadnabod gyda'u rhisgl llwyd, blagur pigfain a dail yr hydref sy'n frown euraidd. Caiff y pren ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer dodrefn ac, am nad oes arogl na blas arno, caiff ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer teclynnau coginio fel llwyau pren a byrddau briwio. Fel arfer, ychydig o dyfiant sydd dan ganopi ffawydd oherwydd cysgod tywyll y goeden hon.

Ar hyd y darn aeddfed hwn o goetir rydych yn debygol o ddod ar draws nifer o rywogaethau adar ysglyfaethus. Mae'r bwncath i'w weld a'i glywed yn esgyn uwchlaw dyffryn Nant y Pandy, yn achlysurol gyda'r cudyll coch sydd i'w weld yn hofran yn osgeiddig dros y Pandy cyn plymio ar ei ysglyfaeth. Mae'r gwalch glas prin i'w glywed hefyd yn galw o ddyfnderoedd y coetir.

Gwrandewch am sŵn curo cyflym y cnocellau brith mwyaf a gwyrddion sy'n gyfarwydd yn y gwanwyn. Os ydych yn ffodus cewch gip ar yr adar swil hyn yn glynu wrth foncyff yn chwilio am drychfilod. Mae sgrechian cyfarwydd sgrech y coed yn fwy amlwg ym misoedd yr hydref wrth iddo ehedeg ar draws llenyrch agored yn chwilio am fes.

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### Did You Know?

Thin sheets of beech wood were used as paper before paper making techniques was perfected. Early book covers were also made of wood!

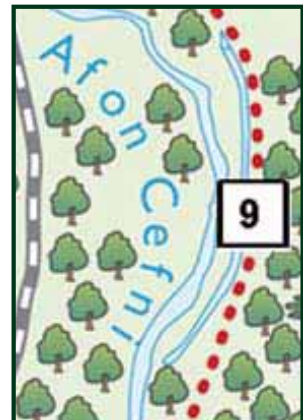
9. The Dingle woodland has 24 different species of tree growing in it. The area in front of you is mainly beech trees. This area is an example of modern forestry practices; the trees have been planted in rows to enhance the timber quality and for ease of harvesting. The beech is not a native tree species on Anglesey in fact it is only native to southern England and North East Wales. This important economic forestry tree will grow into magnificent large trees over 40 meters (120ft) tall of which there are examples in the Dingle. They are easily recognised by their grey bark, sharply pointed buds and distinctive golden - brown autumn leaves. The timber is used for furniture, and as it does not smell or taste is used for cooking implements i.e. wooden spoons, chopping boards. There is usually little ground vegetation beneath a beech canopy due to the dense shade that this tree casts.



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Along this mature section of woodland you are likely to encounter a number of bird of prey species. Buzzards can be seen and heard as they soar above the Dingle valley, occasionally accompanied by the kestrel which can be seen hovering gracefully above the Pandy before diving for its prey. The elusive sparrowhawk can also be heard calling from the deeper recesses of the woodland.

Listen out for the familiar springtime rapid drumming sound of both the great-spotted and green woodpeckers. If you're fortunate you may catch a glimpse of these elusive birds clinging to the side of a tree trunk in search of insects. The familiar screaming call of the jay is more prominent in the autumn months as it flies across open glades in search of acorns.



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### Wyddech chi?

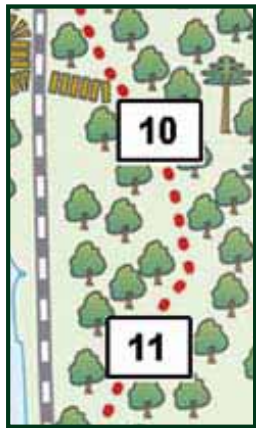
Defnyddiwyd dalennau tenau o bren ffawydd fel papur cyn perffeithio technegau gwneud papur. Gwnaed cloriau llyfrau cynnar o bren hefyd!

# SAFLE 10

*Dilynwch y llwybr i fyny'r allt; oddi yma fe gewch syniad gwirioneddol pa mor serth yw dyffryn Nant y Pandy drwy'r coed. Wrth i chi gychwyn lawr yr allt edrychwch uwch eich pen ac fe welwch rai coed ffynidwydd mawr. Daliwch ymlaen i lawr y llethr a dilyn y llwybr nes i chi gyrraedd mainc fawr ar y dde. Dyma'r arosfa nesaf...*

10. Arlunydd o'r enw Dominic Clare adeiladodd y fainc yma o bren castanwydden bêr a dorwyd o'r coetir. Yma gallwch weld rhai coed o faint amlwg, gan gynnwys derw, ynn, ffynidwydd a ffawydd. Y coed hyn yw rhai o'r hynaf yn y coetir ac fe amcangyfrifwyd eu bod yn 150 oed o leiaf.

Mae dau fath brodorol o dderw i'w cael yng nghefn gwlad Ynys Môn, y dderwen goesynnog a'r dderwen ddiogoes, ac mae'r ddwy rywogaeth yn bresennol yn Nant y Pandy. Mae'r dderwen yn rhywogaeth goed bwysig; gall coeden aeddfed gynnal dros 400 rhywogaeth o drychfilod a ffyngau - mwy nag unrhyw goeden Brydeinig arall. Yn eu tro mae'r rhain yn denu amrywiaeth eang o adar i fwydo. Bydd derw'n byw dros 1,000 o flynyddoedd, gan dyfu hyd at 40 metr (120 troedfedd) o uchder a chylchfesur o 12.5 metr (40 troedfedd). Maent yn hawdd eu hadnabod gyda'u collddail llabedog petryal. Mae pren derw'n enwog am fod yn gryf a gwydn; defnyddiwyd yn draddodiadol ar gyfer tai, llongau a dodrefn. Heddiw mae'r pren gorau'n dal i gael ei ddefnyddio i wneud dodrefn, argaenau ac erwydd casgenni.

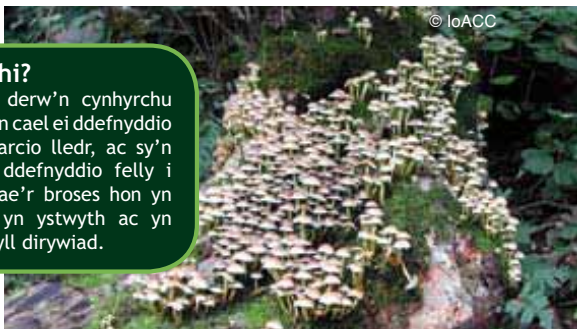


Mae dros 200 gwahanol fath o ffyngau i'w cael yn Nant y Pandy, gydag 16 ohonynt yn briu yng Nghymru. Mae cyfuniad lleoliad a strwythur coetir yn hybu datblygiad ffyngau cyfoethog ac anghyffredin o'r fath yno. Mae llawer o bren marw yn Nant y Pandy, yn sefyll ac ar y llawr, sy'n bwysig i rywogaeth ffwngaidd saproffytig (yn byw ar goed marw neu'n pydru). Mae rhan ffyngau'n un hollbwysig wrth ailgylchu maetholion mewn ecosystemau; bydd rhai'n ffurfio cysylltiadau symbiotig (â'i gilydd), gan ddarparu

maetholion yn uniongyrchol i goed a derbyn siwgrau'n gyfnewid. Maent hefyd yn pydru planhigion ac anifeiliaid marw, yn rhyddhau maetholion dan glo yn ôl i'r priddoedd, gyda rhai ohonynt yn cael eu haildefnyddio wedyn wrth i blanhigion dyfu.

### Wyddech chi?

Mae rhisgl derw'n cynhyrchu tannin, fyddai'n cael ei ddefnyddio ym mhroses barcio lledr, ac sy'n dal i gael ei ddefnyddio felly i raddau llai. Mae'r broses hon yn gwneud lledr yn ystywyth ac yn gallu gwrthsefyll dirywiad.



10. The bench here has been constructed by artist Dominic Clare from sweet chestnut timber harvested from the woodland. Here you can see some noticeable sized trees, including oak, ash, Scots pine, and beech. These trees are some of the oldest in the woodland estimated to be at least 150 years old.

Two native types of oak are found in the Anglesey countryside, the pedunculate oak, and sessile oak; both species are present in the Dingle. Oak is an important tree species; a mature tree can support over 400 species of insects and fungi - more than any other British tree. In turn these attract a wide range of feeding birds. Oaks live for over 1,000 years, growing up to 40 meters (120ft) tall and have a girth of 12.5 meters (40ft). They are easily recognisable by their deciduous lobed oblong leaves. Oak timber is famed for being strong and durable; it was traditionally used for houses, ships and furniture. Today the best timber is still used for cabinet making, veneers and barrel staves.

There are over 200 different types of fungi found in the Dingle of which 16 are rarely found in Wales. The combination of location and woodland structure encourage the development of such rich and unusual fungi on the site. The Dingle has a lot of deadwood both standing and fallen which is important for saprophytic (lives on dead or decaying wood) fungal species. Fungi play a crucial role in recycling nutrients in ecosystems; some form symbiotic (mutual) relationships, providing nutrients directly to trees and receiving sugars in return. They also

decompose dead plants and animals, releasing locked up nutrients back into the soils, some are then reused in plant growth.

### Did You Know?

Oak bark produces tannin, which was and still is to a lesser extent used for tanning leather. This process makes leather pliable and decay resistant.



# SAFLE 11

*Daliwch ymlaen o'r fainc gan ddilyn y llwybr llechi nes i chi gyrraedd un arall o gerfluniau Nant y Pandy ar ochr chwith y llwybr. Dyma'r lle nesaf i aros...*

# STOP 11

*Continue on from the bench following the crushed slate path along, until you reach another of the Dingle's sculptures on the left hand side of the path. Here is the next stop...*



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## Wyddech chi?

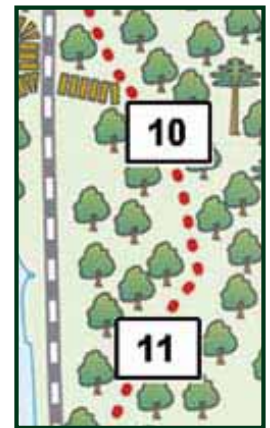
Mae'r olygfa las o clychau'r gog yn y gwanwyn yn unigryw i Brydain, yn wahanol i'r cyfandir lle mae'n anghyffredin gweld clychau'r gog yn blodeuo'n llw. Y gred yw bod hyn oherwydd difodiant y baedd gwyllt o goetiroedd Prydain yn y 13eg ganrif.

11. Un arall o greadigaethau Dominic Clare yw'r cerflun hwn. Mae'n fersiwn mwy o hedyn clychau'r gog. Ym mis Mai mae coetir Nant y Pandy'n garped o'r planhigyn blodeuog oddfog hwn; gan greu arddangosfa ddisglair o las y gwanwyn. Blodau eraill sydd i'w cael yn addurno llawr y coetir yn y gwanwyn yw briallu, cennin Pedr gwyllt, blodau'r gwynt, a milfyw.



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11. This sculpture is another of Dominic Clare's creations. It is an enlarged version of a bluebell seed. In May the Dingle woodland is carpeted with this bulbous flowering plant; creating a vibrant display of brilliant springtime blue. Other flowers that can be found adorning the woodland floor in spring are the primrose, the wild daffodil, wood anemone, and lesser celandine.



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## Did You Know?

The springtime blue display of the bluebell is unique to Britain, unlike on the continent where bluebells are uncommon flowering en masse. This is thought to be due to the extinction of the wild boar from British woodlands in the 13th century.



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## SAFLE 12

*Dilynwch y prif lwybr yn ôl drwy'r coetir gan fynd yn ôl i lawr tuag at yr eglwys. Wrth i chi ddynesu at yr allanfa fe welwch ffynnon ar y chwith. Dyma'r fan olaf i aros...*

12. Ffynnon Cyngar Sant yw hon, a adferwyd yn 2000; byddai'r dŵr wedi cael ei ddefnyddio i fedyddio yn yr eglwys. Ei henw'n lleol ar un adeg oedd Ffynnon y Plas, gan mai dyma oedd cyflenwad dŵr Plas Llangefni. Roedd y Plas ar ymyl Nant y Pandy ochr yn ochr â'r ffordd i Rosmeirch. William Bulkeley o Borthaml (Llanedwen) adeiladodd y tŷ yn y cyfnod rhwng 1540 a 1550 a gweithredodd fel Plasty neu Faenordy'r dref.

Lladdodd Francis Bulkeley, un o'r olaf o linach Porthaml, ei hun ym Mhlas Llangefni yn 1714. Roedd wedi afradu ei etifeddiaeth yn hapchwarae.

Yn dilyn hunanladdiad Francis Bulkeley, trosglwyddwyd perchennogaeth llawer o blwyf Llangefni, gan gynnwys y Plas, o deulu Bulkeley Porthaml i deulu Bulkeley Baron Hill, Biwmares. O ganlyniad, peidiodd Plas Llangefni â gweithredu fel plas tirfeddiannwr a daeth yn ffermdy. Yn hanner cyntaf yr ugeinfed ganrif gweithredodd yr adeilad fel golchdy'r dref cyn cael ei ddimchwel yn 1949.



**Gobeithio  
eich bod  
wedi  
mwynhau  
eich  
ymweliad**

### Wyddech chi?

Mae'r gair Plas i'w gael yn ac o gwmpas Nant y Pandy yn enwau lleoedd Coed Plas (hwn yw'r darn coetir tu ôl i'r eglwys), Plas Newydd (enw a roddwyd ar y cartref a godwyd wedyn ar safle gwreiddiol Plas Llangefni) a Phont y Plas (enw'r bont sy'n cludo'r B5111 dros Afon Cefni yn y dref).

## STOP 12

*Follow the main path back through the woodland and head down back towards the church. As you near the exit you will come across a well on your left. This is the final stop...*



12. This is Saint Cyngar's well, restored in 2000; the water would have been used in baptism ceremonies at the church. It was known locally as Ffynnon y Plas - Manor well, as it was once the water supply for Plas Llangefni. The Plas was located on the edge of the Dingle alongside the road to Rhosmeirch. The House was built by William Bulkeley of Porthaml (Llanedwen) between 1540-1550 and functioned as the town's Plasty or Manor House.

One of the last of the Porthaml lineage, Francis Bulkeley committed suicide at Plas Llangefni in 1714. He had squandered his inheritance gambling. Following Francis Bulkeley's suicide the ownership of much of the Parish of Llangefni, including the Plas, was transferred from the Porthaml Bulkeleys to the Bulkeleys of Baron Hill, Beaumaris. As a result Plas Llangefni ceased to operate as a landowners Mansion and became a farmhouse. In the first half of the Twentieth Century the building functioned as the town's laundry before being demolished in 1949.

*We hope you have enjoyed your visit*

### Did You Know?

The word Plas can be found in and around the Dingle existing in the place names Coed Plas (this is the section of woodland behind the church), Plas Newydd (name given to the dwelling subsequently built on the original site of Plas Llangefni) and Pont y Plas (name of the bridge carrying the B5111 across the River Cefni in town).

**Darganfod**  
Gwarchodfa Natur Leol Nant y Pandy

**Discovering**  
The Dingle Local Nature Reserve