

Magwyr a Gwndy: Mynachod a Chorsydd

Cyfres Llwybrau Treftadaeth Glan Hafren



land & legends

MONMOUTHSHIRE'S CULTURAL HERITAGE
TREFTADAETH DDIWYLLIANNOL SIR FYNWY



Magwyr a Gwndy: Mynachod a Chorsydd

Mynachod

Saif gweddillion gweddol fawr o Dŷ'r Procuradur **A** o'r bedwaredd ganrif ar ddeg yn falch ym Magwyr. Y Procuradur, gŵr o awdurdod, oedd cynrychiolydd cyfreithiol y fynachlog a'i swydd oedd casglu'r rhenti a dyledion eraill, gan gynnwys degymau ar ran y fynachlog. Mae'n adeilad rhestredig gyda CADW a'r unig un o'i fath yng Nghymru.

Saif Eglwys y Santes Fair, Magwyr **B** uwchlaw'r corstir a'r ffordd i Aberwythel – hen



Ty'r Procuradur



borthladd diflan Magwyr. Fe'i gelwir yn "Cadeirlan y Gweunydd" ac fe'i sefydlwyd yn ôl y sôn yn y seithfed ganrif gan Cadwaladr Fendigais, yr olaf o blith "Brenhinoedd Prydain" a oedd yn Gymro adeg cyrhoedd y Sacsoniaid, ac fe'i datganwyd yn sant gan y Pab Sergius yn 688.

Adeiladwyd Eglwys bresennol y Santes Fair yng Ngwndy **E** yn y ddeuddegfed ganrif a'r drydedd ganrif ar ddeg, ond mae wedi'i hadeiladu ar seiliau eglwys flaenorol o'r chweched ganrif, a gyflwynwyd i Sant Gwyndaf a'i wraig Wyndaf, a dyna'r rheswm dros wahanol ynganiadau o Wndy ar hyd yr oesoedd – Gwyndaf, Wyndaf, Gwyndi, Woundy, Wendy ac Undy. Gwnaed y gloch gyfredol yn y tyred, dyddiedig

1350-80, gan gwmni o Fryste ac mae'n unigryw o ran ei steil. Mae'n 33 modfedd o hyd gyda'r arysgrif Virgi:Marie:Lavdes o amgylch y gwaelod. Fe gafodd ei hail hongian ym 1996 a bellach mae'n cael ei gweithredu'n electroneg.

Yn ôl y chwedl, cynhaliodd Duw a'r Diafol gystadleuaeth ar dop Mynydd Llwyd i weld pwy allai daflu carreg bellaf – glaniodd carreg y Diafol yn Rogiet (y maen hir) a glaniodd carreg Duw yn yr Aber – Ynys Denny **C**. Dywedir fod Mynydd Llwyd, Y Maen Hir ac Ynys Denny oll yn sefyll ar hyd llinell osod.

Corsydd

Gwarchodfa Natur Cors Magwyr a Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol



Eglwys y Santes Fair, Magwyr



Y Gloch yn Eglwys y Santes Fair, Gwndy

Arbennig **F** yw'r gwagedd mwyaf o gorstir a reolir yn draddodiadol ar Lefelau Gwent. Mae'r safle hwn yn cynnig cipolwg o'r gorffennol hynafol, gan gynnwys tystiolaeth o 10,000 o flynyddoedd o ddefnydd dynol. Mae cynllun cyfredol y ffosydd draenio yma yn dyddio o tua'r bedwaredd ganrif ar ddeg.

Edrychwch yn ofalus ac mae'n bosibl y byddwch yn gallu gweld dyfrgwn, rhegen y dŵr, teloriaid Cetti a teloriaid eraill, bras y gors, giachod, glas y dorlan, gwas y neidr prin, chwilod plymio. Mae hon yn ardal wych i wylïo adar.

Mae hanes wedi ffurfio'r ffordd y mae'r gors yn edrych heddiw. Credir bod yr helyg sy'n tyfu ar

draws canol y gors wedi'u plannu gan fynachod, nid fel gwrychoedd, ond fel modd o groesi'r gors. Fe wnaethant osod canghennau a brigau helyg i'w stopio rhag suddo ar eu ffordd o Fferm Grange isaf i'r Priordy bob dydd. Dros amser mae'r helyg wedi blaguro er mwyn ffurfio'r llinell o helyg sydd i'w gweld heddiw.

A oeddech chi'n gwybod?

Arferai anifeiliaid crwydr gael eu cadw yn Ffald Gwndy ①.

Byddai Ceidwad y Ffald neu'r Pinder, yn casglu'r anifeiliaid hyn ac yn eu cadw'n ddiogel hyd nes iddynt gael eu casglu gan eu perchnogion a fyddai'n gorfod talu ffi. Amser maith yn ôl, weithiau byddai ffeloniaid a oedd yn cyflawni troseddau difrifol yn cael eu cadw yma yn y cyffion neu'r rhigodau. Yn aml byddai pregethwyr ymweliadol yn galw a byddai pobl yn casglu o amgylch y Groes Garreg i wrando ar 'air Duw'. Mae gweddillion y groes i'w gweld hyd heddiw yn y Fynwent.

Byddai ffeiriau hefyd yn cael eu cynnal yn y ffald; cafodd da byw eu masnachu a'r di-waith eu

llogi ar gyfer gwaith – fel arfer am gyfnodau o 3 blynedd. Yn ôl pob tebyg cafodd y Ffald ei defnyddio ddiwethaf yn yr 1880au.

Canfuwyd gweddillion adeilad Rhufeinig yn ystod adeiladu cae pêl-droed yng Ngwndy. Mae swm bach o grochenwaith ac asgwrn wedi'i adfer o'r adeilad ynghyd â thri darn arian o 320-350 O.C.

Credir fod yr adeilad yn cynrychioli strwythur amaethyddol.

Cafodd arch Rufeinig yn cynnwys ysgerbwdd ei datgladdu yn ystod cloddio sylfeini ar gyfer ystâd dai newydd yng Ngwndy. Mae'r arch wedi'i gwneud o Garreg Caerfaddon ac roedd dyddiad y gladdedigaeth yn ystod hanner olaf y 3edd neu'r 4edd ganrif.



Maen Coffa Mynwent Magwyr

Am fanylion llety yn yr ardal ewch i www.greenbeds.adventa.org.uk



Mae'r daflen hon wedi ei ariannu gan adventa, rhaglen datblygu wledig LEADER+ Sir Fynwy a noddir gan Gronfa Cyfarwyddo a Gwarantu Amaethyddiaeth Ewrop, Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Chyngor Sir Fynwy. Am fwy o wybodaeth ewch i www.adventa.org.uk



Darparwyd y cynnwys gan is-grŵp Treftadaeth Fforwm Ardal Glan Hafren. Bwriad Fforwm Ardal Glan Hafren yw hybu gweithredu yn y gymuned drwy gynrychiolaeth a gweithgaredd ymarferol.

Mae'r grŵp yma wedi derbyn cymorth datblygu cymunedol drwy Gweithredu dros Gymunedau Gwledig. Ariennir a hwylysur Gweithredu aros Gymunedau Gwledig gan Llwydraeth cynulliad Cymru. www.monmouthshire-rca.org.uk

Tra gwneir pob ymdrech i sicrhau cywirdeb, ni all adventa dderbyn unrhyw gyfrifoldeb o gwbl am golled neu niwed yn sgil y cyhoeddiad hwn. Ni allwn chwaith fod yn atebol am golled, anaf neu niwed a ddigwydd i unrhyw un sy'n ymweld neu'n cerdded ar y llwybr.

Ewch at www.monmouthshire.gov.uk am fwy o deithiau cerdded yn yr ardal.

Ffynonellau

Peter Cobb - A History of Magor Church, St Mary's Church Undy, Mabel Perry, Ymddiriedolaeth Natur Gwent, John Blackaby, National Museum Wales.

Cydnabyddiaethau

Cyngor Cymuned Magwyr gyda Gwndy



Magor & Undy: Monks and Marshes

Sevenside Heritage Trail Series



land & legends

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Magor & Undy: Monks and Marshes

Monks

The sizeable remains of the 14th Century Procurator's House **A** still stands proudly in Magor. The Procurator, a man of some standing, was the legal representative of the monastery and it was his job to collect the rents and other dues, including tithes on behalf of the monastery. The CADW listed building is the only one of its kind in Wales.

St Mary's Church, Magor **B** stands above the fenland and the road to Aberwythel -



Procurator's House



Magor's long vanished port. It is known as "The Cathedral of the Moors" and was allegedly founded in the 7th Century by Cadwaladr Fendigais, last of the Welsh "Kings of Britain" at the time of the Saxon incursions, and declared a saint by Pope Sergius in 688.

The current St Mary's Church Undy **E** was built in the 12th and 13th Centuries, but is built on the foundations of an earlier 6th Century church, which was dedicated to St Gwyndaf and his wife Wyndaf, hence the pronunciations of Undy through the ages – Gwyndaf, Wyndaf, Gwyndi, Woundy, Wendy and Undy. The current bell in the turret, dated 1350 –80, was made by a Bristol firm and is

unique in style. It is 33 inches long with the inscription Virgi:Marie:Lavdes around the base. It was rehung in 1996 and is now electronically operated.

Legend has it that God and the Devil held a competition on top of Gray Hill to see who could throw a stone the furthest – the Devil's stone landed in Rogiet (the standing stone) and God's stone landed in the Estuary – Denny Island **C**. Gray Hill, the Standing Stone and Denny Island are all said to stand along a lay line.

Marshes

Magor Marsh Nature Reserve and Site of Special Scientific Interest **F** is the largest remnant



St Mary's Church, Magor



The bell at St Mary's Church, Undy


of traditionally managed fenland on the Gwent Levels. This site provides a glimpse of the ancient past, containing evidence of 10,000 years of human use. The present layout of the reens(ditches) here dates from about the fourteenth century

Look carefully and you might see otters, water rail, Cetti's Warbler and other warblers, reed bunting, snipe, kingfishers, rare dragonflies, diving beetles. This is a great bird watching area.

History has shaped the way the marsh looks today. The willows growing across the middle of the marsh are thought to have been planted by monks, not as

a hedgerow, but as a means of crossing the marsh. They laid willow branches and twigs to stop them sinking on their way from Lower Grange Farm to the Priory everyday. Over time this willow has sprouted to make the line of willows you see today.

Did you know...?

Stray animals used to be held at Undy Pound , the keeper of the pound or pinder, rounded up these animals and kept them secure until collected by their owners who would be charged a fee. Way back in time, felons committing serious crimes were sometimes confined here in the stocks or pillory. Often visiting preachers came and people would gather around the Stone Cross to hear 'the word of God'. The remains of the cross are still found in the Churchyard.

Fayres were also held at the pound; livestock was traded and the unemployed hired for work – usually for 3 year periods. The Pound was probably last used in the 1880's.

The remains of a roman building were found during the construction of a football pitch at Undy. A small quantity of pottery and bone has been retrieved from the building along with three coins from 320 – 350 AD. It is thought that the building represents an agricultural structure.

A roman coffin containing a skeleton, was unearthed while digging foundations for a new housing estate at Undy .The coffin is made of Bath Stone and the date of burial was during the latter half of the 3rd or 4th century.

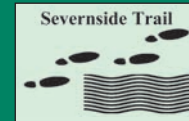


Memorial Stone at Magor Church yard

For details of accommodation in the area visit www.greenbeds.adventa.org.uk



This leaflet has been funded by adventa, Monmouthshire's LEADER+ rural development programme funded by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, the Welsh Assembly Government and Monmouthshire County Council. For more information visit www.adventa.org.uk



Content has been provided by the Heritage Sub-group of the Severnside Area Forum. The Severnside Area Forum exists to promote community action through representation and practical activity.

This group has received community development support through Rural Community Action. Rural Community Action is funded and facilitated by the Welsh Assembly Government. www.monmouthshire-rca.org.uk

Whilst every effort is made to ensure accuracy, adventa cannot accept any liability whatsoever for any loss or damage arising in any way from this publication. Nor can they be held liable for any loss, injury or damage sustained by anyone visiting or walking the trail.

Visit www.monmouthshire.gov.uk for more walks in the area.

Sources

Peter Cobb - A History of Magor Church, St Mary's Church Undy, Mabel Perry, Gwent Wildlife Trust, John Blackaby, National Museum Wales.

Acknowledgements

Magor with Undy Community Council







This walk may have limited access in certain places and therefore may not be suitable for the less mobile.

Busnesau / Businesses

- ① Golden Lion, Sgwâr Magwyr - **01633 880312**
The Golden Lion, Magor Square
- ① This Way Up, Sgwâr Magwyr - **01633 882525**
This Way Up, Magor Square (Coffee Shop)
- ① The Wheatsheaf, Y Sgwâr - **01633 880608**
The Wheatsheaf, The Square
- ② Canolfan Ymwelwyr Gwarchodfa
Natur Cors Magwyr - **01633 889048 / 01600 740358**
Magor Marsh Nature Reserve Visitor Centre

-  Trail route
-  Bus stop

Cludiant Cyhoeddus / Public Transport

Bysiau / Buses: **X14, X74**

Train / Train: **Gorsaf Cyffordd Twnnel Hafren
Severn Tunnel Junction**

Circular walk of **5km**

The walk takes approximately **2 hours**

Ordnance Survey maps: **OS Explorer EXP154**

Grid reference at start point: **425872**

Countryside Code. Please respect property and livestock when walking footpaths. Leave gates and property as you find them and dispose of rubbish appropriately. Take particular care to avoid road hazards. Thank you.

Rheolau Cefn Gwlad. Byddwch cystal â pharchu eiddo a da byw wrth gerdded ar lwybrau troed. Caewch gatiâu a gwaredwch ar ysbwriel yn briodol. Cymerwch ofal arbennig i osgoi perygl ar yr heol. Diolch.