

Mathern & Wyelands

Parkland and Palaces

Parcdir a Phlastai



An easy circular walk of about 4.5 km (3 miles) in fields and on country lanes with good views over the Severn Estuary.

Start: Millers Arms, Mathern (ST 521915).

Cross the road, turn left and about 100 metres after passing under the bridge you will see St. Tewdrics Well, where the Celtic King Tewdric died in about 470 AD. According to legend, he was wounded in a battle with the Saxons at Angiddy near Tintern. Two stags came out of the forest and were hitched to a cart which carried him to this spot where he died and was buried nearby. The



St. Tewdric / Sant Tewdrig



Taith gylchol hawdd tua 4.5 km (3 milltir) mewn caeau a lonydd gwledig gyda golygfeydd da o Aber Hafren.

Cychwyn: Millers Arms, Matharn (ST 521915).

Croeswch y ffordd, a throi i'r chwith a thua 100 metr ar ôl mynd o dan y bont fe welwch Ffynnon Sant Tewdrig, lle bu farw y Brenin Celtaidd Tewdrig oddeutu 470 OC. Yn ôl y chwedl, fe'i anafwyd mewn brwydr gyda'r Sacsoniaid yn Angiddy ger Tyndyrn. Daeth dau garw allan o'r goedwig ac fe'u clymwyd i gart a chcludwyd y brenin i'r safle hwn lle y bu farw ac fe'i claddwyd gerllaw. Yn ôl y sôn, nid yw'r dŵr yn y ffynnon byth yn rhewi,

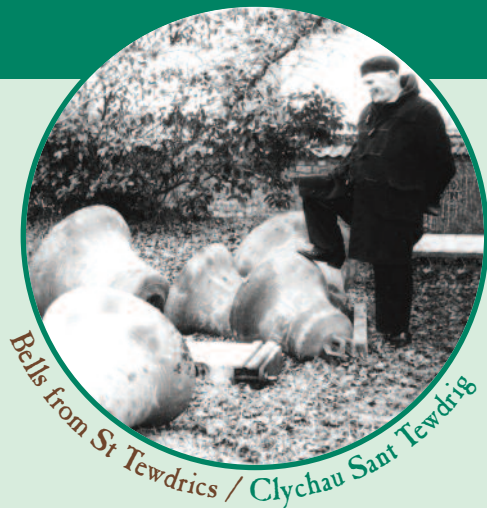
water in the Well is said never to freeze, providing a reliable source of drinking water for livestock, even in bitter winters.

Carry on along the road for about 300 metres to a sharp right hand bend, with Innage Farm on the corner. Continue on around the bend to Mathern Church and, further along to the left of the church, a view of Mathern Palace. The church is dedicated to St. Tewdric, whose Well you have just visited. Dating mainly from the 12th Century, although there are some 7th Century remains, it is a Grade 1 listed building. The bell tower, added in the 1480's, has a peal of six bells which were cast in Chepstow in 1765, at a cost of £28-6s. Each bell has an inscription around the barrel such as "Prosperity to the Parish" and "Peace and good neighbourhood". They were restored in 1970 and are regularly rung.

Leave the churchyard by the main gate, turn right and continue along the lane for about 100 metres to view Mathern Palace, now a private

felly mae'n gyflenwad dibynadwy o ddŵr yfed i'r anifeiliaid, hyd yn oed mewn gaeafau caled.

Ewch yn eich blaen ar hyd y ffordd am tua 300 metr tuag at dro sydyn i'r dde, ac mae Innage Farm ar y gornel. Ewch yn eich blaen o gwmpas y tro i Eglwys Matharn ac, ymhellach ymlaen i'r chwith o'r eglwys, mae golygfa o Blas Matharn. Enwyd yr eglwys ar ôl Sant Tewdrig, ac rydych newydd ymweld â'i ffynnon. Mae'r eglwys yn adeilad rhestredig Gradd 1, ac mae'n dyddio'n ôl i'r ddeuddegfed ganrif gan mwyaf, er bod rhai gweddillion o'r seithfed ganrif ynddi. Mae gan y clochdy, a ychwanegwyd yn y 1480au, chwe chloch a gafodd eu castio yng Nghas-gwent ym 1765, am £28-6s. Mae gan bob cloch arysgrif o amgylch y faril fel "Prosperity to the Parish" a "Peace and good neighbourhood". Cawsant eu hatgyweirio ym 1970 ac maent yn cael eu canu'n rheolaidd. Gadewch y fynwent drwy'r brif gât, troi i'r dde a dilyn y lôn am tua 100 metr er mwyn gweld



Bells from St Tewdrics / Clychau Sant Tewdriig

Plas Matharn, sydd bellach yn eiddo preifat. Fe'i adeiladwyd ar ddechrau'r bedwaredd ganrif ar ddeg a chafodd y tŷ ei ddymchwel yn rhannol yn y 1770au ond cafodd ei atgyweirio ym 1894 gan Henry Avray Tipping, golygydd pensaernïol y cylchgrawn Country Life yn ddiweddarach. Nid yn unig roedd Tipping yn arbenigwr ar hanes, archaeoleg a dodrefn plastai gwledig Cymreig a Seisnig, ond roedd hefyd yn un o gynllunwyr gerddi mwyaf enwog ei gyfnod. Roedd yn gyfaill i Gertrude Jekyll ac mae'n fwyaf adnabyddus am y gerddi a gynlluniodd yn yr arddull Celf a Chreffft, fel yr ardd odidog a geir ym Mhlas Matharn.

property. Built in the early 14th Century, the house was partly demolished in the 1770s but restored in 1894 by Henry Avray Tipping, who later became architectural editor of Country Life magazine. Tipping was not only a leading authority on the history, architecture and furnishings of Welsh and English country houses but also one of the most famous garden designers of his era. He was a great friend of Gertrude Jekyll and is best-known for gardens designed in the Arts and Crafts style, such as this magnificent garden at Mathern Palace. He also designed a similar garden at nearby Mounton House (which at one time needed 12 gardeners to maintain it) besides others in Monmouthshire. His best known work is probably



St Tewdrics Church / Eglwys Sant Tewdriig



Mathern Palace / Plas Matharn

that of the walled garden at Chequers, the country residence of all British Prime Ministers.

In 1913, knowing that Tipping was about to vacate Mathern Palace to build himself another home locally, the villagers of Mathern persuaded him to offer the mansion as a temporary home to Belgian refugees. These people had escaped repression in their homeland and fled to Wales. Many local residents were involved in helping them: they formed a committee to offer food, clothing, gifts and loans as well as time and support to the refugees who remained in the area (These included diamond cutters, a woodcarver, a chef and a tailor, some of whom made hand-crafted goods which were sold

Cynlluniodd ardd debyg yn Mounton House gerllaw hefyd (ac ar un adeg roedd angen 12 garddwr i'w chynnal) yn ogystal â rhai eraill yn Sir Fynwy. Mae'n debyg mai ei waith mwyaf adnabyddus yw'r ardd furiog yn Chequers, y plasty gwledig a ddefnyddir gan Brif Weinidog Prydain.

Ym 1913, gan wybod fod Tipping ar fin gadael Plas Matharn er mwyn adeiladu tŷ arall yn lleol, llwyddodd pentrefwyr Matharn i'w berswadio i gynnig y plasty i ffoaduriaid o Wlad Belg fel cartref dros dro. Roedd y bobl hyn wedi dianc o ormes eu gwlad enedigol ac wedi ffoi i Gymru. Roedd nifer o breswylwyr lleol wedi eu helpu: ffurfiwyd pwyllgor ar gyfer cynnig, bwyd, dillad, anrhegion a benthyciadau iddynt. Hefyd roeddent yn rhoi amser a chefnogaeth i'r ffoaduriaid (a oedd yn cynnwys torwyr diemwntau, cerfiwr pren, cogydd a theiliwr, ac roedd rhai ohonynt yn gwneud crefftau â llaw a oedd yn cael eu gwerthu'n lleol).

locally). The resulting funds earned were held by the committee and distributed amongst the refugees when they eventually returned to Belgium after World War 1.

Retrace your steps back to the corner near Innage Farm and cross the stile immediately to the left of the farm entrance.

Keeping close to the right hand field boundary, cross two more stiles. Turn left along a wide track, cross the bridge, turn immediately right, and then left over a stile after about 30 metres. Follow the hedge on your right to the top of the field, climb up the small hump on your left and turn around. You are



The Beeches, Wyclands, Spring / Y Ffawydd, Wyclands, gwanwyn

Roedd yr arian a enillwyd yn cael ei gadw gan y pwyllgor a'i rannu ymysg y ffoaduriaid pan aethant yn ôl i Wlad Belg ar ôl y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf.

Ewch yn ôl i'r gornel ger Innage Farm a mynd dros y gamfa sydd yn union i'r chwith o fynedfa'r fferm. Gan gadw'n agos at derfyn ochr dde'r cae, ewch dros ddwy gamfa arall. Trowch i'r chwith ar hyd llwybr llydan, a chroesi pont, a throi i'r dde yn syth, ac yna i'r chwith dros gamfa ar ôl tua 30 metr. Dilynwch y gwrych ar yr ochr dde i ben uchaf y cae, a dringo'r boncen fechan ar y chwith a throi o'ch cwmpas. Erbyn hyn rydych yn sefyll ar weddillion byncer gwylidwriaeth o'r Ail Ryfel Byd, sydd â golygfeydd da o Aber Hafren.



The Beeches, Wyclands, Winter / Y Ffawydd, Wyclands, gaeaf

now standing on the remains of a World War II lookout bunker, which commands good views of the Severn Estuary. The Severn is the longest river in the UK, with the second highest tidal range in the world. The First Severn Crossing (opened in 1966) is on your left whilst the Second Severn Crossing (opened in 1996) is on your right. You may also see a small island at the end of the Beachley peninsula, on the right of the First Severn Crossing. The remains of a chapel dedicated to a 6th century Welsh saint, St Twrog, are sited here but the treacherous Severn tides make it too dangerous to visit.



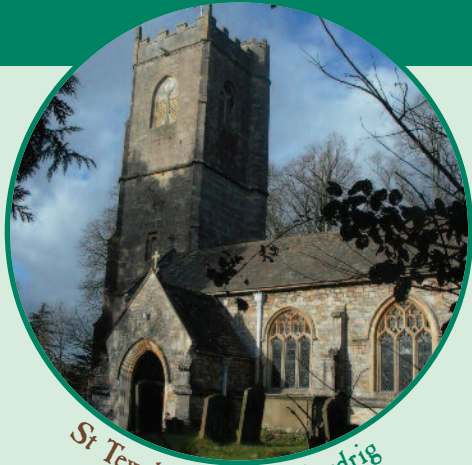
First Severn crossing / Croesfan Gyntaf yr Hafren

Yr Hafren yw'r afon hiraf yn y DU, ac mae ganddi'r llanw uchaf yn y byd namyn un. Mae Croesfan Gyntaf yr Hafren (a agorwyd ym 1966) ar eich chwith tra bod Ail Groesfan yr Hafren (a agorwyd ym 1996) ar y dde. Mae'n bosibl hefyd y byddwch yn gallu gweld ynys fechan ar ddiwedd penrhyn Beachley, i'r dde o Groesfan Gyntaf yr Hafren. Yma mae gweddillion capel a enwyd ar ôl Sant Twrog, sant Cymreig o'r chweched ganrif, ond mae llanw peryglus yr Hafren yn ei gwneud yn rhy beryglus i ymweld ag ef.

Ewch yn eich blaen ar hyd y llwybr a thrwy bedair gât mochyn fetel tan y byddwch yn cyrraedd Barn Lane. Mae angen i chi groesi'r lôn, a mynd trwy gât



Mathern Palace / Plas Matharn



St Tewdric's / Sant Tewdrig

Carry on along the path through four metal kissing gates until you find yourself on Barn Lane. Cross the lane, go through another kissing gate and turn right to yet another kissing gate. Now go diagonally left across the field to a stile, across this field to another stile and then a third field to go through a pair of metal squeeze stiles. Here, the path crosses the driveway to 'Wyelands'. This Grade II listed Georgian mansion was built around 1820 and its parkland and gardens completed at around the same time. See how many of the fine specimens of trees you can recognize as you walk through the estate.

Carry straight on to another metal squeeze stile and across the next field, looking out for a

mochyn arall a throi i'r dde i gât mochyn arall. Ewch ar draws y cae tua'r chwith at gamfa, ac ar draws cae arall i gamfa arall, ac yna trydydd cae gyda dwy gamfa fetel. Yma, mae'r llwybr yn croesi rhodfa'r 'Wyelands'. Adeiladwyd y plasty Sioraidd hwn, sy'n adeilad rhestredig Gradd II, oddeutu 1820 a chwblhawyd ei barcdir a'i erddi tua'r un pryd. Edrychwch faint o fathau arbennig o goed y gallwch chi eu hadnabod wrth i chi gerdded trwy'r stad.

Ewch yn eich blaen i gamfa fetel arall ac ar draws y cae nesaf, a cheisiwch gael cip o 'Wyelands' trwy'r coed ar y chwith.



Stained Glass at St Tewdric's Church / Gwydr Iliw yn Eglwys Sant Tewdrig

glimpse through the trees to your left of 'Wyelands'. Also take time to admire the line of beech trees, known as Coopers Brake, stretching in front of you and to the right. When you come to a stile do not cross it, but turn left to follow the field boundary to a stile in the corner of the field and then on to a narrow track, known as Snakey Lane because it's walls once reputedly harboured snakes (but not now!!). This eventually widens to a narrow lane, Arnolds Lane which was known as the Holloway in the late 1600s. Its name was changed when various members of the Arnold family moved in to several of the cottages located here. Descendants of the family still live in Mathern today.

Follow the lane as it winds past Mathern Athletic Club and then, back to the Millers Arms where your walk began.



Wyelands / Wyelands

Cymrwch eich amser i edmygu'r rhes o goed ffawydd, neu Coopers Brake, sy'n ymestyn o'ch blaen i'r dde. Pan fyddwch yn cyrraedd camfa, peidiwch â'i chroesi, ond trowch i'r chwith a dilyn terfyn y cae i gamfa yng nghornel y cae ac yna ymlaen i lwybr cul, a elwir yn Snakey Lane oherwydd yn ôl y sôn roedd nadroedd yn cuddio yn y waliau (ond ddim bellach!!). Mae'r llwybr yn troi'n lôn gul yn y man, sef Arnolds Lane neu Holloway ddiwedd y 1600au. Newidiwyd ei enw pan symudodd rhai aelodau o'r teulu Arnold i nifer o'r bythynnod yma. Ac mae disgynyddion y teulu yn dal i fod yn byw ym Matharn hyd heddiw. Dilynwch y lôn wrth iddi droelli heibio Clwb Athletau Matharn ac yna, yn ôl i'r Millers Arms.



All of the footpaths should be signposted from tarmac roads and way-marked with yellow arrows at various stages along the footpath. If you follow the general direction of these you are unlikely to go wrong.

All distances are approximate.

Please remember the Countryside Code:

- Be safe – plan ahead and follow any signs
- Leave gates and property as you find them
- Protect plants and animals and take your litter home
- Keep dogs under close control
- Consider other people

Although the description may indicate a stile, ongoing improvements to the Public Rights of Way System may mean that these have been replaced by gates or kissing gates.

If you come across any problems such as blocked paths, damaged stiles or gates, or missing signposts or waymarks please report these to Community Council at matherncc@googlemail.com

Dylai fod arwyddion ar y ffyrdd tarmac i ddangos pob llwybr troed a dylech weld saethau melyn bob hyn a hyn ar hyd y llwybr troed. Os ydych yn dilyn yr arwyddion hyn, mae'n annhebygol y gwnewch chi goll'i'ch ffordd.

Amcangyfrifon yw'r pellteroedd.

Cofiwch y Cod Cefn Gwlad:

- Byddwch yn ddiogel – cynlluniwch o flaen llaw a dilynwch unrhyw arwyddion
- Gadewch gatiâu ac eiddo fel ag yr oeddent
- Sicrhewch fod planhigion ac anifeiliaid yn cael eu diogelu, ac ewch â'ch ysbwriel gartref
- Rhaid cadw eich cŵn dan reolaeth
- Rhowch ystyriaeth i bobl eraill

Er bod y disgrifiad yn nodi camfa, gall gwelliannau parhaus i'r system Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus olygu mai gât neu gât mochyn sydd yno bellach.

Os ydych yn dod ar draws unrhyw broblemau fel rhwystrau ar lwybrau, camfeydd a gatiâu wedi'u difrodi, neu arwyddbyst neu arwyddion coll, a fyddech crystal â rhoi gwybod i'r Cyngor Cymuned yn matherncc@googlemail.com

For details of accommodation in the area visit:
Am fanylion lleety yn y ardal ewch i:

www.visitwyevalley.com

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www.adventa.org.uk.

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The use of public transport is encouraged along this route.

The **Veolia bus number 73** from Chepstow or Newport conveniently stops on the A48 on the edge of the Village.

For bus times please refer to
www.traveline-cymru.info or **0871 200 22 33**

Anogir pobl i ddefnyddio cludiant cyhoeddus i gyrraedd y llwybr hwn. Mae **bws rhif 73 Veolia** o Gas-gwent neu Gasnewydd yn gyfleus ac yn stopio ar yr A48 ar gyrion pentref Matharn.

I gael amserau'r bws ewch i
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