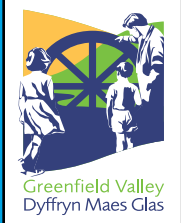


WALKING GREENFIELD VALLEY



CERDDED DYFFRYN MAESGLAS



ARIENNIR GAN Y LOTERI
LOTTERY FUNDED



Welcome to this interactive map of Greenfield Valley. Please feel free to zoom into the map and click the numbered points of interest to find out more

Croeso i'r map rhyngweithiol hwn o Ddyffryn Maes Glas. Mae croeso i chi chwyddo i mewn i'r map a chlicio ar y pwyntiau o ddiddordeb sydd wedi eu rhifo i ddarganfod mwy



Sites of Historical Interest

Safleoedd o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--|
| Holywell Railway | 1 | Rheilffordd Treffynnon |
| Greenfield Mills | 2 | Melinau Maes Glas |
| Meadow Mill | 3 | Melin y Ddôl |
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Key

- Park Area
- Visitor Centre & Toilet
Museum Entrance
- Cafe
- Museum Complex
Woodland Trail
- Footpaths
- Parking
- Woodland
- Open Water
- Stream

Allwedd

- Ardal y Parc
- Canolfan Ymwelwyr a Tholed
Mynedfa'r Amgueddfa
- Caffi
- Adeiladau'r Amgueddfa
Llwybr trwy'r Coed
- Llwybrau Cerdded
- Maes Parcio
- Coetir
- Dŵr Agored
- Nant

0 Scale in metres Graddfa mewn metrau 500

Holywell Railway

1

The main footpath through the Valley was once the line of a standard gauge railway. It was opened in 1869 to transport minerals from local quarries to Greenfield Dock. In 1912, there were great celebrations in the town as the rail line opened to passengers for the first time. To mark the event, the rail company put on a special tea for 133 school children from Spring Gardens School.

Rheilffordd Treffynnon

1

Mae'r prif lwybr troed trwy'r Dyffryn yn dilyn llwybr yr hen reilffordd lled safonol. Cafodd y rheilffordd ei hagor yn 1869 er mwyn cludo mwynau o chwareli'r ardal i Ddoc Maes Glas. Yn 1912, cafwyd dathliadau mawr yn y dref wrth i'r rheilffordd agor i deithwyr am y tro cyntaf. I nodi'r achlysur, cynhaliodd cwmni'r rheilffordd de arbennig ar gyfer 133 o ddisgyblion Ysgol Spring Gardens.

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Greenfield Mills

2

Established in 1776, this mill also known as the Battery Works was one of Thomas Williams' copper works. He sent copper from other factories in the Valley here to be worked into goods under the heavy tilting battery hammers. The wheel pits are still visible where the waterwheels turned to move the hammers and left marks on the brickwork.

Melin Maes Glas

2

Yn 1776 y sefydlwyd y felin hon, oedd hefyd yn cael ei galw'n 'Battery Works' neu felin forthwylio. Roedd yn un o weithfeydd copr Thomas Williams. Byddai'n anfon copr o ffatrioedd eraill yn y Dyffryn yma i gael eu troi'n nwyddau o dan y morthwylion siglo mawr trwm. Mae'r pyllau lle roedd yr olwynion dŵr yn troi i symud y morthwylion gan adael eu hôl ar y gwaith brics yn dal i'w gweld.

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Meadow Mill

3

This was the site of the Greenfield Copper and Brass Company rolling and hammer mill. Built in 1787, it was an important part of Thomas Williams' Copper Kingdom, a network of copper mining and production. Meadow Mill provided worked copper and brass to his other mills in the valley such as the Wire Mill and Battery Mill.

Melin y Ddôl

3

Dyma lle'r oedd melin rollo a morthwylio'r Greenfield Copper and Brass Company. Codwyd y felin yn 1787 ac roedd yn rhan bwysig o Deyrnas Gopr Thomas Williams a oedd yn cynnwys rhwydwaith o fusnesau mwyngloddio a chynhyrchu nwyddau copr. Roedd Melin y Ddôl yn cyflenwi copr a phres parod i'w felinau eraill yn y dyffryn fel y felin wifrau a'r felin forthwylio.

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Abbey Wire Mill

4

The Parys Mine Company built this mill in 1780. Copper and brass wire were made here. You can still see the pit where the overshot waterwheel was sited which powered the machinery. Today it contains a restored waterwheel and is an outdoor events site. To make the wire, copper and brass rods were heated and pulled by the water powered machinery until thin enough to make into pins and nails by local craftsmen.

Melin Wifrau'r Abaty

4

Codwyd y felin hon gan y Parys Mine Company yn 1780. Roedd gwifrau copr a phres yn cael eu gwneud yma. Mae pwll yr olwyn ddŵr uwchredol oedd yn gyrru'r peiriannau i'w weld o hyd. Heddiw, mae yno olwyn ddŵr wedi'i hadfer ac mae'n safle digwyddiadau awyr agored. Er mwyn gwneud y gwifrau, roedd rodiau copr a phres yn cael eu poethi a'u tynnu gan beiriannau oeddyn cael eu gyrru gan ddŵr nes eu bod yn ddigon main i grefftwy'r lleol wneud pinnau a hoelion ohonynt.

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Basingwerk Abbey

5

The Abbey of St Mary at Basingwerk was founded by Ranulf II Earl of Chester in 1131. Originally sited a few miles away and occupied by Savignac Monks, the site at Basingwerk was properly established in 1157 with a charter making it an official community by Henry II (1154-89). By this time the small Savignac community had been absorbed by a different order of monks, the Cistercians, recognised by their distinctive white robes of undyed wool, giving rise to the nickname, “the white monks”.

Abaty Dinas Basing

5

Sefydlwyd Abaty'r Santes Fair yn Ninas Basing gan Ranulf II Iarll Caer yn 1131. Mynachod o Urdd Savigny oedd yn yr abaty gwreiddiol, rai milltiroedd i ffwrdd, a sefydlwyd y safle yn Ninas Basing yn swyddogol yn 1157 gyda siarter gan Harri II (1154-89). Erbyn hyn, roedd y gymuned fechan o fynachod o Urdd Savigny wedi ymuno ag urdd wahanol, y Sistersiaid. Roeddent yn cael eu hadnabod wrth eu gwisgoedd gwyn o wllân heb ei liwio a dechreuwyd eu galw'n “frodyr gwynion”.

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Parys Mine Co. Site

6

There were several copper production factories here, owned by the Parys Mine Company. Goods were made using the extensive deposits of copper ore discovered on Parys Mountain in Anglesey in 1768. The price of the copper was low and Thomas Williams and his partners were clever businessmen. Williams took virtual control of Britain's copper industry from 1787-92, and became known as the "Copper King".

Safle y Parys Mine Co.

6

Roedd nifer o ffatrioedd cynhyrchu copr yma, yn eiddo i'r Parys Mine Company. Gwnaed nwyddau gan ddefnyddio'r dyddodion helaeth o fwyn copr a ganfuwyd ar Fynydd Parys ar Ynys Môn yn 1768. Roedd pris y copr yn isel ac roedd Thomas Williams a'i bartneriaid yn ddynion busnes craff. Roedd Williams fwy neu lai'n rheoli diwydiant copr Prydain i gyd rhwng 1787 ac 1792 a chafodd yr enw "Brenin Copr".

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Lower Cotton Mill

7

Built in the space of ten weeks in the summer of 1785, this was the third of four mills built by the Cotton Twist Company started by John Smalley and Peter Atherton in the 1770s. Atherton and Smalley had been partners with Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the Spinning Frame, a revolutionary piece of machinery for textile manufacture. Smalley installed it in his new mills here and made it work more efficiently than it had before.

Y Felin Gotwm Isaf

7

Hi oedd y drydedd o bedair melin i gael ei chodi gan y Cotton Twist Company a sefydlwyd gan John Smalley a Peter Atherton yn yr 1770au. Bu Atherton a Smalley yn bartneriaid i Richard Arkwright, dyfeisiwr y Ffrâm Nyddu, peiriant a chwyldrôdd y gwaith o wneud tecstilau. Gosododd Smalley'r peiriant yn ei felinau newydd yma a gwneud iddo weithio'n fwy effeithlon nag o'r blaen.

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Basingwerk House

8

This was built in 1925 as a wedding present to Hugh Rutt, Assistant Manager at the nearby Abbey Paper Mill. Men employed by the paper company did a lot of the construction work. Within a few years the house was extended to provide a garage, rooms for a nurse and a nursery for Hugh Rutt's three children. Although the internal construction of the house has been modified to allow for modern offices, many of the original features still remain.

Tŷ Basingwerk

8

Codwyd hwn yn 1925 yn anrheg briodas i Hugh Rutt, Rheolwr Cynorthwyol Melin Bapur yr Abaty gerllaw. Gwnaed llawer o'r gwaith adeiladu gan weithwyr y cwmni papur. Ar ôl rhai blynyddoedd, cafodd y tŷ ei ymestyn i gynnwys garej, ystafelloedd ar gyfer nani a meithrinfa ar gyfer tri phlentyn Hugh Rutt. Er bod y tu mewn i'r tŷ wedi'i addasu i greu swyddfeydd modern, mae llawer o'r nodweddion gwreiddiol yn dal i'w gweld.

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The school was opened in 1877. It was built for less than £1,000 and was able to accommodate 150 infants. It began with only four pupils but this grew to more than 80 in the first year. Mrs Emma Parry was the first teacher at the school. She was devoted to the children in her care but was very strict. She kept a logbook recording everything that happened at the school each day. She retired in 1918 after working at Spring Gardens School for 41½ years.

Ysgol Spring Gardens

9

Agorwyd yr ysgol yn 1877. Costiodd lai na £1,000 i'w hadeiladu ac roedd ynnddi le i 150 o blant bach. Dim ond pedwar disgybl oedd ynnddi i ddechrau ond roedd dros 80 erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn gyntaf. Mrs Emma Parry oedd athrawes gyntaf yr ysgol. Roedd yn meddwl y byd o'r plant ond roedd yn strict iawn. Roedd yn cofnodi popeth a ddigwyddai yn yr ysgol bob dydd mewn llyfr lòg. Ymddeolodd yn 1918 ar ôl gweithio yn ysgol Spring Gardens am 41½ o flynyddoedd.

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