

# I ble'r aeth yr holl drenau? Where have all the trains gone?



Dyma'r olygfa 40 mlynedd yn ôl wrth edrych ar draws Ierdydd Trefnu Cyffordd Twnnel Hafren - maes parcio anferth i drenau rheilffordd.

Byddai miloedd o gerbydau nwyddau yn ymgynnull yma i'w cysylltu gyda threnau, yn barod i deithio ledled Prydain. Bydden nhw'n cario glo, briciau, gwair, anifeiliaid fferm a bwyd. Trenau llaeth o Hendy-Gwyn, trenau pysgod o Aberdaugleddau a threnau sigarét a siocled o Fryste - roedden nhw i gyd yn mynd trwy Gyffordd Twnnel Hafren. Roedd hyd yn oed Gwasanaeth Cludo Ceir arbennig yn cludo cerbydau trwy'r Twnnel, er mwyn osgoi croesi Afon Hafren mewn fferi.

Y rheilffordd, gyda'r orsaf, y depo trenau a'r ierdydd trefnu, oedd sŵn bywyd yn ardal Rogiet - atsain y trenau dur yn yr iard, sŵn chwythu stêm y peiriannau yn aros wrth y bocs signal a chwibanau'r trenau nos yn taranu heibio.

This was the view from here 40 years ago looking across the Severn Tunnel Junction Marshalling Yards - a huge parking lot for railway wagons.

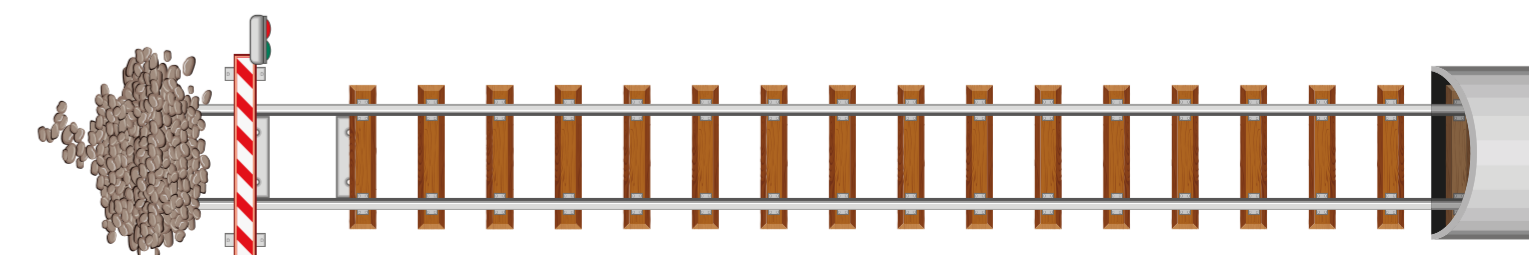
Thousands of freight trucks were assembled into trains here, ready to head for destinations across Britain. Coal, bricks, hay, farm animals and food were carried. Milk trains from Whitland, fish trains from Milford Haven and cigarette and chocolate trains from Bristol - all passed through Severn Tunnel Junction. There was even a special Car Transport Service taking vehicles through the Tunnel, to avoid crossing the Severn by ferry.

The railway, with its station, locomotive depot and marshalling yards, was the soundtrack to life in Rogiet - the clang, clang, clang of steel wagons in the yards, the hiss of steam from engines waiting at the signal box and the whistles of the night trains thundering by.



Dyma'r sied drenau lle byddai'r trenau'n cael eu cynnal a'u cadw. This was the engine shed where the locomotives were serviced.

Dyma drên nwyddau ar linell rheilffordd 'Up Gloucester' This is a freight train on the 'Up Gloucester' line.



# Adfer Full circle



Gyda chynnydd mewn trenau glo yn teithio o'r Cymoedd, roedd angen trenau mwy fel yr injan danc dosbarth 7200 yma i deithio o Dde Cymru i Lundain. (Llun h. Richard Picton)

With the increase in coal trains coming from the Valleys bigger locomotives, like this 7200 class tank engine, were needed to operate from South Wales to London. (Image c. Richard Picton)

Mae hi wedi cymryd 150 mlynedd i adfer y rhan yma o dir yn Rogiet - o ffermdir tawel heb ei difetha - i iard drefnu 24 awr gyda llifolau heb siw na miw o fywyd gwylt - yn ôl i dir cefn gwlad.

Ar ei anterth roedd dros 1000 o bobl yn gweithio ar y rheilffyrdd. Dioddefodd cymuned reilffordd Rogiet pan gaewyd yr iard nwyddau a'r depo yn 1987. Codwyd y traciau yn y 1990au ac adeiladwyd bythau toll ar gyfer Ail Groesfan Hafren - gan gadarnhau bod y ffordd yn hytrach na'r rheilffordd yn rheoli erbyn hyn.

It has taken 150 years for this area of land at Rogiet to go full circle - from unspoilt, quiet farmland - to floodlit, 24 hour marshalling yard devoid of wildlife - and back to countryside.

At its peak over 1000 people were employed on the railways here. Rogiet's railway community were hit hard when the goods yards and depot closed in 1987. The tracks were lifted in the 1990s and toll booths for the Second Severn Crossing built nearby - confirmation that road and not rail was now king.



Sut y bu i'r olygfa o'r fan yma newid dros y 60 mlynedd diwethaf

How the view from here has changed over the last 60 years



Tunnel Rheilffordd Hafren yn agor. Adeiladwyd y gylffordd gyntaf ar gyfer ierdydd trefnu yma

1886

Severn Railway Tunnel opens, with first siding for marshalling yards built here

Adeiladwyd Teras Rogiet a Golygfa'r Môr ar gyfer gweithwyr y rheilffordd

1886

Rogiet and Seaview Terrace built to house railway employees

Staff Cyffordd Tunnel Hafren yn eu gwisg smart

1920s

Severn Tunnel Junction Staff in their smart uniforms

Lansiwyd gwasanaeth cludo ceir trwy Dwnel Hafren

1924

Car transporter service introduced through Severn Tunnel

1000 o weithwyr yng Nghyffordd Tunnel Hafren

1939

1000 people employed at Severn Tunnel Junction

Nifer y rheilffyrdd yn lleihau wrth i draffyrdd gynyddu,

1960s

Railways decline as motorways increase

Ierdydd trefnu wedi cau

1987

Marshalling yards closed

Plant o Ysgol Rogiet yn dysgu am hanes rheilffordd Rogiet ac yn dylunio'r arddangosfa trenau yma

2016

Children from Rogiet School find out about Rogiet's railway history and design this display

# Byd natur yn ffynnu! Nature steams ahead!



Pan gaewyd yr ierdydd trefnu ym 1987, roedd sliperi rheilffordd, cledrau dur, concrid a cherrig mân ar hyd y safle - roedd hyn i gyd yn cadw bywyd natur draw ac yn atal unrhyw lystyfiant. Deg mlynedd ar hugain yn ddiweddarach ac mae natur wedi ail-ymgartrefu ar y safle gan adfer yr hen reilffordd i fod yn dir cefn gwlad sy'n gartref i fywyd gwylt arbennig.

Doedd dim rhaid i ni fynd ati i blannu hadau yma gan eu bod yn medru aros yn fud yn y pridd am 50 mlynedd neu fwy. Cafodd y safle ei chwalu yn y 1990au ac fe wnaeth hyn darfu ar y pridd ac achosi i'r hadau a blannwyd cyn dyfodiad yr ierdydd trefnu i egino. Bu i'r gwynt chwythu mathau eraill o hadau yma a bu i rai gyrraedd yma wedi eu cludo ar ffwr gwahanol anifeiliaid. Yn sgil dychwel y planhigion a oedd yn ffynhonnell bwyd a llety i'r safle, daeth pryfed, adar a mamaliaid yn eu hôl. Mae 166 gwahanol fathau o blanhigion, gwenyn a gloynnod byw wedi ymgartrefu yma erbyn hyn ynghyd â phlanhigion prin fel yr Hanner Pan.

Mae'n rhaid i ni reoli planhigion ymledol fel Clymog a Chwt yr Oen er mwyn eu hatal rhag ymledu ar y safle. Unwaith y bydd y blodau gwylt wedi hau eu hadau, awn ati i ladd a chribinio'r gwair er mwyn gofalu bod arddangosfa hyfryd o flodau ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf.

When the marshalling yards closed in 1987 this area was covered with railway sleepers, steel rails, concrete and crushed stone - all of which helped to keep the vegetation down and the wildlife out. Thirty years on and nature has completely re-colonised the site, returning it to the countryside it was before the railway came, full of wonderful wildlife.

We didn't have to plant any seeds here as they can lie dormant for 50 years or more. As the site was dismantled in the 1990s the soil was disturbed, triggering seeds to germinate. The wind blew other seed varieties here. Some even arrived attached to animal fur. As plants returned to the area providing food and shelter, insects, birds and mammals moved in. 166 different varieties of plants, bees and butterflies are now found here including some rare flowers like the White Mullein.

We have to manage invasive plants, like Knotweed and Buddleia, to stop them taking over and when the wildflowers have sown their seed we cut and rake the grass to ensure another lovely display of flowers the following year.

## Allwch chi ddod o hyd i'r rhain yn y Parc Gwledig? Can you find these in the country park?



**Melengu Beraroglus**  
Dyma un o'r planhigion lle gall ei hadau aros yn fud mewn pridd am flynyddoedd maith.



**Mignonette**  
This is one of the plants whose seeds can remain dormant in the soil for many years.

**Yr Hanner Pan**  
Gelwir hwn yn 'Blanhigyn Pabwyrgotwm'.

**White Mullein**  
This was known as the Candlewick Plant because its leaves were used for lamp wicks in the past.



**Gwyflys**  
Mae'n bosib y gwelwch chi'r gwyflys lliwgar yma ar yr Hanner Pan yn ystod mis Gorffennaf. Mae hefyd yn hoff o fwyta Cwt yr Oen.

**Mullein Moth Larvae**  
You might see this brightly coloured moth larvae on the Mullein plant in July. It also likes to eat Buddleia.



**Gwyfyn Claergoch**  
Mae gan y gwyfyn du hwn ddau smotyn coch a streipiau coch ar ei adenydd blaen ac adenydd ôl pinc-coch a du.

**Cinnabar moth**  
This black moth has two red spots and red stripes on the forewings and pinky-red and black hindwings.



**Llyisiau'r Pannwr**  
Mae gwenyn yn hoff o llyisiau'r pannwr yn eu cyfnod blodeuo ac mae adar yn hoff ohonyh nhw pan maen nhw'n hadu.

**Teasels**  
These can often be as tall as a person. Bees like teasels when they are in flower, and birds like them when they are seeding.



**Glas y Graean**  
Mae'n ffynhonnell bwyd i lawer o bryfed gan gynnwys Cacwn a Gloynnod byw.

**Viper's-bugloss**  
This hairy plant provides food for many insects including bumblebees and butterflies.