

Valleys that Changed the World

Cymoedd a Newidiodd y Byd



South Wales Route of Industrial Heritage
Llwybr Treftadaeth Ddiwydiannol De Cymru



Wales, the First Industrial Nation

The Industrial Revolution of the late 18th and 19th centuries was largely fuelled by the minerals hidden beneath the hills of South Wales. Thousands of people from across rural Wales, the rest of Britain and further afield flocked to find work in the South Wales Valleys' great iron, steel, copper, tinplate and coal industries and the ports along the Severn Estuary.

A new society emerged where vast fortunes were made by a few powerful industrialists but where the rapidly expanding workforce endured hard work and poverty. South Wales changed dramatically from an agricultural to an industrial society. This gave rise to the development of workers' unity and the birth of chartism, trade unionism and the birth of the labour movement, which influenced the development of socialism around the world.

Times have changed. The coalfields are exhausted and the great furnaces have grown cold. Wales' world domination in heavy industry has gone forever. Though most of the scars have disappeared and the valleys have become green once more, that period of heroic industry and associated human endeavour can still be traced through the reminders left in the landscape.

This leaflet brings together sites across South Wales where you can discover more about the industries that made South Wales great, how the communities prospered, how the goods were transported and the ironmasters and workers lived. As you explore you are sure to meet local people who will welcome you and recount tales of their local industries and the special camaraderie that existed (and still exists) in South Wales.

Cymru, y Genedl Ddiwydiannol Gyntaf

Y mwynau oedd yn llechu dan fryniau De Cymru oedd y brif elfen a hybodd y Chwyldro Diwydiannol yn hanner olaf y 18fed ganrif a hanner cyntaf y 19eg. Heidiodd miloedd o bobl o bob rhan o gefn gwlad Cymru, o weddill Prydain ac o wledydd y tu hwnt i ganfod gwaith yn y diwydiannau mawr haearn, dur, copr, tunplat a glo yng Nghymoedd De Cymru ac yn y portladdoedd ar hyd Aber yr Afon Hafren.

Datblygodd cymdeithas newydd lle daeth nifer fechan o ddiwydianwyr pwerus yn hynod gyfoethog, ond lle bu gweithlu a dyfodol yn gyflym yn dioddef gwaith caled a thlodi. Newidiodd De Cymru'n ddramatig o ardal amaethyddol i gymdeithas ddiwydiannol. O ganlyniad, datblygodd undod ymysg y gweithwyr a ganwyd siartiaeth, undebaeth lafur ac hefyd y mudiad llafur a ddylanwodd ar ddatblygiad sosialaeth ledled y byd.

Mae'r oes wedi newid. Gwagwyd y meysydd glo, oerodd y ffwrneisi mawrion. Mae uchafiaeth Cymru ledled y byd yn y diwydiannau trwm wedi gorffen am byth. Er bod y mwyafrif o'r creithiau wedi diflannu a'r cymoedd yn wyrdd unwaith eto, gallwch olrhain y cyfnod hwnnw o ddiwydiant arwrol a'r ymdrech ddynol gysylltiedig drwy'r elfennau a adawyd ar ôl yn y tirlun.

Mae'r daflen hon yn tynnu ynghyd y safleoedd hynny ledled De Cymru lle gallwch ganfod rhagor am y diwydiannau hynny a wnaeth Dde Cymru'n enwog. Fe welch sut y fyfynnodd y cymunedau, sut y cludwyd y nwyddau a sut roedd y meistri haearn a'r gweithwyr yn byw. Wrth i chi archwilio rydych yn siŵr o grwdd â phobl leol fydd yn eich croesawu ac yn adrodd straeon wrthyhych am eu diwydiannau lleol a'r cyfeillgarwch arbennig oedd yn bodoli (ac sy'n dal i fodoli) yn Ne Cymru.

The European Route of Industrial Heritage (ERIH)

ERIH is Europe's most important network for the promotion of industrial heritage tourism.

The South Wales Route of Industrial Heritage has been designed to be incorporated within ERIH, a brand of quality which was established in 2000 and now links over 1000 sites throughout Europe, of which the most important are called 'Anchor Points'.

Europe led the Industrial Revolution and the great industrial centres of Europe have many experiences in common from their industrial past. The aim of ERIH is to encourage all the peoples of Europe to appreciate their shared European industrial heritage.

Llwybr Treftadaeth Ddiwydiannol Ewrop (ERIH)

ERIH yw'r rhwydwaith pwysicaf yn Ewrop ar gyfer hybu twristiaeth treftadaeth ddiwydiannol.

Cynlluniwyd Llwybr Treftadaeth Ddiwydiannol De Cymru i gael ei gynnwys yn Llwybr ERIH, sef brand o safon a sefydlwyd yn 2000 ac sydd erbyn hyn yn cysylltu mwy na 1000 o safleoedd ledled Ewrop, y mae'r pwysicaf ohonynt yn cael eu galw'n 'Mannau Angori'.

Ewrop oedd yn arwain y Chwyldro Diwydiannol ac mae gan ganolfannau diwydiannol mawr Ewrop lawer o brofiadau'n gyffredin o'u gorfennol diwydiannol. Nod Llwybr ERIH yw annog holl bobl Ewrop i werthfawrogi eu cyd-dreftadaeth ddiwydiannol Ewropeaidd.



1 Anchor Point
Man Angori
Big Pit National Coal Museum, Blaenavon
Big Pit Amgueddfa Lofael Cymru, Blaenafon

When it closed in 1980, Big Pit was one of Wales' last working coal mines; it now stands alone in Wales as a complete mid-19th century mine complex. The highlight of any visit is the underground tour led by former miners who explain the life of a coal miner from first-hand experience – their banter with visitors is legendary! 'Above ground' there's a simulated mining experience and, in the former pit head baths, a presentation about coal mining and the hard lives of miners and their families.

Pan gafodd ei gau yn 1980, roedd y Pwll Mawr yn un o'r pyllau glo olaf i weithio yng Nghymru; erbyn hyn, hon yw'r unig ganolfan gloddio gyflawn sydd ar ôl yng Nghymru o ganol y 19eg ganrif. Uchafbwynt unrhyw ymweliad yw'r daith danddaearol dan arweiniad cyn-lowr sy'n esbonio bywyd glöwr o'u profiadau personol – maent yn adnabyddus am eu sgysiaid ffraeth gyda'r ymwelwyr! 'Uwchben y ddaear' mae cyfle i gael ffug-brofiad o fod yn löwr ac, yn yr hen faddondai pen pwll, ceir cyflwyniad am gloddio am lo a bywydau caled y glöwr a'u teuluoedd.

www.museumwales.ac.uk/bigpit
www.amgueddfacymru.ac.uk/bigpit



3-5 Key Attractions/Atyniadau Allweddol:

3 Blaenavon Ironworks
Gwaith Haearn Blaenavon

In 1789, on a remote, windswept landscape, three entrepreneurs built what was then the most modern ironworks in the world. They chose this site because of the ready supply of high quality iron ore, coal and limestone. Today, the new displays help you to imagine the noise, heat and danger of working and living next to the huge furnaces and engines.

Yn 1789, ar dirflun anghysbell yn nannedd y gwynt, aeth tri dyn busnes ati i adeiladu'r hyn a oedd bryd hynny'n waith haearn mwyaf modern y byd. Dewiswyd y safle hwn oherwydd ei gyflenwad parod o fwyn haearn, glo a charreg galch o safon uchel. Heddiw, mae'r arddangosfeydd newydd yn ein helpu i ddechymygu'r sŵn, y gwres a'r peryglon o weithio a byw drws nesaf i'r ffwrneisi a'r peiriannau enfawr.

www.cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/blaenavonironworks

Making the most of your visit

The South Wales Route provides a great basis for an interesting day trip or a longer stay. Why not visit a few attractions in the same area, or maybe create your own themed trail visiting those sites which interest you most? Many of the attractions on the route are located on footpaths and cycleways and are great places from which to explore the attractive countryside.

The Visit Wales website will help you to plan your visit with suggestions about where to stay and special events throughout the region.

For further information, please use the following website links:
www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/tvtctw
www.visitwales.com
www.sustrans.org.uk/ncn/map (National Cycle Network)
www.traveline-cymru.info (Public Transport Wales)

Gwneud yn fawr o'ch ymweliad

Mae Llwybr De Cymru'n lle gwych i seilio eich gweithgareddau ar daith undydd ddiddorol neu ar ymweliad hirach na hynny. Beth am ymweld â nifer o atyniadau yn yr un ardal, neu efallai greu eich llwybr thema eich hun i ymweld â'r safleoedd hynny sydd o'r diddordeb mwyaf i chi? Mae nifer o'r atyniadau ar y llwybr i'w cael ar lwybrau troed a llwybrau beiciau ac yn fannau gwych i'w defnyddio i archwilio'r ardal wledig ddeniadol.

Bydd gwefan Croeso Cymru'n eich helpu i gynllunio eich ymweliad gydag awgrymiadau ynglŷn â lle i aros, a gweithgareddau arbennig ledled y rhanbarth.

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth, dilynwch y dolenni at y gwefannau isod os gwelwch yn dda:
www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/tvtctw
www.visitwales.com
www.sustrans.org.uk/ncn/map (Rhwydwaith Beicio Cenedlaethol)
www.traveline-cymru.info (Cludiant Cyhoeddus yng Nghymru)

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Gwnaethpwyd pob ymdrech i sicrhau fod cynnwys y llyfr hwn yn gywir, ond ni all TVTCTW dderbyn unrhyw gyfrifoldeb am unrhyw wall, anghywirdeb neu hepgoriad, neu am unrhyw fater sy'n gysylltiedig â chyhoeddi'r wybodaeth hon, neu sy'n codi o ganlyniad i gyhoeddi'r wybodaeth hon.

Lluniau: © Hawffraint y Goron (2015) Cadw, Llywodraeth Cymru, Croeso Cymru, Amgueddfa Cymru a CBST.



2 Anchor Point
Man Angori
The National Waterfront Museum, Swansea
Amgueddfa Genedlaethol y Glannau, Abertawe

Situated on Swansea's historic waterfront, the museum successfully blends modern architecture, Victorian dockside buildings and state of the art technology. The museum tells the dramatic story of South Wales' outstanding and complex industrial and maritime history – which led to Wales being referred to as the 'First Industrial Nation'. Here, you can find out what life was like in those days of rapid industrialisation, take a virtual look inside homes and factories and learn about the great iron, steel, copper, tinplate and coal industries.

Ar lannau hanesyddol Abertawe saif yr amgueddfa hon sy'n llwyddo i gyfuno pensaemïaeth fodern, adeiladau'r doc o oes Fictoria a'r dechnoleg ddiweddaraf. Mae'r amgueddfa'n adrodd stori ddramatig hanes diwydiannol a morwrol cymhleth ac unigryw De Cymru – a arweiniodd bobl i gyfeirio at Gymru fel y 'Genedl Ddiwydiannol Gyntaf'. Yn y fan yma gallwch weld bywyd fel ag yr oedd yn y dyddiau hynny o ddiwydiannu cyflym. Cewch olwg rithwir ar y tu mewn i gartrefi a ffatrïoedd a dysgu am y diwydiannau mawr haearn, dur, copr, tunplat a glo.

www.museumwales.ac.uk/swansea
www.amgueddfacymru.ac.uk/abertawe

Blaenavon World Heritage Centre Canolfan Treftadaeth y Byd Blaenavon

Blaenavon World Heritage Centre is located in two beautifully restored former industrial schools built by the Ironmasters in the early 19th century. The Centre introduces visitors to the attractions and activities in the area, which can be reached either by car or by walking. Explore the interactive displays to find out why the area was the perfect location for the iron industry to thrive.

Mae Canolfan Treftadaeth y Byd Blaenavon mewn dwy hen ysgol ddiwydiannol a adeiladwyd gan y Meistri Haearn yn gynnar yn y 19eg ganrif. Mae'r adeiladau wedi cael eu hadfer yn wych erbyn hyn. Mae'r Canolfan yn cyflwyno ymweliad i'r atyniadau a'r gweithgareddau yn yr ardal, y gellir eu cyrraedd naill ai mewn car neu drwy gerdded. Dewch i archwilio'r arddangosfeydd rhyngweithiol i ganfod pam roedd yr ardal yn lleoliad perffaith i'r diwydiant haearn ffynnu.

www.visitblaenavon.co.uk

Pontypool Museum Amgueddfa Pont-y-pŵl

Set in the attractive stable block of Pontypool Park House, the former home of the Hanburys whose history was closely linked to the development of Pontypool. The story of the local community is presented and pride of place goes to a unique collection of tinplate decorated in the 'Japanese Style', for which Pontypool was famous.

Saif yr amgueddfa hon yn mloc stablau deniadol Tŷ Parc Pont-y-pŵl, cyn gartref y teulu Hanbury yr oedd eu hanes wedi'i gysylltu'n agos â datblygiad Pont-y-pŵl. Mae'n cyflwyno stori'r gymuned leol ac yn rhoi lle blaenllaw i gasgliad unigryw o dunplat wedi'i addurno yn y 'Dull Japaneaidd', yr oedd Pont-y-pŵl yn enwog amdano.

www.pontypoolmuseum.org.uk

Wales, the First Industrial Nation

Cymru, y Genedl Ddiwydiannol Gyntaf

3-14 Key Attractions/Atyniadau Allweddol:

Fourteen Locks, Newport

Fourteen Locks, Casnewydd

The rapid growth of iron and coal production in the South Wales Valleys during the late 18th and early 19th centuries was made possible by a network of brilliantly designed canals. Fourteen Locks, completed in 1799, is a great example of early engineering ingenuity, rising 50 metres in just 740 metres.

Fe ddaeth hi'n bosibl i gynhyrciad yr haearn a'r glo yng Nghymoedd De Cymru dyfu'n gyflym yn niwedd y 18fed ganrif a dechrau'r 19eg ganrif diolch i rwydwaith o gamlesi ag iiddyn gynlluniau hynod o glyfar. Mae Fourteen Locks, a gwblhawyd yn 1799, yn esiampl ragorol o glyfwrch peiraneogl cynnar, yn codi i uchder o 50 metr mewn pellter o ddim ond 740 metr.

www.fourteenlocks.co.uk

Winding House, New Tredegar

Y Tŷ Weindio, Tredegar Newydd

Built in 1891, the winding house of the former Elliot Colliery now houses a museum and a magnificent, restored Victorian steam engine, once part of the local mine, and now 'run' regularly for visitors.

Heddiw, mae tŷ weindio Glofa Elliot gynt, a adeiladwyd yn 1891, yn cynnwys amgueddfa a pheiriant stêm Fictoraidd rhagorol a oedd unwaith yn rhan o'r pwll glo lleol. Cafodd y peiriant ei ail adeiladu ac mae'n cael ei redeg yn rheolaidd i'r ymwelwyr.

Ar safle trychineb Glofa'r Universal yn Senghennydd lle bu farw 439 o dŷnion a bechgyn yn 1913, mae'r gofeb yma'n cofio pob un o'r trychinebau glofaol yng Nghymru ac yn tynnu sylw at beryglon cloddio am lo. Gallwch weld rhagor am yr effaith ar y gymuned leol yng Nghanolfan Treftadaeth Cwm Aber gerllaw.

your.caerphilly.gov.uk/abervalleyheritage/mining-memorial

The Pierhead Building, Cardiff

Adeilad y Pierhead, Caerdydd

By 1890 Cardiff was the most important coal port in the world. The 1896 Pierhead Building, designed for the Bute Dock Company, was the nerve centre for a network of coal shipping businesses linking railways and ships. Today, it stands amidst the modern buildings of the reborn Cardiff Bay as an iconic reminder of South Wales' great industrial past.

Erbyn 1890, Caerdydd oedd y porthladd glo pwysicaf yn y byd. Adeilad y Pierhead, a adeiladwyd yn 1896 ac a gynlluniwyd ar gyfer Cwmni Dociau Bute, oedd y canolbwynt i rwydwaith o fusnesau llongau glo oedd yn cysylltu rheilffyrdd a llongau. Heddiw, mae'n sefyll ymysg adeiladau modern y Bae Caerdydd newydd fel elfen eiconig i'n hatgoffa o'r offennol diwydiannol gwych De Cymru.

www.pierhead.org

St Fagans National History Museum

Sain Ffagan Amgueddfa Werin Cymru

St Fagans is home to over forty original historic buildings relocated from different parts of the country to tell the stories of how the people of Wales lived and worked through the ages. Among the exhibits are a row of ironworkers' houses showing how residents of Merthyr Tydfil lived from 1805 to 1985, a general store from Ogmore Vale and the perfectly preserved 1916 Oakdale Workmen's Institute.

Mae Sain Ffagan yn gartref i fwy na deugain o adeiladau hanesyddol gwreiddiol a symudwyd o wahanol rannau o'r wlad i adrodd straeon am y ffordd roedd pobl Cymru'n byw ac yn gweithio drwy'r oesoedd. Ymysg atyniadau'r arddangosfa mae rhes o gartrefi gweithwyr haearn sy'n dangos sut roedd trigolion Merthyr Tudful yn byw rhwng 1805 a 1985, siop bob peth o Gwm Ogwr a Sefydliad y Gweithwyr Oakdale o 1916 sydd wedi ei gadw'n berffaith.

www.museumwales.ac.uk/stfagans

Welsh National & Universal Memorial

Cofeb Lofaol Cymru a Chofeb Glofa'r Universal

On the site of the Senghenydd Universal Colliery disaster, where 439 men and boys died in 1913, this memorial commemorates all the mining disasters of Wales and highlights the dangers of coal mining. More can be found about the impact on the local community at the nearby Aber Valley Heritage Centre.

Ar safle trychineb Glofa'r Universal yn Senghennydd lle bu farw 439 o dŷnion a bechgyn yn 1913, mae'r gofeb yma'n cofio pob un o'r trychinebau glofaol yng Nghymru ac yn tynnu sylw at beryglon cloddio am lo. Gallwch weld rhagor am yr effaith ar y gymuned leol yng Nghanolfan Treftadaeth Cwm Aber gerllaw.

your.caerphilly.gov.uk/abervalleyheritage/mining-memorial

Rhondda Heritage Park, Trehafod

Parc Treftadaeth Cwm Rhondda, Trehafod

A living testament to the mining communities of the world famous Rhondda Valleys, Rhondda Heritage Park offers an insight into the rich culture and character of the area in an entertaining and educational environment for all ages. In the lamp room visitors don helmets for the thrilling trip to the 'pit bottom', the site's special underground experience conducted by former miners.

Mae Parc Treftadaeth Cwm Rhondda'n dystiolaeth fwy o gymunedau glofaol yr enwog Gymoedd y Rhondda ac mae'n cynnig cipolwg ar ddiwylliant a chymieriad cyfoethog yr ardal mewn amgylchedd addysgol a difyr i bobl o bob oed. Yn ystafell i'w lamp mae ymwelwyr yn gwisgo helmledau i fwynhau taith wreiddiol i 'waelod y pwll', profiad tanddaearol arbennig y safle dan arweiniad cyn-lowyr.

www.rhonddaheritagepark.com

15-73 Other Places of Interest:

15. **Wye Valley Bridges:** Two historic cast-iron bridges span the Wye at Chepstow (1816) and Bigsweir (1824).
16. **Angidy Trail, Tintern:** Follow this trail from Tintern Abbey up the wooded Angidy Valley and discover the remains of water powered wire making industry dating from the mid 16th century.
17. **Newport Transporter Bridge:** Only a handful of such bridges still exist. A suspended 'gondola' carries vehicles over the river Usk. For a real thrill climb across the workers footpath at a height of 54 metres.
18. **Newport Museum and Art Gallery:** At the heart of the town, the museum displays collections related to industry, transport and the Chartist movement as well as many other items of interest.
19. **Tredegar House and Park:** Ancestral home of the Morgan family including Sir Charles Morgan who made a fortune from his 'golden mile' of tramway during the Industrial Revolution.
20. **Belle Vue Park:** A gift to the town from Lord Tredegar in 1891 to provide a public park for the people of Newport.
21. **Oxford Works Museum, Crosskeys:** A collection of artefacts, memorabilia and photographs illustrating some of the industrial history of the area: coal mining, the iron industry, tram roads, railways etc.
22. **Crumlin Navigation Colliery:** Visible from the road, this constitutes the finest group of coal mining buildings remaining in Wales.
23. **Newbridge Memo:** One of many working men's hall built in Wales during the industrial era. This one was dedicated to the memory of 75 local men who lost their lives in WWI.
24. **Goytre Wharf:** Impressive limekilns alongside the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal which transported lime across Britain.
25. **Blaenavon Heritage Railway:** Now run by enthusiastic volunteers, this mountain top railway was built in 1866 to serve the iron, steel and coal industries.
26. **Blaenavon Community Museum:** Based in the magnificent Workmen's Hall, the museum celebrates the proud cultural heritage of Blaenavon and the south Wales valleys.'
27. **Rhymney Brewery:** This site tells the story of local breweries and how beer was once a healthier option than the local water supply.
28. **Clydach Ironworks:** Set in the beautiful and historic Clydach Gorge, this late 18th century ironworks had a significant influence on the industrial and social development of the area.
29. **Brynmawr and District Museum:** An award winning local museum where you can discover all about the Brynmawr Experiment and much more.
30. **Nantyglo Roundhouses:** Built in 1816 as a safe retreat for the ironmaster Joseph Bailey.
31. **Blaina Heritage Action Group Museum:** Celebrates the heritage and history of Blaina and the local area and includes sections on the local coal and iron industries, chapels, schools, and local celebrities.
32. **Chartist Interpretation Centre, Blaina:** Learn about the chartist movement, their fight for voting reform & social justice and its connection with Nantyglo & Blaina.
33. **Abertillery and District Museum:** Contains a wealth of social history about this town.
34. **Guardian, Six Bells:** This huge statue commemorates the 1960 mining disaster in Six Bells that claimed the lives of 45 men. Nearby in Tŷ Ebbw Fach is a small museum.
35. **Ebbw Vale Works Museum & Gwent Archives:** Set in the impressive General Offices, the museum is home to a fantastic collection that spans the history of coal, iron and steelmaking in the area from 1790 to closure of the works in 2002.
36. **Sirhowy Ironworks:** One of the earliest preserved coke-fired iron works.
37. **Tredegar Town Clock:** This fine cast-iron clock dates from 1858.
38. **Tredegar Museum:** An important collection of artefacts detailing the town's heritage, with a special emphasis on Tredegar as the birthplace of the founder of the NHS, Aneurin Bevan.
39. **Bedwelty House and Park:** A listed Regency villa and historic garden, established in the early 19th century for the Master of Tredegar Iron Works.
40. **Bute Town, Rhymney:** This 'model village' was built around 1830 by Richard Johnson, senior manager of the nearby Union Ironworks of Rhymney.
41. **Brecon Mountain Railway:** A passenger steam railway that runs on the abandoned Brecon and Merthyr Railway which operated from 1859 to 1964.
42. **Cefn Coed Viaduct, Merthyr Tydfil:** This beautiful railway viaduct (1866) of fifteen arches spans the River Taff.
43. **Pont y Cafnau Bridge, 'Bridge of Troughs', Merthyr Tydfil:** Spans 14.3 metres over the River Taff and is probably the oldest cast-iron 'railway' bridge in the world (1793).
44. **Joseph Parry's Cottage, Chapel Row, Merthyr Tydfil:** Born in 1841, Joseph Parry was the composer of many great works including the famous Welsh song 'Myfanwy'.
45. **Ynysfach Engine House, Merthyr Tydfil:** Dating from 1800 and originally part of the Ynysfach works, the Engine House is now a community heritage centre.
46. **Pontypridd Museum:** Located in a former chapel, it tells the story of the coal and iron town of Pontypridd. Nearby is the famous William Edwards Bridge (1755).

This impressive castellated mansion, commissioned by ironmaster William Crawshay II in 1824, demonstrated the enthusiasm of the captains of industry as leading figures in a new industrial society. The Castle overlooked Crawshay's Ironworks, at that time one of the largest in the world.
Mae'r plasty castellog mawreddog hwn, a gomisiynwyd gan yr haearnfeistr William Crawshay II yn 1824, yn symbol o ddatblygiad capiteinaid byd diwydiant i fod yn ffigurau blaenllaw mewn cymdeithas ddiwydiannol newydd. Roedd y Castell yn edrych allan dros Waith Haearn Crawshay, oedd yn un o'r mwyaf yn y byd ar y pryd.

www.cyfarthfa.com

South Wales Miners' Museum, Cynonville

Amgueddfa Glowyr De Cymru, Cynonville

Set in Afan Forest Country Park, this museum is run by a group of committed ex-miners. It features a traditional miner's cottage scene, historic photographs illustrating the miner's way of life, the poignant story of children working underground, early mining equipment and trade union memorabilia.

Saif yr amgueddfa hon ym Mharc Coedwig Afan a grŵp o gyn-lowyr ymroddedig sy'n ei rhedeg. Mae'n cynnwys golygfa o fwithyn glŵwr traddodiadol, ffotograffau hanesyddol sy'n dangos ffordd o fyw'r glŵwr, stori ingol y plant oedd yn gweithio o dan y ddaear, offer cloddio cynnar a memorabilia'r undebau lafur.

www.south-wales-miners-museum.co.uk

Aberdulais Tin Works and Waterfall, Neath

Gwaith Tun a Rhaeadr Aberdulais, Castell-nedd

This National Trust visitor centre is next to the thundering Aberdulais Falls where the water powered the wheels of industry from the manufacture of copper in 1584 to the later tinplate works. Nowadays the power is captured by a unique hydro-electric scheme. The waterwheel is a major feature of the site and is the largest of its kind in Europe.

Saif y ganolfan hon, sy'n ganolfan ymwelwyr yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol, gerllaw Rhaeadr Aberdulais danranllud lle'r oedd y dŵr yn pweru olwynion diwydiant o'r cyfnod pan fu'n cynhyrchu copr yn 1584 i'r gwaith tunplat oedd yno'n ddiweddarach. Heddiw, defnyddir ynni'r dŵr gan gynllun hydrodyrdanol unigryw. Mae'r olwyn ddŵr yn nodwedd fawr o'r safle a hi yw'r fwyaf o'i math yn Ewrop.

www.nationaltrust.org.uk/aberdulais-tinworks-and-waterfall

47. **Hetty Pit:** Sunk in the late 1870s this was one of four shafts at the Great Western Colliery. From the road you can still see many of the colliery structures including the headframe and winder house.

48. **Parc Penallta – Sultan the Pit Pony:**

A reclaimed colliery site which celebrates its past through interpretative artwork including Sultan, a huge landscape sculpture of a pit pony.

49. **Nantgarw China Works Museum:** The only surviving 19th century porcelain works in Great Britain.

50. **Castell Coch:** Resting on ancient foundations, Castell Coch (Red Castle) is the by-product of a vivid Victorian imagination, assisted by untold wealth.

51. **The Coal Exchange, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff:** Constructed in 1883-6, tradition has it that in 1913, the world's first million pound business deal was struck in this iconic building.

52. **Penarth Pier:** A fully restored Art Deco Pier Pavilion built in 1895 as a landing jetty for the lucrative steam ship trade in the Bristol Channel.

53. **Barry Tourist Railway:** Experience a real-life railway in operation and learn about the history of railways in Barry and beyond.

54. **Statue of David Davies, Barry Dock:** This statue of the most powerful of Rhondda's mine owners overlooks Barry Docks, which in 1913 was the busiest coal port in the world.

55. **Dyffryn House:** Home of coal magnate John Cory.

56. **Tondu Ironworks:** The best preserved Victorian ironworks in Wales, you can view the site from the nearby walking/cycle paths. Visit the site using our Digital Bridgend App.

57. **Parc Slip:** Now a nature reserve, this former colliery site remembers its past. Of note is the memorial fountain on the reserve for the 112 men and boys who lost their lives after an explosion in the coal mine in 1892.

58. **Cefn Cribwr Ironworks:** This early ironworks site is set within Bedford Park where cycle trails and walks link to the Victorian Ironworks site at Tondu. Visit the site using our Digital Bridgend App.

59. **Porthcawl Museum and History Society:** Based in an 1880's former Police Station, the museum tells the history of this once industrial port. Visit the site using our Digital Bridgend App.

60. **Ewenny Pottery:** Run by the same family for at least the last eight generations, the earliest record of a pottery on the site dates back to 1427.

61. **Glynneath Gunpowder Works:** Established in 1857, you can still explore the remains of Wales' only ever gunpowder factory.

62. **Ynyscedwyn Ironworks, Ystradgynlais:** This was one of the earliest hot blast furnaces in Wales (1830). David Thomas, the works' manager, played a key role in developing the iron and steel industries in America.

63. **Twrch Aqueduct, Ystalyfera:** Completed in 1789 to carry the Swansea Canal, the aqueduct was waterproofed using hydraulic lime concrete – reputedly the first use of this material.

64. **Cefn Coed Colliery Museum, Crynant:** Set in the picturesque Dowlais Valley this former colliery was once the deepest anthracite mine in the world. The pithead buildings are now a mining museum.

65. **Neath Abbey Ironworks:** This is one of the most important early ironworks. The remains of two huge, stone, blast furnaces built in 1792 by Quaker industrialists can still be seen.

66. **Hafod/Morfa Copper Works, Swansea:** Established in 1810 at the heart of the global copper industry. A series of interpretation trails and audio posts lead you around the remains of the largest copper works in Europe. The site is also home to Swansea Museum Collections Centre.

67. **White Rock Copperworks:** Established in 1736, on the east bank of the River Tawe. A useful app can be downloaded which guides you around its heritage features, including the dramway, river dock, Smith Canal, and more.

68. **Copper Jack - heritage boat:** Discover Swansea's unique industrial heritage as you cruise up the Tawe.

69. **Swansea Museum:** A real treasure house of the ordinary and the extraordinary from Swansea's past.

70. **Clydach Heritage Centre:** Celebrates the industrial heritage of the Upper Swansea Valley.

71. **Whiteford Point Lighthouse:** Built in 1861 to ensure safe entry to Barry Estuary, this is one of the few remaining 'wave-washed' cast-iron lighthouses in the world.

72. **Dolaucothi Gold Mines:** Visit these unique Welsh gold mines, in use from Roman times to the 20th century.

73. **Kidwelly Industrial Museum:** Kidwelly tinplate works dates from 1737 and is the oldest surviving tinplate works in the world. The tinplate produced combined locally-sourced iron with tin from Cornwall.

Public Art: Many of our towns celebrate their industrial heritage through exciting and imaginative Public Art such as the Wheel of Drams in Hengoed and the Chartist statue in Blackwood.

Heritage Trails: There are also many Heritage Trails in South Wales which help give a richer understanding of the local area. Examples include Digital Bridgend, Newport's Chartism Trail and the Bute Town Trail.

15-73 Mannau Diddorol Eraill:

15. **Pontydd Dyffryn Gwy:** Mae dwy bont haearn brwr hanesyddol yn ymestyn dros yr Afon Gwy yng Nghas-gwent (1816) a ger Bigsweir (1824).

16. **Llwybr Angidy, Tyndyrn:** Dilynwch hynt y daith hon o Abaty Tyndyrn drwy goed Dyffryn Angidy a dewch o hyd i weddillion y gweithfeydd gwifren a bwerwyd â dŵr sy'n dyddio o ganol yr 16eg ganrif.

17. **Pont Gludo Casnewydd:** Dim ond dyrnaid o bontydd o'r math yma sy'n dal i fodoli, sef 'gondola' crog yn cludo cerbydau dros yr Afon Wysg. I gael gwefr go iawn, gallwch ddringo dros lwybr troed y gweithwyr ar uchder o 54 metr.

18. **Amgueddfa ac Oriol Gelf Casnewydd:** Yng nghalon y ddinas, mae'r amgueddfa hon yn arddangos casgliadau sy'n ymwneud â byd diwydiant a chludiant, mudiad y Siartwyr, yn ogystal â llawer o bethau diddorol eraill.

19. **Tŷ a Pharc Tredegar:** Cartref teuluoł y Morganiad oedd yn cynnwys Sŵr Charles Morgan a wnaeth ffortiwn o'i 'filitir aur' o dramffyrdd yn ystod y Chwyldro Diwydiannol.

20. **Parc Belle Vue:** Rhoddodd yr Arglwydd Tredegar y parc yma i'r dref yn 1891 i fod yn lle cyhoeddus i bobl Casnewydd.

21. **Amgueddfa Tŷ Rhydychen, Crosskeys:** Yma fe welwch gasgliad o artefactau, memorabilia a ffotograffau sy'n dangos hachit agweddau o hanes diwydiannol yr ardal: cloddio am lo, y diwydiant haearn, tramffyrdd, rheilffyrdd ac ati.

22. **Glofa Navigation yng Nghrymlyn:** Gallwch weld y lofa hon o'r ffordd ac mae hi'n cynnwys y grŵp gorau o adeiladau pwll glo sy'n parhau yng Nghymru.

23. **Neuadd Goffa Trecelyn:** Dyma un o amrywiol neuaddau'r gweithwyr a adeiladwyd yng Nghymru yn ystod yr oes ddiwydiannol. Cyflwynwyd hon er cof am 75 o dŷnion lleol a gollodd eu bywyddau yn ystod y Rhyfel Byd Gyntaf.

24. **Glanfa Goetre:** Odnau calch trawiadol ar hyd Camlas Mynwy ac Aberhonddu oedd yn cludo calch ledled Prydain.

25. **Rheilffordd Treftadaeth Blaenafon:** Rhedir y rheilffordd ben mynedd hon gan wirfoddolwyr brwdfrydig erbyn hyn, ond cafodd ei hadeiladu yn 1866 i wasanatu'r diwydiannau haearn, dur a glo.

26. **Amgueddfa Gymunedol Blaenafon:** Mae'r amgueddfa hon wedi ei lleoli yn Neuadd fawreddog y Gweithwyr ac mae'n dathlu treftadaeth ddiwylliannol gaelh Blaenafon a Chymoedd De Cymru.

27. **Bragdy Rhymini:** Mae'r safle yma'n adrodd hanes y bradgal lleol a sut y byddai cwrw'n opsiwn iachach ar un cyfnod na'r cyflenwad dŵr lleol.

28. **Gwaith Haearn Clydach:** Saif hwn yn harddwch Cwm Clydach gyda'i hanes cyfoethog. Cafodd y gwaith haearn yma o ddiwedd y 18fed ganrif dŷylanwad sylweddol ar ddatblygiad diwydiannol a chymdeithasol yr ardal.

29. **Amgueddfa Bryn-mawr a'r Cylch:** Amgueddfa leol sydd wedi ennill gwobr lle gallech ddsygu'r stori gyfan am 'Arbrawf Bryn-mawr', a llawer mwy.

30. **Tai Cryniion Nant-y-glo:** Adeiladwyd y rhain yn 1816 fel encilia ddiogel i'r haearnfeistr Joseph Bailey.

31. **Amgueddfa Grŵp Gwaithwyr Treftadaeth y Blaenau:** Mae'r amgueddfa'n dathlu treftadaeth a hanes y Blaenau a'r ardal leol, ac mae'n cynnwys adrannau ar y diwydiannau glo a haearn lleol, capeli, ysgolion, a phobl enwog leol.

32. **Canolfan Wybodaeth ac Arddangosfa'r Siartwyr, Y Blaenau:** Cewch ddsygu am fudiad y Siartwyr, eu brwydr dros ddiwygio'r system bleidleisio a chyfiawnder cymdeithasol, a chysylltiad y mudiad â Niant-y-glo a'r Blaenau.

33. **Amgueddfa Abertyleri a'r Cylch:** Mae hon yn cynnig cyfoeth o hanes cymdeithasol y dref.

34. **Gwarcheidwad y Cymoedd, Glofa Six Bells:** Mae'r cerflun enfawr hwn er cof am drychineb glofaol 1960 yng Nglofa Six Bells a hawliodd fywddau 45 o dŷnion. Mae amgueddfa fach yn Nhŷ Ebbw Fach gerllaw.

35. **Amgueddfa Gweithfeydd Glyn Ebwy ac Archifau Gwent:** Mae'r amgueddfa hon yn rhan o'r Sefydlydd Cyffredinol mawreddog ac mae'n gartref i gasgliad gwych sy'n rhoi hanes cddio am lo a haearn a chynhyrchu dur yn yr ardal o 1790 hyd nes y caedd y gweithfeydd yn 2002.

36. **Gwaith Haearn Sirhowy:** Un o'r gweithiau haearn golosg cynharaf a gadwyd fel yr oedd.

37. **Cloc Tref Tredegar:** Mae'r cloc cain yma o haearn brwrw'n dyddio o 1858.

38. **Amgueddfa Tredegar:** Dyma gasgliad pwysig o arteffactau sy'n rhoi manylion treftadaeth y dref, gyda ffocws arbennig ar Dredegar fel man geni sylfaenydd y GIG, Aneurin Bevan.

39. **Tŷ a Pharc Bedwelites:** Fila restredig o gyfnod y Rhaglywiaeth gyda'i gardd hanesyddol, a sefydlwyd yn gynnar yn y 19eg ganrif i Feistr y Gwaith Haearn yn Nhrefnod.

40. **Y Drenewydd, Rhymini:** Adeiladwyd y 'pentref model' yma oddeutu'r flwyddyn 1830 gan Richard Johnson, uwch reolwr Gwaith Haearn yr Undeb yn Rhymini gerllaw.

41. **Rheilffordd Mynydd Brycheiniog:** Mae hon yn rheilffordd stêm i deithwyr sy'n dilyn llwybr hen Reilffordd Aberhonddu a Merthyr oedd yn gweithredu o 1859 hyd 1967.

42. **Traphont Cefn Coed, Merthyr Tudful:** Mae'r draphont rheilffordd hardd yma (1866) o bymtheg bwa'n ymestyn dros yr Afon Taf.

43. **Pont-y-Cafnau, Merthyr Tudful:** Mae hon yn ymestyn 14.3 metr dros yr Afon Taf ac mae'n debyg mai hi yw'r bont 'rheilffordd' haearn brwrw hynaf yn y byd (1793).

44. **Bwthyn Joseph Parry, Chapel Row, Merthyr Tudful:** Cyfansoddwyd llawer o weithiau mawr gan Joseph Parry, a aned yn 1841. Un o'i gyfansoddiadau ef oedd y cwr enwog Gyfmaeg 'Myfanwy'.

45. **Peiriandyfysfa, Merthyr Tudful:** Mae'r Peiriandyfysfa dyddio yn ôl i 1800 ac oedd yn wreiddiol yn rhan o Waith Ynysfach, yn ganolfan treftadaeth gymunedol erbyn hyn.

46. **Amgueddfa Pontypridd:** Mae'r amgueddfa hon mewn hen gapel ac mae'n adrodd stori tref haearn a glo Pontypridd. Mae'r enwog Bont William Edwards gerllaw (1755).

47. **Pwll Glo'r Hetty:** Agorwyd hwn yn hwyr yn yr 1870au ac roedd yn un o'r pedair siafft yng Nglofa'r Great Western. Mae'n bosibl gweld llawer o adeileddau'r lofa o'r ffordd hyd heddiw, yn cynnwys y brif ffrâm a'r tŷ weindio.

48. **Parc Penallta – Swltan, y Ferlen Pwll Glo:** Mae hon yn hen lofa adferedig sy'n dathlu ei gorffennol gyda gweithiau celf deongliadol, yn cynnwys Swltan, cerflun pridd enfawr o ferien pwll glo yn y tirlun.

49. **Amgueddfa Crochenny Nantgarw:** Dyma'r unig waith porslen o'r 19eg ganrif sydd wedi parhau ym Mhrydain Fawr.

50. **Castell Coch:** Saif y Castell Coch ar sylfenni hynafol a chafodd ei adeiladu gyda chyfoeth diddiwedd i fodloni dychymyg creadigol bonheddw o oes Fictoria.

51. **Y Gynfeidfda Lo, Sgwâr Mount Stuart, Caerdydd:** Adeiladwyd yr adeilad eiconig yma yn 1883-6 ac, yn ôl yr hanes, dyma lle tarwyd y fargen fusnes millwn o bunnoedd gyntaf yn y byd yn 1913.

52. **Pier Penarth:** Fafiliwr Pier Art Deco wedi'i adfer yn gyfan gwbl yw hwn a chafodd ei adeiladu'n wreiddiol yn 1895 fel glanfâ i'r fasnach agerlونغau proffidiol ar Fôr Hafren.

53. **Rheilffordd Twristiaid y Barri:** Dewch i fwynhau rheilffordd go iawn yn gweithio a dysgu am hanes y rheilffyrdd yn y Barri a thu hwnt.

54. **Cerflun o David Davies, Dociau'r Barri:** Mae'r cerflun hwn o berchnogion mwyaf pwerus y pyllau yn y Rhondda yn edrych allan dros Dociau'r Barri, sef y porthladd glo prysuraf yn y byd yn yr 1913.

55. **Tŷ Dyffryn:** Cartref John Cory, un o dŷnion mawr y diwydiant glo.

56. **Gwaith Haearn Tondu:** Dyma'r gwaith haearn Fictoraidd mwyaf cyflawn yng Nghymru. Gallwch weld y safle o'r llwybrau cerdded a beicio gerllaw. Dewch i ymweld â'r safle gan ddefnyddio ein ap ffôn clyfar Digital Bridgend.

57. **Parc Slip:** Gwarchodfa natur yw hwn erbyn hyn ond mae'r hen lofa hon yn cofio ei gorffennol. Eitem nodedig ynddi yw'r ffynnon goffa ar y warchodfa er cof am 112 o dŷnion a bechgyn a gollodd eu bywyddau ar ôl firwydrad yn y pwll glo yn 1892.