

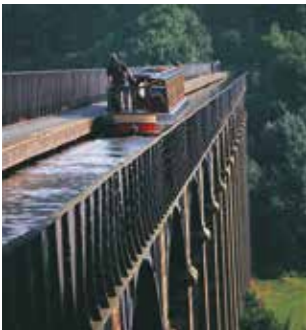
Experience Wales' World Heritage Sites

...spanning over 700 years of Welsh history
...s'yn estyn yn ôl dros 700 mlynedd o hanes Cymru

Mwynhewch Saffleoedd Treftadaeth y Byd yng Nghymru



Wales
Cymru



Dyfrbont a Chamlas Pontcysyllte

Teimlwch fel petaech yn hedfan wrth i chi arnofio ar y 'nant yn y nen' ar Draphont Ddŵr Pontcysyllte.

Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal

Feel you are flying as you float across the 'stream in the sky' that is Pontcysyllte Aqueduct.



Tirwedd Ddiwydiannol Blaenafon

Teimlwch yn rhan o hanes yn nhirwedd ddiwydiannol drawiadol Blaenafon.

Blaenavon Industrial Landscape

Feel part of history in the striking industrial landscape of Blaenavon.



Cestyll Edward I's yng Ngogledd Cymru

Teimlwch yn bitw fach gerllaw tyrau cestyll mawreddog Brenin Edward I ar hyd arfordir Gogledd Cymru.

Edward I's Castles of North Wales

Feel dwarfed by the towers of Edward I's mighty coastal castles in north Wales.



Safleoedd Treftadaeth y Byd yng Nghymru

Cymeriadau mawrion. Uchelgais. Athrylith greadigol. Dyma'r nodweddion sy'n diffinio'r Brenin Edward I, Thomas Telford a meistri haearn Blaenafon – y dynion oedd â'r weledigaeth i adeiladu ar raddfa fawr yng Nghymru. Llafur caled a chwys, dyma oedd tynged y bobl hynny a drodd y weledigaeth yn realiti – y dynion a'r merched a lafuriodd i adeiladu ein Safleoedd Treftadaeth y Byd ac a ddefnyddiodd fôn braich i'w cadw nhw'n gweithio.

Dewch i fwynhau'r manau anhygoel yma a theimlo parch, rhyfeddod ac edmygedd at yr hyn y mae clyfrwch dynol wedi'i gyflawni!

Beth yw Safleoedd Treftadaeth y Byd?

Mae Safleoedd Treftadaeth y Byd yn rhan o rwydwaith unigryw ac mae UNESCO yn eu cydnabod fel y rhai gorau yn y byd. Maen nhw'n symbolau o enydau hollbwysig mewn ymdrech ddynol a newidiodd y byd am byth. Gall ein Safleoedd Treftadaeth y Byd ninnau sefyll yn benuchel gydag aelodau eraill o'r clwb mawreddog hwn, megis y Taj Mahal a'r Pyramidiau!

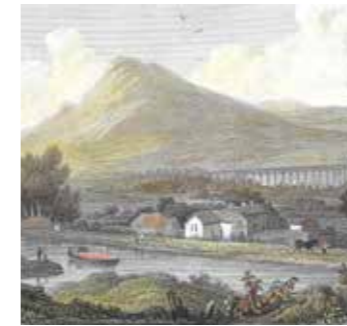
Wales' World Heritage Sites

Big personalities. Ambition. Creative genius. These qualities define Edward I, Thomas Telford and the ironmasters of Blaenavon – the men with the vision to build on a grand scale in Wales. Backbreaking slog, sweat and struggle define what it was like for those who made the vision a reality – the men and women whose labour both built our World Heritage Sites and also provided the 'people power' to make them work.

Experience these remarkable places and feel awe, amazement and admiration at what human ingenuity has achieved!

What are World Heritage Sites?

World Heritage Sites are part of an exclusive network recognised by UNESCO as the best in the world. They illustrate crucial moments in human endeavour which changed the world for ever. Our World Heritage Sites rub shoulders with other members of this elite club around the world such as the Taj Mahal and the Pyramids!



Dyfrbont a Chamlas Pontcysyllte

Meiddiwch edrych i lawr

Ymunwch â'r criw unigryw o bobl sydd wedi croesi'r draphont mewn cwch neu ar droed ac wedi mwynhau'r darn gwych hwn o beirianneg Brydeinig. Ar uchder arswydus o 126 troedfedd uwch llawr y dyffryn, mae cychod yn gwthio drwy gafn haearn wedi'i llenwi â dŵr sydd ond 5 troedfedd 3 modfedd o ddyfnder ac 11 troedfedd o led. Diolch byth mai cychod 'culion' traddodiadol ydynt!

Dyma'r draphont ddŵr fwyaf ym Mhrydain felly roedd yn rhaid iddi fod mor ysgafn â phosibl. Mae'r pierau carreg cul yma'n rhannol wag ac yn tapro tuag at y brig, ac mae cymysgedd trioglyd o waed ychen, calch a dŵr yn y mortar sy'n dal y cerrig at ei gilydd. Mae ail draphont ddŵr fawreddog ger Y Waun ac un filltir heddychlon ar ddeg o gamlas, wedi eu bwydo gan Raeadr hyfryd Bwlch yr Oernant ger Llandysilio, yn creu Safle Treftadaeth y Byd.

Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal

Dare to look down

Join the exclusive club of people who have crossed the aqueduct by boat or on foot and experienced this masterpiece of British engineering. An unnerving 126ft above the valley floor, boats squeeze through a water-filled iron trough just 5ft 3ins deep and 11ft wide. It's just as well they are traditional 'narrow' boats!

As the largest aqueduct in Britain it needed to be as light as possible. Those slender masonry piers are partly hollow and taper to the top, whilst a treacly mixture of oxen blood, lime and water makes up the mortar which holds the stonework together. A second imposing aqueduct at Chirk and eleven tranquil miles of canal, fed by the gorgeous Horseshoe Falls at Llantysilio, make up the World Heritage Site.



Tirwedd Ddiwydiannol Blaenafon

Y dref gyda chalon haearnaidd

Mae'r tirwedd ddiwydiannol yma sy'n drawiadol ac yn annisgwyl o hardd wedi ei siapio gan ddwy ganrif o gloddio am lo a gwneud haearn. Yng nghanol y tirlun saif Gwaith Haearn Blaenafon, y gwaith haearn mwyaf yn y byd, a'r mwyaf datblygedig yn dechnolegol hefyd, pan agorodd yn 1787. Mae'n un o'r adeiladau pwysicaf sy'n dal i sefyll heddiw o flynyddoedd cynnar y Chwyldro Diwydiannol.

Tyfodd cymuned ffyniannus o amgylch y Gwaith Haearn. Adeiladwyd cartrefi yng

nghysgod y ffwrneisi i'r gweithwyr a'u teuluoedd, ac adeiladwyd ysgol i blant y gweithwyr haearn (sef Canolfan Treftadaeth y Byd erbyn hyn). Drwy hunan gymorth crëwyd Neuadd y Gweithwyr lle bu dynion yn ymdrechu, drwy gael addysg, i greu bywydau gwell.

Ers i'r gwaith haearn a'r pyllau gau, mae grug a phlanhigion y rhostir wedi ymsefydlu ar y tomenni rwbel diffaith ac ar greithiau'r chwarel gerllaw, gan greu cynefin ucheldir lle mae bywyd gwyllt yn ffynnu ymysg gweddillion hen dramffyrdd.



Blaenavon Industrial Landscape

The town with an iron heart

This striking and surprisingly beautiful industrial landscape has been shaped by two centuries of coal mining and iron making. At its heart stands Blaenavon Ironworks, the largest and most technologically advanced ironworks in the world when it opened in 1787. It is one of the most important buildings to have survived from the early years of the Industrial Revolution.

A thriving community grew up around the Ironworks. Homes were built in the shadow of the furnaces for workers and their

families as well as a school for the ironworkers' children (now the World Heritage Centre). Self-help created the Workmen's Hall where men strived, through education, for a better life.

Since the ironworks and pits have closed, heather and moorland plants have colonized barren spoil heaps and quarry scars in the surrounding landscape, creating an upland habitat where wildlife thrives amongst the remains of old tramroads. Not only is Blaenavon testimony to human endeavour, it is also testimony to the healing power of nature.



Harlech



Biwmares / Beaumaris



Conwy



Caernarfon

Cestyll Edward I yng Ngogledd Cymru

Y pedwar castell mawreddog a adeiladwyd gan y Brenin Edward I ar arfordir Gogledd Cymru yw'r esiamplau gorau o bensaerniaeth filwrol ganoloesol o'u math yn Ewrop. Dyma oedd y darn olaf yn strategaeth y Brenin i oresgyn Cymru.

Yn 1277, anfonodd Edward y llu milwrol mwyaf a welwyd erioed ym Mhrydain yr Oesoedd Canol i Gymru i frwydro'r 'gwrthryfelwr ac aflonyddwr heddwch y Brenin', yr uchelgeisiol Dywysog Cymru, Llywelyn ap Gruffudd. Cafodd Llywelyn ei orfodi i gilio yn ôl i'w berfeddwlad yng Ngogledd Cymru.

Arweiniodd rheolaeth ormesol Edward at wrthryfel arall y Cymry yn 1282 lle bu farw Llywelyn. I 'ddod â malais y Cymry i ben unwaith ac am byth', adeiladodd y Brenin fwy o symbolau o'i bŵer: cestyll cylch consentrig yn Harlech a Biwmares, a phalasau caerog yng Nghaernarfon a Chonwy. lle amgylchynodd y ddau gastell a'r ddwy dref gyda waliau amddiffynnol enfawr.

Heddiw, mae'r cestyll hyn a waliau'r dref ar y cyd yn ffurfio'r Safle Treftadaeth y Byd.

Edward I's Castles of North Wales

The four great fortresses built by King Edward I on the north Wales coast are the finest examples of medieval military architecture of their kind in Europe. They were the final piece in the King's strategic plan to conquer Wales.

It is testament to the strength of the Welsh that Edward felt it necessary to send the biggest military force ever seen in medieval Britain to Wales in 1277. His target was the 'rebel and disturber of the King's peace', the ambitious Welsh prince Llywelyn ap Gruffudd. Forced to retreat to his heartland in north Wales Llywelyn was

hemmed in by a chain of new castles built by the King.

Edward's oppressive rule led to another Welsh uprising in 1282, during which Llywelyn died. To 'put an end finally to the malice of the Welsh' the King constructed more symbols of his power: concentric ring castles at Harlech and Beaumaris, and fortress palaces at Caernarfon and Conwy, where he surrounded both castles and towns with massive protective walls. Today these castles and town walls collectively form the World Heritage Site.

Adeiladwyr Treftadaeth y Byd / World Heritage Builders



Thomas Telford (ICE)

Athrylith mewn dylunio

Dewisodd **Thomas Telford** (1757–1834) gael ei ddarlunio ochr yn ochr â bwâu mawreddog Traphont Ddŵr Pontcysyllte yn ei bortread swyddogol fel Llywydd cyntaf Sefydliad y Peirianwyr Sifil. Ef oedd y dylanwad creadigol ar brosiect Pontcysyllte a, diolch i'w gynllun ef, newidiodd peirianneg sifil am byth.

Cafodd ei oruchwylio gan y peiriannydd mwy profiadol **William Jessop** peiriannydd mwyaf cynhyrchiol blynyddoedd cynnar Oes y Camlesi. Er mai Traphont Ddŵr Pontcysyllte oedd cyflawniad gorau Jessop, agorodd y prosiect yma'r drws i Thomas Telford ddod yn beiriannydd enwocaf ei genhedlaeth.

Design genius

Thomas Telford (1757–1834) chose to be depicted alongside the striking arches of Pontcysyllte Aqueduct for his official portrait as the first President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He was the creative influence on the Pontcysyllte project and his design changed civil engineering permanently.

He was supervised by the more experienced **William Jessop**, the most prolific engineer of the early Canal Age. Whilst Pontcysyllte Aqueduct was Jessop's greatest achievement, the project paved the way for Thomas Telford to become the most famous engineer of his generation.



Y Brenin Edward I
(Print gan George Vertue (1684–1756) ar ôl delw gan gerflunydd anhysbys. Yale Centre for British Art)

Edward I
(Print by George Vertue (1684–1756) after statue by unknown artist. Yale Centre for British Art)

Y Brenin a'i Faenfeistr

Mae cerflun hynafol o'r **Brenin Edward I** yng Nghastell Caernarfon yn talu teyrnged i Frenin Lloegr a wariodd bron i £100,000 yn adeiladu cestyll i oresgyn Cymru. Daeth Edward â phen-saer maen o Savoie i Gymru, **Jacques de Saint-Georges d'Espéranche**, i gydlynu'r ymgyrch adeiladu cestyll. Daeth â seiri maen, dulliau, a chynlluniau newydd. Fel Meistr Gwaith y Brenin yng Nghymru, trefnodd y cyflenwad o weithwyr a defnyddiau ac, mewn dim ond wythnos yn 1295, roedd 200 o weithwyr a 100 o seiri maen yn gweithio ar Gastell Caernarfon.

Y cestyll a adeiladwyd gan Jacques oedd yr enghreifftiau gorau o bensaerniaeth filwrol o'u math yn Ewrop felly dydy hi ddim yn syndod iddo ddod yn saer maen enwocaf yr Oesoedd Canol yng Nghymru.

The King and his Mr Fix-it!

An ancient statue of **Edward I** at Caernarfon Castle pays tribute to the English King who spent the best part of £100,000 building castles to conquer Wales. Edward brought to Wales a mason from Savoy, **James of St George**, a 'Mr Fix-it' who coordinated the castle-building campaign. He came with masons, methods and new designs. As the Master of the King's Works in Wales, he organised the supply of men and materials. In one week alone in 1295 there were 200 labourers and 100 masons working on Caernarfon Castle. Many had been press-ganged from England.

James' castles were the finest examples of military architecture of their kind in Europe so it's not surprising that he became the best-known medieval mason in Wales.



Gwaith Haearn Blaenafon / Blaenavon Ironworks

Hill a Hopkins – teuluoedd yr haearn

Bu dau deulu, y teuluoedd Hill a Hopkins, yn dominyddu Blaenafon am 50 mlynedd. **Thomas Hill**, bancer o Ganolbarth Lloegr, a'i frawd yng nghyfraith **Thomas Hopkins**, haearnfeistr o Gymru, a sefydlodd Waith Haearn Blaenafon yn 1787 a pharhaodd yn y teulu hyd 1836. Gyda buddsoddiad o £40,000, cymerodd bum mlynedd i sefydlu'r Gwaith newydd ac adeiladu tai i ddenu gweithwyr medrus. Roedd gweledigaeth Hill yn cynnwys tramffordd hynod o glyfar i gysylltu tref ben mynydd Blaenafon â

Chamlas Mynwy ac Aberhonddu yn y cwm islaw. Pan fu farw Hopkins yn 1793, rhedodd Thomas Hill y Gwaith gyda'i nai **Samuel Hopkins**, yn yr hyn a oedd bryd hynny'n oes aur i'r Gwaith Haearn. Cymerodd Samuel ei gyfrifoldebau fel haearnfeistr yn ddifrifol iawn a sefydlodd Eglwys Sant Pedr, ac Ysgol Waddoledig Blaenafon gyda'i chwaer **Sarah Hopkins**.

Hill & Hopkins – a family affair

Two families, the Hills and the Hopkins, dominated Blaenavon for 50 years. **Thomas Hill**, a banker from the Midlands, and his brother-in-law **Thomas Hopkins**, a Welsh ironmaster, set up Blaenavon Ironworks in 1787 and it remained in the family until 1836. Investing £40,000, it took five years to establish the new works and build houses to attract skilled workers. Hill's vision included an ingenious tram road linking the mountain top town of Blaenavon with the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal in the valley below. After Hopkins' death in 1793, Thomas Hill ran the works with his nephew **Samuel Hopkins**, in what was a golden age for the Ironworks. Samuel took his responsibilities as ironmaster seriously, establishing St Peter's Church and the Blaenavon Endowed School with his sister, **Sarah Hopkins**.

Cynllunio eich ymweliad

Edrychwch ar wefan Croeso Cymru am help i gynllunio eich ymweliad, ac am wybodaeth ynglŷn â lle i aros, ymhle i fwyta, gweithgareddau arbennig, a chluddiant cyhoeddus.

Plan your visit

Check out the Visit Wales website to help plan your visit, find out where to stay, where to eat and what's on, as well as details of public transport services.

www.visitwales.com

www.traveline-cymru.info

Clod: Y Lliniau

- © Hawffraint y Goron (2015) Croeso Cymru.
- © Hawffraint y Goron (2015) Cadw, Llywodraeth Cymru.
- © Yale Centre for British Art.
- © Y Llyfrgell Brydeinig, Sefydliad y Peirianwyr Sifil, Casgliad Preifatr

Credits: Images

- © Crown copyright (2015) Visit Wales.
- © Crown copyright (2015) Cadw, Welsh Government
- © Yale Centre for British Art.
- © British Library, Institution of Civil Engineers, Private Collection.

Gwybodaeth i dwristiaid / Tourist Information

Ymweld â Blaenafon / Visiting Blaenavon

Canolfan Treftadaeth y Byd Blaenafon
Blaenavon World Heritage Centre

01495 742333

blaenavon.tic@torfaen.gov.uk

www.visitblaenavon.co.uk

Ymweld â Chestyll Edward I yng Ngogledd Cymru

Visiting Edward I's Castles in north Wales

Canolfan Croeso Ynys Môn

(am Gastell Biwmares)

Anglesey Tourist Information Centre

(for Beaumaris Castle)

01248 713177

anglesey@nwtic.com

cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/beaumaris-castle

Canolfan Croeso Caernarfon

Caernarfon Tourist Information Centre

01286 672232

caernarfon.tic@gwynedd.gov.uk

cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/caernarfon-castle

Canolfan Croeso Conwy

Conwy Tourist Information Centre

01492 577566

conwytic@conwy.gov.uk

cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/conwycastle

Castell Harlech Harlech Castle

cadw.wales.gov.uk/daysout/harlechcastle

Ymweld â Dyfrbont a Chamlas Pontcysyllte

Visiting Pontcysyllte Aqueduct & Canal

Canolfan Ymwelwyr Basn Trefor (am Safle Treftadaeth y Byd)

Trevor Basin Visitor Centre (for the World Heritage Site)

01978 822912

Canolfan Croeso Llangollen

Llangollen Tourist Information Centre

01978 860828

llangollen@nwtic.com

www.pontcysyllte-aqueduct.co.uk

Canolfan Groeso Wrexham

Wrexham Tourist Information Centre

01978 292015

TIC@wrexham.gov.uk

www.pontcysyllte-aqueduct.co.uk

Jones y Cychod (am deithiau cwch dros y draphont)

Jones the Boats (for boat trips across the aqueduct)

01691 690322

peterjones@canaltrip.co.uk

www.canaltrip.co.uk

