

# Discover the Severn Darganfod Aber Hafren

#DISCOVERTHESEVERN



# History of the Severn Estuary

The Severn Estuary has an impressive history, rising to prominence as one of the most important waterways in the world. It housed the bustling ports of Bristol, Cardiff, Barry, Newport and Gloucester throughout the industrial revolution, with trading connections on every continent! Today, much of this industrial landscape has changed from canals and railways to large shipping ports and estuarine industries, but you can still catch a glimpse of these historically significant places all around the estuary.

Flip through this booklet to hear stories of piracy, smuggling, trade, war and daily life on the Severn Estuary from the last Ice Age to the present day. There is so much to see so don't forget to take a look at the places to visit around the estuary on the back of this guide!

## Hanes Aber Hafren

Mae hanes trawiadol i Aber Hafren, cymaint felly fel ei fod yn un o'r dyfrffyrdd pwysicaf yn y byd. Ar ei lannau ceid porthladdoedd prysur Bryste, Caerdydd, Y Barri, Casnewydd, a Chaerloyw trwy gydol y Chwyldro Diwydiannol, gyda chysylltiadau masnachu ar bob cyfandir! Heddiw, mae llawer o'r tirlun diwydiannol hwn wedi newid o fod yn gamlesi a rheilffyrdd i borthladdoedd llwytho mawr a diwydiannau aberol, ond gallwch weld olion y llefydd hanesyddol bwysig hyn amgylch yr aber o hyd.

Darllenwch drwy'r llyfryn hwn i glywed straeon am fôr-ladrata, smy glo, masnachu, rhyfel, a bywyd beunyddiol ar Aber Hafren o'r Oes là ddiwethaf hyd y dydd hwn. Mae llawer i'w weld, felly peidiwch ag anghofio edrych ar y llefydd i ymweld â nhw ar gefn y canllaw hwn!



## Key

	Disaster Trychneb
	Geology Daeareg
	Archaeology Archaeoleg
	Energy Egni
	Conservation Cadwraeth
	Shipwreck Llongddrylliad
	Management Rheoli
	Trade Masnach
	Piracy Môr-ladrata
	Smuggling Smy glo
	Exploration Archwilio
	Bridges Pontydd
	Communications Cyfathrebu
	Medicine Meddygaeth
	Military Milwrol
	Event Digwyddiad
	Fisheries Pysgodfeydd

## Safety on the Severn



Check the tide times and weather forecast before you visit the coast.

- Keep safe on the foreshore, taking care of slippery rocks and the mudflats – the risk of getting stuck is real.
- The Severn has one of the highest tidal ranges in the world – remember how quickly the tide moves and changes – up to 1 metre in little more than 20 minutes on some tides.
- Wear suitable clothing and footwear, it can be muddy.
- Remember to check Public Rights of Way before setting off.



Always bring a charged mobile phone and let friends or family know where you are and when you are likely to return home.



The estuary is a home for wildlife – take care not to disturb feeding, breeding and resting birds.



Stay on the footpaths where possible – help to protect the mudflats and saltmarsh that support wildlife.



Help to keep the coast enjoyable for all and take all litter home with you.

## Diogelwch Afon Hafren



Gwiriwch amseroedd y llanw a'r rhagolygon tywydd cyn ymweld â'r arfordir.

- Cadwch yn ddiogel ar flaen y traeth, byddwch yn ofalus o greigiau llithrig a'r fflatiau llaid – mae'r perygl o fynd yn soudn yn un go iawn.
- Mae gan yr Hafren un o amrediadau llanw mwyâ'r byd – cofiwch pa mor gyflym mae'r llanw'n symud a newid – hyd at 1m mewn ychydig dros 20 munud ar adegau.
- Gwisgwch ddillad ac esgidiau addas oherwydd y gall fod yn fwdlyd.
- Cofiwch wirio Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus cyn mentro allan.



Cofiwch ddod â ffôn symudol wedi'i wefru'n llawn a gadael i ffrindiau neu deulu wybod ble rydych chi a phryd rydych yn debygol o ddychwelyd adref.



Mae'r aber yn gartref i fywyd gwylt – gofalu rhag i chi beidio â tharfu ar gyfnodau bwydo, bridio a gorffwys adar.



Arhoswch ar y llwybrau lle bo'n bosibl – helpwch i ddiogelu'r fflatiau llaid a'r morfa heli sy'n cefnogi bywyd gwylt.



Helpwch i gadw'r arfordir yn hyfryd i bawb ac ewch â sbwriel adref gyda chi.

**400–200**

million years ago  
miliwn o flynyddoedd yn ôl

**251–199**

million years ago  
miliwn o flynyddoedd yn ôl

**201–145**

million years ago  
miliwn o flynyddoedd yn ôl

**118,000 BC**

**10,000–4,000 BC**

**8,500–6,000 BC**



### THE GEOLOGY OF THE SEVERN ESTUARY IS FORMED

The shores of the Severn Estuary are between 200 and 400 million years old, with the oldest rocks on the Somerset and North Devon coast.

### FFURFIR DAEAREG ABER HAFREN

Mae glannau Aber Hafren rhwng 200 a 400 miliwn o flynyddoedd oed, gyda'r cerrig hynaf i'w gweld ar arfordir Gwlad yr Haf a Gogledd Dyfnaint.

Photo: Marcus Tankus (Flickr)



### DINOSAURS ROAM AT BARRY

Dinosaur footprints can be found on the Bendlcks, a stretch of coastline near Barry. It is a Site of Special Scientific Interest or a SSSI and is the best site in Britain for dinosaur tracks of the Triassic Period. SSSIs are used to show examples of the UK's best sites for flora, fauna and geological features.

### DINOSORIAID YN CRWYDRO AMGYLCH Y BARRI

Dinosor yn gadael olion traed yn y Barri. Gellir canfod olion traed dinosoriaid yn Bendlcks (ger Y Barri). Dyma Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig. Hwn yw'r safle gorau ym Mhrydain ar gyfer trywyddau dinosoriaid o'r Cyfnod Triasig.

### FOSILS ARE PRESERVED IN THE MUDS OF THE SEVERN ESTUARY

Jurassic limestones and mudstones make up the Glamorgan Heritage Coast. Have a go at fossil hunting at Aust, Lavernock or Barry!

### MAE FFOSILIAU WEDI EU CADW YN LLAIÐ ABER HAFREN

Calchfeini a cherig llaiyd yw sylfaen Arfordir Treftadaeth Morgannwg. Rhowch gynnig ar hela ffosiliau yn Aust, Larnog, neu'r Barri!

Photo: Paul Trafford (Flickr)



### THE LAST ICE AGE BEGINS

Northern England, Scotland and Wales is covered in enormous ice sheets. An icy Southern Britain is inhabited by mammoths, elk and cave bears.

### MAE'R OES IĀ DDIWETHAF YN DECHRAU

Gorchuddir Gogledd Lloegr, yr Alban, a Chymru gan lenni iā anferthol. Ceir mamothiaid, elciaid ac eirth ogof yn Ne Prydain, sydd â hinsawdd rewlyd.

### MESOLITHIC FOREST IS SUBMERGED

As the ice sheets melt after the last ice age, sea levels rise and separate England and Wales via the Severn Estuary. At Oldbury on Severn a whole forest was submerged, preserved in peat and only rediscovered due to coastal erosion thousands of years later!

### MAE'R GOEDWIG FESOLITHIG DAN DDŴR

Wrth i'r llen iā doddi ar ôl yr oes iā ddiwethaf, mae lefelau'r môr yn codi gan wahanu Lloegr a Chymru trwy Aber Hafren. Yn Oldbury ar Hafren, boddwyd coedwig gyfan. Cafodd ei chadw mewn mawn, a bu ond iddi gael ei halldarganfod oherwydd erydu arfordirol filoedd o flynyddoedd yn ddiweddarach!

### THE SEVERN ESTUARY IS HUNTER-GATHERER TERRITORY

Throughout this time, the main activities on the estuary for hunter-gathers included fishing, hunting, wildflowering, reed-cutting and burning, grazing, herding, trackway-building and peat-digging.

### TIRIOGAETH HELWYR-GASGLWYR YW ABER HAFREN

Trwy gydol y cyfnod hwn, prif weithgareddau'r helwyr-gasglwyr oedd pysgota, adara, torri a llosgi cyrs, pori, bugeilio, codi sarnau, a phalu mawn.



5,500 BC



#### USK FOOTPRINTS ARE TRODDEN

8,000 year old footprints from the Mesolithic period can be found in the intertidal areas across the Gwent Levels. These footprints have been preserved in the estuarine clays - fragile traces of human history like these footprints are scarce.

#### CRËIR ÔL-TRAED YR WYSG

Gellir canfod ôl-traed 8,000 o flynyddoedd oed o'r cyfnod Mesolitig yn y parthau rhynghlanw ar draws Gwastadeddau Gwent. Mae'r ôl-traed hyn wedi eu cadw yn y cleiau aberol - mae olion bregus fel yr olion traed hyn yn brin.

5,000 BC



#### HUNTER-GATHERER COMMUNITIES SET UP CAMP AT GOLDCLIFF, NEWPORT

Flint "tools" as well as bones and campfire debris were found at Goldcliff, showing the presence of hunter-gatherer human communities in the area at 7,500 BC.

#### CYMUNEDAU O HELWYR-GASGLWYR YN YMSEFYDLU YN GOLDCLIFF, CASNEWYDD

Canfuwyd "arfau" callestr ynghyd ag esgyrn a gwebddillion tanau yn Goldcliff, gan ddangos presenoldeb cymunedau helwyr-gasglwyr dynol yn yr ardal yn 7,500 BC.

5,700–4,500 BC



#### A MESOLITHIC COMMUNITY HAVE FISH FOR TEA AT GOLDCLIFF

Fish bones from communities in the late Mesolithic have been found at Goldcliff, the earliest evidence for fishing on the estuary.

#### MAE CYMUNED FESOLITHIG YN CAEL PYSGOD I DE YN GOLDCLIFF

Canfuwyd esgyrn pysgod a ddeiliodd o gymunedau ym mlynnyddoedd hwyr y cyfnod Mesolitig yn Goldcliff, sef y dystiolaeth hynaf o bysgota yn yr aber.

6,000–3,000 BC



#### A NEOLITHIC BURIAL CHAMBER IS CONSTRUCTED AT PORTSKEWETT, MONMOUTHSHIRE

The neolithic burial chamber "Heston Brake" site was excavated in 1888, and archaeologists found human skeletons, cattle bones and pottery. The items discovered are on show in the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff.

#### CODIR SIAMBR GLADDU NEOLITHIG YM MHORTHYSGEWIN, SIR FYNWY

Cloddiwyd safle siambr gladdu Neolithig "Heston Brake" yn 1888, a daeth archeolegwr ar draws sgerbydau dynol, esgyrn gwartheg, a chrochenwaith. Gellir gweld yr eitemau a ganfuwyd yn Amgueddfa Cymru.

3,806 BC



#### THE ANCIENT SWEET TRACKWAY IS LAID DOWN IN THE SOMERSET LEVELS

The Sweet Track is one of over 40 prehistoric wooden track-ways known from Somerset. It was named after Ray Sweet, a local peat cutter that discovered the site. It was built as a raised plank walkway through the 2km of reed bed that separated the Polden Hills from the 'island' of Westhay.

#### GOSODIR SARN HYNAFOL SWEET YNG NGWASTADEDDAU GWYLAD YR HAF

Un o dros 40 o sarnau pren cyn-hanesyddol yng Ngwlad yr Haf yw Sarn Sweet. Cafodd ei henw gan Ray Sweet, torrwr mawn lleol a ddarganfúr safle. Fe'i codwyd fel rhodfa estyll ddyrchafedig trwy 2km o gyrs a oedd yn gwahanu Bryniau Polden oddi wrth 'ynys' Westhay.

800 BC – 75 AD



#### IRON AGE HILLFORTS ARE CONSTRUCTED AROUND THE GWENT LEVELS

Hill forts are established at Sudbrook and Wilcrick. These are thought to have been used seasonally as communities used the Gwent Levels for summer grazing of livestock.

#### CODIR BRYNGAERAU OES HAERN O AMGYLCH GWASTADEDDAU GWENT

Sefydlir bryngaerau yn Sudbrook a Wilcrick. Credir i'r rhain gael eu defnyddio yn dymhorol wrth i gymunedau ddefnyddio Gwastadeddau Gwent fel tir pori i'w hanifeiliaid yn yr haf.

700 BC – 43 AD

43 AD

75-300 AD

200 AD

c.300 AD

c.364 AD



#### AUST GODDESS

Found over 100 years ago below the Aust cliffs in south Gloucestershire, the bronze statuette is 15cm in length and is thought to date to the Iron Age period, just before the Roman invasion.

#### DUWIES AUST CLOGWYNI AUST, DE SWYDD GAERLOYW

Wedi ei chanfod 100 o flynyddoedd yn ôl i clogwyni Aust, mae'r ddelwan efydd hon yn 15cm ar ei hyd a chredir ei bod yn deillio o gynnod yr Oes Haearn, fymryn cyn goresgyniad y Rhufeiniaid.



#### THE ROMAN INVASION

Emperor Claudius invades Britain. This marks the beginning of the Roman legions presence in Southern Britain – particularly the subjugation of Welsh tribes.

#### GORESGYNIAD Y RHUFEINIAD

Yr Ymerawdwr Claudius yn goresgyn Prydain. Dyma ddechreuaeth presenoldeb llengoedd Rhufeinig yn Ne Prydain - yn enwedig darostyngiad lwythau Cymreig.



#### CAERLEON - A THRIVING ROMAN MILITARY TOWN

The ruins of Caerleon are extensive, and have an amphitheatre, swimming pool and bath house. It was one of three permanent Roman fortresses in Britain and was used for over 200 years.

#### CAERLEON - TREF FILWROL RUFEINIG FFYNIANNUS

Mae adfeillion Caerleon yn helaeth. Ceir amchwaraef a phwllnofio, a baddodyn. Roedd yn un o dair caer Rufeinig barhaol ym Mhrydain, a chafodd ei defnyddio am dros 200 o flynyddoedd.



#### ROMAN ORIGINS OF THE SEVERN

Sabrina is one of the earliest recorded goddesses of British rivers, appearing as early as 100 AD in Roman accounts where she rides in a chariot through the river, with dolphins and salmon swimming alongside her. It is thought she was a Celtic goddess, known as Hafren in Welsh. Hafren is still used as the Welsh name for the Severn!

#### TARDDIADAU'R RHUFEINIG HAFREN

Sabrina yw un o dduwiesau cynharaf afon yng Nghymru y mae cofnod amdanu, gan iddi ymddangos mor gynnar â 100 AD mewn cofnodion Rhufeinig, lle mae hñn gyrru cerbyd trwy'r afon, gydag eosiad a dolffiniad yn nifio wrth ei hochr. Credir taw duwies Geltaidd oedd hi. Hafren oedd ei henw yn y Gymraeg. Hafren yw enw'r afon yn y Gymraeg hyd heddiw, wrth gwrs!



#### A TINY CHAPEL IS BUILT ON ROCK ISLAND, BEACHLEY

The distinctive ruins of a chapel on Chapel Rock, a tiny island in the Severn Estuary only accessible at low water, can be seen from Beachley. It was later dedicated St Twrog who lit a beacon on the island to prevent ships from grounding.

#### CODIR CAPEL BYCHAN IAWN AR ROCK ISLAND, BEACHLEY

Gellir gweld adfeillion nodweddiau capel ar Chapel Rock, ynys fechan iawn yn Aber Hafren sydd ond yn hygyrch ar lanw isel, o Beachley. Fe'i cysegrwyd i Sant Twrog, a gyneuodd ffagl ar yr ynys i gadw llonlau rhag tirio.



#### LYDNEY PARK CELTIC TEMPLE IS BUILT

Atop the promontory of an Iron Age hillfort, the ruins of a Roman temple and bath complex stands in Lydney Park. Archaeological finds at the site include over 8,000 coins and bronze and stone dog statuettes! Romans thought that dogs healed people – probably because they saw dogs licking their wounds to heal themselves!

#### CODIR TEML CELTAIDD LYDNEY PARK

Ar bentir bryngær o'r Oes Haearn, ceir adfeillion teml Rhufeinig a chyfres o eisteddloedd baddondai yn Lydney Park. Mae darganfyddiadau archeolegol o'r safle yn cynnwys dros 8,000 o geiniogau, a delwau cerrig ac efydd o gŵn! Roedd y Rhufeiniaid yn credu bod cŵn yn iachau pobl - am iddynt weld cŵn yn llyfu eu clwyfau i'w hiacháu, mae'n debyg.

400 AD

410 AD

1086 AD

c.1138 AD

c.1200

1300's



### ST CADOC COMES TO FLAT HOLM

St Cadoc, an Abbot of Llancarfan (Vale of Glamorgan), a famous monastery at the time, was the earliest known visitor to Flat Holm. He is thought to have visited the island frequently as a retreat to practice meditation, particularly during lent.

### SANT CADOG YN YMWELED AG YNYS ECHNI

Sant Cadog, Abad Llancarfan (Bro Morgannwg), sef mynachlog enwog ar y pryd, oedd ymweled y hysbys cyntaf Ynys Echni. Credir iddo ymweled â'r ynys yn aml fel encilfa i ffyrrio ynddi, yn enwedig yn ystod y Grawys.

### END OF THE ROMAN OCCUPATION

With successive invasions and attacks from all sides on the Roman Empire, including the Picts and Saxons in Britain, the emperor Honorius could not send any aid to the Roman legions in Britain. He drafts a letter stating that they must look to their own defences, marking the official end of the Roman Occupation of Britain.

### DIWEDD MEDDIANNAETH Y RHUFEINIAID

Gyda goresgyniadau olynol ac ymosodiadau ar bob tu'r Ymerodraeth Rufeinig, gan gynnwys gan y Ffichtiaid a'r Sacsoniaid ym Mhrydain, nid oedd yr ymerawdwr Honorius yn gallu anfon unrhyw gymorth i'r llengoedd Rhufeinig ym Mhrydain. Mae'n llunio llythyr sy'n datgan bod rhaid iddynt ofalu am eu ham-diffynfeydd eu hunain, gan nodi diwedd swyddogol Meddiannaeth y Rhufeiniaid ar Brydain.

### DOMESDAY BOOK RECORDS 63 FISHERIES IN TIDENHAM

The Domesday Book was the recording of industry to determine what taxes were owed to the new King, William the Conqueror, and was the first large-scale survey of industry throughout England and parts of Wales. A survey of this size was not attempted again until 1873!

### LLYFR DOMESDAY YN COFNODI 63 O BYSGODFEEYDD YN TIDENHAM, FFOREST Y DDENA

Fe wnaeth Llyfr Domesday gofnodi diwydiannau er mwyn penu pa drethi oedd yn ddyledus i'r brenin newydd. Gwilym y Gorchfygwr, a dyma oedd yr arolwg graddfa fawr gyntaf o ddiwydiant trwy gydol Lloegr a rhannau o Gymru. Ni roddwyd cynnig ar arolwg o'r maint hwn eto tan 1873!

### HOW THE SEVERN GOT ITS NAME

The Severn may have been named after the welsh legend of Sabrina, where King Locrine of Loegria (England) fell in love with princess Estrildis despite being married to Gwendoline. Locrine had a daughter with Estrildis called Sabrina but when Gwendoline found out she ordered that they both be thrown into the river! From then on, the river was named Sabrina or Hafren in welsh.

### SUT Y CAFODD YR HAFREN EI HENW

Gallai'r Hafren fod wedi'i henwi ar ol gwylod Gymreig Sabrina, lle cwmpiodd y Brenin Locrine o Loegria (Brenin Lloegr) mewn cariad â'r dywsosges Estrildis, er ei fod wedi priodi Gwendoline. Cafodd Locrine ferch o'r enw Sabrina gydag Estrildis, ond pan glywodd Gwendoline am hyn, gorchymnodd i'r ddau ohonynt gael eu taflu i'r afon. O hynny ymlaen, cafodd yr afon ei henwi'n Sabrina, neu Hafren yn Gymraeg.

### MAGOR PILL IS WRECKED IN THE SEVERN MUD

The Medieval vessel is submerged in Severn mud carrying a cargo of iron ore from Glamorgan, only to be found in 1994, 700 years later.

### LLOW Y MAGOR PILL YN CAEL EI DRYLLIO YN LLAIAD ABER HAFREN

Cafodd y llong ganoloesol ei boddi yn llaid Aber Hafren, a hithau'n cludo mwyn haearn o Forgannwg. Cafodd ei darganfod ym 1994, 700 o flynyddoedd yn ddiweddarach.

Photo: David Merrett (Flickr)

### SMUGGLING ON THE SEVERN

A customs duty was placed on the export of wool - a good in great demand in Europe. The ports of Barry and Cardiff had no permanent customs officers, so it was easier to smuggle goods in and out. These ports became hotspots for smuggling activity, continuing for centuries!

### SMYGLO AR AFON HAFREN

Gosodwyd toll ar allforio gwlan - nwydd yr oedd galw mawr amdano. Nid oedd swyddogion tollau parhaol ym mhorthladdoedd y Barri a Chaerdydd, felly roedd yn haws smyglo nwyddau mewn a mas o'r llefydd hyn. Daeth y porthladdoedd hyn yn ganolbwytiau i smyglo, gan barhau am ganrifioedd!

1300s



1467



1497



1535



1553



1580



### BRISTOL IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PORTS IN THE COUNTRY

Woollen cloth was exported to France through Bristol from the Cotswolds. Red cloth was the most popular export, and Bristol had the monopoly of this making it a very prosperous port.

### BRYSTE YW AIL BORTHLADD PWYSICAF Y WLAD

Allforwyd brethy'n gwylân i Ffrainc trwy Fryste o'r Cotswolds. Brethy'n coch oedd yr allforyn mwyaf poblogaidd, ac roedd gan Fryste fonopoli arno, ac felly daeth ei phorthladd yn ffyniannus iawn.

### NEWPORT MEDIEVAL PIRATE SHIP

A 15th century merchant vessel which was discovered in 2002 during development work in Newport. It is one of best-preserved examples of a cargo ship in Northern Europe. Using dendrochronology (tree-ring dating), it has been established that the trees used to make the ship were felled in the Basque region between Spain and France.

### LLONG GANOLOESOL CASNEWYDD

Darganfuwyd llong fasnachol o'r 15fed ganrif yn 2002 yn ystod gwaith datblygu yng Nghasnewydd. Dyma un o'r enghreifftiau gorau o long nwyddau a gadwyd yng Ngogledd Ewrop. Gan ddefnyddio dendrogronoleg, gwyddys i'r coed a ddefnyddiwyd i greu y llong hon gael eu cymnu yn ardal Gwlad y Basg rhwng Sbaen a Ffrainc.

### FIRST VOYAGE TO THE AMERICAS

John Cabot sets sail from Bristol to find a quicker route to the Orient (east). He landed at Newfoundland in Canada, making him the first European to set foot on the Americas.

### Y FORDAITH GYNTAF I GYFANDIROEDD AMERICA

Gadawodd John Cabot Fryste er mwyn canfod ffordd gyflymach i'r Dwyrain. Tiriodd yn Newfoundland yng Nghanada, ac felly ef oedd yr Ewropead cyntaf i droedio Cyfandiroedd America.



Photo: David Stanley (Flickr)

### HENRY VIII MAKES THE SEVERN FERRY ORDER

The Severn's ferries were not to 'convey any manner of persons, goodes or cattalles after the son gaynge downe tyll the sonne be up'. This regulation is still in force today!

### HENRY VIII YN CYFLWYNO GORCHYMRN FFERI AFON HAFREN

Nid oedd fferiâu Afon Hafren i 'gludo unrhyw fath a bersonau, nwyddau neu wartheg ar ôl machlud yr haul nes bydd yr haul yn codi'. Mae'r rheoliad hwnnw mewn grym hyd heddiw!



Photo: Ann Longmore-E甚 (Flickr)

### ELVER FISHING IS PROHIBITED

Elvers are baby eels or eel fry which have been historically fished on the River Severn. King Henry VIII introduced a ban in 1553 for 10 years to allow the eel population to recover.

### GWAHARDD PYSGOTA LLYSWEINIGION

Llysywod ifainc yw llysweinigion, ac yn hanesyddol pysgotid amdanyst ar Afon Hafren. Cyflwynodd y Brenin Henry VII waharddiad yn 1553 am 10 mlynedd er mwyn adfer poblogaeth y llysywod.

### GOLOUCESTER IS GRANTED PORT STATUS BY QUEEN ELIZABETH

A Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth grants Gloucester port status. This meant that boats from around the world could trade directly in Gloucester, rather than stopping in Bristol.

### CAERLOW YN DERBYN STATWS PORTHLADD GAN FRENHINES ELIZABETH Y CYNTAF

Mae Breinlen Frenhinol gan Frenhines Elizabeth y Cynaf yn rhoi statws porthladd i Gaerloyw. Golygai hyn fod cychod o ledled y byd yn cael masnachu'n uniongyrchol yng Nghaerloyw, yn hytrach na stopio ym Mryste.

Medieval

Pre-Industrial / Cyn-ddiwyaiddiannol

1600s

1607

1610

1630

1671

c.1700s



### PUTCHER FISHING AT GOLDCLIFF

Putcher fishing is a type of fishing (usually of salmon) which employs a large number of putcher baskets, set in a fixed wooden frame, against the tide. You can still see the putcher ranks on the Severn Estuary today!

### BYSGOTA Â CHEWYLL YN GOLDCLIFF

Math o bysgota (fel arfer ar gyfer eogiaid) sy'n defnyddio nifer fawr o gwyll, wedi eu gosod mewn ffrâm pren yn erbyn y llanw, yw hwn. Gallwch weld y rhesi cewyll yn Aber Hafren hyd heddiw!



### THE GREAT FLOOD HITS THE SEVERN

The flood of 1607 was a devastating event which flooded 5 or 6 miles inland from the Severn Estuary. An estimated 2000 or more people were killed, along with whole villages being swept away.

### LLIFOGYDD MAWR YN TARO AFON HAFREN

Roedd llifogydd 1607 yn ddigwyddiad distrwiol: aeth y llifogydd 5 - 6 milltir i'r tir o Aber Hafren. Amcangyfrifwyd bod 2000 neu ragor o bobl wedi eu lladd, a chafodd pentrefi cyfan eu hysgubo ymaith.



### PIRATE KING OF LUNDY ISLAND CROWNS HIMSELF

In 1610, Thomas Salkfeld crowned himself Pirate King of Lundy Island. He commanded 130 pirates but was eventually thrown overboard on another pirate ship in the Severn Estuary after an argument with a pirate hunter!

### BRENIN MÔR-LADRON YNYS WAIR YN EI GORONI EI HUN

Yn 1610, coronodd Thomas Salkfeld ei hun yn Frenin Môr-ladron Ynys Wair. Roedd yn rheoli 130 o fôr-ladron, ond yn y pen draw cafodd ei daflu oddi ar long fôr-ladron arall yn Aber Hafren ar ôl cecru gyda heliw'r môr-ladron!



### NEW PASSAGE FERRY STARTS ITS SERVICE

Service continued until 1886 between New Passage and Portskewett.

### FFERI NEW PASSAGE YN DECHRAU EI GWASANAETH

Parhaodd y gwasanaeth rhwng New Passage a Phorthysgwin hyd nes 1886.

Photo: Wikipedia



### HENRY MORGAN ATTACKS PANAMA CITY

A welsh privateer - a pirate employed by the English government to attack enemies during war - led an attack on Panama City, breaking a peace treaty between England and Spain. He was arrested and sent to London for trial but King Charles II forgave him and appointed him deputy governor of Jamaica.

### HENRY MORGAN YN YMOSOD AR PANAMA CITY

Fe wnaeth herwlongwr - sef môr-leidr a gyflwyned gan Lywodraeth Lloegr i ymosod ar elynion yn ystod rhyfeloedd - arwain ymosodiad ar Panama City, gan dorri cytundeb heddwch rhwng Lloegr a Sbaen. Cafodd ei arrestio a'i anfon i Lundain am dreial, ond maddeuwyd iddo gan Frenin Siarl II. Cafodd ei benodi ganddo wedyn yn ddirprwy-lywodraethwr Jamaika.



### FLAT HOLM USED FOR SMUGGLING

Flat Holm provided an excellent base for smuggling contraband. Allegedly there is a secret tunnel system for smugglers to hide their goods!

### YNYS ECHNI'N CAEL EI DEFNYDDIO AR GYFER SMYGLO

Roedd Ynys Echni yn ganolfan wych ar gyfer smyglo nwyddau gwaharddedig. Yn ôl y sôn, mae system o dwneli cudd er mwyn i smyglwyr guddio eu nwyddau!



Photo: Dr Mary Gillham (Flickr)

1700s

1737

1738

1747

1785

1794



### EARLIEST EVIDENCE OF LAVE NET FISHING ON THE SEVERN

Lave net fishing is still used traditionally in the estuary today, passed down through generations of fishermen at Sudbrook, Portskewett and Caldicot.

#### Y DYSTIOLAETH GYNHARAF O BYSGOTA Â RHWDI LAMPO AR AFON HAFREN

Mae pobl yn dal i ddefnyddio'r dull traddodiadol o bysgota â rhwdi lampo yn yr aber hyd heddiw yn Sudbrook, Porthysgwin a Chil-y-Coed.



### FLAT HOLM LIGHTHOUSE IS BUILT AFTER THE DEATH OF 60 SOLDIERS

60 soldiers were killed when their ship hit 'the Wolves' - a string of rocks just off the coast of the island. This sparked the construction of the first lighthouse on Flat Holm.

#### CODIR GOLEUDY YNYS ECHNI WEDI MARWOLAETH 60 O FILWYR

Lladdwyd 60 o filwyr pan darodd eu lliong 'y Bleiddiaid', sef cyfres o greigiau fymryn oddi ar aforfod yr yns. O ganlyniad i hyn, codwyd y goleudy cyntaf ar Ynys Echni.



### THOMAS KNIGHT RULES BARRY

Smuggling spirits and tobacco from the Channel Islands and soap from Ireland on the 24 gun John O'Combe through Barry, Knight turned Barry into his own town. He had between 60-70 people guarding his activities, and reportedly local people had more respect for him than the real king. He was eventually removed and retreated to Lundy Island.

#### THOMAS KNIGHT YN RHEOLI'R BARRI

Ac yntau'n smygl gwiroyedd a thybaco o Ynysosedd y Sianel a sebon o'r Iwerddon ar ei long John O'Combe trwy'r Barri, gwnaeth Knight y Barri yn ei dref ei hun. Roedd ganddo rhwng 60-70 o bobl yn gwarchod ei weithgareddau, ac yn ôl y sôn roedd gan bobl leol fwyo a barch ato nac at y brenin go iawn. Yn y man caffod ei symud a chilioedd i Ynys Wair.



### PEAK OF THE BRISTOL SLAVE TRADE

Slaves were traded as part of a network between West Africa, Europe and the Caribbean. Between 1501 and 1866, over 12 million Africans are estimated to have been transported to the New World, with sadly around 2 million dying en route.

#### ANTERTH Y FASNACH GAETHWEISION YM MRYSTE

Masnachwyd caethweision fel rhan o rwydwaith rhwng Gorllewin Affrica, Ewrop, a'r Caribî. Rhwng 1501 ac 14, amcangyfrifir bod dros 12 miliwn o Africanaid wedi eu cludo i'r Byd Newydd, gydag oddeutu 2 filiwn ohonynt yn marw ar y ffodd.



### WILLIAM ARTHUR RULES BARRY

After the departure of Knight, Arthur ruled Barry and was described as being the most daring smuggler in Glamorgan in the 18th century.

#### WILLIAM ARTHUR YN RHEOLI'R BARRI

Ar ôl i Knight adael, Arthur oedd yn rheoli'r Barri, ac fe'i disgrifiwyd fel y smyglwr mwyaf efn o ym Morgannwg yn y 18fed ganrif.



### GLAMORGANSHIRE CANAL IS COMPLETED

Linking Cardiff and Merthyr, the Glamorganshire Canal enabled the export of coal through Cardiff Port and contributed to the rise in the coal and mining trade.

#### CWBLHEIR CAMLAS MORGANNWG

Roedd Camlas Morgannwg yn cysylltu Merthyr a Chaerdydd, gan alluogi i lo gael ei allforio trwy Borthladd Caerdydd. Fe wnaeth hyn gyfrannu at dwy y fasnach lo a mwyngloddio.



Photo: Jeremy Segrott (Flickr)



1795

1799

1807

1809

1810

1827

### EARLIEST RECORD OF BRISTOL PILOT CUTTERS

Bristol Channel Pilot Cutters are specialised sailing boats, modified to be used on the Bristol Channel. Their main purpose was to quickly ferry local maritime pilots to large ships to assist in navigating the channel. Only a few remain.

### Y COFNOD CYNAF O BEILOTAID CYCHOD YSGAFN BRYSTE

Cychod hwyllo arbenigol oedd Peilotiaid Cychod Ysgafn Bryste, wedi eu haddasu er mwyn eu defnyddio ym Môr Hafren. Eu prif ddiiben oedd cludo peilotiaid morwrol lleol i longau mawr er mwyn eu cynorthwyo wrth forlywio Môr Hafren. Dim ond ychydig sy'n weddill.

### THE MONMOUTHSHIRE CANAL OPENS

The canal was used to transport Iron Ore, Coal and Limestone. It was later linked into the wider canal network with the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal.

### CAMLAS SIR FYNWY YN AGOR

Defnyddiwyd y gamlas i gludo Mwyn Haearn, Glo a Chalchfaen. Yn ddiweddarach, cafodd ei chysylltu â'r rhwydwaith ehangach, gyda Chamlas Brycheiniog a'r Fenni.



Photo: Wildlife News (Flickr)

### THE SLAVE TRADE IS ABOLISHED IN BRITAIN

The slave trade is abolished but not all trading is stopped straight away marking the beginning of a decline in trade with the West Indies from Bristol.

### Y FASNACH GAETHWEISION YM MHRYDAIN YN CAEL EI DIDDYMU

Diddymir y fasnach gaethweision, gan sbarduno dirywiad y masnachu ag Ynysoedd yr Caribi.

### BRISTOL FLOATING HARBOUR IS BUILT

80 acres of river were enclosed to allow ships to remain afloat in the harbour without relying on the tides.

### CODIR HARBWR ARNOFIOL BRYSTE

Amgaeir 80 erw o'r afon er mwyn galluogi llongau i arnofio a hwyluso masnachu.



Photo: Rich Kenington (Flickr)

### AN EARLY ATTEMPT AT SEVERN TUNNEL

The first Severn Railway Tunnel is attempted to link South Wales and England. Unfortunately, the tunnel breached in 1812, about half-way across the river and filled up with water before any more progress could be made!

### YMGAIIS GYNMAR AT DWNNEL YR HAFREN

Bu ymgais i gysylltu De Cymru a Lloegr drwy adeiladu Twnnel Rheilffordd Hafren. Yn anffodus, bu bwch yn y twnnel ym 1812, tua hanner ffurd ar draws yr afon, gan ei lenwi â dŵr cyn y gellid gwneud unrhyw gynnydd bellach!

### SHARPNESS CANAL IS OPENED

Once the broadest and deepest in the world, the 16-mile long Sharpness Canal was built to bypass a winding and treacherous stretch of the River Severn, creating the most inland port in Britain.

### AGORIR CAMLAS SHARPNESS

Ar un adeg, y gamlas 16 milltr hon oedd y ddyfnaf a'r lliefat y byd. Fe'i cloddiwyd er mwyn osgoi rhan ddolennog a pheryglus o Afon Hafren, gan greu'r porthladd mwyaf mewndirol ym Mhrydain.



Photo: David Jones (Flickr)

**1830**

### COAL BECOMES THE MOST EXPORTED GOOD THROUGH CARDIFF

The tonnage of coal carried on the Glamorganshire Canal exceeded that of iron for the first time, with coal becoming the most important export from here on.

### GLO YW ALLFORYN MWYAF CAERDYDD

Aeth tunelledd glo a gludwyd ar Gamlas Morganwg yn fwy na thunelledd haearn am y tro cyntaf. Oddi ar hynny, glo oedd yr allforyn pwysicaf.

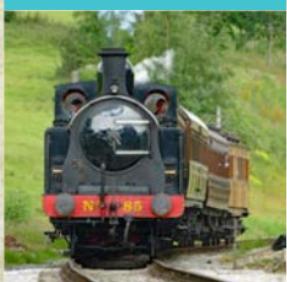
**1841**

### TAFF VALE RAILWAY OPENED

Wales' first purpose-built railway to be powered by locomotives, to transport coal alongside the River Taff from Merthyr Tydfil to Cardiff.

### AGOR RHEILFFORDD CWM TAF

Rheilffordd bwrsol gyntaf Cymru i gael ei phwerau gan locomotifau, i gludo glo a haearn wrth ymly Afon Taf o Ferthyr Tudful i Caerdydd.

**1842**

### THE FIRST DOCK IN NEWPORT, THE TOWN DOCK, IS BUILT

The first floating dock in Newport was opened in 1842, allowing much larger ships to dock and compete with the growing trade in Cardiff.

### CODI DOC CYNTAF CASNEWYDD, SEF Y TOWN DOCK

Agorwyd y doc arnolfol cyntaf yng Nghasnewydd yn 1842, gan alluogi i longau mwy o lawer ddocio a chystadlu âr diwydiant yng Nghaerdydd, a oedd ar ei dwf.

**1843**

### SS GREAT BRITAIN LAUNCHED FROM BRISTOL

Designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel for the Great Western Steamship Company's service between Bristol and New York, the SS Great Britain was made completely out of wrought iron. She revolutionised shipping and was the first iron steamer to cross the Atlantic, which she did in 1845, in only 14 days.

### LANSIOR SS GREAT BRITAIN O FRYSTE

Wedi ei dylunio gan Isambard Kingdom Brunel ar gyfer gwasanaeth trawiwydd Cwmni Agerlong Great Western rhwng Bryste ac Efrog Newydd, gwnaed yr SS Great Britain yn gyfan gwbl o haearn gyr, ac roedd ganddi bropelor sgrîw. Fe wnaeth hi chwyldroi morio, a dyma oedd yr agerlong haearn gyntaf i groesir Iwerydd, sef yr hyn a wnaeth yn 1845, ymhene dim ond 14 o ddiwrnodau.

**1849**

### VICTORIA DOCK AT GLOUCESTER PORT OPENS

Victoria Basin was opened to combat the queues of ships waiting in the Sharpness Canal. Corn from Ireland and Europe, sugar from the Caribbean and timber from Scandinavia were the main imports.

### AGOR DOC FICTORIA YM MHORTHLAIDD CAERLOWY

Agorwyd Basn Fictoria er mwyn atal ciwiau o longau yng Nghamlas Sharpness. Y prif fevnforion oedd yd o'r Iwerddon ac Ewrop, siwgr o'r Caribi, a choed o Lychlyn.

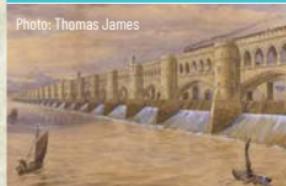
**1849**

### THE FIRST BARRAGE PROPOSAL

The First Tidal Barrage for the Severn Estuary is proposed by Thomas Fulljames, a civil engineer for Gloucestershire. He intended that the barrage stretch from Beachley to Aust and generate tidal energy.

### CYNNIG Y MORGlawdd CYNTAF

Cynigir y syniad am y Morglawdd Llanw Cyntaf ar draws Aber Hafren gan Thomas Fulljames, peiriannydd sifil o Sir Gaerloyw. Ei fwriad oedd i'r morglawdd estyn o Beachley i Aust, a chynhyrchu ynni o'r llanw.



1852

1859

1864

1864

1885

1889

### CHEPSTOW RAILWAY BRIDGE IS BUILT

Built by Isambard Brunel, the "Great Tubular Bridge" over the River Wye at Chepstow, which at that point forms the boundary between Wales and England, is considered one of Brunel's major achievements. Although parts of the structure have since been replaced, Brunel's tubular iron supports still stand.

### CODI PONT RHEILFFORDD CAS-GWENT

Ystyri'r "Bont Dibhaidd Fawr" dros Afon Gwy yng Nghas-gwent, sef y ffin rhwng Cymru a Lloegr, yn un o brif gyflawniadau Isambard Kingdom Brunel. Er bod rhannau o'r strwythur wedi cael eu cyfnewid ers hynny, erys ategion haearn tiwbaidd Brunel o hyd.

### EAST BUTE DOCK OPENS AT CARDIFF PORT

With the growing coal trade in Cardiff, further docks opened to cope with the increasing demand for trade.

### AGOR DOC DWYRAIN BUTE YM MHORTHLADD CAERDYDD

Agorwyd dociau ychwanegol er mwyn ymdopi â masnach gynyddol trwy Gaerdydd, wedi ei sbarduno gan y fasnach lo.

Photo: Wikipedia



### CLIFTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE IS BUILT OVER THE RIVER AVON

Originally designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel, it was built by William Henry Barlow and John Hawkshaw. It is a landmark of Bristol and was used for the first modern bungee jump in 1979!

### CODI PONT GROG CLIFTON DROS AFON AVON

Wedi ei dylunio yn wreiddiol gan Isambard Kingdom Brunel, adeiladwyd y bont gan William Henry Barlow a John Hawkshaw. Mae'n dirnod ym Mryste, a fe'i defnyddiwyd ar gyfer y naid bungee gyntaf yn 1979!

### FORT AT BREAN DOWN BUILT AS PART OF THE PALMERSTON FORTS

A line of defence at Brean Down, Flat Holm and Steep Holm were built to defend the country against a Napoleonic invasion (which never came!)

### CODI CAER YN BREAN DOWN FEL RHAN O GAERAU PALMERSTON

Codwyd amddiffynfeydd yn Brean Down, Ynys Echni, ac Ynys Rhonech er mwyn amddiffyn y wlad rhag goresgyniad gan luoedd Napoleon (sef rhywbeth na ddigwyddodd).

### FIRST TRAIN JOURNEY THROUGH SEVERN TUNNEL

The construction of the 4-mile long railway tunnel took almost fourteen years to complete. The final cost was £1,806,248, two and a half times Richardson's original estimate and nearly double Walker's 1877 contract price.

### Y DAITH DRĒN GYNTAF TRWY DWNNEL YR HAFREN

Cymerodd bron i 14 o flynyddoedd i greu'r twnnel 4 milltir o hyd. Y gost derfynol oedd £1,806,248, ddwy waith a hanner yn fwy nac amcangyfrif gwreiddiol Richardson, a bron ddwywaith yn fwy na phris contract Walker yn 1877.

### BARRY DOCKS ARE BUILT

David Davies, the first Welsh millionaire, along with several other mine owners gained parliamentary permission to build the new Barry docks. The Barry Dock Company connected Barry Island to the mainland for the first time in tens of thousands of years!

### ADEILADU DOCIAU'R BARRI

Cafodd David Davies, y miliwnydd Cymreig cyntaf, ynghyd â sawl perchenog mwyngloddfeydd eraill, ganiatâd seneddol i godi dociau newydd yn y Barri. Fe wnaeth Cwmni Dociau'r Barri gysylltu Ynys y Barri â'r tir mawr am y tro cyntaf mewn miloedd o flynyddoedd!

1896



### CHOLERA HOSPITAL BUILT ON FLAT HOLM

The only island-based isolated sanatorium in the UK. The last patient to die in the hospital died of bubonic plague in the 1890s, and the hospital closed in 1935, but was used during World War II as a cinema.

### CODI YSBTY'R GERI AR YNYS ECHNI

Yr unig iechydfa ynysig yn y DU. Fe wnaeth y claf olaf i farw yn yr ysbty farw o achos y Pla Du yn 1890au, a chaewyd yr ysbty yn 1935. Ond caffodd ei ddefnyddio fel sinema yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd.

1897



### MARCONI TRANSMITS THE FIRST WIRELESS SIGNAL OVER WATER

Guglielmo Marconi, assisted by a Cardiff Post Office engineer named George Kemp, transmitted the first wireless signals over open sea from Flat Holm to Lavernock Point near Penarth, Wales.

### MARCONI YN ANFON Y SIGNAL DI-WIFR CYNTAF AR DRAWS DŴR

Fe wnaeth Guglielmo Marconi, gyda chymorth peiriannydd o Swyddfa Post Caerdydd o'r enw George Kemp, anfon y signalau di-wifr cyntaf dros y môr agored o Ynys Echni i Drwyn Larnog ger Penarth, Cymru.

1900



### THE BRUNSWICK SINKS

Rediscovered by Bristol Port in 2017, the Brunswick sank in heavy fog on Christmas Eve.

### Y BRUNSWICK YN SUDDO

Suddodd y Brunswick mewn niwl trwchus ar Noswyl Nadolig, nes cael ei haiddarganfod 117 o flynyddoedd yn ddiweddarach yn 2017.

1906



### NEWPORT TRANSPORTER BRIDGE IS BUILT

The bridge was built to allow west Newport dwelling dock workers to reach the docks in the east of the city and avoid the 4 mile walk around the river. It is one of six operating Transporter Bridges in the world!

### CODI PONT GLUDO CASNEWYDD

Codwyd y bont er mwyn galluogi gweithwyr y dociau yng Ngorllewin Casnewydd i gyrraedd y dociau ar ochr ddwyreiniol y ddinas ac osgoi gorff cerdded 4 miltir o amgylch yr afon. Dyma un o chwe phont gludo yn y byd heddiw sy'n dal i weithio!

1909



### FIRST WORLD'S 'MILLION POUND CHEQUE' CHANGES HANDS AT THE CARDIFF COAL EXCHANGE

The yearly tonnage handled by the docks had gone up to 9,000,000 with coal being a national export.

### Y SIEC GYNTAF AM FILIWN O BUNNOEDD YN CYFNEWID DWYLO YN Y GYFNEWIDFA LO YNG NGHAERDYDD

Cynyddodd y tunelledd a draffodwyd gan y dociau i 9,000,000, gyda glo'n allforyn cenedlaethol.



Photo: Chris Sampson (Flickr)

1909



### NEWPORT DOCKS DISASTER

During the construction of the new South Lock, a trench collapsed and sadly buried 46 workers.

### TRYCHINEB DOCIAU CASNEWYDD

Pan oedd Doc newydd y De yn cael ei godi, syrthiodd ffos a chladdwyd 46 o weithwyr.



Photo: Newport Museums and Heritage Service, Hawlfraint Amgueddfeydd Casnewydd a Gwasanaethau Treftadaeth.

1909



### PURTON HULKS CREATED AS THE LARGEST SHIP GRAVEYARD IN BRITAIN

Following a landslip between the Gloucester & Sharpness Canal and the River Severn near Purton, a call was made for vessels to be run aground to strengthen the bank. Between 1909 and 1963, at least 80 vessels were beached at Purton.

### CREU PURTON HULKS, SEF MYNWENT LONGAU FWYAF PRYDAIN

Yn dilyn tirlithriad rhwng Camlas Sharpness a Chaerloyw ac Afon Hafren ger Purton, galwyd ar i longau dirio ar y lan er mwyn ei hatgyfnerthu. Rhwng 1909 ac 1963, tiriwyd o leiaf 80 o longau yn Purton.

1910



### CAPTAIN SCOTT AND THE TERRA NOVA LEFT CARDIFF FOR THE ANTARCTIC

Captain Scott and the Terra Nova arrived in Cardiff to load on coal and oil for the long journey ahead. She returned home to Bute Dock after the expedition in 1913.

### CAPTEN SCOTT A'R TERRA NOVA YN GADAL CAERDYDD AM YR ANTARCTIG

Cyrhaeddodd Capten Scott a'r Terra Nova Gaerdydd er mwyn cael glo ac olew at y daith o'u blaenau. Dychwelodd yn Noc Beut ar ôl y daith yn 1913.

1913



### THE PEAK OF THE CARDIFF COAL TRADE

The exportation of coal from Cardiff reaches its peak just before WWI - with almost 11 million tonnes of coal exported from the docks.

### ANTERTH Y FASNACH LO YNG NGHAERDYDD

Cyrraeddodd allforio glo ei frig yng Nghaerdydd ychydig cyn y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf, gyda bron i 11 miliwn o dunelli o lo yn cael eu hallforio o'r dociau.

1914



### BURNHAM-ON-SEA PIER

Burnham-on-Sea pier was completed just before WWI. Ambitions to lengthen the pier never quite materialised and it remains the shortest pier in Britain today!

### PIER BURNHAM-ON-SEA

Cwblhawyd pier Burnham-on-Sea ychydig cyn y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf. Ni wyddwyd i weithredu ar gynlluniau iŵn wneud yn hirach, ac mae'n parhau i fod y pier byrraf ym Mhrydain heddiw!

Photo: Tom Bastin (Flickr)



1916



### SCOTIA WRECKS ON SULLY ISLAND

Scotia was previously a British Antarctic research vessel. The coal from the wreck washed up on shore, and local residents looted leftover materials and coal.

### SCOTIA YN DRYLLIO AR YNYS SILI

Llong ymchwil Brydeinig yn yr Antarctic oedd Scotia yn flaenorol. Golchodd glo o'r dryliad ar y traeth, a chafodd y deunyddiau a oedd yn weddill ynghyd âr glo eu hysbeleio gan y trigolion lleol.

Photo: Ben Salter (Flickr)



1920



### THE COAL DEPRESSION

The Treaty of Versaille, made at the end of WWI, flooded the market with cheap coal. The South Wales coal mines suffered with a decreased demand and value for their coal.

### DIRWASGIAD Y GLO

Fe wnaeth Cytundeb Versaille, a nododd ddiweddi y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf, foddi'r farchnad a glo rhad. Roedd llai o alw am lo glofeydd Dde Cymru, a lleiaiodd gwerth eu glo.

Photo: Ben Salter (Flickr)



**1926****1931****1940****1941****1944****1949**

### SEVERN QUEEN FERRY IN SERVICE

The Severn King, Queen and Princess all took cars from Aust to Beachley. The huge tidal range of the Severn made the timetable extremely unreliable but worth it to avoid the 60-mile detour via Gloucester!

### FFERI BRENHINES YR HAFREN YN GWASANAETHU

Aeth Brenhines, Brenin, a Thywysoges yr Hafren oll mewn ceir o Aust i Beachley. Oherwydd amrediad anferthol y llanw diffyg amserlen y daith yn annibynadwy iawn, ond roedd yn well na'r daith arall o 60 o filltiroedd trwy Gaerloyw!

### CARDIFF COAL TRADE IN SERIOUS DECLINE

With the continuous closure of the mines, Hunger Marches were set up from 1927 to 1936. In 1932, the National Hunger March went from Rhondda to London to raise awareness for the economic issues and high poverty rates due to unemployment.

### DIRYWIAD DIRIFROL Y FASNACH LO YNG NGHAERDYDD

Gyda'r glofeydd yn cau'n barhaus, cychwynnyd ar Orymdeithiau Newyn rhwng 1927 ac 1936. Yn 1932, aeth yr Orymdaith Newyn Genedlaethol o'r Rhondda i Lundain i godi ymwybyddiaeth yngylch problemau economaidd a chyfraddau tloidi uchel o ganlyniad i ddiweithdra.



### STEEP HOLM REFORTEIFIED

Steep Holm was refortified by soldiers from the Indian Army Service Corps using mules to transport guns and equipment up steep cliffs.

### ATGYFNERTHU YNYS RONECH

Ailatgyfnerthwyd Ynys Rhonech gan filwyr o Gorfflu Gwasanaeth Byddin India gan ddefnyddio mulod i symud gynnau ac offer i fyny'r clogwyni serth.



Photo: Chris Allen



### 350 SOLDIERS POSTED TO FLAT HOLM ISLAND

350 members of the Royal Artillery were posted there to operate the anti-aircraft guns that had been stationed there at the beginning of WW2.

### ANFON 350 O FILWYR I YNYS ECHNI

Anfonwyd 350 aelod o'r Fagnelaeth Frenhinol yno er mwyn gweithio'r gynnau gwrrhawerynnol a osodwyd ar yr ynys.

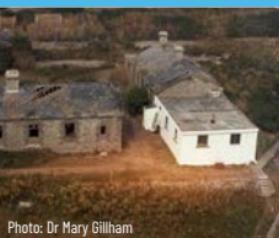


Photo: Dr Mary Gillham



### 75% OF THE SUPPLIES FOR AMERICAN FORCES IN EUROPE SHIPPED THROUGH CARDIFF DOCKS.

Cardiff Docks were essential in supplying the warships and troops with supplies. This was an extremely dangerous job and many merchant seamen lost their lives. There is a memorial in Cardiff Bay dedicated to these brave individuals.

### CLUDIR 75% O GYLENWADAU LLUOEDD AMERICA YN EWROP TRWY DDODIAU CAERDYDD

Roedd Dociau Caerdydd yn hanfodol ar gyfer cyflenwi cadlongau a milwyr. Roedd hyn yn dasg beryglus iawn, a bu llawer o fasnachlongwyr yn colli eu bywydau. Ceir cofeb i'r unigolion dewr hyn ym Mae Caerdydd.



### MV BALMORAL CONSTRUCTED

The Balmoral was constructed in October 1947 as a paddle steamer in Southampton. She began servicing the Bristol Channel in 1969 and still does today from her base in Bristol Harbour!

### ADEILADU MV BALMORAL

Adeiladwyd rhodlong o'r enw Balmoral, yn Southampton ym mis Hydref 1947. Dechreuodd wasanaethu ar Fôr Hafren ym 1969, ac mae'n parhau i wneud hynni heddiw o Borthladd Bryste!

1955



### COLONEL 'MAD JACK' CHURCHILL BECOMES THE FIRST MAN TO SURF THE SEVERN BORE

In 1955, Colonel 'Mad Jack' Churchill became the first man to surf the Severn Bore. It is the longest wave in the UK. The record was later set in 2006 by Steve King, who surfed it for 7.6 miles!

### Y CYRNOL 'JACK GWALLGOF' CHURCHILL YW'R DYN CYNTAF I SYRFFIO EGER HAFREN

Yn 1955, y Cynol 'Jack Gwallgof' Churchill oedd y dyn cyntaf i syrffio Eger Hafren. Dyma'r don hiraf yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Gosodwyd y record yn ddiweddarach yn 2006 gan Steve King, a syrffiodd arni am 7.6 milltr!

1960



### ARKENDALE AND WASTDALE ACCIDENT

Five crew members died when the two vessels struck the Severn Rail Bridge, near Sharpness, in dense fog.

### DAMWAIN ARKENDALE A WASTDALE

Bu farw pum aelod o'r crïw pan darrodd dwy long yn erbyn Pont Rheilffordd yr Hafren ger Sharpness mewn niwl trwchus.

Photo: Mike Nash (Twitter)



1962



### MONMOUTHSHIRE CANAL ABANDONED

#### CEFNU AR GAMLAS SIR FYNWY



1962



### BERKELEY POWER STATION OPENS

One of five nuclear power stations that would be located on the Severn Estuary, along with Oldbury-on-Severn and Hinkley Point A,B and C. This was the third power station to open in the UK and the first to be decommissioned.

#### AGOR GORSAF BWER BERKELEY

Un o bum atomfa a fyddai'n cael eu codi ar Aber Hafren, Oldbury-on-Severn, Hinkley Point A, B, ac C. Dyma oedd y drydedd atomfa i agron yn y DU, a'r gyntaf i gael ei dad-gomisiynu.

1964



### LAST SHIPMENT OF COAL LEAVES CARDIFF DOCKS

#### Y CLUDIAD GLO OLAF YN GADAEL DOCIAU CAERDYDD



Photo: Bessie Hayward (Flickr)

1966



### BOB DYLAN TAKES THE CAR FERRY

Bob Dylan takes the Aust to Beachley car ferry on his way from Bristol to Newport as part of his world tour.

#### BOB DYLAN YN MYND AR Y FFERI GEIR

Mae Bob Dylan yn mynd ar y fferi rhwng Aust a Beachley ar ei ffordd o Fryste i Gasnewydd yn rhan o'i daith Judas.

**1966****SEVERN BRIDGE OPENED**

The First Severn Bridge crossing was opened by Queen Elizabeth II in September of 1966, replacing the Aust and Beachley ferry.

**AGOR PONT HAFREN**

Agorwyd Pont Hafren Gyntaf gan Frenhines Elizabeth yr Ail ym mis Medi 1966. Fe wnaeth y bont hon ddisodlir r'fieri rhwng Aust a Beachley.

Photo: Flickr

**1970****THE SS GREAT BRITAIN RETURNS TO BRISTOL**

After being abandoned for over 30 years in the Falkland Islands, the SS Great Britain was refloated and restored.

**SS GREAT BRITAIN YN DYCHWELYD I FRYSTE**

Wedi ei gadael am dros 30 o flynyddoedd yn Islas Malvinas, caffodd SS Great Britain ei hail-niofio a'i hadfer.

Photo: Matt Brown

**1977****ROYAL PORTBURY DOCK IS OPENED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH II**

The Dock was opened to cope with the new trend of much larger vessels shipping containers. However, there were issues with building permissions, so with a delayed entrance into the market, the dock could not secure enough business to be successful.

**AGORIR DOC BRENNHINOL PORTBURY GAN FRENHINES ELIZABETH YR AIL**

Agorwyd y Doc er mwyn ymdopi â dull newydd o gludo nwyddau mewn cynwysyddion. Fodd bynnag, fe'i hagorwyd yn rhy hwyr yn y farchnad i'w gwneud yn llwyddiannus.

**1982****GWENT LEVELS IS DESIGNATED A SSSI**

Over half of the Gwent Levels is designated as a SSSI or Special Site of Scientific Interest, to protect its nationally important habitats.

**DYNODI GWASTADEDDAU GWENT YN SAFLE O DDIDORDEB GWYDDONOL ARBENNIG**

Dynodir dros hanner o Wastadeddau Gwent yn Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig. Gan hynny, gwarchodir eu cynefinoedd sydd o bwysigrwydd gwladol.

**1986****BERROW DUNES IS DESIGNATED AS A SSSI**

The sand dune system found at Berrow is rare at a national and local scale, and supports one of the most diverse areas in Somerset with at least 270 species of flowering plant being recorded on site.

**DYNODI TWYNI BERROW YN SAFLE O DDIDORDEB GWYDDONOL ARBENNIG**

Mae'r system o dwyni tywod yn Berrow yn brin ar raddfa gwladol a lleol, gan gynnal un o'r ardaloedd mwyaf amrywiol ei ffawna yng Ngwlad yr Haf, gydag o leiaf 270 o rywogaethau o blanhigion blodeuol wedi eu cofnodi ar y safle.

**1988****FLAT HOLM LIGHTHOUSE BECOMES AUTOMATIC**

Following 250 years of being manned, Flat Holm lighthouse is fitted with solar panels.

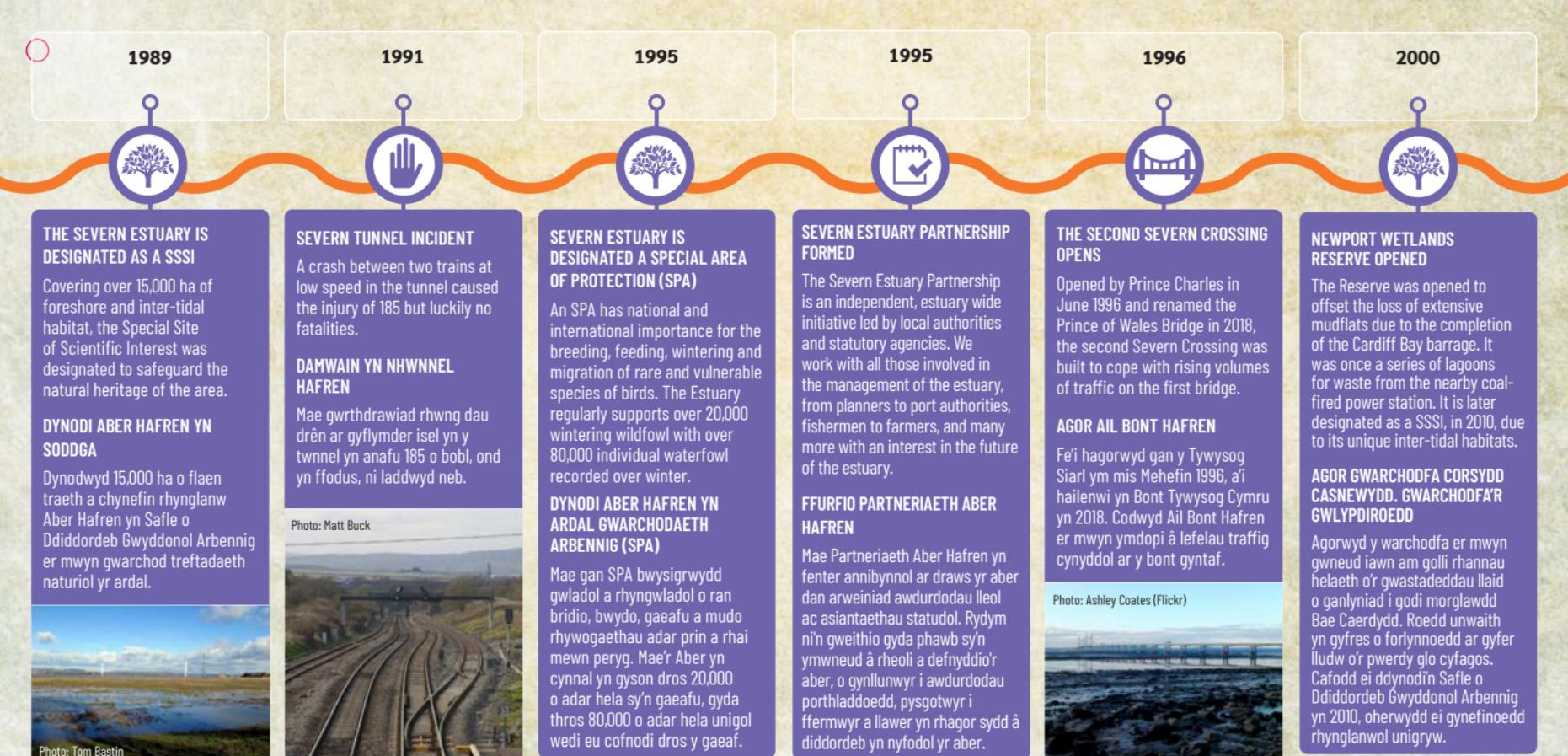
**AWTOMEIDDIO GOLEUDY YNYS ECHNI**

Wedi 250 o flynyddoedd o'i weithio â llaw, Gosod paneli solar ar oleudy Ynys Echni ac fe'i rheolir o ganolfan yn.



Photo: Dr Mary Gillham

**Modern Day / Yr Oes Fodern**



# Modern Day / Yr Oes Fodern

2001

**CARDIFF BARRAGE COMPLETE**

Stretching 1.1km from Cardiff Docks to Penarth, the barrage led to the empoundment of Cardiff Bay. It was the beginning of regeneration of the old docklands, previously known as Tiger Bay.

**CWBLHAU MORGlawdd CAERDYDD**

Ac yntau'n estyn 1.1km o Ddociau Caerdydd i Benarth, caffodd Bae Caerdydd ei argâu gan y fwrdd. Dyma oedd dechrau ar adfywio hen ardal y dociau a dwaenid gynt fel Tiger Bay.



Photo: Ben Salter (Flickr)

2002

**CARDIFF BAY WETLANDS RESERVE OPENED**

The site was chosen by Cardiff Harbour Authority to compensate for loss of intertidal mudflat and salt marshes after the development of Cardiff Bay.

**AGOR GWARCHODFA GWLWYDIOedd BAE CAERDYDD**

Dewiswyd y safle gan Awdurdod Harbwr Caerdydd er mwyn gwneud iawn am golli gwastadeddau llaid rhynglanw a morfeydd heli ar ôl datblygu Bae Caerdydd.

Alastair Campbell (Flickr)



2009

**THE SEVERN ESTUARY IS DESIGNATED AS A SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC)**

The Estuary is designated as a Special Area of Conservation as its unique ecosystems like saltmarsh, intertidal mudflats, sandflats and reefs support significant species of birds and fish.

**DYNODI ABER HAFREN YN ARDAL GWARCHODAETH ARBENNIG (SAC)**

Dynodwyd yr Aber yn Ardal Gwarchodaeth Arbennig ar gyfrif ei ecosistemau unigryw megis morfeydd heli, gwastadeddau llaid rhynglanw, gwastadeddau tywod a rifffau sy'n cynnal nifer sylweddol o rywogaethau adar a physgod.

2013

**THREE TIDAL LAGOONS ARE PROPOSED ON THE SEVERN ESTUARY**

Tidal Lagoon Power, a company specialising in Tidal Energy through lagoons, proposed a tidal lagoon in Cardiff. Between 2013 and 2018, they proposed a further two tidal lagoons at Newport and Bridgewater Bay, along with two other sites in the UK.

**CYNIGIR SYNIAD AM DRI MORLYN LLANW AR ABER HAFREN**

Fe wnaeth Tidal Lagoon Power, cwmni sy'n arbenigo mewn Ynni Llanw drwy forlynnoedd, gynnig syniad am forlyn llanw yng Nghaerdydd. Rhwng 2013 a 2018, cynigion nhw ddau forlyn llanw ychwanegol ar gyfer Casnewydd a Bae Bridgewater, ynghyd â dau safle arall yn y DU.

2014

**STEART MARSHES**

Steart Marshes is created when the sea wall is breached to flood and create saltmarsh, a natural buffer to the tides and a diverse habitat of national importance. value, so strict rules and permits are in place to protect stocks.

**CORSYDD STEART**

Crëwyd Corsydd Steart pan fylchwyd morglawdd er mwyn iddo lifogi a chreu morfa heli, sy'n atalfa naturiol rhag y llanw a chynefin amrywiol o llawysigrwydd cenedlaethol.

2016

**GOVERNMENT APPROVES HINKLEY POINT C, COSTING AN ESTIMATED £18 BILLION**

The first in a new generation of nuclear power stations, Hinkley Point C will provide low-carbon electricity for around six million homes and will be the first nuclear reactor to be built in the UK for 20 years.

**Y LLYWODRAETH YN CYMERADWYO HINKLEY POINT C, GYDA CHOST AMCANGYFRIFEDIG O £18 BILIWN**

Y cyntaf o genhedaeth newydd o atomfeydd, bydd Hinkley C yn darparu trydan carbon-isel ar gyfer oddeutu 6 miliwn o dai, a dyma fydd yr atomfa gyntaf i gael ei chodi yn y DU mewn 20 mlynedd.

# Modern Day / Yr Oes Fodern



Photo: Erecting the Newport Transporter Bridge between 1902 and 1906.' Copyright of Newport Museums and Heritage Service.  
Llun: Codi Pont Gludo Casnewydd rhwng 1902 a 1906.' Hawlfraint Amgueddfeydd Casnewydd a Gwasanaethau Treftadaeth.

# Severn Estuary Top Historic Spots

## Smotiau Hanesyddol Uchaf Aber Haf

- 
- The map illustrates the Severn Estuary coastline from Cardiff in the south to Bristol in the north. Numbered orange pins mark 20 historic spots along the estuary's length. The spots are listed below in order from south to north:
- 1 Goldcliff | Goldcliff, Casnewydd
  - 2 Whitmore Bay | Bae Whitmore
  - 3 Black Rock | Y Graig Ddu
  - 4 Lavernock Point | Trwyn Larnog
  - 5 Flat Holm | Ynys Echii
  - 6 Sudbrook Hill Fort | Bryngae'r Sudbrook
  - 7 Wilcrick Hill Fort | Bryngae'r Wilcrick
  - 8 Caerleon | Caerlioni
  - 9 Lydney Park | Parc Lydney
  - 10 Newport Wetlands | Gwylioedd Casnewydd
  - 11 Portskewett | Portysgwin
  - 12 Slimbridge Wetland Centre WWT | Canolfan Gwyltir Slimbridge WWT
  - 13 Aust Cliff | Clogwyn Aust
  - 14 Bristol Floating Harbour | Harbwr Arnofiol Bryste
  - 15 Cardiff Bay | Bae Caerdydd
  - 16 Newport Transporter Bridge | Pont Gludo Casnewydd
  - 17 Brean Down | Twyni Brean
  - 18 Newport Medieval Ship | Llong Ganoloesol Casnewydd
  - 19 Purton Hulks | Hydciau Purton
  - 20 Burnham-on-Sea
- Major cities and towns marked on the map include Cardiff, Bridgwater, Newport, and Bristol.

Produced by the Severn Estuary Partnership as part of the Discover the Severn project. Kindly funded through support from Natural Resources Wales.

Cyhoeddwyd gan Bartheriaeth Aber Hafren yn rhian o bresofn Darganfod Afon Hafren. Noddir trwy gymorth Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru.

