

Although the New British Ironworks' 2 blast furnaces lit up the nights there was a dark side to the industry. Children as young as eight crawled through the narrowest tunnels deep underground pulling loaded trucks. And workers were paid in tokens which could only be spent in the company's extortionate "Tommy Shops". They did fight the system though and with the help of the early Trade Union movement and the intervention of Sir Watkin



Wynn, the company reluctantly acceded to their demands. Air Products Ltd now occupy the site under which lie the remains of the ironworks complex dating back to the 18th century.

Er bod ffwrneisi chwyth y New British Ironworks 2 yn goleuo'r nosau, roedd yna ochr dywyll i'r diwydiant. Roedd plant mor ifanc ag wyth oed yn cropan trwy'r twnneli culaf gan dynnu tryciau llwythog yn ddwfn dan y ddaear. Roedd gweithwyr yn cael eu talu gyda thocynnau na ellid ond eu defnyddio yn 'Siopau Gwaith' afresymol o ddrud y cwmni. Er hynny fe wnaethant

frwydro yn erbyn y system a chyda cymorth y mudiad Undeb Llafur cynnar ac ymyrraeth Syr Watkin Wynn, fe wnaeth y cwmni ildio'n gyndyn i'w gofynion. Air Products Ltd sy'n meddiannu'r safle erbyn hyn, ac oddi tano mae gweddillion cyfadail y gweithfeydd haearn sy'n dyddio'n ôl i'r 18fed ganrif.



6b

Llwybr Treftadaeth
CEFN MAWR
Heritage Trail

LLANGOLLEN



The Cefn Mawr and District Heritage Trail is the initiative of the Cefn Mawr, Rhosymedre and Newbridge Community Association Ltd.

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Wales Council for Voluntary Action
Supporting charities, volunteers and communities
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Gyda chymorth
Cronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri
Supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund



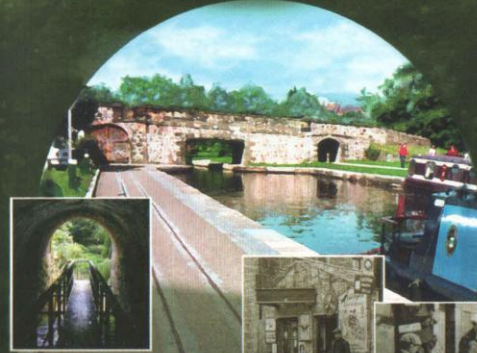
Cynogor Cefn Gwlad Cymru
Countryside Council for Wales

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CHESTER CAER
WREXHAM WRECSAM



Llwybr Treftadaeth
CEFN MAWR
Heritage Trail



Walk through old streets and green places where nature is reclaiming the quarries, pits and spoil heaps from a fascinating industrial past.

Cerddwch trwy hen strydoedd a llecynnau gwyrdd ble mae natur yn adennill y chwareli, y pyllau a'r tomenni rwbela o orffennol diwydiannol cyfareddol.



3b

Important Heritage Sites

open up the leaflet to see map

Plas Kynaston **3b**, built in the 17th century, was the centre of a rural estate which rapidly became industrialised when coal and iron was extracted in the area at the beginning of the 19th century. The building of the aqueduct **6b** by Thomas

Safleoedd Treftadaeth o Bwys

Agorwch y daflen i weld y map

Roedd Plas Kynaston **3b**, a godwyd yn yr 17eg ganrif, yn ganolfan ystad wledig a drodd yn ddiwydiannol yn gyflym pan gawsai glo a haearn eu cloddio yn yr ardal ar ddechrau'r 19eg ganrif. Cyflymwyd y broses o ddiwydiannu pan gododd Thomas Telford y draphont



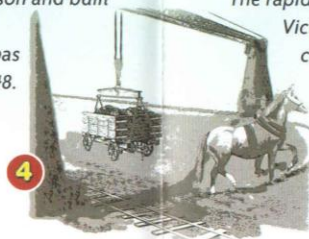
6a

Telford that brought the Ellesmere and Chester Canal over the River Dee accelerated industrialisation. The aqueduct opened in 1805 but the grand scheme of taking the canal on to Wrexham and Chester was abandoned against fierce competition from the railway companies. The Vale of Llangollen was bridged again, this time by a railway viaduct **6a** designed by Henry Robertson and built by Thomas Brassey and was opened in 1848.

ddŵr **6a** a ddaeth â Chamlas Ellesmere a Chaer dros afon Dyfrdwy. Agorwyd y draphont ddŵr yn 1805 ond cefnwyd ar y cynllun mawreddog o fynd â'r gamlas yn ei blaen i Wrecsam a Chaer yn wyneb cystadleuaeth ffyrnig gan y cwmnïau rheilffordd. Cafodd pont arall ei hadeiladu yn Nyffryn Llangollen, sef

traphont reilffordd **6a** a gynlluniwyd gan Henry Robertson a'i hadeiladu gan Thomas Brassey. Cafodd ei haçor yn 1848.

The sandstone known as Cefn Stone has been quarried **5** at least since medieval times and has been used in many important buildings including Liverpool's Walker Gallery and St. George's Hall. To supply the stone in the construction of the aqueduct it was necessary to build a crane **4** to lift trucks full of stone from one tram line to the other. The site is called The Crane today.



4

The rapid growth of Victorian towns and cities ensured that there was a

Mae'r tywodfaen a elwir yn Garreg Cefn wedi cael ei gloddio **5** ers y canol oesoedd o leiaf a chafodd ei ddefnyddio mewn llawer o adeiladau o bwys gan gynnwys Neuadd St George ac Oriel Walker Lerpwl.

Er mwyn cyflenwi cerrig i godi'r draphont ddŵr roedd yn rhaid adeiladu craen i godi triciau yn llawn cerrig o



5

demand for the products from J.C. Edwards' Fireclay and Terracotta Works. He used local fireclay to make sewage pipes, drains, building bricks and decorative terracotta tiles and bricks which were sent all over the world. All that remains today of the famous Trefynant Works **1** are the brick walls and entrances on Llangollen Road.



1

un llinell tram i'r llall. 'Y Craen' yw'r enw am y safle heddiw. **4**

Sicrhaodd twf tref a dinasoedd Fictorianaidd fod yna alw am y cynnyrch o Weithfeydd Clai Tân a Therracotta J.C. Edwards. Roedd yn defnyddio clai tân lleol i wneud pibelli carthffosiaeth, draeniau, brics adeiladu a brics a theils terracotta addurnol a allforiwyd i bedwar ban byd. Yr unig beth sy'n weddill o Weithfeydd enwoç Trefynant **1** heddiw yw'r mynedfeydd a'r waliau brics ar Ffordd Llangollen.

James Coster Edwards (1828-1896) had a pottery at Plas Kynaston among the ironworks, lime kilns and chemical works of that extraordinary industrial complex. Exuperious Pickering, who owned the estate in the early 1800s had a canal cut from the Trefor Basin to serve his industries. Ward's Wharf **3a** named after another of the Plas Kynaston industrialists was

the busy port where raw materials were brought in and finished goods sent out, as well as food and other goods for the shops and people of Cefn Mawr. Today the whole site is covered by Flexys, successor to Monsanto Chemicals which began life in partnership with Graesser Chemicals in 1901. This all began in 1867 when Robert Graesser made paraffin oil from coal waste.

Roedd gan James Coster Edwards (1828-1896) grochendy ym Mhlas Kynaston yng nghanol gweithfeydd haearn, odytau calch a gweithfeydd cemegol y cyfadail diwydiannol rhyfeddol hwnnw. Torrodd Exuperious Pickering, perchennog yr ystad yn y 1800au cynnar, gamlas o Fasn Trefor i wasanaethu ei ddiwydiannau. Glanfa Ward **3a**, a enwyd ar ôl un arall o ddiwydianwyr Plas Kynaston, oedd y porthladd prysur lle daethpwyd â deunyddiau crai i mewn a lle anfonwyd nwyddau gorffenedig

allan, yn ogystal â bywd a nwyddau i siopau a phobl Cefn Mawr. Heddiw mae'r safle i gyd wedi'i orchuddio gan Flexys, olynnydd Monsanto Chemicals a gychwynnodd mewn partneriaeth gyda Graesser Chemicals yn ôl yn 1901. Dechreuodd hyn i gyd yn 1867 pan wnaeth Robert Graesser olew paraffin o wastraff glo.



3a