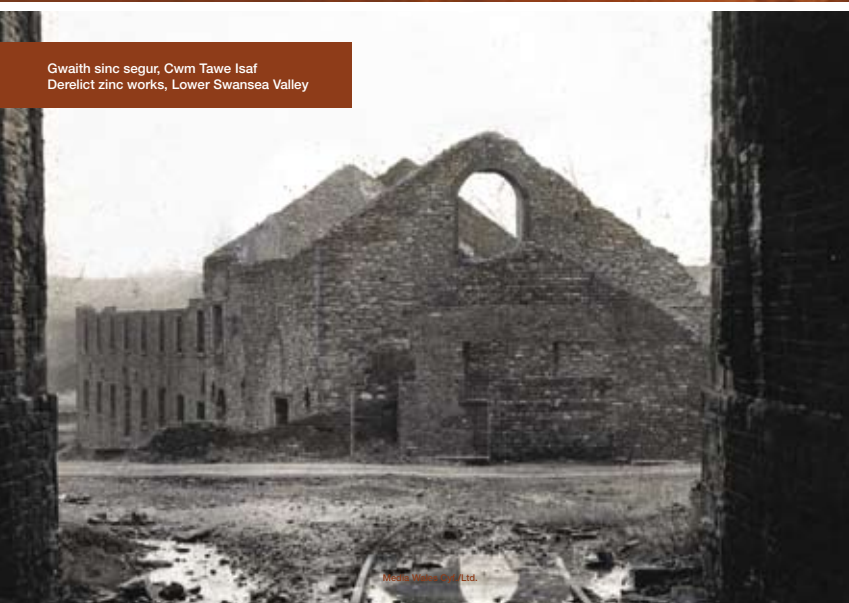
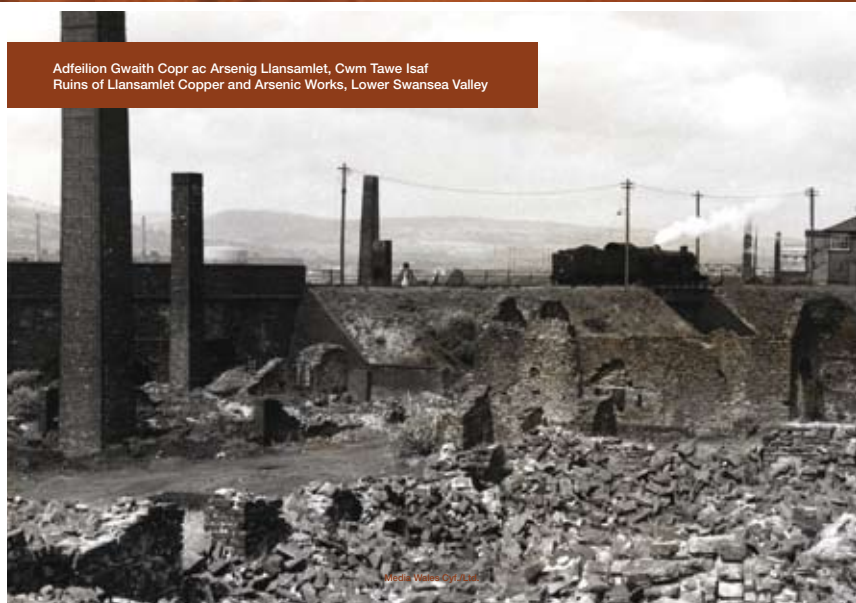


# ADENNILL TIR RECLAMATION

Gwaith sinc segur, Cwm Tawe Isaf  
Derelict zinc works, Lower Swansea Valley



Adeilion Gwaith Copr ac Arsenig Llansamlet, Cwm Tawe Isaf  
Ruins of Llansamlet Copper and Arsenic Works, Lower Swansea Valley



Erbyn y 1950au roedd Cwm Tawe Isaf yn cael ei adnabod fel tirwedd ddifffraith ôl-ddiwydiannol waethaf Ewrop. Roedd y tipiau'n uwch na'r tai a llifai dŵr oren gwenwynig yn Fae Abertawe o Afon Tawe.

Roedd Robin Huws Jones, cymdeithasegwr yng Ngholeg Prifysgol Abertawe, yn aml yn teithio drwy'r cwm ar y trênn. Teimlai fod rhaid gwneud rhywbeth am yr 'hyllbeth canrif oed'. Ym 1961, sefydlwyd Prosiect Cwm Tawe Isaf (PCTI) gan bartneriaeth arloesol rhwng y brifysgol, y cyngor, diwydiant a'r Swyddfa Gymreig.

Dan gyfarwyddyd Kenneth Hilton, bu'r PCTI yn gwneud astudiaethau o ddaearyddiaeth, economeg, botaneg a chymunedau'r cwm. Gwnaeth argymhellion ar gyfer dyfodol ôl-ddiwydiannol.

Canlyniadau mwyaf gweladwy PCTI oedd clirio tipiau a gwyrddlasu'r cwm a Bryn Cilfái. Bu gwirfoddolwyr a phlant ysgol yn plannu miloedd o goed yn ystod y 1960au a'r 1970au.

Achoswyd problemau ym Mynydd Parys hefyd gan lygru dyfrffyrdd. Mae prosiect parhaus yn monitro ac yn rheoli dŵr asidig o'r mwyngloddiau sydd erbyn hyn o dan ddŵr, ac mae'n datblygu dulliau o drin y dŵr.

By the 1950s the Lower Swansea Valley was branded Europe's worst post-industrial derelict landscape. Tips were taller than houses and the River Tawe flowed with orange toxic water into Swansea Bay.

Robin Huws Jones, a sociologist at the University College of Swansea, often travelled by train through the valley. He felt that something must be done about this 'century-old eyesore'. In 1961 a pioneering partnership between the university, council, industry and the Welsh Office formed the Lower Swansea Valley Project (LSVP).

Under the directorship of Kenneth Hilton, LSVP conducted studies of the valley's geography, economics, botany and communities. It made recommendations for a post-industrial future.

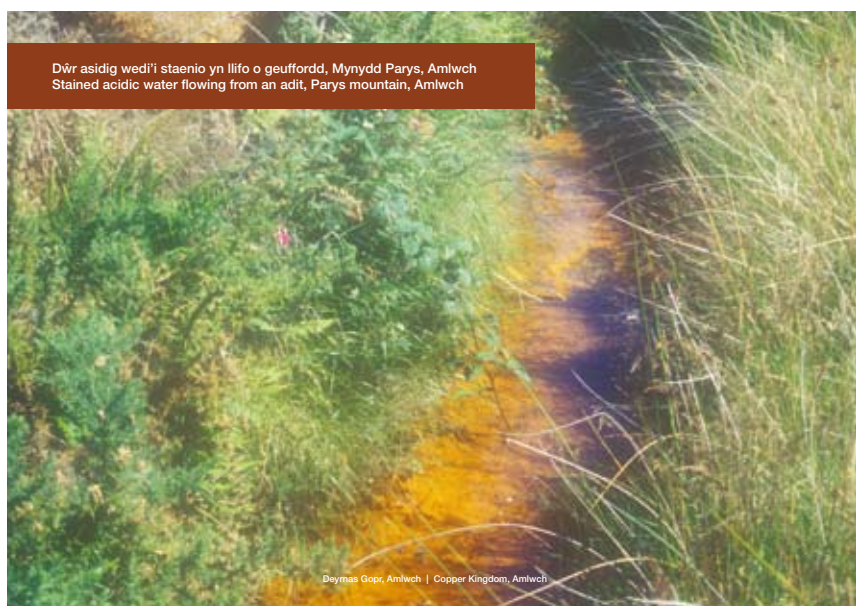
The most visible results of LSVP were the tip clearance and greening of the valley and Kilvey Hill. Volunteers and school children planted thousands of trees during the 1960s and 1970s.

Pollution of waterways also caused problems at Parys Mountain. An ongoing project monitors and controls acidic water from the now flooded mines and is developing ways to treat it.



Tim Botaneg a Microbiolog Prosiect Cwm Tawe Isaf, 1965  
Botany and Microbiology team of the Lower Swansea Valley Project, 1965

Dŵr asidig wedi'i staeio yn llifo o geuffordd, Mynydd Parys, Amlwch  
Stained acidic water flowing from an adit, Parys mountain, Amlwch



Deymas Gopr, Amlwch | Copper Kingdom, Amlwch