

Chapter 1 : Rhondda Cynon Taf - News, views, gossip, pictures, video - Wales Online

Rhondda Stock Photos and Images The old Lewis Merthyr pit head winding gear at the Rhondda Heritage Park coal mining museum Trehafod Rhondda Valley South Wales.

This is my first animation filmed with a Logitech Quickcam Pro to make the high quality imagery March 30, Rating: February 27, Rating: The audio is from Gabriel Iglesias-Hotel Room. Videos provided by Youtube are under the copyright of their owners. This list contains brief abstracts about monuments, holiday activities, national parks, museums, organisations and more from the area as well as interesting facts about the region itself. Otherwise the related wikipedia article. It consists of 3 valleys: Results from the census showed Cynon Valley lies between Rhondda and the Merthyr Valley. According to the Census, the Cynon Valley has a population of 63, It elects one Member of Parliament MP by the first past the post system of election. It is a Labour Party stronghold. The Cynon Valley Welsh Assembly constituency was created with the same boundaries in It is believed to have been named after Tyfodwg or Dyfodwg who was either a 7th century saint or chieftain. It included most of the valleys of the Rhondda Fawr and Rhondda Fach rivers. Initially a sparsely populated wild area of upland sheep-walks, it became in the mid 19th century a dynamic centre of the coal mining industry, with a large, new industrial population. Another more grandiose name for the site is the Rhondda Stonehenge. The district was initially created as Ystradyfodwg Local Government District from parts of Ystradyfodwg, Llanwonno and Llantrisant parishes, Glamorgan, in , when the Local Government Act was adopted. A local board was formed to govern the area. It is located on the Rhondda Line. The station cannot be directly accessed from Tonypany, a scenic bridge over the river Rhondda must be used as the station adjoins a mountain. It was first opened on this site by the Taff Vale Railway in There is a dedicated rail linc bus that links with the train. It is only available to rail passengers and operates to Penrhys, Tylorstown, Ferndale and Maerdy. Alphabetically, it is the last station in the UK. It is the northern terminus of the Rhondda Line 23 miles north west of Cardiff Central. It was first opened on this site by the Taff Vale Railway in , and was the connecting point of the Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway with the collieries of the Rhondda Fawr. The school is situated on the southern side of the valley, and is metres in length from the main gate on Conway Road, Cwmparc, to the rear gate at Tylecoch Bridge, Treorchy. The spring of Llygad Cynon is a notable example. However the young river soon crosses into the Carboniferous Coal Measures as it passes through Hirwaun. It elects one Assembly Member by the first past the post method of election. Also, however, it is one of eight constituencies in the South Wales Central electoral region, which elects four additional members, in addition to eight constituency members, to produce a degree of proportional representation for the region as a whole. Settlements served by the route include: Originally it was a dead-end route to Nantymoel, but was extended to Hirwaun as part of an unemployment relief program in the late s. Settlements served by this road include: Treharris and Merthyr Vale on the A A Sussex Ironmaster named Anthony Morley set up a small ironworks here in Villages in Merthyr Tydfil Nantymoel Nantymoel Nant-y-moel Welsh for Stream from the bare mountain is a village and includes the formerly separate village of Pricetown in the county borough of Bridgend, Wales on the River Ogmere, and is one of the constituent villages of the Ogmere Valley. It is bordered by the village of Wyndham to the south and by the Bwlch y Clawdd hill to the north. It is notable for its huge production and for two infamous explosion disasters, in and , in which a total of 64 miners were killed. Its owners sank the first pits into a rich coal seam in the s from which, within 20 years, over tons were being extracted daily. Opened in , it closed in December It was developed to provide accommodation for the rapidly increasing work force of the Wyndham and Ocean Western Collieries. Villages in Bridgend County Borough Nearby places.

Chapter 2 : Photos from Tonyrefail, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Wales, United Kingdom

Rhondda Valley, Wales, UK. 25th July, The top of a windswept mountain in Wales has become a memorial to local peoples loved ones. A viewpoint over the Rhondda Valley high above the village of Blaenllechau has long been a place to stop and take in the views over the historic welsh valleys while driving over to the neighbouring Cynon Valley.

Locals tend to refer to "The Rhondda" with the definite article , despite its non-usage on sign posts and maps. Early history[edit] Prehistoric and Roman Rhondda: The landscape of the Rhondda was formed by glacial action during the last ice age , as slow moving glaciers gouged out the deep valleys that exist today. This left the two river valleys of the Rhondda with narrow, steep sided slopes which would dictate the layout of settlements from early to modern times. Though no definite Mesolithic settlements have been located in the area, the concentration of finds at the Craig y Llyn escarpment suggests the presence of a temporary campsite in the vicinity. The remains of a rectangular hut with traces of drystone wall foundations and postholes was discovered; while carbon dating of charcoal found at the site dated the structure as late Neolithic. The best example of a round-cairn was found at Crug yr Afan, near the summit of Graig Fawr, west of Cwmparc. The cairn consisted of an earthen mound with a surrounding ditch 28 metres in circumference and over 2 metres tall. The items did not originate from the Rhondda and are thought to have been left at the site as a votive offering. The earliest of these structures is Maendy Camp, a hillfort whose remains are situated between Ton Pentre and Cwmparc. Maendy camp consisted of two earthworks, an inner and outer enclosure. When the site was excavated in several archaeological finds led to the camp being misidentified as Bronze Age. These finds, mainly pottery and flint knives, were excavated from a burial cairn discovered within the outer enclosure but the site has since been classified as from the Iron Age. The site is made up of a group of ruinous drystone roundhouses and enclosures and is thought to have been a sheep farming community. It was thought to be a military site or marching camp. The area which would become the Rhondda lay within Glywysing , an area that incorporated the modern area of Glamorgan, ruled by a dynasty founded by Glywys. The Rhondda lay within Penychen , a narrow strip running between modern day Glyn Neath and the coast between Cardiff and Aberthaw. Each cantref was further divided into commotes , with Penychen made up of five such commotes, one being Glynrhondda. The few sites discovered from this period have been located in the Bro, or lowlands, leaving historians to believe that the Blaenau were sparsely inhabited, maybe only visited seasonally by pastoralists. During the Early Middle Ages communities were split between bondmen and freemen. The bondmen lived in small villages centred on a court or llys of the local ruler to whom they paid dues; while the freemen, who enjoyed a higher status, lived in scattered homesteads. Maerdy in the Rhondda Fach has been identified as a maerdref, mainly on the strength of the name, though the village did not survive past the Middle Ages. During the late 11th century, the Norman lord, Robert Fitzhamon entered Morgannwg in an attempt to gain control of the area, building many earth and timber castles in the lowlands. Hywel ap Maredudd, lord of Meisgyn captured his cousin Morgan ap Cadwallon and annexed Glynrhondda in an attempt to reunify the commotes under a single native ruler. Settlements of medieval Rhondda[edit] Little evidence exists of settlements within the Rhondda during the Norman period. Unlike the communal dwellings of the Iron Age the remains of the Medieval buildings discovered in the area follow the pattern similar to modern farmsteads; with separate holdings spaced out around the hillsides. The evidence of Medieval Welsh farmers comes from the remains of their buildings, with the foundations of platform houses having been discovered spaced out throughout both valleys. The only recorded evidence of Castle Nos is a mention by John Leland who stated that "Castelle Nose is but a high stony creg in the top of an hille". The castle comprises a scarp and ditch forming a raised platform and on the north face is a ruined drystone building. Due to its location and form it does not appear to be of Norman design and is therefore thought to have been built by the Welsh as a border defence; and must therefore date before when Richard de Clare seized Glynrhondda. Little remains of this motte-and-bailey earthwork defence as much was destroyed when Tonypany railway station was built in the 19th century. This earliest Christian monument located in the Rhondda is the shrine of St. Mary at Penrhys whose holy well was mentioned by Rhisiart ap Rhys in the 15th century. For administrative purposes the

parish was divided into three hamlets: The historian Rice Merrick, in describing the upland area of the Vale of Glamorgan, stated that there "was always great breeding of cattle, horses and sheep; but in elder time therein grew but small store of corn, for in most places there the ground was not thereunto apt". While English cartographer John Speed described that the rearing of cattle was the "best means unto wealth that the Shire doth afford". However, to be self-supporting, the farmers of the area grew crops such as oats, corn and barley in small quantities. Crops were grown in the lower part of the Rhondda on narrow meadows adjoining the riversides, though during the Napoleonic Wars scarce supplies forced the cultivation of the upland areas such as Carn-y-wiwer and Penrhys. The enclosure of freehold lands that began in the later Middle Ages now gained momentum and farms that were once owned by individual farmers were now owned by small groups of wealthy landowners. Between the Acts of Union in the mid 18th century and the English Civil War in the mid 17th century, a period of great rebuilding took place in the Kingdom of England, of which Wales was now annexed, and this is reflected in the structures that were built within the Rhondda Valley. This profit was reflected in the new farm houses built in the Rhondda and for the first time an emphasis on domestic comfort became apparent in the design of the dwellings. A popular style of building was the long-house, a building which combined the house and cowshed into a single building. By 1750, at least farms existed in the Rhondda, [40] but most were destroyed with the growth of the mining industry. There were few industrial buildings pre-1750; those of note include the 17th-century blast furnace at Pontygwaith [41] which gave the village its name and the fulling mill established by Harri David in 1750, which in turn gave its name to Tonypandy. Although neighbouring areas such as Merthyr and Aberdare had already sunk coal mines, it was not until Walter Coffin initiated the Dinas Lower Colliery in 1799 that coal was first exported from the Rhondda Valleys on any sort of commercial scale. The lack of any transportation links was one of the main problems that curtailed exploitation of the Rhondda Valley coal fields, along with the belief that the coalfields beneath the valley were thought to be too deep for economic working. The exploration of the Rhondda was undertaken by the Bute Trustees, agents of the third Marquess of Bute, who not only owned large tracts of valley farmland but also possessed a large financial interest in the Cardiff Docks which would export the coal. The Bute Merthyr began producing coal in 1799, the first working steam coal colliery in the Rhondda. After Royal Assent was given to construct the railway in 1825, [45] the original line was laid from Cardiff to Abercynon, and by a branch was opened to link Cardiff with Dinas via Pontypridd. For the first time the Rhondda Valley was connected by a major transportation route to the rest of Wales [44] and the exploitation of its coalfields could begin. To achieve this rail link the Rhondda Tunnel [48] was constructed through Mynydd Blaengwynfi to Blaengwynfi; at the time the longest railway tunnel in Wales. Initially the shallower pits at Aberdare proved a bigger attraction for prospective mine owners, but once Aberdare became fully worked by the 1840s the Rhondda saw a rapid growth in development. These figures would later be dwarfed by the massive excavation rates seen in the last quarter of the 19th century up to the beginning of the First World War. The widespread adoption of limited liability status began a trend towards a concentration of ownership, [51] reducing some of the economic risks involved in coalmining: Population growth in the industrial period[edit] Year.

Chapter 3 : Rhondda Stock Photos & Rhondda Stock Images - Alamy

Rhondda Valley - A history. from website "The two Rhondda Valleys, Rhondda Fawr and Rhondda Fach, often called just The Rhondda, are probably the most well-known of the South Wales Valleys. In , a poet observed 'such scenes of untouched nature as the imagination would find it difficult to surpass.'

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Chapter 4 : Ferndale, Rhondda Cynon Taf - Wikipedia

Rhondda Valleys Information and History High Resolution Old Photos of Porth in the Rhondda Valleys, Glamorgan, South Wales.

History[edit] In Welsh, Ferndale is known as Glynrhedynog, the name of one of the old farms on which the town is built. In its infancy Glynrhedynog was also known as Trerhondda after the name of the first large chapel to be built in the town. The naming of settlements after chapels was widespread in Wales at the time, as is shown in village names such as Bethesda, Beulah and Horeb, but neither Glynrhedynog nor Trerhondda was destined to be used for long. Glynrhedynog is made from the words "glyn" meaning valley and "rhedynog" meaning ferny, and so coal from the Glynrhedynog pits was marketed as Ferndale coal, a much easier name for English buyers to assimilate. The Ferndale pits are what drew the workforce and their families to the area, and by the s "Ferndale" was well established as a thriving town. With the phasing in of bilingual road signs from the late s onwards, the name Glynrhedynog gradually reappeared and is now the officially designated Welsh language name for Ferndale. The Welsh language is on the increase in Ferndale after the village adopted the English language during the Industrial revolution. His wealth enabled him to engage in costly but unsuccessful singings in the Rhondda Fach in the s until he finally struck a good seam at Ferndale. Ferndale Colliery disasters[edit] Two large coal mining colliery disasters occurred in Ferndale during the 19th century. The first occurred on 8 November , when an underground explosion killed miners at the Ferndale Colliery owned by David Davis and Sons Ltd. The second disaster happened on 10 June when a further explosion resulted in the death of 53 miners. Since representation has mainly been by the Labour Party but the ward had a Plaid Cymru from and an Independent councillor from The proposals would take effect from the council elections. Some new features have been added such as a new astro-turf field, car park and an all weather cricket training enclosure. Passenger services were withdrawn in but coal trains continued until August when the line closed completely. Coal from Mardy Colliery was then raised through Tower Colliery. The track was lifted in There are several chapels and churches in or near Ferndale: Adjacent to Llyn y Forwyn is an astro-turf football field that, during the Summer, annually becomes the ground of sports days for many of the local junior schools. Also within the confines of Darran Park can be found a tennis court and bowling green. In December , the Ferndale Skate Park was opened with indoor ramps and other equipment available to BMX riders, rollerbladers and skateboarders. It has since received National Lottery continuation funding as well as a Rhondda Trust grant to secure the future for an additional 3-year period[citation needed]. It closed in [9].

Chapter 5 : Image Gallery for Rhondda Schools Rugby

Rhondda / Ēˆ r Ēˆ n Āˆ Ē™ /, or the Rhondda Valley (Welsh: Cwm Rhondda [kĒŠm ĒˆrĪĒˆnĀˆa]), is a former coal mining valley in Wales, formerly a local government district, consisting of 16 communities built around the River Rhondda.

Chapter 6 : best Rhondda images on Pinterest | Cymru, South wales and Wales uk

Rhondda South Wales added 31 new photos from August to the album: girls months upto 2years shoes size 4&5.

Chapter 7 : Old Photos of Porth (Page II) in the Rhondda Valleys

Things to Do in Rhondda, Wales: See TripAdvisor's 6, traveler reviews and photos of Rhondda tourist attractions. Find what to do today, this weekend, or in November. We have reviews of the best places to see in Rhondda.

Chapter 8 : Guide: Maerdy (Wales, Rhondda Cynon Taf) in United Kingdom | Tripmondo

Miner & his family, Rhondda Valley, South Wales, My mother was from the next valley - the Rhymney My mother's family also lived in S Wales, Ebbw Vale/Cwm- she was born Grandad was a miner and there were about 10 or 11 children.

Chapter 9 : Old Photos of Porth in the Rhondda Valleys

Rhondda Valleys Information and History High Resolution Old Photos of Porth (Page 2) in the Rhondda Valleys, Glamorgan, South Wales.