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Ymddiriedolaeth  
Ddiwylliannol  
Cultural Trust



Casgliad Llinell Amser  
LHDTC+ Cymru

The Wales LGBTQ+  
Timeline Collection

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# Introduction

# Introduction

Yn 2021 comisiynodd Llywodraeth Cymru hyfforddiant iaith a Hanes LHDTTC+ ar gyfer amgueddfeydd, llyfrgelloedd ac archifau lleol er mwyn annog dathlu straeon lleol am gyfeiriadedd rhywiol a hunaniaeth rhywedd.

Dyma ran o'r gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud i godi ymwybyddiaeth a dealltwriaeth o boblogaeth amrywiol Cymru sy'n cyd-fynd â Chynllun Gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru a'i nodau, sef:

- mynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldebau y mae cymunedau LHDTTC+ yn eu hwynebu
- herio gwahaniaethu
- creu cymdeithas lle mae pobl LHDTTC+ yn ddiogel i fyw a charu'n ddilys, yn agored ac yn rhydd fel nhw eu hunain.

Gwnaeth yr hyfforddiant ddarparu pwyntiau dysgu effeithiol ac adnoddau ymarferol i alluogi staff a gwirfoddolwyr i symud ymlaen gyda rhaglen gwbl gynhwysol gan arwain at ehangu y tu hwnt i'r sefydliad at y cyhoedd, megis haneswyr teulu, haneswyr lleol a grwpiau cymunedol. Gan ganiatáu hyrwyddo deunydd hanesyddol mewn ffyrdd heb eu defnyddio o'r blaen a gwella gwaith gyda sefydliadau partner, drwy wneud deunydd LHDTTC+ yn hygyrch i'r cyhoedd a hefyd wrth gasglu a gwarchod y dreftadaeth hon.

In 2021 the Welsh Government commissioned training in LGBTQ+ Language and History for local museums, libraries and archives to encourage the celebration of local stories of sexual orientation and gender identity.

This is part of the work being done on raising awareness and understanding of the diverse population of Wales and compliments the Welsh Government Action Plan which aims to:

- tackle inequalities experienced by LGBTQ+ communities;
- challenge discrimination;
- create a society where LGBTQ+ people are safe to live and love authentically, openly and freely as themselves.

The training provided effective learning points and practical tools to enable staff and volunteers to move forward with a fully inclusive programme resulting in an expansion beyond the organisation to the general public, such as family historians, local historians and community groups. Allowing the promotion of historic material in ways not realised before and enhancing work with partner organisations in not only in making LGBTQ+ material accessible to the public, but also in collecting and preserving this heritage.



Un o ganlyniadau'r hyfforddiant laith a Hanes LHDT+ yw creu llinellau amser ar gyfer pob un o'r 22 sir yng Nghymru. Mae hyn yn rhoi modd y gall pobl, cynghreiriaid a digwyddiadau lleol gael eu dathlu yn hytrach nag efelychu naratifau prif ffrwd ac enwogion.

Gwnaeth Norena Shopland greu llinell sylfaen o adegau hanes o'i chasgliad o ddeunydd hanesyddol Cymru ar gyfeiriadedd rhywiol a hunaniaeth rhywedd, ac o hynny cyfrannodd at Hanes LHDT+ Cymru/Grŵp Ymchwil LHDT+ Cymru a sefydlwyd i annog a hyrwyddo ymchwilio i hanes LHDT+ Cymru. Prifysgol Abertawe sy'n ariannu eu gwefan, LGBTQ Cymru, i gofnodi cymaint o wybodaeth â phosibl am yr hanes hwn.

<https://lgbtqcymru.swansea.ac.uk/>

Mae gan linell amser bob sir sefydliad lletyol penodol a fydd yn annog dathlu pobl, cynghreiriaid a digwyddiadau lleol yn ystod cyfnodau dathlu drwy gydol y flwyddyn. Caiff pobl eu hannog i ychwanegu at, a pharhau i ehangu'r llinellau amser i'w gwneud mor gynhwysfawr â phosibl.

An outcome of the LGBTQ+ Language and History training is the construction of timelines for each of the 22 counties of Wales. This provides a means by which local people, allies and events can be celebrated instead of replicating mainstream narratives and celebrities.

A baseline of highlighted moments from history was constructed by Norena Shopland from her Welsh historic material collection on sexual orientations and gender identities, and from that contributed to the Hanes LHDT+ Cymru / LGBTQ+ Research Group Wales established to encourage and promote research into Welsh LGBTQ+ history. Their website, LGBTQ Cymru is funded by Swansea University to record as much information as possible on this history.

<https://lgbtqcymru.swansea.ac.uk/>

Each county timeline has a dedicated host who will encourage the celebration of local people, allies and events during celebratory periods throughout the year. People are encouraged to add to and keep expanding the timelines to make them as comprehensive as possible.



# Rhifyn Pen-y-Bont ar Ogwr

Ymddiriedolaeth Awen sy'n lletya'r rhifyn Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr hwn, ac mae wedi'i ehangu gan Harriet Hopkins, aelodau staff a gwirfoddolwyr. Mae deunydd ychwanegol wedi'i ddarparu gan Mark Etheridge o Amgueddfa Cymru, a phobl leol sydd wedi cyfrannu syniadau a straeon ato.

Sefydlwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Ddiwylliannol Awen yn 2015 fel sefydliad elusennol ag amcanion i wella cyfleoedd diwylliannol ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr a'r rhanbarth ehangach. Ein diben yw Gwneud Bywydau Pobl yn Well drwy ddarparu lle a chyfle i bobl fwynhau profiadau diwylliannol bywiog sy'n ysbrydoli a gwella eu teimladau o lesiant.

Dyweddodd Harriet Hopkins, Rheolwr Llyfrgell | Arweinydd Strategol Llyfrgelloedd ar gyfer Rhaglenni a Hyrwyddo: *"Mae Llyfrgelloedd Awen yn falch o gyflwyno'r rhifyn hwn o'r llinell amser LHDTC+, a gafodd ei greu gan Norena Shopland fel llinell sylfaen i ni ehangu arni gyda straeon y gorffennol a'r presennol sy'n bwysig i gymuned LHDTC+ Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Rydyn ni wedi ein hymrwymo i fod â chasgliadau sy'n cynrychioli amrywiaeth ein cymuned yn deg. Mae'r llinell sylfaen hon a'i ehangiad yn rhan o'r ymrwymiad hwnnw. Ein nod yw cynnal cyfres o weithdai ac ymgyrchoedd i gasglu straeon perthnasol eraill i gyfrannu at Linell Amser Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr drwy gydol 2023 a 2024."*

## Bridgend Edition

This Bridgend edition is hosted by Awen Cultural Trust and has been expanded by Harriet Hopkins, staff and volunteers. Additional material has been provided by Mark Etheridge of Amgueddfa Cymru - Museum Wales, and local people who have contributed ideas and stories.

Awen Cultural Trust was established in 2015 as a charitable organisation with objectives to enhance cultural opportunities in Bridgend and the wider region. Our purpose is to Make People's Lives Better by providing a space and opportunity for people to enjoy vibrant cultural experiences that inspire and enhance their sense of wellbeing.

Harriet Hopkins, Library Manager | Libraries Strategic Lead for Programming and Promotion said: *"Awen Libraries is proud to present this edition of the LGBT+ timeline, created by Norena Shopland as a baseline for us to build on with the stories that are important to the LGBTQ+ community of Bridgend, past and present. We are committed to having collections that fairly represent the true diversity of our community. This baseline and its expansion forms part of that commitment. We aim to run a series of workshops and campaigns to collect other relevant stories to contribute to the Bridgend Timeline throughout 2023 and 2024."*

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# 19<sup>eg</sup> GANRIF

Cafodd y gosb eithaf am sodomiaeth ei ddi-ddymu pan wnaeth Deddf Troseddau yn erbyn y Person 1861 gymryd lle Ddeddf Troseddau yn erbyn y Person 1828.

Cafodd cyfanswm o 8921 o ddynion eu herlyn am sodomiaeth ers 1806, 404 eu dedfrydu i farwolaeth a 56 wedi'u dienyddio.

Parhaodd cyfunrywioldeb i fod yn anghyfreithlon tan 1967 yng Nghymru a Lloegr a 1980 yn yr Alban.

Gwnaeth Senedd Prydain ddeddfu Ddeddf Diwygio Cyfraith Trosedd 1885, gelwir adran 11 ohoni yn Welliant Labouchere, gan wahardd anwedduster difrifol rhwng dynion.

Felly, daeth yn bosibl erlyn dynion cyfunrywiol am gymryd rhan mewn gweithredoedd rhywiol lle nad oedd modd profi sodomiaeth neu ymgeisio sodomiaeth.

Cafodd Oscar Wilde ei roi ar brawf am anwedduster difrifol am berthynas gyda'r Arglwydd Alfred Douglas a'i ddedfrydu i ddwy flynedd yn y carchar gyda llafur caled.

## 1861

The death penalty for buggery was abolished when the Offences Against the Person Act 1828 was replaced with the Offences Against the Person Act 1861.

A total of 8921 men had been prosecuted since 1806 for sodomy with 404 sentenced to death and 56 executed.

Homosexuality remained illegal until 1967 in England and Wales and 1980 in Scotland.

## 1885

The British Parliament enacted Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885, section 11 of which, known as the Labouchere Amendment, prohibited gross indecency between males.

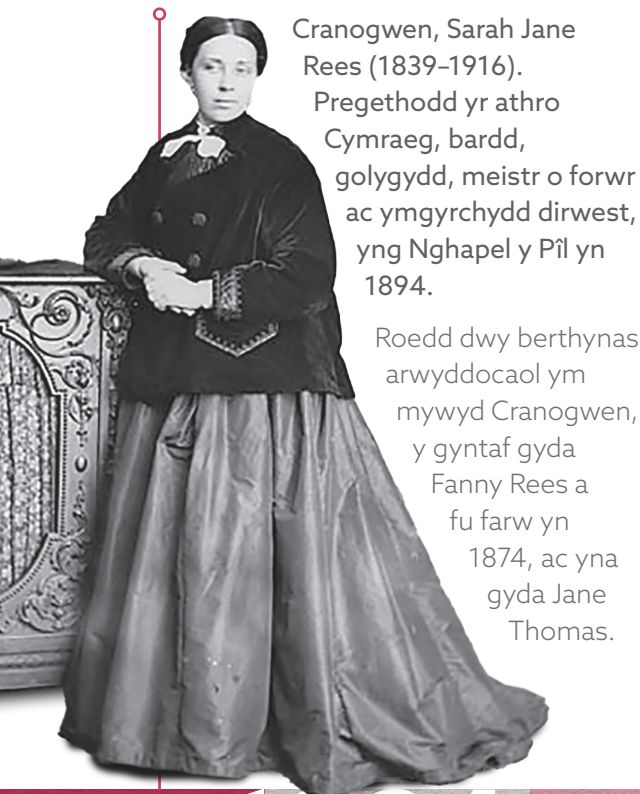
It thus became possible to prosecute homosexuals for engaging in sexual acts where buggery or attempted buggery could not be proven.

## 1895

Oscar Wilde, tried for gross indecency over a relationship with Lord Alfred Douglas, was sentenced to two years in prison with hard labour.



# 19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY



Cranogwen, Sarah Jane Rees (1839–1916). Pregethodd yr athro Cymraeg, bardd, golygydd, meistr o forwr ac ymgyrchydd dirwest, yng Nghapel y Pîl yn 1894.

Roedd dwy berthynas arwyddocaol ym mywyd Cranogwen, y gyntaf gyda Fanny Rees a fu farw yn 1874, ac yna gyda Jane Thomas.

#### CYFOGLYD A FFIAIDD.

Gwnaeth Jeremiah Sullivan ac Isaac Jones, o Faesteg, pledio'n ddieuog i gyhuddiad o gyflawni anwedduster difrifol gyda'i gilydd ar 5 Gorffennaf ym Maesteg. Gwnaeth Douglas Lewis (wedi'i apwyntio gan Mr R. C. Griffiths, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr) gynnal yr erlyniad ac nid oedd gan y carcharorion neb yn eu hamddiffyn. Cafodd tystiolaeth o blaid y cyhuddiad ei chyflwyno gan Gwnstabiliaid yr Heddlu Edward Jones a William Jones, William Dupplow, llafurwr, a Dr W. H. Thomas. Wrth amddiffyn ei hun, plediodd Sullivan ei fod wedi gwneud camgymeriad ynghylch rhywedd Jones, a'i fod yn feddw a bod Jones, yn dioddef o gamffurfiad corfforol rhyfedd yn ei wneud yn wahanol i ddyinion eraill. Cafwyd y carcharorion yn euog, a dywedodd y Comisiynydd dysgedig, wrth basio dedfryd arnynt o 18 mis calendr yr un, fod yr achos mor gyfogleyd a ffiائد ag yr oedd modd ei ddychmygu.

Ffynhonnell: *Cardiff Times*, Tachwedd 27, 1897

› 1894

Cranogwen, Sarah Jane Rees (1839–1916) the Welsh teacher, poet, editor, master mariner and temperance campaigner, preached at Pyle Chapel in 1894.

Cranogwen had two significant relationships in her life, first with Fanny Rees who died in 1874, and then with Jane Thomas.

› 1897

#### NAUSEOUS AND DISGUSTING.

Jeremiah Sullivan and Isaac Jones, of Maesteg, pleaded not guilty to a charge of committing gross indecency with each other on 5th July at Maesteg. Mr Douglas Lewis (instructed by Mr R. C. Griffiths, Bridgend) conducted the prosecution, prisoners being undefended. Evidence in support of the charge was given by Police-constables Edward Jones and William Jones, William Dupplow, a labourer, and Dr. W. H. Thomas. In defence Sullivan pleaded that he was mistaken as to Jones's sex and was drunk, and Jones, that he was suffering from a peculiar physical malformation, which rendered him different from other men. Prisoners were found guilty, and the learned Commissioner, in passing sentence upon them of 18 calendar months each, said the case was about as nauseous and disgusting as could be well imagined.

Source: *Cardiff Times*, November 27, 1897



# 20<sup>fed</sup> GANRIF

Roedd llawer o ddadlau ar ddiwedd yr 1890au am chwe diwrnod coll y Brenin Edward II (1284-1327).

Roedd y brenin, a oedd yn cael perthynas â dynion a menywod, wedi dianc rhag goresgyniad gan ei wraig y Frenhines Isabella (tua 1295-1358) ac wedi cuddio mewn gwahanol leoliadau yn ne Cymru gyda'r dyn a oedd yn cael ei adnabod yn gyffredin yn bartner iddo, Hugh Despenser. Roedd eisoes dadl, sy'n parhau hyd heddiw ynghylch a oedd Edward wedi aros yn y Gelli Lenor Fawr, fferm yn Llangynwyd.

Ffynhonnell: *South Wales Daily News*, 29 Awst 1899

Darn arian Edward II. © Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museum Wales 57.32/31 (Casgliad Abaty Nedd)

Coin of Edward II. © Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museum Wales 57.32/31 (Neath Abbey Hoard)



Dechreuodd y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf ym mis Awst 1914.

Mae hanesydd y fyddin, A.D. Harvey, yn ysgrifennu bod "o leiaf 230 o filwyr wedi'u dwyn o flaen llys milwrol, ac wedi'u cael yn euog a'u dedfrydu i gyfnodau o garchar am droseddau cyfunrywiol" yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd.

"Achoswyd cynnwrf mawr yn Wood Street pan aeth menyw mewn dillad gwrywaidd o amgylch yn curo drysau'r cymdogion."

Ffynhonnell: *Glamorgan Gazette*, 25 Mai 1917

## > 1899

## > 1917

## > 1914

During the late 1890s there was much debate on the missing six days of King Edward II (1284-1327).

The king, who had relationships with men and women, had escaped an invasion by his wife Queen Isabella (c. 1295-1358) and had hidden in various locations in South Wales with the man generally seen as his partner, Hugh Despenser.

There was, and still is, debate about whether Edward stayed at Gelly Lenor Fawr, a farm at Llangynwyd.

Source: *South Wales Daily News*, 29 August 1899

The First World War broke out in August 1914.

Army historian A.D. Harvey writes that "at least 230 soldiers were court-martialled, convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment for homosexual offences" during World War I.

"A great commotion was caused in Wood Street when a lady in male attire went round knocking at neighbours' doors."

Source: *Glamorgan Gazette*, 25 May 1917



# 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

## 1921

Y Ddeddf Diwygio Cyfraith Trosedd yn cael ei diwygio yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin i gynnwys adran yn gwneud "gweithredoedd o anwedduster difrifol" rhywiol rhwng menywod yn anghyfreithlon.

Er i'r Ddeddf gael ei phasio yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin, cafodd ei gorchfygu gan Dŷ'r Arglwyddi.

## 1945

Yr Ail Ryfel Byd yn dod i ben.

Yn dilyn y rhyfel, newidiodd agweddau moesol at gyfunrywioldeb.

## 1946

Michael Dillon ymhlith y cyntaf i gael llawdriniaeth i ailbennu rhywedd o fenywaidd i wrywaidd.

## 1951

Roberta Cowell, cyn-beilot Spitfire o'r Ail Ryfel Byd, yw'r fenyw drawsryweddol gyntaf i gael llawdriniaeth ailbennu rhywedd o wrywaidd i fenywod.

Gwnaeth Alan Turing, mathemategydd, rhesymegwr, cryptoddadansoddwr a gwyddonydd cyfrifiadurol o Loegr, a oedd yn ddylanwadol yn natblygiad cyfrifiadureg, ladd ei hun.

Roedd wedi cael cwrs o hormonau benywaidd (ysbaddu cemegol) gan feddygon fel dewis arall yn hytrach na mynd i'r carchar ar ôl cael ei erlyn gan yr heddlu oherwydd ei gyfunrywioldeb.

Pwyllgor Wolfenden yn cael ei ffurfio. Pan ddaeth i ben yn 1957 gwnaeth argymhell dad-droseddoli cyfunrywioldeb gwrywaidd yn rhannol. Pan nad yw'r argymhellion hyn yn cael eu dilyn gan y llywodraeth mae'r Gymdeithas Diwygio Cyfraith Gyfunrywiol yn cael ei ffurfio i ymgyrchu dros ddeddfu'r argymhellion.



## 1921

The Criminal Law Amendment Act was revised in the House of Commons to include a section making sexual "acts of gross indecency" between women illegal.

While the Act was passed by the Commons, it was defeated by the House of Lords.

## 1945

World War II ends.

Following the war, moral attitudes to homosexuality changed.

## 1946

Michael Dillon has one of the first sex reassignment surgeries from female to male.

## 1951

Roberta Cowell, a former World War II Spitfire pilot, becomes the first transgender woman to undergo male-to-female confirmation surgery.

Alan Turing, an English mathematician, logician, cryptanalyst and computer scientist, influential in the development of computer science, committed suicide.

He had been given a course of female hormones (chemical castration) by doctors as an alternative to prison after being prosecuted by the police because of his homosexuality.

The Wolfenden Committee is formed. When it concludes in 1957 it recommends a partial decriminalisation for male homosexuality. When these recommendations are not followed by the government the Homosexual Law Reform Society is formed to campaign for the recommendations to be enacted.



# 1962

Magwyd y digrifwr ac actor Eddie Izzard (7 Chwefror 1962-) yn y Sgiwen, Castell-nedd Port Talbot ac aeth i'r ysgol ym Mhorthcawl.

# 1967

Ddeng mlynedd ar ôl Adroddiad Wolfenden, cyflwynodd AS Caerdydd, Leo Abse, Ddeddf Troseddau Rhywiol 1967, gyda chefnogaeth yr AS Llafur Roy Jenkins, Ysgrifennydd Cartref y Blaid Llafur ar y pryd.



# 1970

Sefydlwyd y Gay Liberation Front (GLF) .

# 1974

Yr AS Llafur Maureen Colquhoun yw'r AS lesbiaidd cyntaf i ddod allan.

Yr AS Rhyddfrydol Jeremy Thorpe yn cael ei gyhuddo o gynllwynio i lofruddio cyn-fodel gwrywaidd, Norman Scott yr oedd mewn perthynas ag ef.

Un o'r dynion a dalwyd i gyflawni'r llofruddiaeth yw John Le Mesurier, 44 oed, o Avalon, Saint-y-brid, Ogwr, a rhanberchennog Canolfan Carpedi Disgownt Y Pîl.

Ffynhonnell:  
*The Guardian*,  
5 Awst 1978



# 1978

# 1962

Trans comedian and actor Eddie Izzard (7 February 1962-) grew up in Skewen, Neath Port Talbot and went to school in Porthcawl.

# 1967

Ten years after the Wolfenden Report, Cardiffian MP Leo Abse introduced the Sexual Offences Bill 1967 supported by Labour MP Roy Jenkins, then the Labour Home Secretary.

# 1970

Gay Liberation Front (GLF) was established.

# 1974

Labour MP Maureen Colquhoun comes out as the first lesbian MP.

Liberal MP Jeremy Thorpe is charged with conspiracy to murder a former male model, Norman Scott with whom he had a relationship.

One of the men hired to carry out the murder is John Le Mesurier, aged 44, of Avalon, St Brides Major, Ogmore, and a part-owner of the Pyle Carpet Discount Centre.

Source:  
*The Guardian*,  
5 August 1978

## 1982

Y Cymro Terry Higgins yn marw o AIDS yn Ysbyty St Thomas, Llundain. Sefydlodd ei bartner Rupert Whitaker a'i ffrind Martyn Butler Ymddiriedolaeth Terry Higgins (a ddaeth yn Ymddiriedolaeth Terrence Higgins), yr elusen AIDS gyntaf yn y DU.

## 1984

Yr AS Chris Smith yn cael ei ethol, felly ef yw'r gwleidydd cyfunrywiol cyntaf yn senedd y DU.

Lesbians and Gays Support the Miners yn cael ei lansio, ymgyrch o gefnogaeth LHDT+ i weithwyr yn streic y glowyr yn 1984 a 1985. Mae'r ffilm *Pride* yn adrodd y stori.

Yng nghynhadledd y Blaid Lafur yn Bournemouth, cafodd un o gynghorwyr de Cymru ei fwio oddi ar y llwyfan am ddweud bod cyfunrywiaeth yn salwch, wrth i'r gynhadledd alw am hawliau cyfartal i lesbiaid a dynion hoyw

Cafodd dwylo eu curo'n araf wrth i gynrychiolydd Ogrwr, gweithiwr dur a oedd wedi ymddeol, William Evans, ddweud, "Dylai'r bobl yr ydyn ni'n sôn amdanyn nhw, gael eu haddysgu a dylai'r wlad gael ei haddysgu, bod hwn yn glefyd ac yn salwch yn ein cymdeithas ni, oherwydd ei fod yn weithred annaturiol." Fodd bynnag, ef oedd yr unig berson i siarad yn erbyn y cynnig.

Dywedodd Jo Richardson, AS a llefarydd mainc flaen Llafur ar hawliau menywod, fod araith Evans yn dangos bod gan gymdeithas dipyn o ffordd i fynd o hyd cyn ei bod wedi'i haddysgu ar y pwnc. Roedd y bleidlais o blaid cyfle cyfartal o 3,395,000 i 2,805,000 a gwnaeth gweithredwyr hawliau pobl hoyw ei chanmol fel buddugoliaeth hanesyddol.

Ysgrifennodd llythyrrwr o Gaerdydd, E. Parry, ei fod yn drist i weld ymosodiad Evan ar bobl hoyw.



## > 1985...

## 1982

Welshman Terry Higgins dies of AIDS in St Thomas' Hospital London. His partner Rupert Whitaker and friend Martyn Butler set up the Terry Higgins Trust (which became the Terrence Higgins Trust), the first UK AIDS charity.

## 1984

MP Chris Smith is elected making him the first openly out homosexual politician in the UK parliament.

Lesbians and Gays Support the Miners, a campaign of LGBT+ support for striking workers in the miners' strike of 1984 and 1985, is launched. The film *Pride* covers their story.

At a Labour party conference in Bournemouth, a South Wales councillor was booed off the stage for branding homosexuality a sickness as the conference called for equal rights for lesbians and gay men.

Ogmore delegate and retired steelworker William Evans was slow-handclapped as he said, "The people we are talking about should be educated, and the country should be educated, that this is an illness and sickness in our society because it is an unnatural act." However, he was the only person to speak against the motion.

Jo Richardson, MP and Labour's front bench spokesperson on women's rights, said Evans' speech showed that society still had a long way to go before it was educated on the subject. The vote was in favour of equal right 3,395,000 to 2,805,000 and was acclaimed by gay-rights activists as an historic victory.

A letter writer E. Parry from Cardiff wrote that he was sad to see Evan's attack on gays.



Tynnodd sylw at broblem pobl LHDT sy'n byw yng nghymunedau bach y cymoedd "yn heidio i glybiau hoyw Caerdydd ar y penwythnosau." Gan gyfaddef y bu ganddo ef hefyd, ar un adeg, farn debyg i Evans, roedd ef wedi newid ei agwedd ar ôl cwrdd â nifer o bobl hoyw a thrafod y problemau yr oedden nhw'n eu hwynebu.

Hefyd, ysgrifennodd A.P.A. o Abertawe lythyr dan y teitl Dangers of Ignorance gan ddweud ei fod yn drist bod cymunedau'n cael eu harwain gan bobl mor anwybodus. "Mae'n anhygoel yn yr oes sydd ohoni fod Mr Merryman yn gallu bod â barn mor beryglus. Ar ôl blynyddoedd o erledigaeth mae'n ymddangos bod pobl hoyw o'r diwedd yn cael eu derbyn. Nawr rydyn ni'n fwch dihangol ar gyfer AIDS a chelwyddau peryglus."

Yn hytrach na chanolfannau meddygol arbennig, awgrymodd y dylai canolfannau addysg arbennig gael eu sefydlu ar frys. "Yn sicr, nid ydyn nhw

mewn cysylltiad â'r byd gwirioneddol ac fe ddylen nhw ymddeol cyn gynted â phosibl cyn iddyn nhw achosi niwed gwirioneddol!"

Pan ddychwelodd Bill Evans adref, gwnaeth Clwb Gweithwyr Maesteg ei longyfarch ar ei safiad yn erbyn pobl hoyw. Broliodd i'r Western Mail "Rwyf wedi cael dwsinau o alwadau ffôn yn fy llongyfarch ar y safiad y cymerais i ... Rwy'n meddwl bod y bobl yma (cyfunrywiol) yn sâl." "Ro'n i lawr yn y clwb yn cael peint a phobl yn dod ataf i ddweud 'Da iawn ti Bill - chwarae teg i ti.' Roedd yn ymddangos eu bod nhw i gyd yn cytuno â'r hyn yr oedd gen i i'w ddweud ... yn bersonol, wn i ddim sut y gall unrhyw un gymryd rhan yn y math yma o beth - mae'n anfon ias i lawr fy nghefn i."

Ffynhonnell: Western Mail, 5 Hydref 1985; am fwy ar y stori hon gweler Forbidden Lives: LGBT stories from Wales gan Norena Shopland.

## > ...1985

He highlighted the problem of LGBT people living in small valley communities "streaming into Cardiff's gay clubs at the weekends."

Confessing that he too once held views similar to Evans he had changed his attitude having met a number of gay people and discussed the problems they faced.

A P.A. from Swansea also wrote a letter entitled Dangers of Ignorance said they were sad that communities were led by such ignorant people. "It is incredible in this day and age Mr Merryman can have such dangerous views. After years of persecution it seems that at last gay people were being accepted. Now we find ourselves the scapegoats of AIDS and dangerous lies." He suggested instead of special medical centres special centres of education be set up as a matter of urgency. "They are certainly not in

touch with the real world and should retire as soon as possible before they cause real harm!"

When Bill Evans returned home the Maesteg Workingman's Club congratulated him on his stand against gays. He boasted to the Western Mail "I have had dozens of telephone calls congratulating me on the stand I took ... I think these people (homosexuals) are sick." "I was down in the club having a pint and people coming up to me and saying 'Good for you Bill - well done.' It seemed they were all in agreement with what I had to say ... personally, I don't know how anyone can get involved in this sort of thing - it sends shivers down my spine."

Source: Western Mail, 5 October 1985; for more on this story see Forbidden Lives: LGBT stories from Wales by Norena Shopland.



Roedd adran 28 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol 1988 a gafodd ei deddfu fel gwelliant i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol y Deyrnas Unedig 1986, ar 24 Mai 1988 yn nodi na fyddai hawl gan awdurdod lleol i "hyrwyddo cyfunrywiaeth yn fwriadol na chyhoeddi deunydd gyda'r bwriad o hyrwyddo cyfunrywioldeb" na "hyrwyddo'r addysgu mewn unrhyw ysgol a gynhelir derbynadwyedd cyfunrywioldeb fel perthynas deuluol ffug".

Ni fu yr un erlyniad o dan Adran 28 gan nad oedd neb yn gwybod beth oedd 'hyrwyddo' yn ei olygu na beth oedd ystyr 'perthynas deuluol ffug'.

Cafodd oedran cydsynio cyfunrywiol gwrywaidd y Deyrnas Unedig ei osod yn 21 oed gan Ddeddf Troseddau Rhywiol 1967 (yn dilyn argymhellion Adroddiad Wolfenden).

Ar 21 Chwefror 1994, trafododd ASau a ddylid gostwng yr oedran i 16 oed er mwyn ei wneud yn unol ag oed cydsynio i bobl heterorywiol. Pleidleisiodd AS Llafur, Wyn Griffiths (Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr) yn erbyn gostwng yr oedran cydsynio, a phleidleisiodd AS Llafur dros Ogwr, Ray Powell (1928–2001), dros 18 oed. Y cyfanswm olaf oedd 307 pleidlais i 280 i wrthod 16 oed ond 427 pleidlais i 162 i dderbyn 18 oed. O'r diwedd, gostyngodd i 16 oed yng Nghymru a Lloegr a'r Alban yn Neddf Troseddau Rhywiol (Diwygio) 2000.

Ffynhonnell: *Gay Times*, Ebrill 1994; Wikipedia

› 1988

Section 28 of the Local Government Act 1988 enacted as an amendment to the United Kingdom's Local Government Act 1986, on 24 May 1988 stated that a local authority "shall not intentionally promote homosexuality or publish material with the intention of promoting homosexuality" or "promote the teaching in any maintained school of the acceptability of homosexuality as a pretended family relationship".

There was not a single prosecution under Section 28 because nobody knew what 'promote' meant or what a 'pretended family relationship' was supposed to be.

› 1994

The male homosexual age of consent in the United Kingdom was set at 21 in the Sexual Offences Act 1967 (following the recommendations of the Wolfenden Report).

On 21 February 1994, MPs debated whether to reduce the age to 16 to bring it in line with the age of consent for heterosexual people. Labour MP Wyn Griffiths (Bridgend) voted against lowering the age of consent, and Labour MP for Ogmores, Ray Powell (1928–2001), voted for 18. The final tally was 307 votes to 280 to reject the age of 16 but by 427 votes to 162 to accept an age of 18. It finally lowered to 16 in England & Wales and Scotland in the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 2000.

Source: *Gay Times*, April 1994; Wikipedia

Mae Jason Hughes (ganed 18 Rhagfyr 1971, ym Mhorthcawl) yn actor o Gymru a'i rôl fawr gyntaf oedd y cyfreithiwr Warren Jones yn *This Life* (1996 - 1997).

Hon oedd drama mwyaf poblogaidd y DU yn y 1990au ac enillodd y rhaglen bum gwobr gan gynnwys gwobr y Royal Television Society ar gyfer y ddrama orau. Cafodd cymeriad Hughes ddylanwad ar y gymuned hoyw gan fod ei gymeriad yn cael ei bortreadu'n gyfunrywiol, gan achosi dynion hoyw ifanc i ysgrifennu llythyrau at Hughes ynghylch dod allan i'w teuluoedd. Mewn cyfweiliad â'r Independent, pan ofynnwyd i Hughes a oedd yn adnabod unrhyw un hoyw yn ei ysgol, dywedodd ef, 'O mawredd, na.' Felly ar ôl clywed ei fod wedi ennill y rôl, aeth Jason, sy'n heterorywiol ar ei ben ei hun i nifer o fariau a chlybiau i wneud ymchwil ddwys.

"Y peth anodd oedd nad oeddwn i'n gallu dweud. 'A dweud y gwir, rwy'n gwneud tipyn o ymchwil.'

Byddai hynny wedi bod yn anghwrtais iawn. Bydden nhw wedi teimlo'u bod yn cael eu puteinio. "A wnaeth ef...?" "Na, gwnes i ddim mynd gydag unrhyw un."

Daeth hynny'n ddiweddarach, ar y sgrin. Mewn cyfres sydd wedi'i chanmol am ei realaeth, ni chafodd unrhyw agweddau ar fywyd hoyw ei osgoi. Felly cafodd Jason ei hun â dwy olygfa amlwg o chwilio am ryw mewn toiledau cyhoeddus, rhai o gusanu brwd ac o efelychu rhyw.

"Wna i byth anghofio'r tro cyntaf," meddai. "Doedd e ddim yn fater o anwesu'n dyner, ond yn hytrach dynion yn gafael yn ei gilydd. Ac roedd yr holl fonion blew yma. Ro'n i'n teimlo'n nerfus iawn achos doeddwn i erioed wedi gwneud hyn o'r blaen. Mewn un olygfa mewn gwely ro'n i'n borcyn a meddyliais i, 'Wel, rwy'n deall y sefyllfaoedd hyn nawr!'"

Oedd e'n ymwybodol y byddai'r gymuned hoyw yn craffu ar ei bortread yn ofalus?

## > 1996...

Jason Hughes (born 18 December 1971, Porthcawl) is a Welsh actor whose first big role was lawyer Warren Jones in *This Life* (1996 - 1997).

It was the UK's hottest drama show of the 1990s and the show won five awards including the Royal Television Society's award for best drama. Hughes's character had an impact on the gay community since his character is portrayed as homosexual, causing young gay men to write letters to Hughes about coming out to their families. In an interview with the Independent, when Hughes was asked if he knew any gays at school, he replied, 'Oh God, no.' So upon learning the role of Warren was his, Jason, who is heterosexual, headed off alone to a selection of gay bars and clubs to put in some intensive research.

"The difficult thing was that I couldn't say. 'Actually I'm doing a bit of research.' It would have been rude. They would have felt prostituted." Did he...?

"No, I never got off with anyone."

That came later, on screen. In a series that has been praised for its realism, no aspects of gay life were fudged. Thus Jason found himself with two explicit cottaging scenes, some heavy-duty snogging and simulated sex.

"I'll never forget the first time," he recalls. "It wasn't gentle caressing, it was men grabbing each other. And there was all this stubble. I felt very nervous because I'd never done it before. In one bed scene I was bollock naked and I thought, 'Well I know about these situations now!'"

Was he aware that his portrayal would be closely scrutinised by the gay community? "I had an obligation and a responsibility to them. To make it believable, I had to really think I was enjoying it." On the whole, the feedback was exceedingly positive. Especially from viewers identifying with Warren when he is rejected by his brother, Dale, after Dale has learned the truth.

## 21<sup>ain</sup> GANRIF

"Roedd gen i ddyletswydd a chyfrifoldeb atyn nhw. Er mwyn ei gwneud hi'n gredadwy, roedd wir raid i mi feddwl fy mod i'n ei fwynhau." Ar y cyfan, roedd yr adborth yn hynod gadarnhaol. Yn enwedig gan wylwyr a oedd yn uniaethu â Warren pan gafodd ei wrthod gan ei frawd, Dale, ar ôl i Dale ddysgu'r gwirionedd. "Roedd lot o lythyrau gan ddynion oedd yn dod allan. Doedd neb yn ysgrifennu a dweud, 'Dylai pobl hoyw gael eu saethu a'u crogi'."

Roedd ychydig o ddrwg yn y caws: newyddiadurwr hoyw a oedd yn gandryll bod y rôl wedi mynd i actor heterorywiol. "Fe wnaeth hynny godi fy ngwrychyn i - ble ydych chi'n tynnu'r llinell? Does dim un o'r bobl hynny yr ydych chi'n eu gweld ar The Bill yn blismyn. Ein diddordeb ni oedd creu person gwirioneddol oedd yn digwydd bod yn hoyw."

Ffynhonnell:  
Wikipedia; *The Independent*, 19 Mawrth 1998

Llywodraeth Lafur y DU yn dod â gwahardd pobl gyfunrywiol o'r lluoedd arfog i ben wedi i Lys Hawliau Dynol Ewrop ddyfarnu ei fod yn anghyfreithlon.

Y llywodraeth hefyd yn cyflwyno deddfwriaeth i ddiddymu Adran 28 yng Nghymru a Lloegr - mae ASau Ceidwadol yn gwrthwynebu'r cam. Y mesur yn cael ei drechu gan esgobion a Cheidwadwyr yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi.

Yr Alban yn diddymu Cymal 2a (Adran 28) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol ym mis Hydref ond mae'n parhau yng Nghymru a Lloegr.

› ...1996

"A lot of letters were from men who were coming out. Nobody wrote and said, 'Gay people should be shot and strung up!'"

There was one fly in the ointment: a gay journalist who was furious that the role had gone to a heterosexual actor. "That got my back up - where do you draw the line? None of those people you see on The Bill are policemen. What we were interested in was creating a real person who just happened to be gay."

Source: Wikipedia; *The Independent*, 19 March 1998

› 2000...

The UK Labour government stops banning homosexuals from the armed forces after the European Court of Human Rights rules it unlawful.

The government also introduces legislation to repeal Section 28 in England and Wales - Conservative MPs oppose the move. The bill is defeated by bishops and Conservatives in the House of Lords.

Scotland abolished Clause 2a (Section 28) of the Local Government Act in October though it remains in place in England and Wales.

## 21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY



## DADLAU YNGHYLCH DIDDYMU ADRAN 28

Pleidleisiodd cangen Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr y blaid Lafur hefyd i gadw Adran 28. Er bod y Cynghorydd Jeff Jones, Arweinydd Cyngor Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, wedi cefnogi'r diddymu gan ddweud, "Mae Adran 28 yn gyfraith anymarferol wedi'i seilio'n gyfan gwbl ar ragfarn yn erbyn awdurdodau lleol a phobl gyfunrywiol. Ni fu yr un erlyniad erioed o dan Adran 28 oherwydd, fel y bydd unrhyw gyfreithiwr yn dweud wrthy ch, mae hi bron yn amhosibl diffinio'r gair 'hyrwyddo'."

Ffynhonnell: *Glamorgan Gazette*, 6 Ebrill 2000;  
*Glamorgan Gazette*, 20 Ebrill 2000

## OEDRAN CYDSYNIO

Roedd Garfield Davies, Barwn Davies o Goety (1935–2019 yn un o arglwyddi Llafur Cydweithredol

yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi. Gwrthododd ostwng Oedran Cydsynio pan ddaeth y pwnc i'w drafod yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin:

"Pan wnaethon ni drafod y mater ddiwethaf, roedd y dadleuon roedd y Llywodraeth yn eu casglu ynghyd i gefnogi eu cynigion yn ymwneud â chydaddoldeb, cyfiawnder a dileu gwahaniaethu. Dywedwyd bod y gwahanol lefelau oedran yn groes i Lys Hawliau Dynol Ewrop. Roedd hynny'n seiliedig ar y ffaith y caniateir cyfathrach heterorywiol yn gyfreithiol yn 16 mlwydd oed ac eto nid yw cyfathrach gyfunrywiol yn cael ei ganiatáu o dan y gyfraith tan 18 oed. Dywedais i bryd hynny, ac rwy'n dweud nawr, oherwydd bod y ddwy weithred yn wahanol, nad yw'r cwestiwn o gydraddoldeb oedran yn codi o dan y gyfraith, er fy mod i'n cydnabod y byddai'n gam peryglus pe bai modd i ferch yn iau na 16 oed ddioddef sodomiaeth pan fyddai bechgyn yn cael eu gwarchod tan eu bod yn 18 oed.

## CONTROVERSY OVER THE REPEAL OF SECTION 28

The Bridgend branch of the Labour party also voted to retain Section 28. Although Councillor Jeff Jones, Leader of Bridgend Council, supported the repeal saying, "Section 28 is an unworkable law based entirely on prejudice against local authorities and homosexuals. There has never been a single prosecution under Section 28 because, as any lawyer will tell you, it is virtually impossible to define the word 'promotion'."

Source: *Glamorgan Gazette*, 6 April 2000;  
*Glamorgan Gazette*, 20 April 2000

## AGE OF CONSENT

Garfield Davies, Baron Davies of Coity (1935–2019) was a Labour Co-operative peer in the House of Lords. He rejected the lowering of the Age of

Consent when the subject came up for discussion in the House of Commons:

"When we last debated the matter, the arguments the Government marshalled in support of their proposals were about equality, justice and the removal of discrimination. It was said that the different age levels were in contravention of the European Court of Human Rights. That was based on the ground that heterosexual intercourse is legally permissible at 16 years of age and yet homosexual intercourse is not legally permissible until 18 years of age. I said then, and I say now, that, because the two acts are different, the question of equality of age does not arise under the law, although I recognise that it would be a dangerous wrong if a girl above the age of 16 could be subjected to buggery when boys would be protected until the age of 18. But the amendment thoroughly deals with this danger.

Ond mae'r gwelliant yn ymdrin yn drwyadl â'r perygl hwn. Mae'r gwelliant yn gwneud gwahaniaeth clir rhwng yr hyn y byddaf i'n ei alw'n gyfathrach normal, arferol a chyfathrach yr anws. Mae'n derbyn bod cyfathrach arferol yn cael ei ganiatáu'n gyfreithiol yn 16 oed i ddynion a menywod, ac mae'n darparu y bydd cyfathrach yr anws o ran dynion a menywod yn cael ei ganiatáu o dan y gyfraith yn 18 oed.

Mae'r gwelliant yn ymdrin yn glir â chwestiwn cydraddoldeb o dan y gyfraith. Mae'n canolbwyntio'n hollol gywir ac yn synhwyrol ar y gweithredoedd, sy'n wahanol i'w gilydd, ac yn cymhwysu'r gyfraith o ran y ddau ohonynt i ddynion a menywod yn gyfartal. Gwn na fydd y farn hon yn dderbyniol i'r rhai nad ydynt yn barod i gydnabod bod y gweithredoedd priodol o gyfathrach yn wahanol. Ond mae gwahaniaeth clir. Cyn belled â bod y gwelliant, fel y mae, yn cymhwysu'r un safonau yn gyfartal i ddynion a menywod o ran

pob gweithred, nid oes modd gwneud unrhyw gyhuddiad o wahaniaethu yn gyfreithlon...

Gadewch i mi ddweud bod pryder cyffredin na ddylem ei anwybyddu o hyd yn y wlad hon ynghylch cyfunrywioldeb. Rhaid i ni beidio ag anghofio mai dim ond amser cymharol fyr yn ôl y deddfwyd o blaid cyfreithloni cyfunrywioldeb, gydag oedran cydsynio'n 21 oed. Cafodd ei leihau i 18 oed amser byrrach fyth yn ôl. Nawr y cynnig yw lleihau'r oedran i 16 oed. Mae llawer o bobl yn meddwl, "Ble mae hyn yn mynd i orffen?". Mae llawer sy'n gwrthwynebu'r gostwng yr oedran cydsynio oherwydd eu bod yn gwrthwynebu cyfunrywioldeb yn llwyr, naill ai'n foesol neu'n grefyddol; ac mae llawer o'r ohebiaeth yr ydym yn ei derbyn yn cadarnhau hynny. Mae llawer yn credu bod y weithred o gyfunrywioldeb yn annaturiol ac yn dweud na ddylai gael ei ganiatáu o gwbl.

## > ...2000

The amendment draws a clear distinction between what I shall call normal, usual intercourse and anal intercourse. It accepts that normal intercourse is legally permissible at 16 years of age for men and women, and it provides that anal intercourse in respect of both men and women will be legally permissible at 18 years of age.

The amendment clearly addresses the question of equality under the law. It quite correctly and sensibly concentrates on the acts, which are different, and applies the law in respect of each of them to men and women equally. I know that this view will not be acceptable to those who are not prepared to acknowledge that the respective acts of intercourse are different. But there is a clear difference. As long as the amendment, as it does, applies the same standards equally to both men

and women in respect of each act, no charge of discrimination can legitimately be made ...

let me say that there is still widespread concern in this country about homosexuality which we should not ignore. We must not forget that the legalising of homosexuality was enacted only a relatively short time ago, with the age of consent being 21. It was reduced to 18 an even shorter time ago. Now it is proposed to reduce the age to 16. Many people think, "Where is it going to end?". There are many who oppose the reduction in the age of consent because they are either morally or religiously opposed totally to homosexuality; and much of our postbag confirms that. Many believe the act of homosexuality to be unnatural and say that it should not be permitted at all.

Ar y llaw arall, mae rhai nad ydynt yn gweld cyfunrywioldeb yn wahanol i heterorywioldeb o safbwynt y gyfraith. Mae rhai hefyd sydd o'r farn na ddylai fod terfyn oedran o gwbl."

Mae Davies yn cyfeirio'n benodol at gyfunrywioldeb fel 'gweithred' nid cyfeiriadedd rhywiol.

Ffynhonnell: Hansard, 13 Tachwedd 2000

## LLINELL GYMORTH AR GYFER POBL HOYW, DEURYWIOL A LESBIAID

GYL Llinell Gymorth Prosiect ar gyfer pobl hoyw, deurywiol a lesbiaid ifanc. 01656... dydd Llun - dydd Gwener 4pm-5pm Blwch Post 29, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, CF15 6XL

Ffynhonnell: Gay Times, Tachwedd 2000

## LITTLE BRITAIN

Roedd Myfanwy yn brif gymeriad ategol mewn tair cyfres o Little Britain (2000-2003).

Yn y rhaglen gomedi roedd sgets achlysurol yn cynnwys cymeriad Daffyd Thomas, a oedd yn cael ei adnabod yn gyffredin fel 'yr unig berson hoyw yn y pentref'. A barforwyn, Myfanwy, gyda Ruth Jones yn actio'r rhan (ganed ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn 1966 a chafodd ei magu ym Mhorthcawl) yn ceisio perswadio Daffyd, yr actor Matt Lucas yn actio'r rhan, fod tref Llanddewi Brefi yn gartref i gymuned LHDT fawr iawn. Roedd Myfanwy yn lesbiad, ac yn yr ail gyfres gwnaeth hi a'i phartner, Rhiannon sefydlu partneriaeth sifil.

> ...2000

On the other hand, there are those who see homosexuality as no different from heterosexuality as far as concerns the law. There are also those who believe there should be no age limit at all."

Davies specifically refers to homosexuality as an 'act' not a sexual orientation.

Source: Hansard, 13 November 2000

## HELPLINE FOR GAY, LESBIANS AND BI

GYL Project Helpline for young glb. 01656... Mo-Fr 4pm-5pm PO Box 29, Bridgend, CF15 6XL.

Source: Gay Times, February 2000

## LITTLE BRITAIN

Myfanwy was a major supporting character in the three seasons of Little Britain (2000-2003).

In the comedy programme a recurring sketch featured the character of Daffyd Thomas, popularly known as 'the only gay in the village'. A barmaid, Myfanwy, played by Ruth Jones (born in Bridgend in 1966 and grew up in Porthcawl) tried to convince Daffyd, played by Matt Lucas, that the town of Llanddewi Brefi housed a very large LGBT community. Myfanwy was a lesbian, and in Season 2 she and her partner, Rhiannon entered a civil partnership.





Adran 28, a oedd yn gwahardd cynghorau ac ysgolion rhag hyrwyddo cyfunrywioldeb yn fwriadol, yn cael ei diddymu yng Nghymru a Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon.

Gwnaeth Rheoliadau Cydraddoldeb Cyflogaeth hi'n anghyfreithlon i wahaniaethu yn erbyn lesbiaid, pobl hoyw neu bobl ddeurywiol yn y gwaith.

Deddf Partneriaeth Sifil 2004 yn cael ei phasio gan y Llywodraeth Lafur, gan roi'r un hawliau a chyfrifoldebau i gyplau o'r un rhyw â chyplau heterorywiol priod yng Nghymru, Lloegr, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon.

Deddf Cydnabod Rhywedd 2004 yn cael ei phasio gan y Llywodraeth Lafur. Y Ddeddf yn rhoi cydnabyddiaeth gyfreithiol i bobl drawsrywiol fel aelodau o'r rhyw sy'n briodol i'w rhywedd (gwrywaidd neu fenywaidd) gan ganiatáu iddynt gael tystysgrif geni newydd, a chydabyddiaeth lawn o'u rhywedd caffaeledig yn y gyfraith at bob pwrpas, gan gynnwys priodi.

Mae Paul Burston yn newyddiadurwr ac yn awdur o Gymru a aeth i Ysgol Brynteg. Gwnaeth weithio i grŵp plismona hoyw Llundain GALOP ac roedd yn ymgyrchydd gydag ACT UP cyn symud i faes newyddiaduraeth.

Golygodd, am rai blynyddoedd, adran LHDT **Time Out** ac yn 2007 sefydlodd Wobr Polari, salon lenyddol LHDT.

› 2003

› 2004

› 2007...

Section 28, which banned councils and schools from intentionally promoting homosexuality, is repealed in England and Wales and Northern Ireland.

Employment Equality Regulations made it illegal to discriminate against lesbians, gays or bisexuals at work.

The Civil Partnership Act 2004 is passed by the Labour Government, giving same-sex couples the same rights and responsibilities as married heterosexual couples in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

The Gender Recognition Act 2004 is passed by the Labour Government. The Act gives transsexual people legal recognition as members of the sex appropriate to their gender (male or female) allowing them to acquire a new birth certificate, affording them full recognition of their acquired sex in law for all purposes, including marriage.

Paul Burston is a Welsh journalist and author who attended Brynteg School. He worked for the London gay policing group GALOP and was an activist with ACT UP before moving into journalism.

He edited, for some years, the LGBT section of **Time Out** and in 2007 he founded the Polari Prize, an LGBT literary salon.

Storm yn cael ei chreu yn y cyfryngau ynghylch hunanladdiad Jonathan Reynolds, bachgen 15 oed a gafodd ei fwlio yn yr ysgol oherwydd ei rywioldeb.

Dim ond ychydig o wythnosau cyn hynny y gwnaeth Reynolds gyfaddef i ffrind ei fod wedi drysu am ei rywioldeb ac y gallai fod yn hoyw. Yn ei neges destun olaf, a anfonodd at ei dad, Mark, a'i chwaer 14 oed, Samantha, ysgrifennodd y bachgen: 'Dywedwch wrth bawb bod hwn ar gyfer unrhyw un a ddywedodd unrhyw beth drwg amdana i erioed, chi'n gweld, mae gen i deimladau hefyd. Beiwch y bobl a oedd yn ofnadwy ac yn annheg i fi. Oherwydd nhw mae hyn, rwy'n ddynol yn union fel nhw. Rwy'n gobeithio y byddan nhw'n llosgi yn uffern am yr hyn y maen nhw wedi gwneud i fi ei wneud. Maen nhw'n gwybod pwy ydyn nhw.

Ffynhonnell: [WalesOnline](#), 2 Mehefin 2007

## 2008

Angela Eagle yw'r AS benywaidd cyntaf i sefydlu phartneriaeth sifil (gyda'i phartner Maria Exall).

## 2009

Seren rygbi Cymru, Gareth Thomas, yw'r athletwr gwrywaidd proffesiynol lefel uchaf adnabyddus cyntaf mewn chwaraeon tîm i ddod allan wrth barhau i fod yn weithredol mewn chwaraeon proffesiynol.

Dechreuodd Gareth Thomas CBE (ganed 25 Gorffennaf 1974 yn Sarn, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr) ei yrfa rygbi yn chwarae i Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr. Daeth allan yn hoyw yn Rhagfyr 2009. Y flwyddyn ganlynol cafodd ei ethol fel y person hoyw mwyaf dylanwadol yn y DU yn Rhestr Binc The Independent on Sunday ac enillodd wobwr Arwr y Flwyddyn Stonewall.

## > ...2007

A media storm is created over the suicide of Jonathan Reynolds, a 15-year-old who had been bullied in school over his sexuality.

Reynolds had confided to a friend that he was confused about his sexuality and might be gay, just weeks earlier. In his last text message sent to his father, Mark, and his 14-year-old sister, Samantha, the teenager wrote: 'Tell everyone that this is for anybody who eva said anything bad about me, see I do have feelings too. Blame the people who were horrible and injust 2 me. This is because of them, I am human just like them. I hope they rot in hell 4 what they made me do. They know who they are.

Source: [WalesOnline](#), 2 June 2007

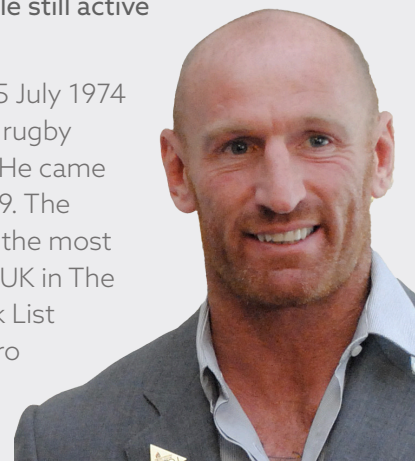
## 2008

Angela Eagle becomes the first female MP to enter into a civil partnership (with partner Maria Exall)

## 2009

Welsh rugby star Gareth Thomas becomes the first known top-level professional male athlete in a team sport to come out while still active in professional sport.

Gareth Thomas CBE (born 25 July 1974 in Sarn, Bridgend) began his rugby career playing for Bridgend. He came out as gay in December 2009. The following year he was voted the most influential gay person in the UK in The Independent on Sunday Pink List and received Stonewall's Hero of the Year award.



Mae Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 yn gwneud gwahaniaethu yn erbyn lesbiaid a dynion hoyw wrth ddarparu nwyddau a gwasanaethau yn anghyfreithlon.

Bugeiliaid Stryd Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn rhan o gynllun Bugeiliaid Stryd Cenedlaethol, ymateb ryngengewadol gan eglwysi i broblemau trefol, gan ymgysylltu â phobl ar y strydoedd i ofalu, gwrando a siarad.

Mae Aelodau'n Plwyf yn Fugeiliaid y Stryd ac maen nhw'n helpu ar y strydoedd ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr nos Wener a nos Sadwrn. 2 Ionawr: Cafodd y tîm sgwrs gyda 2 ddyn ifanc a oedd yn mynd i'r disgo hoyw yn y Clwb Ceidwadol. Roedd un o'r dynion eisiau trafod pam mae Duw wedi'i greu'n hoyw ac yna'n ei anfon i uffern am fod fel yr oedd Duw wedi'i greu. Gofynnodd i un o'r Bugeiliaid Stryd a fyddai'n hi'n fodlon rhoi ei rif symudol i'w Gweinidog a gofyn i'r Gweinidog ei ffonio.

Ffynhonnell: Cylchgrawn yr Eglwys yng Nghymru, Chwefror 2010

Priodas o'r un rhyw yn dod yn gyfreithlon yng Nghymru a Lloegr ar 29 Mawrth o dan Ddeddf Priodas (Cyplau o'r Un Rhyw)

» 2010

The Equality Act 2010 makes discrimination against lesbians and gay men in the provision of goods and services illegal.

Bridgend Street Pastors is part of the national Street Pastors scheme, an inter-denominational Church response to urban problems, engaging with people on the streets to care, listen and dialogue.

Members of our Parish are Street Pastors and are helping on the streets in Bridgend on Friday and Saturday nights. 2 January: The team had a conversation with 2 young men who were attending the gay disco in the Conservative Club. One of the men wanted to discuss why God had made him gay and would then send him to hell for being as God had made him. He asked one of the Street Pastors if she would give his mobile number to her Pastor and ask the Pastor to ring him.

Source: Church in Wales Magazine, February 2010

» 2014

Same-sex marriage becomes legal in England and Wales on 29 March under the Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013.



Fforwm Lesbiaid, Hoyw, Deurywiol a Thrawsrywiol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr (LHDT) yn ymuno â phrosiect llais cymunedol ABFAAB, wedi'i ariannu gan y Loteri Fawr, i gyflwyno deiseb i Lywodraeth Cymru yn galw am addysg Rhyw a Chydberthynas statudol mewn ysgolion ledled Cymru.

Mae Get it right - SRE for Wales yn gofyn am safonau cyflwyno unffurf gydag elfen orfodol a phriodol o ran oedran ledled holl ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd Cymru, ac athrawon yn cael eu hyfforddi i ddarparu addysg rhyw a chydberthynas. Mae'r ddeiseb hefyd yn gofyn am y cyfleoedd i wneud cwricwlwm ysgolion Cymru yn gynhwysol o ran perthnasoedd a theuluoedd lesbiaidd, hoyw, deurywiol a thrawsryweddol ac i ymdrin â rhywioldeb a hunaniaeth mewn amgylchedd priodol, gwybodus. Dywedodd llefarydd ar ran ABFAAB: "Dro ar ôl tro mae'r mater o addysg gynhwysol wedi'i godi yn ein fforymau a'n gweithdai fel pryder gwirioneddol i ieuencid i lesbiaid, a phobl hoyw, ddeurywiol a thrawsryweddol yn ein cymuned. Addysg rhyw a chydberthynas statudol yw'r cam cyntaf tuag at y nod hwnnw." Wedi'i leoli ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, nod ABFAAB yw annog aelodau LHDT ledled bwrdeistref sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr i gynllunio, darparu a gwerthuso gwasanaethau.

Ffynhonnell: *Gay Times*, Ebrill/Mai 2015

Hannah Blythyn, Jeremy Miles, ac Adam Price yn dod yn aelodau hoyw agored cyntaf Cynulliad Cymru.

› 2015

Bridgend's Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) Forum teamed up with Big Lottery-funded community voice project ABFAAB to submit a petition to the Welsh Government calling for statutory Sex and Relationship Education (SRE) in schools throughout Wales

Get it right - SRE for Wales is asking for uniform standards of delivery with a compulsory and age-appropriate element across all Welsh primary and secondary schools, with teachers being trained in delivering sex and relationship education. The petition is also asking for the opportunities to make the Welsh school curriculum inclusive of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender relationships and families and address both sexuality and identities in an appropriate, informed environment. A spokesman for ABFAAB said: "Time and again the issue of inclusive education has been raised in our forums and workshops as a real concern to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth in our community. Statutory sex and relationship education is the first step towards that goal." Based in Bridgend, ABFAAB aim to encourage LGBT members across Bridgend county borough in the planning, delivery and evaluation of services.

Source: *Gay Times*, April/May 2015

› 2016

Hannah Blythyn, Jeremy Miles, and Adam Price became the first openly gay members of the Welsh Assembly.

Rob Brydon yn rhannu ei farn ynghylch a oedd yn credu bod ei gymeriad yn Gavin & Stacey, Bryn West, yn hoyw ai peidio.

Er nad yw crewyr y rhaglen, James Corden a Ruth Jones, erioed wedi ymdrin yn uniongyrchol â'r cwestiwn a yw Wncwl Bryn yn hoyw, roedd llawer o wylwyr wedi tybio ei fod - yn enwedig ar ôl y daith bysgota ddirgel gyda Jason, na fyddai'r cymeriad byth yn ei drafod yn benodol. Yn 2021 mynegodd Brydon ei farn bod y cymeriad yn hoyw ond bod 'rhan ohonof i sydd ddim eisiau dweud dim byd, achos rwy'n credu y dylai fod ym meddwl y gynulleidfa.'

Ganed Brydon ar 3 Mai 1965 ym Maglan, sir Morgannwg ac aeth i Ysgol Sant Ioan ym Mhorthcawl, aeth Eddie Izzard yno hefyd.

Ffynhonnell: *Gay Times*, Rhagfyr 2021

Owen J Hurcum yn dod yn faer anneauidd cyntaf y byd a'r ieuengaf erioed yng Nghymru i gael ei ethol yn faer yng Nghyngor Dinas Bangor yng Ngwynedd.

› 2021

Rob Brydon opened up about whether or not he thought his Gavin & Stacey character, Bryn West, was gay.

Although the show's creators, James Corden and Ruth Jones, have never directly addressed the speculation that Uncle Bryn is gay, many viewers had assumed he is – especially after the mysterious fishing trip with Jason, which the character would never explicitly discuss. In 2021 Brydon expressed his opinion that the character is gay but that 'there's a part of me that doesn't want to say anything, because I think it should be in the mind of the audience.'

Brydon was born on 3 May 1965 in Baglan, Glamorgan and went to St. John's School in Porthcawl, which Eddie Izzard also attended.

Source: *Gay Times*, December 2021

Owen J Hurcum became the world's first non-binary mayor and Wales' youngest ever elected mayor of Bangor City Council in Gwynedd, Wales.



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Dim ond ychydig o uchafbwyntiau o hanes cyfeiriadedd rhywiol a hunaniaeth rhywedd Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yw'r rhain.

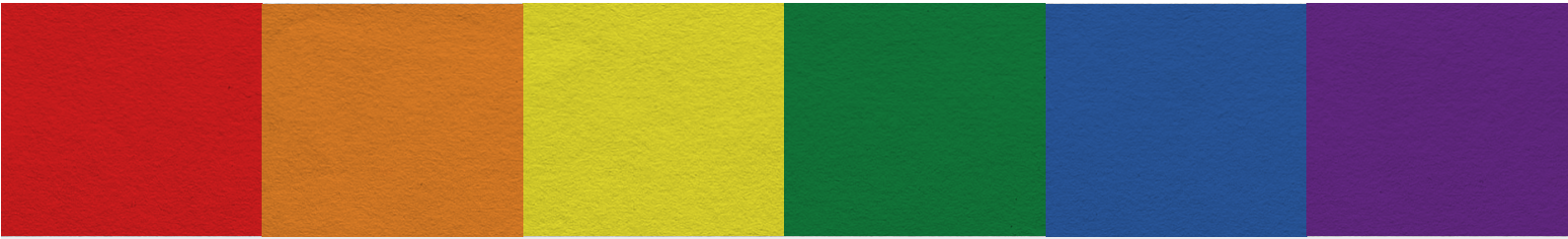
Os ydych chi'n credu ein bod wedi hepgor unrhyw beth y dylai gael ei gynnwys, rhowch wybod i ni.

Byddwn yn diweddarau'r llinell amser yn rheolaidd.

Diolch am ddarllen,

*Aelodau staff a gwirfoddolwyr  
Ymddiriedolaeth Ddiwylliannol Awen.*

E-POST: [history@awen-wales.com](mailto:history@awen-wales.com)



These have been just a few highlights from Bridgend's sexual orientation and gender identity history.

If you think we've missed anything that should be included, please do let us know.

We will update the timeline on a regular basis.

Thank you for reading,

*The staff and volunteers  
at Awen Cultural Trust.*

EMAIL: [history@awen-wales.com](mailto:history@awen-wales.com)



# awen



Ymddiriedolaeth Ddiwylliannol Awen  
Swyddfeydd y Stablau, Tŷ Bryngarw,  
Brynmenyn, Pen-y-Bont, CF32 8UU

Awen Cultural Trust  
Stable Offices, Bryngarw House,  
Brynmenyn, Bridgend, CF32 8UU

+44 (0) 1656 754825  
[enquiries@awen-wales.com](mailto:enquiries@awen-wales.com)  
[www.awen-wales.com](http://www.awen-wales.com)