



Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Upper Ogmore
Windfarm, Bridgend



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Short Summary

This Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment has been prepared by Archaeology Collective, on behalf of RES Ltd, to inform planning proposals for a windfarm comprising three wind turbines with a tip height of 130m (turbines 1, 2 and 6) and four wind turbines with a tip height of 149.9m (turbines 3, 4, 5 and 7) along with associated infrastructure including access tracks. The proposed development also includes works to approximately 3.6km of the existing track through the Mynydd Ty-isaf forest to the north west of the Site to enable it to be used for turbine delivery.

The assessment has indicated the presence of known prehistoric monuments associated with burials in the vicinity of the development including a number of which are scheduled. Generally the area has been used as marginal upland farmland for grazing since the medieval period. The development proposals will not impact upon any known archaeological remains, although the potential for archaeological remains to be present cannot be discounted. The proposed wind turbines will alter the setting of a number of the surrounding scheduled monuments.

Crynodeb

Paratowyd yr asesiad ddesg yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol hwn gan Archaeology Collective, ar ran RES Cyf, i ddiweddarau cynigion cynllunio ar gyfer fferm wynt sy'n cynnwys tri thyrbîn gwynt gydag uchder blaen o 130m (tyrbînau 1, 2 a 6) a phedwar thyrbîn gwynt gyda uchder blaen o 149.9m (tyrbînau 3, 4, 5 a 7) ynghyd â isadeiledd cysylltiedig gan gynnwys traciau mynediad. Mae'r datblygiad arfaethedig hefyd yn cynnwys gwaith i dua 3.6km o'r trac presennol trwy goedwig Mynydd Ty-í i'r gogledd-orllewin o'r Safle i'w alluogi i gael ei ddefnyddio i gyflenwi tyrbînau.

Mae'r asesiad wedi nodi presenoldeb henebion cynhanesyddol hysbys sy'n gysylltiedig â chladdedigaethau yng nghyffiniau'r datblygiad, gan gynnwys nifer ohonynt wedi'u cofrestrig. Yn gyffredinol, defnyddiwyd yr ardal fel tir ffermio ucheldir ymylol ar gyfer pori ers y cyfnod canoloesol. Nid y cynigion datblygu yn effeithio ar unrhyw weddillion archeolegol hysbys, er na ellir diystyru'r potensial i weddillion archeolegol fod yn bresennol. Bydd y tyrbînau gwynt arfaethedig yn newid gosodiad nifer o'r cwmpassoedd henebion cofrestrig.

Non-Technical Summary

This archaeological and heritage assessment has been prepared by Archaeology Collective, on behalf of RES Ltd, to inform planning proposals for a windfarm comprising three wind turbines with a tip height of 130m (turbines 1, 2 and 6) and four wind turbines with a tip height of 149.9m (turbines 3, 4, 5 and 7) along with associated infrastructure including access tracks. The proposed development also includes works to approximately 3.6km of the existing track through the Mynydd Ty-isaf forest to the north west of the Site to enable it to be used for turbine delivery.

In line with the policies of the local planning authority and national government guidance as set out in Planning Policy Wales (PPW), an archaeological and heritage desk-based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the application area along with an assessment of off-site historic assets which may experience a loss of significance due to a change to their setting resulting from the proposed development.

This archaeological and heritage assessment concludes that the footprint of the proposed development does not contain any world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, or registered battlefields where there would be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ and against development, although it is acknowledged that the wider application area contains three scheduled monuments.

Potential impacts upon the designated historic assets in the site's wider zone of influence have been considered, and this assessment concludes that the implementation of the proposed development will result in 'very slight' adverse impact to and therefore loss of significance to the Grade II* listed Church of St Cynwyd, and the Clawdd Mawr, Mynydd Caeru and Earthwork 360m north north east of Crug yr Avan scheduled monuments, a 'slight' adverse impact to and therefore loss of significance to the Crug yr Afan Round Cairn and Mynydd Caeru Round Cairns scheduled monuments and a 'moderate' adverse impact to and therefore loss of significance to the Carn y Hyrddod & neighbouring cairn, Bwlch yr Avan Dyke and Round Barrow in the Werfa scheduled monuments. Due to the nature of the proposed development, it is considered that no feasible mitigation measures could be implemented to reduce or eliminate the identified impacts to significance to those designated historic assets assessed above.

Based on the information within the HER, supplemented by historic mapping and historic aerial photographs the application area has been shown to have a moderate to low potential for archaeological remains of very high, high or medium value from the later prehistoric through to early medieval periods, with a low potential for archaeological remains of very high, high or medium value from the all other periods.

No further archaeological works should be required prior to determination of the application. If any further archaeological investigations are deemed to be required to inform the planning process, they could most appropriately be dealt with by a suitably worded planning condition.

On the basis of available evidence, it is considered that the proposed development accords with current legislation, the planning policies contained within the PPW and associated documentation and the policies of the adopted Bridgend Local Development Plan.

1. Introduction

Project Background

- 1.1 This archaeological and heritage desk-based assessment has been prepared by John Lord BSc MSc MCIfA, Associate Director at Archaeology Collective on behalf of RES Limited. Documentary Research was carried out by the author. The report has been additionally reviewed and updated in June 2020 by James Meek, Director at Archaeology Collective.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment is the site known as Upper Ogmores, Nant-y-Moel, Bridgend (Figure 1). The area which the application occupies is approximately 8.5ha of a larger c.360ha application area, and is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) 291545, 194880 hereafter referred to as **the 'development area'**. The larger application area, identified by a red line within the application documentation is hereafter referred to as **'the application area'**. The development area and application area lie to the north of Nant-y-Moel, Bridgend.
- 1.3 The purpose of this assessment is to consider the archaeological potential of area in question and to highlight any areas of known or suspected archaeological potential. It will also consider the built heritage, and registered parks and gardens, along with scheduled monuments where appropriate. It will not consider Registered Landscapes of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest, which are the subject of a separate ASIDOHL v2 assessment.
- 1.4 The application area comprises an area of moorland the majority of which is used for pastoral grazing of sheep and cattle. A portion of the application area is occupied by two communications masts and associated infrastructure including access track. A portion of this extant access track will be reused and reconstructed as part of the application scheme.
- 1.5 RES have commissioned Archaeology Collective to establish the archaeological potential of the development area and application area, to identify any particular areas of archaeological potential or significance and to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any relevant constraints identified, as well as describing the potential impact, through changes to the setting of any listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, and registered landscapes of outstanding or special historic interest within 10km of the application area. This assessment is in accordance with the Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales, Planning

Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24 and the procedures set out in CIfA's 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment'¹.

- 1.6 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Glamorgan Gwent Historic Environment Record (GGAT HER) and National Monuments Record of Wales data (NMRW) within 1km of the application area, and the list of National Historic Assets of Wales (curated by Cadw) within 10km of the application area, together with a range of archives. The report incorporates the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise in order to review the impacts of existing and previous development on potential underlying archaeological deposits as well as the results of a field visit to the application area, and surrounding area within a 10km radius of the application area.
- 1.7 The assessment thus enables all relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of the site and the potential effects of the development on the significance of any off-site designated historic assets through a change to their setting.
- 1.8 A desk-based assessment is defined by CIfA as: *.....a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely historic assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of historic assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*²
- 1.9 For the purposes of Planning Policy in Wales TAN 24 – The Historic Environment, the historic environment is defined as: *All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed* (para 1.7, Welsh Government 2017³).
- 1.10 A historic asset is: *An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated.*⁴

¹ CIfA. Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment 2017

² Ibid

³ Welsh Government 2016, Planning Policy Wales TAN 24 The Historic Environment 2017

⁴ Ibid

Geology

- 1.11 The British Geological Survey⁵ (Figure 2) identifies the underlying solid geology across the application area as being sandstone of the Rhondda Member . No Superficial deposits are recorded.
- 1.12 The geology across the site would be conducive for settlement and utilisation for farming from an early period....

Topography

- 1.13 The application area, of which the development area is a part, occupies an area of c.360ha of predominantly upland pastoral grazing to the north of Nant Y Moel, Bridgend (Figure 2). The application area lies to the immediate south of the A4107. Two extant communications towers are situated within the application area in a compound at approximately NGR 291835 194750. This is also the highest point within the application area, at approximately 568m AOD., with the lowest point being along the southern boundary, where a section follows the 360m contour. The development area lies between the 510m and 560m contours.

Site Visit

- 1.14 At the time of the site visits in July 2018, the application area was in use as upland grazing with the communication masts still extant and seemingly in use. The access track to the communications mast was similarly extant and seemingly well maintained.

⁵ British Geological Society Online Viewer

2. Relevant Policy Framework

National Legislation

2.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 was previously the primary legislation for protecting archaeological remains and Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Wales. This has been consolidated by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 which has three main aims as defined by Cadw:

- a) to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- b) to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- c) to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

2.2 The new Act consolidates the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and also the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. It is supported by a number of planning guidance documents, a number of which are still in preparation. The Act most specifically provides better safeguards for the protection of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens. It will also include further guidance on place names.

Planning Policy Wales – Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment

2.3 Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24 The Historic Environment was adopted on 31st May 2017 which replaced Circular 60/96 'Planning and the Historic Environment' and Circular 61/96 'Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas'. **This states that 'The purpose of this TAN is to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications. This TAN provides specific guidance on how the following aspects of the historic environment should be considered:**

- a) World Heritage Sites
- b) Scheduled monuments
- c) Archaeological remains
- d) Listed buildings
- e) Conservation areas
- f) Historic parks and gardens

g) *Historic landscapes*

h) *Historic assets of special local interest'* (Ibid para 1.4)⁶

2.4 Advice and decisions on planning applications affecting nationally significant historic environment features (or designated historic assets) is provided by Cadw acting on behalf of Welsh Government.

2.5 TAN 24 also notes the importance of The Conservation Principles document (Cadw 2011)⁷ being used for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in **Wales** *'and provide the basis upon which Cadw discharges certain statutory duties on behalf of the Welsh Ministers'*⁸. **It notes that** *'Conservation Principles should be used by others (including owners, developers and other public bodies) to assess the potential impacts of a development proposal on the significance of any historic asset/assets and to assist in decision making where the historic environment is affected by the planning process'*⁹.

2.6 Conservation Principles includes the following six principles.

1. Historic assets will be managed to sustain their values.
2. Understanding the significance of historic assets is vital.
3. The historic environment is a shared resource.
4. Everyone will be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment.
5. Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent.
6. Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.

2.7 The significance of a heritage asset is defined in TAN 24 as comprising four heritage values which need to be understood before the significance of the asset can be assessed: Evidential value; Historical value; Aesthetic value and Communal value.

2.8 **TAN 24 discusses Heritage Impact Assessments and notes** *'that they are a structured process that enables the significance of a designated asset to be taken into account when considering proposals for change. Heritage impact assessments should be proportionate both to the significance of the historic asset and to the degree of change proposed, and should include sufficient information to enable both the significance of the asset and the impact of change to be understood. A Heritage Impact Assessment should be summarised in a heritage impact statement which*

⁶ TAN 24, para 1.4

⁷ Cadw 2011, Conservation Principles

⁸ TAN 24, para 1.10

⁹ Ibid

must form part of any listed building consent, conservation area consent and, when requested, scheduled monument consent applications.'

- 2.9** Guidelines for the preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments in Wales have been prepared by Cadw¹⁰.
- 2.10** TAN 24 discusses what the setting of a historic asset comprises in para 1.25: *'The setting of an historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset.'*¹¹
- 2.11** It notes that the principles used for determining setting impact *'are equally applicable to all historic assets, irrespective of their designation. For any development within the setting of a historic asset, some of the factors to consider and weigh in the assessment include:*
- *The significance of the asset and the contribution the setting makes to that significance*
 - *the prominence of the historic asset*
 - *the expected lifespan of the proposed development*
 - *the extent of tree cover and its likely longevity*
 - *non-visual factors affecting the setting of the historic asset such as noise.'*¹²
- 2.12** Further it recognises that *'There will be cases where a proposed development will enhance the setting of a historic asset and this will be treated as a benefit resulting from the development. Mitigation of damaging effects could be achieved through good design and in some cases screening or landscaping.'*¹³
- 2.13** Archaeological remains are referenced in section 4 of TAN 24. It states that *'The conservation of archaeological remains is a material consideration in determining a planning application. When considering development proposals that affect scheduled monuments or other nationally important archaeological remains, there should be a*

¹⁰ Cadw 2017, Heritage Impact Assessments in Wales, May 2017

¹¹ TAN 24 para 1.25

¹² TAN 24 para 1.26

¹³ TAN 24 para 1.28

presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ, i.e. a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or would have a significant adverse impact causing harm within the setting of the remains'¹⁴.

- 2.14** In relation to 'less significant archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development'¹⁵.
- 2.15** It should be noted that TAN 24 makes no distinction between Scheduled Monuments and those non-designated archaeological remains that would be considered of national importance. This recognises the fact that not all nationally important sites have been identified, and that there may be some going through the process of scheduling.
- 2.16** Paragraphs 4.3 to 4.17 of TAN 24 discuss how potential impacts from development on archaeological remains should be addressed. It recommends early consultation with local authorities and their archaeological planning advisors and gives details on when initial desk-based assessments or pre-determination evaluations of sites should be carried out.
- '4.3** *Where development might reveal, disturb or destroy archaeological remains, including palaeo- environmental evidence, it is important that the opportunities to record archaeological evidence are taken and that archaeological remains are not needlessly destroyed. The ability to record such evidence should not be a factor in deciding whether controlled removal should be permitted.*
- '4.4** *The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled and potential conflicts between development proposals and the preservation of significant archaeological remains can often be avoided through pre-application discussion. This should be between the applicant, the local planning authority, their archaeological advisors and, in cases where scheduled monuments may be affected, Cadw. In the case of those local authorities that do not have in-house archaeological advisors, they could draw upon the expertise and advice of the curatorial sections of the Welsh Archaeological Trusts.*
- '4.5** *Where there is a possibility that archaeological remains may be present, applicants are encouraged to make an enquiry with the body with responsibility for the relevant historic environment record and seek advice from the local planning authority's archaeological advisor at an early stage in considering their development proposal.*

¹⁴ TAN 24 para 4.2

¹⁵ Ibid

'4.6 *In exceptional circumstances, where a local planning authority is aware of a threat to a known archaeological site as a result of the potential exercise of permitted development rights, they may wish to consider the use of their powers to withdraw those rights and require planning permission be obtained before the development can proceed.*

'4.7 *Where archaeological remains are known to exist, or considered likely to exist, and a study has not already been undertaken by the applicant, the local planning authority should ask an applicant to undertake a desk-based archaeological assessment and, where **appropriate, an archaeological evaluation.** ... The reports of these investigations will form part of the planning application. Applicants should show they have modified their development proposals to minimise any negative impact on the identified archaeological remains, and how they intend to mitigate any remaining negative impacts.*

'4.8 *The need for a desk-based assessment, and field evaluation where appropriate, should be discussed with the local planning authority prior to submission of an application, and where required the results of these studies should be submitted as part of the planning application. Failure to provide sufficient archaeological information of the appropriate standard may be a valid reason for the local planning authority to refuse planning permission.*

'4.9 *When considering planning applications that affect known or potential archaeological remains, the local planning authority should consult with their archaeological advisor, about the impact, including the potential scale and harm, of the development on archaeological remains, and/or the adequacy of the mitigation of what has been proposed. These two factors are material considerations in determining the planning application. Where a planning application directly affects a scheduled monument and its setting then the local planning authority is required to consult the Welsh Ministers through Cadw.*

'4.10 *The case for the preservation of archaeological remains that are not considered to meet the criteria for national importance, must be assessed on the individual merits of each case. The local planning authority must take into account relevant policies and material considerations, and will need to weigh the significance of the remains against the benefits of and need for the proposed development. In cases where there are issues of more than local importance, applications may be called in for determination by the Welsh Ministers.*

'Preservation, or Partial Preservation of Archaeological Remains

'4.11 *Measures can be taken to minimise the impact of a development proposal on identified archaeological remains and allow their preservation in situ. For example, those aspects of a proposal that might cause damage, such as drains and*

other services, may be relocated. Similarly, foundations may be redesigned so as not to penetrate archaeological layers, or augered piling may prove more acceptable than large-scale deep excavation. In considering these solutions, a local planning authority must consider both direct and indirect impacts, such as changes to the hydrology and soil chemistry of a site, and be confident that the development can be removed at a future date without additional impacts upon the buried remains. In some cases, it may be possible to enable the partial preservation of archaeological remains. **However, leaving 'islands' of preserved archaeology is not desirable.** Careful design can also minimise the effect upon setting, through detailed siting of the development, considering external appearances, the use of screening or by mitigating the visual impact of the proposals by removal of existing unsightly elements.

'Recording and Furthering Understanding of Archaeological Evidence

'4.12 Having considered all policies and other material considerations and the need for the development, the local planning authority may decide that the significance of the archaeological remains is not sufficient to justify their physical preservation. In these cases, the local planning authority must satisfy itself that the necessary and proportionate arrangements for the excavation and recording of these archaeological remains are secured, and the results of this archaeological work are properly analysed and published and that arrangements are made for the deposition of the resulting archive to the appropriate standards. This can be achieved by the local planning authority issuing a brief setting out the scope of the archaeological work that is required, which should be prepared in consultation with their archaeological advisor.

'4.13 Planning conditions will normally require the applicant to commission a qualified and competent expert to submit a written scheme of archaeological investigation (WSI) which describes the different stages of the work and demonstrates that it has been fully resourced and given adequate time. In approving this WSI, the local planning authority will identify who will act as their archaeological advisor⁶³ for the programme, how it will be monitored both during the excavation/ fieldwork and post-excavation/fieldwork stages, and how each stage will be certified as fulfilling the planning conditions. The WSI may have to be amended between the outline and full planning applications and will need to be kept under regular review during the discharge of the conditions.

'4.14 Any programme of archaeological excavation and recording should precede the start of work on the development, unless there are exceptional circumstances which prevent this from occurring. In certain circumstances, e.g. where the site is occupied, the work could be integrated into the initial phase of groundworks and demolitions following written agreement with the local planning

authority and their archaeological advisors. The developer must give sufficient time for the archaeological contractor to complete the site work to the appropriate standard before allowing the main contractor free access to that part of the development. An archaeological watching brief may be agreed as part of the WSI or be the subject of a planning condition⁶⁴ that would require such work to be **carried out while the development is underway. The applicant's responsibilities are not finally discharged until the results are analysed and published and the archive has been deposited.**

4.15 Failure to comply with archaeological planning conditions can be subject to enforcement in the same way as any other breach of planning control.

'Unexpected Archaeological Discoveries

4.16 Developers should have a contingency to deal with unexpected archaeological discoveries and be able to call on archaeological advice when needed. Appropriate remedial measures will need to be agreed between the developer, the local planning authority and their archaeological advisors.

4.17 Where unexpected archaeological discoveries are considered to be of national importance, the Welsh Ministers have the power to schedule the site. In the event of scheduling, the developer must seek separate scheduled monument consent before work can continue. It is also open to the local planning authority and the Welsh Ministers to revoke or modify a planning permission under these circumstances, in which case there is provision for the compensation of the developer for loss of value and expenditure incurred.

Supplementary Planning Guidance 'SPG's & Other Relevant Policy

- 2.17 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) advises that SPGs may be taken into account as a material consideration where it has been prepared in consultation with the general public and interested parties and it has been the subject of a Council resolution.
- 2.18 The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 are intended to protect important countryside hedges from destruction or damage. The Regulations define what a hedgerow is in **terms of the regulations, and set out the criteria for determining what an 'important' hedgerow is.**
- 2.19 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015) is concerned with improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. It requires the public bodies listed in the Act to think more about the long-term, work better with people and communities and each other, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach.

2.20 The Act puts in place seven wellbeing goals;

- A prosperous Wales
- A resilient Wales
- A healthier Wales
- A more equal Wales
- A Wales of cohesive communities
- A globally responsive Wales.

2.21 The Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 places a duty on the Council to take reasonable steps in exercising its functions to meet the wellbeing objectives set out above.

2.22 The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 - The Environment (Wales) Act puts in place **the legislation needed to plan and manage Wales' natural resources in a more** proactive, sustainable and joined-up way. Part 1 of the Act sets out Wales' approach to planning and managing natural resources at a national and local level with a general purpose linked to statutory 'principles of sustainable management of natural resources' defined within the Act. The Act has been carefully designed to help secure **Wales' long term well-being** so that current and future generations benefit from a prosperous economy, a healthy and resilient environment and vibrant, cohesive communities. The protection of historic assets can contribute to many of the objectives of the Act through the sustainable and effective management of heritage and archaeological resources.

2.23 National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) sets **out the government's approach to nationally significant energy infrastructure** projects, including on shore wind farms.

2.24 Paragraph 1.2.3 states that: *"In England and Wales this NPS is likely to be a material consideration in decision making on relevant applications"* and *"whether and to what extent this NPS is a material consideration will be judged on a case by case basis"*.

2.25 In relation to onshore windfarms, paragraph 2.7.17 states that: *"The time limited nature of wind farms...is likely to be an important consideration when assessing impacts such as landscape and visual effects and potential effects on the settings of heritage assets"*

2.26 Paragraph 2.7.43 then goes on to state in respect of the determination of application for on shore windfarms: *"...should take into account the length of time for which consent is sought when considering any indirect effect on the historic environment, such as on the setting of designated heritage assets"*

Relevant Local Policies

The Bridgend Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021

- 2.27** The Bridgend Local Development Plan is the spatial development strategy for the Bridgend County Borough Council area and was formally adopted by the Council in September 2013. The Local Development Plan contains policies to protect and enhance the contribution of listed buildings, historic landscapes, archaeology and World Heritage sites as part of managing change in the Council area.
- 2.28** The Local Development Plan pre-dates the Historic Environment Act (Wales) 2016, but the approach is similar.
- 2.29** The following policies are relevant to this assessment:

Relevant Section	Details
Strategic Policy SP5: Conservation of the Built and Historic Environment	'Development should conserve, preserve, or enhance the built and historic environment of the County Borough and its setting. In particular, development proposals will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that they will not have a significant adverse impact upon the following heritage assets: SP5(1) Listed Buildings and their settings; SP5(2) Conservation Areas and their settings; SP5(3) Scheduled Ancient Monuments; SP5(4) Sites or Areas of Archaeological Significance; SP5(5) Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens; or SP5(6) Locally Significant Buildings and Areas of Historical Importance'
Policy ENV8: Heritage Assets and Regeneration	Development which respects and utilises heritage assets and which preserve, conserve, or enhance the local distinctiveness of the County Borough will be permitted. Development which would materially harm heritage assets and features will not be permitted
Policy ENV18: Renewable Energy Developments	Proposals for renewable energy developments will be permitted provided that: 4) Appropriate arrangements have been made for the preservation and/or recording of features of local archaeological, architectural or historic interest;

	9) Provision has been made for the removal of all infrastructure from, and reinstatement of the site following termination of the use.
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3. Methodology

Archaeological Assessment Methodology

- 3.1 This report has been produced in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists¹⁶. These guidelines provide a national standard for the completion of desk-based assessments.
- 3.2 The assessment principally involved consultation of readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources. The major repositories of information comprised:
- Information held by the Glamorgan Gwent Historic Environment Record on known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots within 1km of the Site (2018 and updated June 2020 – search references 5867 and 6304);
 - National Monuments Record of Wales, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (added July 2020; licence : RCPL2/3/75/023);
 - Maps and documents held by the Glamorgan Archives and online;
 - The National Heritage List for Wales curated by Cadw;
 - Aerial photographs held by the Central Register for Aerial Photography in Wales and National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth; and
 - Records made during a site visit in May 2017, July 2018 and June 2020.
- 3.3 This report provides a synthesis of relevant information for the site derived from a search area extending up to 1km from its boundary for non-designated historic assets, and 10km for designated historic assets, hereafter known as **'the 1km study area'** and **'the 10km study area'** respectively, to allow for additional contextual information regarding its archaeological interest or potential to be gathered.
- 3.4 The information gathered from the repositories and sources identified above was checked and augmented through the completion of a site visit and walkover. This walkover considered the nature and significance of known and/or potential archaeological assets within the site, identified visible historic features and assessed possible factors which may affect the survival or condition of known or potential assets.

¹⁶ CIfA 2017

- 3.5 In addition, the report also considers the nature and significance of any effects arising beyond the boundary of the application site; i.e. through potential changes to the settings of designated historic assets.
- 3.6 In that regard, the site walkover also considered, where appropriate, the contribution (if any) made by the land within the site to the settings of designated archaeological assets situated within its wider zone of influence.
- 3.7 **The report concludes with (1) an assessment of the site's likely archaeological potential, made with regard to current best practice guidelines, and (2) an assessment of the likely effects of the proposed development upon designated and undesignated archaeological assets, whether direct or indirect.**

Assessment of Significance and Importance

- 3.8 Historic assets are assessed in terms of their significance and importance, following **the requirement in PPW, and taking account of the Welsh Government's guidance in TAN24¹⁷ and Cadw's Conservation Principles¹⁸**. Significance, in relation to heritage policy, is defined by the Conservation Principles as
- "embrace[ing] all of the cultural heritage values that people associated with it, or which prompt them to respond to it."*¹⁹
- 3.9 Where potential impacts on the settings of historic assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the historic asset(s). The methodology for assessing setting is described within the Setting Assessment Methodology below.
- 3.10 The importance of a historic asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 1). Nationally and internationally designated assets are assigned to the highest two levels of importance. Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks & Gardens are considered of medium importance. Conservation Areas are not assigned to either level of importance by PPW but their status as local designations and their omission from the National Heritage List justifies their classification here as assets of medium importance. Other non-designated assets which are considered of local importance only are assigned to a low level of importance. An historic feature which

¹⁷ WG 2017

¹⁸ Cadw 2011

¹⁹ Ibid

lacks a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest is not considered to be a historic asset; it may also be said to have negligible importance.

Table 1: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Historic assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance
High	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated historic assets of equal importance
Medium	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, Registered Landscapes of Special Historic Interest, historic assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance
Low	Undesignated historic assets of lesser importance

Archaeological Potential

3.11 The report concludes with (1) an assessment of the archaeological potential of the Site, (2) an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains that may be present, and (3) an assessment of the likely effects of the proposed development on historic assets, both in terms of physical impact and (where relevant) change to setting.

3.12 The likelihood that significant undiscovered historic assets may be present within the application site is referred to as archaeological potential. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria in Table 2, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the GGAT HER;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;

- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or commercial forestry planting; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

Table 2: Archaeological potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered historic assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present.
Medium	Undiscovered historic assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered historic assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous and are highly unlikely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered historic assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered historic assets existing within the study area.

Setting Assessment Methodology

- 3.13** The assessment process has given due consideration to Cadw guidance on setting as laid out in Managing Setting of Historic Assets in Wales²⁰ and similarly within the **Welsh Government's Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment**²¹.
- 3.14** When assessing the impact of proposals on designated historic assets, it is not a question of whether there would be a direct physical impact on that asset, but **instead whether change within its 'setting' would lead to a loss of 'significance'**.
- 3.15** In simple terms, **setting is defined as 'the surroundings in which a historic asset is understood, experienced and appreciated'**. It therefore must be recognised from the outset that **'setting' is not a historic asset**, and cannot itself be harmed. Its importance relates to the contribution it makes to the significance of the historic asset and the extent to which it allows that significance to be understood, experienced and appreciated.
- 3.16** Welsh Government guidance²² **identifies that 'change in the historic environment is inevitable', but it is only harmful when significance is damaged**.
- 3.17** In that regard, the Cadw Conservation Principles document states that significance of **an historic asset 'embraces all of the cultural heritage values that people associated with it, or which prompt them to respond to it'**²³.
- 3.18** As such, when assessing the impact of proposals on designated historic assets beyond the boundary of a development site, it is not a question of whether setting would be affected, but rather a question of **whether change within an asset's 'setting' would lead to a loss of 'significance' or the ability to understand, experience and appreciate 'significance' based on the above 'heritage interest' as defined in the Cadw**.
- 3.19** Set within this context, where the objective is to determine the impact of proposals on designated historic assets beyond the boundary of a development site, it is necessary to first define the significance of the asset in question - and the contribution made to that significance or the ability to appreciate that significance by its 'setting', in order to establish whether there would be a loss, and therefore harm.

²⁰ Cadw 2017a

²¹ WG 2017

²² Ibid

²³ Cadw 2011

The guidance identifies that change within a historic asset's setting need not necessarily cause harm to that asset - it can be positive, negative or neutral.

- 3.20 In light of the above, the assessment of potential setting effects, arising from the **proposed scheme, has followed the guidance set out in 'Managing Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' by Cadw²⁴**. Part 1 of this guidance defines setting and observes that the setting of a historic asset is:
- 3.21 *"The surroundings in which a historic asset is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships and the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset."*
- 3.22 The guidance is clear that the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the historic asset or the ability to appreciate that significance.
- 3.23 Whilst identifying that elements of an asset's setting can make an important contribution to its significance, the guidance states that: "Setting is not itself a historic asset, though land within a setting contain other historic assets. The importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of a historic asset".
- 3.24 On a practical level, the Cadw guidance identifies an approach to assessing setting in relation to development management which is based on a four-stage procedure; i.e.:
- Identify the historic assets;
 - Define and analyse the setting;
 - Evaluate the potential impact of change or development; and
 - Consider options to mitigate the impact of a proposed change or development.
- 3.25 Finally, whilst not listed as a specific stage within the guidance, a 'fifth stage' is outlined within the guidance, which states 'it is good practice for the results of the assessment to be presented in a written report which is understandable to non-specialist readers'.
- 3.26 As far as Stage 2 is concerned, the guidance²⁵ makes the following observations:

²⁴ Cadw 2017a

²⁵ Ibid

"Stage 2 should identify the key factors relating to setting which contribute to the significance of each historic asset."

With 'the setting of a historic asset [being] made up of :

- Its current surroundings*
- Our present understanding and appreciation of the historic asset*
- What (if anything) survives of its historic surroundings."*

3.27 Having established the baseline, the following guidance is provided in respect of an **assessment of the effect upon 'setting'; i.e.:**

"Factors to be considered when assessing the impact of a proposed change or development within the setting of a historic asset include:

- the visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the scale of the historic asset and its setting*
- the visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the location of the historic asset*
- whether the proposed change or development would dominate the historic asset or detract from our ability to understand and appreciate it — for example, its functional or physical relationship with the surrounding landscape and associated structures and/ or buried remains*
- the presence, extent, character and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset and how the proposed change or development compares with this*
- the lifespan of the proposed change or development and whether or not the impact might be reversible*
- the extent of tree cover, whether it is deciduous or evergreen, and its likely longevity*
- the impact of artificial lighting — for example, on night-time views*
- the capability of a landscape setting to absorb change or new development without the erosion of its key characteristics*
- the impact of the proposed change or development on non-visual elements of the setting and character of the historic asset, such as sense of remoteness, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity or spiritual responses*
- the impact of non-visual elements of the proposed change or development, such as the removal or addition of noises and smell."*

- 3.28 Appeal decisions, e.g. [Javelin Park, Gloucestershire (Ref 12/0008/STMAJW)], have clarified the interpretation of existing guidance, establishing that the ability to see a proposed development, either from the historic asset itself or from within its setting, should not be equated with harm to the significance of the asset. The key issue is whether and to what extent the proposed development would affect the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the historic asset.
- 3.29 In light of the above, the assessment of potential setting effects, employed in the preparation of this report, focused on the completion of a site survey, which was undertaken in July 2018 and concentrated on the following three main areas:
- Identifying those historic assets that are capable of being affected by the proposed scheme and the manner (if any) in which they would be affected;
 - Defining the contribution made to their significance by their setting; and
 - Assessing the likely impact upon their significance or the ability to appreciate it as a result of the form of development proposed being implemented.
- 3.30 As far as identifying the historic assets capable of being affected by the proposed scheme is concerned, this was determined in the first instance through desk-assessment; then verified during the subsequent field visit.
- 3.31 In light of the above, the setting assessment within Section 5 of this report has been prepared in a robust manner, employing current best practice professional guidance and giving due regard to the methodology detailed above.

4. Archaeological Background

Introduction

- 4.1 The development area contains no designated historic assets, with the application area containing three such designated historic assets. These are all scheduled monuments and will be discussed where appropriate below.
- 4.2 There are a further 284 designated historic assets within the 10km study area. Of these, 224 are listed buildings, 57 are scheduled monument and 3 are registered parks and gardens. Their locations are shown at Figures 4, 5 and 7.
- 4.3 There are no known non-designated historic assets within the development area and seven known non-designated historic assets within the application area recorded on the Glamorgan Gwent Historic Environment Record (GGAT HER). There are 38 sites within the application area recorded on the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW). There are a further 85 sites recorded on the GGAT HER and a further 136 recorded on the NMRW within 1km of the application area.

Designated Historic assets

- 4.4 The identification of relevant designated historic assets beyond the development area footprint that potentially could be affected by the proposed development through a change to their setting (Step 1 of the Cadw guidance) was determined, in the first instance through an initial desk top analysis. In this instance, the bare earth zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) out to 10km from the application area boundary was used to further refine the Step 1 identification. Whilst the ZTV was used to filter out those designated historic assets which were not within the ZTV, the process was further refined during the field visits, so as to identify any such historic assets that whilst being outside of the ZTV could still experience a change to their setting as a result of the proposed development.
- 4.5 The designated historic asset numbers and names presented in the tables below, along with the locations of each asset as presented within the illustrations within this report are taken directed from the Cadw GIS data tables. This information has been cross checked with the individual records for each designated historic asset as available on the Cadw Cof Cymru web portal. Following this process, no obvious errors were found within the designated historic asset data as presented within this report
- 4.6 The initial screening process established that 29 scheduled monuments and two listed buildings were within the 10km ZTV (Figure 6). The field visits added one further additional listed building for further consideration, this being the grade II* listed Church of St Cynwyd at Llangynwyd. This additional building was selected for

further consideration on the basis that whilst the building itself was beyond the area of the ZTV, some views of areas within the ZTV towards the proposed development included the building.

- 4.7 Following the field visits, the provisional list of 29 scheduled monuments and three listed buildings was further filtered to remove those designated historic assets that whilst within the area of the bare earth ZTV, the field visits confirmed could in no way be adversely affected by the proposed development.
- 4.8 Following this process, seven scheduled monuments and one listed building are considered further within this assessment in Section 3 are listed in the tables below and shown within Figure 16.
- 4.9 A further scheduled monument has been added to this list, the Bachgen Round Cairn (GM234) due to potential proposed alterations to the route of the access track from the north that will be used during the construction of the wind farm. The proposals will move the existing trackway further away to the east from the monument, which presently runs directly to its west.

Table 3: Scheduled Monuments to be considered further

Scheduled Monument Number	Scheduled Monument Name
GM233	Crug yr Afan Round Cairn
GM234	Bachgen Round Cairn
GM246	Bwlch yr Avan Dyke
GM232	Mynydd Caerau Round Cairns
GM231	Clawdd Mawr, Mynydd Caerau
GM278	Earthwork 360m NNE of Crug yr Avan
GM243	Carn y Hyrddod & Neighbouring Cairn
GM499	Round Barrow on the Werfa

Table 4: Listed Buildings to be considered further

Listed Building Number	Listed Building Name	Grade
11243	Church of St Cynwyd	II*

- 4.10 For the avoidance of doubt, those designated historic assets which are not considered further within this assessment are listed in the tables in Appendix 2, along with reasons for their exclusion.

Non-Designated Historic assets (Figures 8, 9, 10 and 11)

- 4.11 This section considers the archaeological finds and features from within the 1km study area, held within the HER and NMRW, together with a map regression exercise charting the history of the application area from the early 19th century to the present day. In addition to the non-designated historic assets discussed below, the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (GGAT HER) and National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) contain records for scheduled monuments and listed buildings within 1km of the application area. As these are dealt with elsewhere within this report, that information is not repeated here apart from where it adds to the assessment of archaeological potential....
- 4.12 An initial search of the GGAT HER was undertaken in 2018 (search reference 5802) and updated in 2020 (search reference 6304). The HER map is included in this report at Figures 8, 9 and 10), showing the distribution of entries within 1km of the application area. Relevant HER entries are included by period in the following section. The GGAT HER references are referred to by their Primary Record Numbers (PRN).
- 4.13 NMRW references are also included in the following tables and are referenced by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN) (Figures 8, 9 and 11). A licence has been obtained from RCAHMW for use of this data: RCPL2/3/75/023. Many of the records included on the NMRW originate from a recent upland survey and are of later post-medieval or modern date, including sites identified from earlier ordnance survey maps and also very modern features such as wind turbines and communications masts. Only those sites considered to be relevant as historic assets as defined in TAN 24 are discussed in the text.

Timescales

4.14 Timescales used in this assessment:

Table 5: Timescales

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 12,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 12,000 – 4000 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4000 – 1800 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.1800 – 600 BC	
Iron Age –	c.600 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Early Medieval –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval –	1086 –1485	
Post-Medieval Period –	1485 – 1901	
Modern –	1901 – Present	

Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic

Table 6: Early-Prehistoric Remains

PRN	Name	Type	Period
GGAT00067m	Ystrad Dyfodwg Flint Axe	Axe	Neolithic
GGAT01485m	Craig Ogwr	Axe	Neolithic

4.15 The GGAT HER contains no records within the application area for non-designated historic assets from the early prehistoric period and only two within 1km. These comprise two single flint axes (GGAT00067m and GGAT01485m).

4.16 The historic landscape characterisation for the Rhondda states that limited pollen analysis has been undertaken on sites prior to the Bronze Age, and consequently there is limited environmental evidence for earlier periods. However, the same document goes on to surmise that following the last glaciation, c.12,000 BC, dense native woodland gradually extended into the area and this formed the landscape during the Mesolithic period. The document states that the evidence implies this woodland was subsequently progressively, though not completely, felled during the Neolithic period. The earliest evidence of utilisation of the landscape is from the Mesolithic period, in the form of finds of material recovered over an extensive area of

the uplands, but only indicating temporary hunting camps with these being part of a seasonal migration pattern from the coastal lowlands and the upland Blaenau and thus not of an intensive nature. A similar pattern for the use of the uplands is apparent for the Neolithic period.

4.17 Whilst there are two records within the study area dating to the early prehistoric period, these are related to findspots of single objects, both of which are situated some distance from the Site. This suggests that whilst the landscape surrounding the application site was utilised during the early prehistoric period, it was probably only utilised on an ad hoc basis, rather than being permanently settled. Therefore, it is concluded that the potential for encountering archaeological remains of very high, high or medium importance from this period should be considered to be low.

Later Prehistoric – Bronze Age and Iron Age

Table 7: Later Prehistoric Remains

PRN / NPRN	Name	Type	Period
GGAT00037m 275860	Earthwork near Crug Yr Avan, Scheduled monument GM278	Enclosure	Prehistoric
GGAT00068m	Bwlch Garw East (Llangeinor Common 5)	Natural feature	Bronze Age
GGAT00098m	Mynydd Caeran Cairnfield	Cairnfield	Bronze Age
GGAT00102m	Llyndwr Fawr	Cairn	Bronze Age
GGAT00107m 307413	Llyndwr Fawr	Cairn	Bronze Age
GGAT00717w	Bwlch Garw	Cairn	Bronze Age
GGAT00718w	Bwlch Garw	Cist	Bronze Age
GGAT01490m	Tarren y Fforch	Cairn	Bronze Age
GGAT04481m	Llangeinor Common 7	Cairn	Bronze Age
GGAT07814m	Artificial cairn	Cairn	Bronze Age
GGAT00056m 275886, 307671	Round Barrow on the Werfa (Llangeinor Common 1), Scheduled monument GM499	Cairn	Bronze Age
GGAT00059m 307670	Carn y Hyrddod (Llangeinor Common 4), Scheduled monument GM 243A	Cairn	Bronze Age
GGAT00099m 307438	Llyndwr Fawr 3, Scheduled monument GM 232A	Cairn	Bronze Age
GGAT00100m 307439	Llyndwr Fawr 5, Scheduled monument GM 232B	Cairn	Bronze Age
GGAT00101m 307440	Llyndwr Fawr 8, Scheduled monument GM 232C	Cairn	Bronze Age

GGAT00103m 307415	Llyndwr Fawr 1, Scheduled monument GM 232D	Round barrow	Bronze Age
GGAT00104m 307414	Llyndwr Fawr 2, Scheduled monument GM 232E	Round barrow	Bronze Age
GGAT00105m 307417	Llyndwr Fawr 4, Scheduled monument GM 232F	Cairn	Bronze Age
GGAT00106m 307419	Mynydd Caerau (Llyndwr Fawr 6) Scheduled monument GM 232G	Round barrow	Bronze Age
GGAT00108m 307420	Llyndwr Fawr 7, Scheduled monument GM 232H	Round cairn	Bronze Age
GGAT00109m 307421	Llyndwr Fawr 9, Scheduled monument GM232I	Round cairn	Bronze Age
GGAT00722w 301286	Crug Yr Afan, scheduled monument GM233	Cairn	Bronze Age
GGAT02388m	Neighbouring Cairn to Carn yr Hyrddod (Llangeinor Common 6), scheduled monument GM243B	Cairn	Bronze Age
GGAT04558m	Llyndwr Fawr South Cairn Group (Mynydd Caerau), Scheduled monument GM232	Round barrow cemetery	Bronze Age
GGAT04559m	Llyndwr Fawr Summit Cairn Group, scheduled monument GM232	Round barrow cemetery	Bronze Age
307436	Blaengarw, Barrow I	Possible barrow	Bronze Age
307437u	Blaengarw, Barrow II	Possible barrow	Bronze Age

- 4.18** A number of the prehistoric records refer to the scheduled monuments discussed above and in further detail in a later section of the report, including the Llyndwr Fawr cairn groups (GM232), the earthwork near Crug Yr Afan (GM278), the round barrow on the Werfa (GM499) and Carn y Hyrddod (GM 243A).
- 4.19** The GGAT HER contains no records within the development area for non-designated historic assets, three such records within the application area and seven further records within 1km. The majority of these are duplicated on the NMRW, with an additional two possible barrow sites near Blaengarw (actually recorded as being of unknown date on the NMRW, but assigned to the Bronze Age for this report – NPRNs 307436 and 307437u).
- 4.20** Of those within the application area, one (GGAT01490m) is for a cairn, although the written HER record for this seems to indicate it is not actually a cairn rather just a large heap of sandstone blocks which has been misidentified as a cairn. The second record within the application area comprises a large amorphous mound with no clearly defined edge (GGAT00068m) which the HER record goes on to state that **there is 'nothing to suggest that it is other than a large natural land form apart from sitting on a ridge' and that it is 'undoubtedly a natural mound'**. The third, (GGAT04481m) is for a very slight mound recorded as a cairn, but also recorded as being 'Near destroyed'.

- 4.21 Of those beyond the application area, five comprise records for further Bronze Age cairns (GGAT00102m, GGAT00107m, GGAT00717w, GGAT04481m and GGAT07814m), although the written HER records for the first three listed above seem to indicate they are not actually cairns, or are not located in the places indicated by the HER, whereas the last two are positively identified as cairn. One record comprises a cist (GGAT00718w), but again the written HER record casts doubt on this, suggesting that the feature is perhaps a natural fissure which has been misidentified as a cist. Finally, record GGAT00098m is for a cairnfield comprising found cairns, of which only later cists remains.
- 4.22 In addition to the non-designated historic assets listed above, the GGAT HER also contain one record for one scheduled cairn within the application area, (GM499) and a further three scheduled cairns or groups of cairns (GM232, GM233 and GM243) within 1km. As these are explored fully elsewhere in this document, they will only be used here to add to the assessment of archaeological potential and to describe the known archaeological background of the development area, application area and surrounding area.
- 4.23 Apart from natural barriers such as streams and rivers, the earliest territorial and thus administrative boundaries in the area are probably those marked by Bronze Age burial and funerary monuments, such as cairns²⁶. These monuments seem to be almost exclusively situated on ridgelines thus ensuring their visibility against the skyline from valley bases, with similar views gained from within the upland areas looking out. There seems to be a continuity of these boundaries into the Roman and Medieval periods²⁷. The evidence for activity in the Bronze Age in the Rhondda area seems to be largely limited to upland funerary monuments, with evidence indicating the whereabouts of settlements largely derived from the extensive though not intensive scatters of stray flint tools, so similar to the earlier Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, with probably a seasonal basis to the utilisation of the uplands.
- 4.24 Although the GGAT HER contains no records for the Iron Age within 1km of the application area, there is evidence for occupation of the wider area during this period, most notably the site of Blaenrhondda settlement, scheduled monument GM101 situated c.6.5km north of the Site. Similar to other sites of this period, it is located on high open moorland, with the suggestion being this indicates occupation on a seasonal basis, when animals were moved to higher pastures during the summer²⁸. This and other evidence has been used to suggest that the uplands were

²⁶ http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic_landscape/Rhondda/English/Rhondda_Features.htm

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Ibid

only used for seasonal pasturing of livestock in the summer months, and consequently not intensively occupied.

- 4.25 Whilst there are records within both the application area and study area dating to the later prehistoric period, none of these are within the development area. Whilst these are in most cases related to monuments of at least regional if not in some cases national importance, as recognised by the designation of some as scheduled monuments, it seems likely that all such monuments have already been identified, due to the nature of the application area and its surroundings. The evidence suggests that whilst the landscape within and surrounding the application area was utilised during the later prehistoric period, it was probably only on an ad hoc basis, rather than being permanently settled, and largely used for the summer pasturing of livestock. Therefore, whilst the possibility of encountering archaeological remains of very high, high or medium importance from this period cannot be entirely discounted that it is concluded that the potential for encountering such from this period should be considered to be moderate to low.

Roman

- 4.26 The GGAT HER contains no records for the Roman period for the application area and none within 1km.
- 4.27 It seems likely that there was continuity of settlement from the late prehistoric period into the Roman period, with the upland areas being utilised in the same or a very similar way to the Bronze and Iron Ages²⁹.
- 4.28 Although there are no records for known archaeological activity from the Roman period within the application area or 1km of it, the evidence suggests a continuity from the later prehistoric, namely that whilst the landscape surrounding and within the application area was utilised during this period, it was probably only utilised on an ad hoc basis, rather than being permanently settled, and largely used for the summer pasturing of livestock. Therefore, whilst the possibility of encountering archaeological remains of very high, high or medium importance from this period cannot be entirely discounted that it is concluded that the potential for encountering such from this period should be considered to be moderate to low.

²⁹ http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic_landscape/Rhondda/English/Rhondda_Features.htm

Early Medieval

Table 8: Early Medieval Remains

PRN / NPRN	Name	Type	Period
GGAT02265.0m 307654	Bwlch yr Afan – Scheduled monument GM246	Dyke	Early Medieval
GGAT02267.0m	Bwlch Y Clawdd, in the Ogwr valley, Scheduled Monument GM500	Dyke	Early Medieval
GGAT02791.0w 307434	Clawdd Mawr Glyncorrwg; Scheduled monument GM231	Dyke	Early Medieval
	Clawdd Mawr, Mynydd Caerau	Early Medieval	Early Medieval

4.29 The GGAT HER contains records for three scheduled dykes within the application area, (GGAT02265.0m; NPRN 307654; GM246) and two further dykes (GGAT02267.0m; GM500 and GGAT 02791.0w; NPRN 307434; GM231) within 1km, both of which the GGAT HER records are from the early medieval period. None of these are within the development area. As these are explored fully elsewhere in this document, they will only be used here to add to the assessment of archaeological potential and to describe the known archaeological background of the application area and surrounding area.

4.30 It seems likely that there was continuity of settlement from the late prehistoric period through to the early medieval period, with the upland areas being utilised in the same or a very similar way to the later prehistoric and Roman periods³⁰.

4.31 There is only one record for known archaeological activity from the early medieval period within the application area and only two further records within 1km of it. The evidence suggests a continuity of land use from the later prehistoric, possibly only being utilised on an ad hoc basis, rather than being permanently settled; it is almost certain that it was largely used for the pasturing of livestock. Therefore, whilst the possibility of encountering archaeological remains of very high, high or medium importance from this period cannot be entirely discounted that it is concluded that the potential for encountering such from this period should be considered to be moderate to low.

³⁰ http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic_landscape/Rhondda/English/Rhondda_Features.htm

Medieval

Table 9: Medieval Remains

PRN / NPRN	Name	Type	Period
GGAT00070m	Long hut	Long hut	Medieval
GGAT01752m	Tarren y Fforch	Pound	Medieval
523354	Forest	Hunting Forest	Medieval
516739	Tarren Y Fforch, Structure	Building	Medieval - Post Medieval
523352	Hendre Ivor	Farmstead	Medieval - Post Medieval

- 4.32** Neither the GGAT HER nor NMRW contain records for the Medieval period for the application area and only five within 1km. One of these is for the remains of a long hut (GGAT00070m), which is described within the HER record as being 'a scatter of stones with no visible remains other than a dry-stone wall sheepfold'. The second record relates to a pound, or sheepfold, of drystone wall roughly rectangular (GGAT01752m).
- 4.33** The NMRW records the site of a possible hunting forst indicated by field names (NPRN 523354) located northeast of Blaengarw.
- 4.34** A possible medieval or post-medieval building surviving as the remains of a possible longhouse like structure was noted during a recent upland survey on the valley side west of Nant Y Moel (NPRN 516739). A further possible medieval or post-medieval building is recorded on the NMRW noted from earlier maps of the late 18th to 19th centuries, but is no longer extant (NMRW 523352) and is likely to have been a small farmstead.
- 4.35** Due to the later development of the valley bases for industrial and settlement, in general the surviving archaeological evidence for this period is situated in the upland areas³¹. Similarly, to earlier periods, these upland settlements seem to have been occupied on a seasonal basis and were associated with pastoral agriculture.
- 4.36** There are no records for known archaeological activity from the early medieval period within the landholding and only two within 1km of it. The evidence suggests a continuity of land use from the later prehistoric through to the medieval period, only being utilised on an ad hoc basis, rather than being permanently settled; it is almost

³¹ Ibid

certain that it was largely used for the pasturing of livestock. Therefore, whilst the possibility of encountering archaeological remains of very high, high or medium importance from this period cannot be entirely discounted that it is concluded that the potential for encountering such from this period should be considered to be low.

Post Medieval & Modern

Table 10: Post-Medieval and Modern Remains

PRN / NPRN	Name	Type	Period
GGAT07374m	Blaengarw Pit Tramway	Tramway	Post-Medieval
GGAT08340m	Boundary stone, Nant Dar	Boundary Stone	Post-Medieval
GGAT08347m	Sheepfold, Taren y Geifr	Sheep Fold	Post-Medieval
GGAT08350m	Boundary bank, Taren y Geifr	Boundary Bank	Post-Medieval
GGAT01244m	International Colliery / Blaengarw Pit	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT02115m	Pwll Y Garn	House	Post-Medieval
GGAT03304m	Gelli Building	Building	Post-Medieval
GGAT03412m	Gelli Sheepfold	Sheep fold	Post-Medieval
GGAT03413m	Gelli Quarry	Quarry	Post-Medieval
GGAT03414m	Gelli Coal TIP	Spoil heap	Post-Medieval
GGAT03415m	Gelli Level I	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT03416m	Gelli Level II	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT03417m	Gelli Level III	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT03418m	Gelli Level IV	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT03420m	Gelli Level VI	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT03421m	Tyle'r-Fedwen Boundary Stone	Boundary stone	Post-Medieval
GGAT03453m	Blaengaru Air Shaft	Shaft	Post-Medieval
GGAT03454m	Blaengaru Winding Drum	Winding drum	Post-Medieval
GGAT03455m	Gelli Air Shaft	Shaft	Post-Medieval
GGAT03456m	Pwll Level	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT03458m	Pwll Air Shaft	Shaft	Post-Medieval
GGAT03459m	Gelli Garu Level	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT03460m	Blaengaru Level	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT03462m	Lyndwr Fawr Level	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT03463m	Pwll-Y-Garn Level	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT03464m	Fawr Level	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT03474m	Gelli Tramway	Tramway	Post-Medieval
GGAT03475m	Lyndwr Fawr Tramway	Tramway	Post-Medieval
GGAT03476m	Pwll-Y-Garn Tramway II	Tramway	Post-Medieval
GGAT03494m	Pwll-Y-Garn Tramway I	Tramway	Post-Medieval
GGAT03495m	Lyndwr Enclosure	Enclosure	Post-Medieval
GGAT03505m	Blaengaru Sheepfold	Sheep fold	Post-Medieval
GGAT03546m	Bwlch Y Clawdd, Quarry	Quarry	Post-Medieval
GGAT03547.0m	Tramway	Tramway	Post-Medieval
GGAT03696m	Bwlch-y-clawdd Level (Coal)	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT04013m	Building, Blaen Ogwr Uchaf	Structure	Post-Medieval
GGAT04276m	Gelli Level VII	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT04293.0m	Nantymoel Tramway	Tramway	Post-Medieval
GGAT04293.1m	Nantymoel Incline	Inclined plane	Post-Medieval
GGAT04293.2m	Nantymoel Winding Drum	Winding drum	Post-Medieval
GGAT04463w	Avon Level Colliery Trial Level I	Colliery	Post-Medieval

GGAT04464w	Avon Level Colliery Air Shaft	Shaft	Post-Medieval
GGAT04465w	Avon Level Colliery Trial Level II	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT04466w	Avon Level Colliery Coal Level	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT04467w	Avon Level Colliery Trial Level III	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT04468w	Avon Level Colliery Trial Level IV	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT04469w	Avon Level Colliery Building I	Industrial building	Post-Medieval
GGAT04470w	Avon Level Colliery Enclosure I	Enclosure	Post-Medieval
GGAT04471w	Avon Level Colliery Enclosure II	Enclosure	Post-Medieval
GGAT04472w	Avon Level Colliery Tramway I	Tramway	Post-Medieval
GGAT04473w	Avon Level Colliery Tramway II	Tramway	Post-Medieval
GGAT04474w	Avon Level Colliery	Colliery	Post-Medieval
GGAT04475w	Avon Level Colliery Building II	Industrial building	Post-Medieval
GGAT04541w	Crug Yr Afan Tramway	Tramway	Post-Medieval
GGAT06120m	Blaengarw Pit Quarry	quarry	Post-Medieval
GGAT08353m; 9544	Bethania Chapel, Blaengarw – Listed Building 18627	Community Centre, chapel	Post-Medieval
13911	St James's Church, Blaengarw	Church	Post Medieval
523235	Cwm Nantmoel	Post Medieval	Post Medieval
9541	Nebo Independent Chapel, Katie Street, Blaengarw	Chapel	Post Medieval
9555	Tabernacle Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Katie Street, Blaengarw	Chapel	Post Medieval
9556	Trinity English Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Strand, Blaengarw	Chapel	Post Medieval
19389	Nant Hir	House	Post Medieval
19431	Nant-Y-Moel	House	Post Medieval
19589	Parc Isaf, Cwmparc	Park	Post Medieval
19783	Pwll-Y-Garn	House	Post Medieval
33447	Blaengarw Colliery	Colliery	Post Medieval
401657	Cwm Nant Hir Levels, Blaengarw	Level	Post Medieval
414717	Blaengarw Workingmen's Hall And Institute, Blaengarw Road	Hall	Post Medieval
509817	Nant Dar, Quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval
516252	Nant Hir, Level IV	Level	Post Medieval
516285	Rhiw Mynach, Quarry I	Quarry	Post Medieval
516534	Nant Hir, Smithy	Smithy	Post Medieval
516536	Rhiw Mynach, Stanchion II	Stanchion	Post Medieval
516537	Tyllau-Glesyn, Mine Building	Mine Building	Post Medieval
516538	Tyllau-Glesyn, Air Shaft	Air Shaft	Post Medieval
516539	Tyllau-Glesyn, Level	Level	Post Medieval
516547	Bwlch Garw, Boundary Stone	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval
516549	Nant Hir, Building	Building	Post Medieval
516550	Nant Hir, Building	Building	Post Medieval
516552	Nant Hir, Air Shaft	Air Shaft	Post Medieval
516553	Nant Hir, Level II	Level II	Post Medieval
516554	Nant Hir, Level VI	Level VI	Post Medieval
516555	Nant Hir, Level III	Level III	Post Medieval
516556	Nant Hir, Level I	Level I	Post Medieval
516557	Tarren Llest Fforch Ddu, Sheep Fold	Sheep Fold	Post Medieval
516721	Cwm Nant Y Moel, Level I	Level I	Post Medieval
516729	Mynydd Llangeinwyr, Shelter	Shelter	Post Medieval
516733	Cwm Nant Y Moel, Sheep Fold	Sheep Fold	Post Medieval

516737	Rhiw Mynach, Hollow	Hollow	Post Medieval
516738	Rhiw Mynach, Quarry III	Quarry	Post Medieval
516741	Rhiw Mynach, Level II	Level II	Post Medieval
516743	Ffynnonau Tyllau Gleslyn, Shelter	Shelter	Post Medieval
516747	Cwm Nant Y Moel, Quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval
516748	Mynydd Llangeinwyr, Quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval
516749	Cwm Nant Y Moel, Level II	Level II	Post Medieval
516750	Cwm Nant Y Moel, Shelter	Shelter	Post Medieval
516840	Rhiw Mynach, Quarry II	Quarry	Post Medieval
516867	Nant Hir, Level V	Level	Post Medieval
516897	Nant Hir Level, Coal Mine	Coal Mine	Post Medieval
516929	Blaen Garw, Sheep Fold	Sheep Fold	Post Medieval
516930	Darren Goch, Trial Level	Trial Level	Post Medieval
516931	Blaen Garw, Trial Level	Trial Level	Post Medieval
516932	Blaen Garw, Level	Level	Post Medieval
516933	Blaen Garw, Trial Level	Trial Level	Post Medieval
516934	Blaen Garw, Trial Shaft	Trial Shaft	Post Medieval
516939	Blaen Garw, Trial Level	Trial Level	Post Medieval
516940	Cwm Nant Hir, Quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval
516944	Cwm Nant Y Moel, Bank	Bank	Post Medieval
523216	Blaengarw Pit	Pit	Post Medieval
523221	Tyllau Glesyn		Post Medieval
523222	Werfa, Boundary Cairn	Boundary Cairn	Post Medieval
523223	Tyllau Glesyn	Tyllau Glesyn	Post Medieval
523225	Blaen Garw, Trial Mine	Trial Mine	Post Medieval
523226	Lluest Blaen Garw		Post Medieval
523227	Blaen Garw, sheep shelter	sheep shelter	Post Medieval
523228	Blaen Garw, Cairnfield	Cairnfield	Post Medieval
523229	Blaen Garw, Sheep Fold	Sheep Fold	Post Medieval
523230	Tycanol Farm	Farm	Post Medieval
523231	Blaengarw Farm	Farm	Post Medieval
523232	Blaengarw Farm	Farm	Post Medieval
523233	Bwlch Yr Afan		Post Medieval
523234	Blaen Ogwr		Post Medieval
523236	Nant Hir		Post Medieval
523258	Blaen Ogwr		Post Medieval
523356	Mynydd Llangeinor		Post Medieval
531500	Nant Dar, Boundary Stone I	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval
531512	Craig Y Geifr, Wall II	Wall	Post Medieval
531513	Bwlch Y Clawdd, Air Shaft	Air Shaft	Post Medieval
531514	Bwlch Y Clawdd, Boundary Stone	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval
531515	Bwlch Gwyn, Boundary Stone	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval
531516	Craig Ogwr, Boundary Stone I	Boundary Stone I	Post Medieval
531519	Graig Fach, Boundary Stone I	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval
531520	Graig Fach, Boundary Stone II	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval
531521	Graiglwyd Fach, Boundary Stone	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval
531522	Twyn Crugyafan, Boundary Stone	Boundary Stone	Post Medieval
531551	Rhiw Gam, Quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval
531552	Rhiw Gam, Tramway	Tramway	Post Medieval
531553	Park Upcast Shaft, Mine Shaft	Mine Shaft	Post Medieval
531554	Rhiw Gam, Wall	Wall	Post Medieval

531555	Graig Fawr, Tramway	Tramway	Post Medieval
531556	Graig Fawr, Winder House	Winder House	Post Medieval
531562	Nant Erw Cwm, Level	Level	Post Medieval
531563	Nant Erw Cwm, Building	Building	Post Medieval
531564	Graig Fach, Wall	Wall	Post Medieval
531566	Graig Fach, Long Hut	Long Hut	Post Medieval
531619	Tarren Y Geifr, II		Post Medieval
531621	Graig Fawr, Quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval
531622	Graig Fawr, Building	Building	Post Medieval
531636	Rhiw Gam, Winder House	Winder House	Post Medieval
531638	Tarren Y Geifr, Mining Features	Mining Features	Post Medieval
531639	Tarren Y Geifr, Quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval
531640	Park Upcast Shaft, Winder House	Winder House	Post Medieval
531701	Tarren Y Geifr, Boundary Bank	Boundary Bank	Post Medieval
531746	Tarren Y Geifr, Shelter III	Shelter	Post Medieval
531805	Nant Erw Cwm, Tramway	Tramway	Post Medieval
531828	Nant Coedcae, I		Post Medieval
531836	Bwlch Y Clawdd, Quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval
516740	Rhiw Mynach, Level I	Level	Post Medieval - Modern
516742	Ffynnonau Tyllau Gleslyn, Level	Level	Post Medieval - Modern
516753	Mynydd Llangeinwyr, Linear Feature	Linear Feature	Post Medieval - Modern
516842	Carnyrhyrdod, Marker Cairn	Marker Cairn	Post Medieval - Modern
516724	Tarren Lluest Fforch Ddu, Ditch	Ditch	Modern
411914	Miners? Welfare ground, blaengarw	Welfare ground,	Modern
516489	Werfa, Wind Turbine IV	Wind Turbine	Modern
516492	Werfa, Wind Turbine III	Wind Turbine	Modern
516493	Werfa, Wind Turbine II	Wind Turbine	Modern
516515	Werfa, Wind Turbine I	Wind Turbine	Modern
516541	Werfa, Wind Turbine V	Wind Turbine	Modern
516545	Mynydd Llangeinwyr, Mound	Mound	Modern
516546	Mynydd Llangeinwyr, Triangulation Pillar	Triangulation Pillar	Modern
516548	Mynydd Llangeinwyr, Mast	Mast	Modern
516706	Mynydd Llangeinwyr, Stone Mound	Stone Mound	Modern
516720	Mynydd Llangeinwyr, Stone Pile	Stone Pile	Modern
516734	Werfa, Triangulation Pillar	Triangulation Pillar	Modern
516736	Werfa, Mast	Mast	Modern
516744	Rhiw Mynach, Structure	Structure	Modern
516745	Rhiw Mynach, Stanchion I	Stanchion	Modern
516751	Cwm Nant Y Moel, Mast	Mast	Modern
516841	Werfa, Communications Mast	Communications Mast	Modern
516843	Werfa, Prototype Wind Farm	Prototype Wind Farm	Modern
531557	Cwm Tair Nant, Spoil Tip	Spoil Tip	Modern
531558	Nant Cwm Tair Nant, Dam I	Dam	Modern
531559	Nant Cwm Tair Nant, Dam II	Dam	Modern
531560	Cwm Tair Nant, Sheep Fold	Sheep Fold	Modern
531561	Rhiw Gam, Reservoir	Reservoir	Modern

531620	Bwlch Y Clawdd, Memorial	Memorial	Modern
531634	Graig Fach, Marker Cairn	Marker Cairn	Modern
531635	Rhiw Gam, Shelter	Shelter	Modern
531641	Bwlch Gwyn, Commemorative Plaque	Commemorative Plaque	Modern
531652	Bwlch Y Clawdd, Marker Stone	Marker Stone	Modern
531788	Cwm Parc, Building	Building	Modern
531827	Nant Coedcae, Weir	Weir	Modern
531832	Parc Colliery, Spoil Tip II	Spoil Tip	Modern
GGAT03457m	International Colliery Building I	Colliery	Modern
GGAT08341m	Cremation cemetery, Taren y Geifr	Cremation Cemetery	Modern

- 4.37 The GGAT HER contains no records for Post Medieval and Modern activity within the application area, and 57 records within the 1km study area (Figure 10).
- 4.38 Of these, 55 records are from the post medieval and industrial periods, with 43 of those relating to either extractive industries, i.e. collieries (20 records) or quarries (3 records), or infrastructure associated with such industries, such as spoil heaps (1 record), tramways (10 records), shafts (4 records), winding drums (2 records), inclined plains (1 record), or **generic 'industrial buildings' (2 records)**. The nearest of these 43 records is c.240m west of the application site and represents the Crug yr Afan tramway. The majority of the records listed above are in two distinct groups, c.800m north of the western extent of the application site in the vicinity of Ffald Blaenafan which represents the remains of Avon Level Colliery, the second c.580m south of the western extent of the application site in the vicinity of Craig Walter, and representing Gelli Colliery.
- 4.39 Of the remaining 12 records, six are for agricultural features, such as sheep folds (3 records) and enclosures (3 records). Two records are for boundary stones and one for a boundary bank. The remaining three records are for buildings or structures.
- 4.40 The two records for the modern period relate to a colliery building (GGAT03457m) and a modern unofficial cremation cemetery which is marked by memorial stones (GGAT08341m).
- 4.41 The NMRW contains a further 138 records of post medieval and modern date, 106 post-medieval and 32 modern (Figure 11). The majority of these have been derived from a recent Upland Survey of the area undertaken by Trysor in 2010 / 2011. The survey recorded all man-made features noted within the area, which extended across the majority of the application site and study area. The table above includes all relevant references (NPRNS prefixed 516XXX, 523XXX and 531XXX). The majority of sites relate to evidence of former mineral extraction works (mines, quarries, levels) and agricultural practices (farmsteads, sheepfolds). The sites were identified by a mix of both site inspection and review of old maps.

- 4.42 These do not make any specific change to the general conclusions reached in the original desk-based survey, confirming farming practices and highlighting former mineral extraction. Whether many of the modern period records would be **considered as 'historic assets' is debatable, such as the existing wind turbines, communications masts etc.**
- 4.43 It has been noted that post medieval farmsteads are generally located on downhill sites and set on sheltered, gently sloping hill side locations ³². The HLC for the Rhondda indicates that up to the start of the Industrial period, the part of south Wales the application site is situated within was predominantly a pastoral agricultural landscape, with most of the settlement being situated on the valley slopes or on the valley bases, with the only signs of settlement on the upland areas being sheepfolds, sheep shelters and lluest sites: upland shelters used by shepherds on a seasonal basis.
- 4.44 Mineral extraction is also evidenced across the study area, much concentrated on the valley sides and outcropping rocks where exploitation of the minerals was easiest, with levels being dug into the valley sides.
- 4.45 A map regression exercise has been undertaken using all available ordnance survey maps and starting with the earliest map available of the area showing any detail, the tithe map of 1843 (Figure 12). The exercise indicates that the application area lay within an upland grazing landscape throughout this period with little change from the To the to the more detailed first edition Ordnance Survey map of the area between 1874 and 1877 (Figure 13). Little changes in the area through the end of the 19th and start of the 20th century until the construction of the A4107 road, the route of which is first depicted on the 1938 OS map (Figure 14) and the extensive plantation woodland at Twyn y Ffald, which is first depicted on the 1965 OS map (Figure 15).
- 4.46 As the application area has been predominantly in agricultural use throughout this period, a generally low potential for any archaeological remains of very high, high or medium importance from the Post Medieval through to the Modern periods is identified.

³² http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic_landscape/Rhondda/English/Rhondda_Features.htm

4.47

Table 11: Undated

PRN / NPRN	Name	Type	Period
GGAT07848m	Linear earthwork on Mynydd Llangeinwyr	Linear earthwork	Unknown
GGAT06444m	Old trial level		Unknown
307670	Carn-Y-Hyddod	Unknown	Unknown
307671	Werfa, Barrow	Possibly prehistoric	Unknown
307672	Bwlch-Y-Clawdd, Possible Dyke	Possibly early medieval?	Unknown
401649	Blaengarw Village	Post medieval?	Unknown
402101	Old Coal Levels, Nw Of Blaengarw	Post Medieval?	Unknown
402272	Taren Y Fforch Hut	Post medieval?	Unknown
402283	Taren Lluest Fforch Ddu Huts	Post medieval?	Unknown
516253	Llygaid Y Ffynnon, Mound	Clearance cairn	Unknown
516941	Werfa, Mound	Clearance cairn?	Unknown
516942	Mynydd Llangeinwyr, Mound	Clearance cairn?	Unknown
531511	Craig Y Geifr, Trial Level I	Post medieval?	Unknown
531517	Craig Ogwr, Wall	Post medieval wall?	Unknown
531518	Craig Ogwr, Boundary Stone II	Post medieval?	Unknown
531565	Graig Fach, Stone Pile	Clearance cairn	Unknown

4.48 The GGAT HER contains two records which are undated; in other words, there is insufficient dating evidence to assign them to a particular period. Of these, one is within the application area. The NMRW contains 14 sites, the majority of which are likely to be of post-medieval or modern date associated with farming and mineral extraction of the area.

4.49 One of the records relates to a linear earthwork on Mynydd Llangeinwyr which the HER records states was reported by a member of the public and requires further investigation (GGAT07848m). The other record is for an old trial level seemingly depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, with the HER record giving no further information. This latter record is probably similar to those recorded on the NMRW, with a number of features recorded on earlier maps or from site visits (Upland Survey) but no further information is available to date the features more accurately.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.50** The GGAT HER contains three record for previous work having taken place within the boundary of the application area, of which one is within the development area, and a further 10 records for the wider 1km study area. Of those within the application area, two (GGATE005433 and GGATE006003) relate to non-intrusive field surveys the aims of which were to survey known sites to assess their condition and where appropriate identify new sites. The third record is for a heritage assessment undertaken to support a planning application for a single wind turbine, cabling and a substation at Maindy Farm, with the search area for the report coming within the area of the application area rather than the actual site of the development.
- 4.51** Of those records away from the application area, one record, GGATE006004 relates to the same piece of work undertaken within record GGATE006003 and a further four represent archaeological desk based assessments. A further five represent intrusive archaeological investigations. Of these, three of the records contain no further information on the archaeological finds or features recovered (GGATE000156, GGATE000523 and GGATE000544), and two (GGATE004375 and GGATE004376) only found evidence for a length of industrial period tramrail along with taking samples of peat for scientific analysis.

Table 12: Archaeological Events

Event Record Number (ERN)	Name	Event Type
GGATE000156	Carn Y Hyrddod (Llangeinor Common 4), Unspecified Excavation	Excavation
GGATE000523	Earthwork Near Crug Yr Avan, Full Excavation	Excavation
GGATE000544	Crug Yr Afan, Unspecified Excavation, 1902	Excavation
GGATE003450	Deserted Rural Settlement	Desk Based Assessment
GGATE004375	Bwlch-Clawdd, Rhondda Field Evaluation	Evaluation
GGATE004376	Bwlch-y-Clawdd, Rhondda WB	Watching Brief
GGATE004410	Mynydd Llangeinwyr	Desk Based Assessment
GGATE005433	Cross Ridge Dykes of Southeast Wales	Field Survey
GGATE005490	Bwlch-y-Clawdd Rhondda	Desk Based Assessment
GGATE005987	Bwlfa, Gelli, Rhondda Cynon Taf	Desk Based Assessment

GGATE005997	Maindy Farm, Ton Pentre, Rhondda Cynon Taf	Heritage Assessment
GGATE006003	Uplands Survey West Glamorgan	Field Survey
GGATE006004	Uplands Survey Mid Glamorgan (East)	Field Survey

Aerial Photographs

- 4.52** A total of 63 historic aerial photographs of the application area and its immediate environs were viewed at the Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales (CRAPW). Of these, none showed any crop marks, soil marks or parch marks within the application area which could be of archaeological origin. Furthermore, they showed that throughout the sequence inspected the majority of the Site had been an open heathland/moorland environment, with the only development being the construction of the existing communications towers and associated infrastructure including access track in the late 1960s/early 1970s.
- 4.53** At the time of the revision of this DBA in June / July 2020 it was not possible to review the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) Aerial Photographic Collection due to Covid-19 restrictions. As the CRAPW collection had been reviewed and the above conclusions drawn from them, and those aerial photographs held by the RCAHMW available on-line were reviewed, it is not considered that a further review of these aerial photographs would provide any additional information.

Lidar Data

- 4.54** The site is only partially covered by available Lidar data which was reviewed during the 2020 update to the report. Both 2m and 1m resolution is available covering the western edge of the application site, but does not cover the central or eastern parts of the application area.
- 4.55** Earthworks are visible including the large mound GGAT00068w, which is designated as likely to be of Bronze Age date, suggesting a round barrow or potentially a natural feature. The Lidar information indicates it is very different to anything else in the vicinity and is very circular giving more credence to it actually being a man-made feature and a round barrow, potentially with good survival.
- 4.56** Further post medieval features recorded on both the GGAT HER and NMRW are also visible associated with mining activity on the western slopes of the uplands.

5. Site Conditions and the Proposed Development

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The development area consists of c.8.5ha of predominantly moorland which is used as upland pastoral farming. It is part of larger application area of approximately 360ha which is within a boundary provided as an area of assessment, but will not be developed as part of the current proposed scheme. This wider area includes various fenced boundaries subdividing the application area into smaller field units. Historic map and aerial photographic evidence seems to suggest that this subdivision occurred between the mid-1960s and early 1980s.
- 5.2 Archaeological evidence from the surrounding area suggests that the area of the application area and its surrounding has been used for upland grazing of animals from the late prehistoric period onwards and was away from centres of settlement throughout this time. The area in general was clearly used during the Bronze Age for the internment of the dead, in the form of cairns, with these seemingly to be situated on ridgelines rather than within the interior of the upland areas.
- 5.3 As mentioned above, the map regression has shown that between the mid-1960s and early 1980s the application area was subdivided into smaller fields by means of post and wire fencing. Whilst these are visually permeable barriers, they do constitute a change to the previously open moorland landscape. Consequently, the present character of the application area in historic landscape characterisation terms is considered to be modern fields, but with a high legibility of the previous historic landscape character of moorland.
- 5.4 Previous impacts on archaeological potential within the development area and application area will derive largely from the cutting of foundations during construction of the present communication towers and associated infrastructure along with some farm track, a process which has probably resulted in the significant truncation if not complete removal of any earlier remains of archaeological significance within the footprint affected. Beyond this, there are few if any noticeable impacts that could have resulted in the truncation of buried archaeological deposits assuming they were present.
- 5.5 Post-medieval and modern mineral extraction has occurred across the area, with many sites located within the wider application area. These will have caused some localised disturbance of the site area, although these are mostly located on hill slopes rather than the upland levels. Such remains are themselves considered to have some archaeological and historical significance.

Proposed Development

- 5.6** The proposed development is for three wind turbines with a tip height of 130m (turbines 1, 2 and 6) and four wind turbines with a tip height of 149.9m (turbines 3, 4, 5 and 7) along with associated infrastructure including access tracks.
- 5.7** The proposed development also includes works to approximately 3.6km of the existing track through the Mynydd Ty-isaf forest to the north west of the Site to enable it to be used for turbine delivery.
- 5.8** The majority of this track will require only minor improvement to the existing surface and will not result in any disturbance to the existing ground surface, excluding one area where a slight diversion to the forest track is potentially proposed to curve around the eastern side of the scheduled Bachgen Carreg Round Cairn (GM234).

Designated Historic Assets

- 5.9** Section 2 above has identified those historic assets whose significance potentially could be affected should the proposed development receive consent.
- 5.10** This section assesses the likely impact of the implementation of the proposed development upon the significance of the historic assets whose settings it is determined are capable of being affected, specifically addressing Steps 2 to 4 of the four-step approach to setting assessment described in the Cadw guidance .

Listed Buildings

Church of St Cynwyd, Llangynwyd

- 5.11** As set out above there is only one listed structure within 10km of the application area which has the potential to experience a change to its significance should the proposed development received consent, this being the Grade II* listed Church of St Cynwyd, Llangynwyd (11243).
- 5.12** The Cadw 'Full report for Listed Building' as downloaded from the Cadw Cof Cymru web portal states that the present building comprises a nave with west tower, a south porch of 1893 and a 14th century chancel, which was largely rebuilt in the 19th century. The citation also states that the church and village is probably of **early origin, 'reputedly of the 6th century'**. The citation goes on to report that 'the present building of the 14th century incorporates fragments in the porch of the previous building of the 13th century, and was itself extensively restored in 1891-93' and 'an inscription formerly recorded on the chancel wall plate denotes an

earlier restoration of 1688, when 3 windows were put in the S wall and the roof replaced. Under the 'reason for designation' the citation states that the building is **'Included at Grade II* for the surviving medieval work, the high quality of the C19 restoration and for its notable setting at the centre of the village conservation area, with associations with the romantic story of the Maid of Cefn-ydfa'**.

- 5.13** The church is situated in the centre of the village of Llangynwyd, c.7km south west of the application area on the southern side of a hill which lies on the northern side of the Nant y Gadlys river. The wider area within which the church and village is situated lies within a rolling landscape which seems to form the catchment area of the Llynfi Valley which extends in broad terms from Caerau in the north to Bridgend in the south.
- 5.14** Whilst the church and village itself is outside of the area of the ZTV and therefore is not visible from either the development area or application area, and likewise the development area and application area are not visible from the church itself, it has been included here as it, and particularly its tower, is a prominent feature in views within the ZTV from the south around Gilfach Farm and surround area, across the aforementioned landscape towards the development area and application area. Consequently, it has the potential to experience an impact to its significance due to a change to its setting resulting from the proposed development.
- 5.15** In terms of its 'significance', it is assessed that this derives from the evidential and historic values of its standing form and fabric, recognised through its designation as a Grade II* listed building, and from its association with the story of the Maid of Cefn-ydfa'. Furthermore, it derives communal values from its position both currently and in the past as a focal point of the village of Llangynwyd and as a visible focal point for present and past communities occupying the landscape in which it lies. Some of this communal value evidently is derived from its position within a large church yard containing burials of members of past communities. It derives aesthetic values from its prominent position within a picturesque landscape, although no works of art incorporating views of the church and the development area and application area were identified in the preparation of this assessment.
- 5.16** It is assessed therefore that its setting contributes to its significance in respect of those evidential, aesthetic, communal and historic values listed above.
- 5.17** In terms of the story of the Maid of Cefn-ydfa, the events of this story seem to have taken place solely within the wider Llynfi Valley, and consequently the land within the development area and application area are not part of the story. Furthermore, it is apparent from an inspection of tithe mapping from the first half of the 19th century that all but a tiny proportion of the land within the application area lay outside of the parish of Llangynwyd at this time, and that proportion of the application area which was within the parish does not contain any part of the

development area. The entirety of the development area and the majority application area lay within the parish of Llangeinor in 1843. Thus in respect of the development, the Church of St Cynwyd is historically a part of a different parish. Thus there are no historic connections between the development and the church.

5.18 Similarly, in terms of its communal values, these are focussed on its position within the parish of Llangynwyd, which it has been established lay outside of the parish in which the development lies.

5.19 As noted, it derives aesthetic values from its prominent position within a picturesque landscape, although no works of art incorporating views of the church and the development area and application area were identified in the preparation of this assessment. Despite this, it will be seen in conjunction with the proposed development from certain viewpoints within the area, and thus will see a reduction in its aesthetic value as a consequence. However, it is noted that the consented, extant and operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm of similar proportions to the proposed development lies immediately adjacent to the development area. This has resulted in a change to the setting of the church which has resulted in a reduction in the contribution of aesthetic values to its significance.

5.20 Consequently, should the proposed scheme receive consent whilst the Grade II* listed Church of St Cynwyd, Llangynwyd (11243) will experience a further loss in significance due to a change in its setting arising from the proposed development, this is assessed as being very slight.

Scheduled Monuments

5.21 As set out above there are eight scheduled monuments within 10km of the application area which have the potential to experience a change to their significance should the proposed development receive consent.

Table 13: Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled Monument Number	Scheduled Monument Name
GM233	Crug yr Afan Round Cairn
GM246	Bwlch yr Avan Dyke
GM232	Mynydd Caerau Round Cairns
GM231	Clawdd Mawr, Mynydd Caerau
GM278	Earthwork 360m NNE of Crug yr Avan
GM243	Carn y Hyrddod & Neighbouring Cairn
GM499	Round Barrow on the Werfa
GM234	Bachgen Carreg Round Cairn

- 5.22 As some of these monuments are close together and consequently have group value, where appropriate they will be considered and described as a group.

Crug yr Afan Round Cairn

- 5.23 The Cadw '**Scheduled Monument-Full report**' as downloaded from the Cadw Cof Cymru web portal for Crug yr Afan Round Cairn (GM233) states that '**the monument comprises the remains of a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). It is situated on open moorland on top of the ridge. The cairn is turf covered and measures 21m in diameter by 3m in height. It has a flat top and on the north side is a disturbance hollow measuring c. 3m by 1.5m deep which is filled with stones, a concrete boulder and an iron pipe. On the south side of this hollow part of the interior, the mound is exposed showing a packing of stones. The cairn was excavated in 1902 and a cist was found in the sub-soil beneath the mound. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence**'.
- 5.24 The cairn is situated c.275m north of the application area, immediately to the east of a large block of woodland and to the north of the A4107 road. It is located in an area of upland moorland grazing which is subdivided by post and wire fencing.
- 5.25 As mentioned, the monument is a burial cairn dating from the Bronze Age. These monuments were usually situated on ridgelines so as to be visible as skyline feature from valley bases. This monument is no different, being situated on a ridgeline where views of the monument against the skyline would be possible from the valley of the River Avan assuming the modern plantation to the immediate west of the monument was not present. The ZTV shows that, in a bare earth situation, views of the monument and the proposed development in conjunction would not be possible from this valley.
- 5.26 Views to the monument from within the centre and west of the application area are possible, but the monument is not an immediately identifiable feature within the landscape at the distances involved. Views to the monument from the east of the application area are disrupted by the topography in the immediate vicinity of the monument. Views out from the monument towards the application area are possible. Turbines within the consented and extant Llynfi Afan Wind Farm to the west of the proposed development are also within this view, as are the extant communication masts within the application area.
- 5.27 In terms of its 'significance', it is assessed that this derives from the evidential and historic values of its archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the

presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence along with its position at the head of the Avan valley. This assessment identifies its buried archaeological potential as being the main value which contributes to its significance. Furthermore, it retains few communal values from its position as a monument to the ancestors due to the time elapsed from its construction, although it is still a visible focal point for those past communities occupying the landscape in which it lies. It derives now aesthetic values as it is presently just a grass covered mound.

5.28 It is assessed therefore that its setting contributes to its significance in respect of those evidential, communal and historic values listed above.

5.29 The proposed development will not directly affect the buried archaeological deposits of the monument and therefore will not have any impact on that value which **contributes most to the monument's significance. Its evidential and historic values** are further eroded by the plantation to the immediate west, which have eroded its setting, most particularly those associated with its position as a focal point at the head of the Avan valley. Views out of the monument towards the application area are secondary to an understanding of its significance, and have been partially eroded by the modern intrusions into the landscape which have already been mentioned. Therefore, whilst the monument is within the ZTV and is situated close to the northern boundary of the application area, these views only partially contribute to the significance of the monument.

5.30 Consequently, should the proposed scheme receive consent, whilst the scheduled monument Crug yr Afan Round Cairn (GM233) will experience a further loss in significance due to a change in its setting arising from the proposed development, this is assessed as being slight.

Bwlch yr Avan Dyke

5.31 The Cadw 'Scheduled Monument-Full report' as downloaded from the Cadw Cof Cymru web portal for Bwlch yr Avan Dyke (GM246) states that 'The monument consists of the remains of a dyke, a defensive boundary or earthwork, dating to the later prehistoric or medieval period. It measures approx. 155m long, running east-west across the top of the ridge on open moorland. It comprises a ditch with turf-covered banks on both sides, the northern one being somewhat slighter than that on the southern side. The northernmost bank measures 1.2m high and the southern 1.5m high. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric/medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits.'

- 5.32 The dyke is in the north western corner of the application area, immediately to the south of the A4107 road. Although it is within the application area, it is not within the footprint of the proposed development. It is located in an area of upland moorland grazing which is subdivided by post and wire fencing.
- 5.33 As mentioned, the monument is a dyke, which the GGATHER (GGAT002265m) identifies as dating from the early medieval period, although this seems to be at least partially contradicted by the Cadw record, which implies it is either from the later prehistoric or medieval period. Both records seem to agree that its original function was to act as a defensive boundary or earthwork, which is a logical assumption as the monument crosses a ridge line when viewed from the west, and is also situated at the lowest point between two higher areas of ground when viewed from the north and south.
- 5.34 Views to the monument from within the application area to the south and outside of the application area to the north and west are possible, but the monument is only an immediately identifiable feature within the landscape when within c.50m of it. Views out from the monument towards all points of the compass are possible, but are most dramatic to the west over the Avan Valley. The extant modern access track serving the communication masts within the application area seems to cut through the eastern portion of the monument, with only a small proportion of the monument surviving to the east of this track; which has in effect divided the monument into two. Following the site visits, it was considered likely that the monument itself extends further west than the scheduled area. As a result of this observation, the route of the access track to the proposed development was altered to enable the preservation in situ of the entirety of the monument as it survives.
- 5.35 In terms of its 'significance', it is assessed that this derives from the evidential and historic values of its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric/medieval defensive organisation and settlement, retaining significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. This assessment identifies its buried archaeological potential as being the main value which contributes to its significance, along with its position in the landscape giving evidence to the administrative organisation of the landscape at the time it was constructed. It retains few communal values as a defensive/administrative boundary however, due to the time elapsed from its construction, it is still a visible focal point for those past communities occupying the landscape in which it lies. It derives no aesthetic values as it is presently just a grass covered ditch and bank.
- 5.36 It is assessed therefore that its setting contributes to its significance in respect of those evidential, communal and historic values listed above.

- 5.37 The proposed development will not directly affect the buried archaeological deposits of the monument and therefore will not have any impact on that value which **contributes most to the monument's significance. Its evidential and historic values** are further eroded by the construction of the access track to the communication masts, on the basis that no record of any archaeological recording prior to the destruction of the associated archaeological deposits resulting from this event could be found when carrying out the research for this assessment. The event has also eroded its setting, most particularly those associated with its position as a focal point when viewed from the north and south. Views out of the monument towards the proposed development are secondary to an understanding of its significance, as the main intended view out from the monument seems to be towards the west and have been partially eroded by the modern intrusions into the landscape which have already been mentioned. The monument is within the ZTV and is situated within the application area, although the views into the windfarm area only partially contribute to the significance of the monument.
- 5.38 Consequently, should the proposed scheme receive consent, whilst the scheduled monument Bwlch yr Avan Dyke (GM246) will experience a further loss in significance due to a change in its setting arising from the proposed development, this is assessed as being moderate.

Mynydd Caerau Round Cairns

- 5.39 The Cadw 'Scheduled Monument-Full report' as downloaded from the Cadw Cof Cymru web portal for Mynydd Caerau Round Cairns (GM232) states that 'The monument comprises the remains of a number of burial cairns, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The Mynydd Caerau Round Cairns are a cemetery of up to nine Bronze Age cairns, measuring in diameter between 20 to 30 metres. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Cairns may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further **enhanced by their group value.**' The site visit and Cadw mapping seems to confirm that the monument in actuality comprises approximately nine cairns, with the largest group of six situated crossing the 550m contour broadly east to west, with a smaller group of three situated on the 540m contour to the south of the larger group.
- 5.40 Cairns are situated c.560m west of the application area, immediately to the north and west of a large block of woodland, and to the north, east and south of the extant and consented Llynfi Afan Wind Farm, with the nearest turbine being c.280m to the west of the group of six cairns. It is located in an area of upland moorland grazing.

Towards the centre of the larger group of six cairns is an Ordnance Survey triangulation pillar, which seems to be situated on top of one of the cairns.

- 5.41 As mentioned, the monument is a group of burial cairns dating from the Bronze Age. These monuments were usually situated on ridgelines so as to be visible as skyline feature from valley bases. The eastern group of three cairns are no different, being situated on a ridgeline where views of the monument against the skyline would be possible from the valleys of the River Garw to the east and the River Llynfi to the south, assuming the modern plantations to the immediate east and south of the monument were not present. The ZTV shows that, in a bare earth situation, views of the monument and the proposed development in conjunction would not be possible from either of these valleys. It is unlikely that the monuments would have been visible from the west due to the topography.
- 5.42 Views to the monument ridge of land on which the cairns are situated from within the highest point of the application area on Werfa is possible, but all of the cairns associated with the monument are only immediately identifiable features within the landscape when within c.10m of the monument due to the erosion of the cairns over time. Views out from the monument towards application area are possible, but are disrupted by the extant Llynfi Afan Wind Farm.
- 5.43 In terms of its 'significance', it is assessed that this derives from the evidential and historic values of its archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence along with its position at the head of the Garw and Llynfi valleys. This assessment identifies buried archaeological potential as being the main value which contributes to its significance. Furthermore, it retains few communal values from its position as a monument to the ancestors due to the time elapsed from its construction, although it is still a visible focal point for those past communities occupying the landscape in which it lies. It derives low aesthetic values as it is presently just a group of grass covered mounds.
- 5.44 It is assessed therefore that its setting contributes to its significance in respect of those evidential, communal and historic values listed above.
- 5.45 The proposed development will not directly affect the buried archaeological deposits of the monument and therefore will not have any impact on that value which **contributes most to the monument's significance. Its evidential and historic values** are further eroded by the plantations to the south and east, which have eroded its setting, most particularly those associated with its position as a focal point at the head of the aforementioned valleys. Views out of the monument towards the application area are secondary to an understanding of its significance, and have been partially eroded by the modern intrusions into the landscape which have already been mentioned. Therefore, whilst the monument is within the ZTV and is situated

within 600m of the northern boundary of the application area, these views only partially contribute to the significance of the monument.

- 5.46 Consequently, should the proposed scheme receive consent, whilst the scheduled monument Mynydd Caerau Round Cairns (GM232) will experience a further loss in significance due to a change in its setting arising from the proposed development, this is assessed as being slight.

Carn y Hyrddod & Neighbouring Cairn and Round Barrow on the Werfa

- 5.47 Due to the proximity and contemporaneity of scheduled monuments Carn y Hyrddod & Neighbouring Cairn (GM243) and Round Barrow on the Werfa (GM499), it was felt during the preparation of this assessment that an element of group value can be applied to assessing their significance, and consequently they are considered together here. In addition, it is noted that the GGATHER contains records for two non-designated historic assets of archaeological interest, 04481m and 01490m, one of which is recorded as being a highly eroded cairn, with the other being recorded as possibly being a cairn or equally possibly being natural, but with both being close to the scheduled monuments. Whilst these two latter features are non-designated historic assets, their proximity to the designated historic assets being considered here means that they may contribute to the significance of those assets through group value.
- 5.48 The Cadw 'Scheduled Monument-Full report' as downloaded from the Cadw Cof Cymru web portal for Carn y Hyrddod & Neighbouring Cairn (GM243) states that 'The monument comprises the remains of a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). It is situated in a commanding position on top of the ridge. The cairn is turf covered and measures 14m in diameter and 1.7m high. A small cairn has been built on the top and on the southern side there are several disturbance hollows. On the northern side there is a slight ditch measuring c. 2m wide by 0.2m deep. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Cairns may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.'
- 5.49 The Cadw 'Scheduled Monument-Full report' as downloaded from the Cadw Cof Cymru web portal for Round Barrow on the Werfa (GM499) states that 'The monument comprises the remains of an earthen built round barrow, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The barrow is circular in shape and has a rounded profile. It is between 20m and 25m in diameter and about 1m high. The

cairn is situated on high moorland. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retain significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of both intact ritual and burial deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Barrows may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their **importance can be further enhanced by their group value.**

- 5.50 The two of the scheduled cairns are situated on the western of the application area, **with the third, the 'Neighbouring Cairn' within schedule GM243 being c.260m to the south of the application area.** All are situated within an open moorland upland grazing setting, on ridgelines overlooking the Ogmores and Garw Valleys. More specifically Carn y Hyrddod is situated on a promontory separating the heads of **these two valleys and seems to be situated on a spot height of 533m. 'Neighbouring Cairn' seems to be situated on the 510m contour, overlooking the Ogmores Valley** but views to its location are now obstructed by a modern plantation, with Round Barrow on the Werfa situated on the 550m contour overlooking the Garw Valley.
- 5.51 As mentioned, the monuments comprise a group of funerary monuments dating from the Bronze Age. These monuments were usually situated on ridgelines so as to be visible as skyline features from valley bases. All of the monuments mentioned within this group are no different, being situated on ridgelines where views of the monument against the skyline would be possible from the valleys mentioned, assuming the modern plantations to the immediate east and south of the monument was not present. The ZTV shows that, in a bare earth situation, views of all of the locations of the monuments mentioned and the proposed development in conjunction would not be possible from either of these valleys, although such views further along the high ground to the south would be possible.
- 5.52 The ridge of land on which the monuments are situated from within the highest point of the application area on Werfa are possible, but all of the monuments are only immediately identifiable features within the landscape when within c.10m of each monument due to the erosion of the monuments over time. Views out from the monuments towards application area are possible, but the extant Llynfi Afan Wind Farm to the west of the application area is also visible in this view, as are the communication masts.
- 5.53 In terms of 'significance', it is assessed that this derives from the evidential and **historic values of the monuments' archaeological potential, with a strong probability** of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence along with their positions at the head of the Garw and Ogmores valleys. This assessment identifies buried archaeological potential as being the main value which contributes to their significance. Furthermore, they retain few communal values from their position as monuments to the ancestors due to the time

elapsed from their construction, although they are still a visible focal point for those past communities occupying the landscape in which they lie, all be it at close quarters. They derive no aesthetic values as they are presently just a group of grass covered mounds.

5.54 It is assessed therefore that their setting contributes to their significance in respect of those evidential, communal and historic values listed above.

5.55 The proposed development will not directly affect the buried archaeological deposits of the monuments and therefore will not have any impact on that value which **contributes most to each monument's significance. Views out of the monument** towards the application area are secondary to an understanding of its significance, and have been partially eroded by the modern intrusions into the landscape which have already been mentioned. Therefore, whilst the monuments are within the ZTV and are situated close to the southern boundary of the application area, these views only partially contribute to the significance of the monuments. However, the monuments presently stand in an open and relatively untouched landscape, and consequently the proposed development, which some distance from the monuments, will move a modern intrusion within that landscape closer to the monuments, unlike the other monuments considered here which already have similar modern intrusions nearer to them than the proposed development.

5.56 Consequently, should the proposed scheme receive consent, whilst the scheduled monument Carn y Hyrddod & Neighbouring Cairn (GM243) and Round Barrow on the Werfa (GM499) will experience a further loss in significance due to a change in its setting arising from the proposed development, this is assessed as being moderate.

Clawdd Mawr, Mynydd Caerau

5.57 The Cadw 'Scheduled Monument-Full report' as downloaded from the Cadw Cof Cymru web portal for **Clawdd Mawr, Mynydd Caerau (GM231)** states that 'The monument consists of a linear earthwork, a substantial bank and ditch forming a major boundary between two adjacent landholdings. It may date from the medieval period. The dyke runs almost straight for 192 metres WNW to ESE at about 490m above OD. It is located roughly 15m above the floor of a narrow saddle running east from Mynydd Caerau, on a slope running steeply westwards. The north end lies at the head of a steep-sided natural gully, the south on a steep slope. There is a gap where a track crosses it, but this appears recent. The dyke has been formed by throwing earth downwards from a ditch on the upper side. Near the north end, the bank and ditch measure about 7.5m by about 1m high overall, but the earthwork steadily decreases in size towards the south end, where it is now merely a shelf about 1.5m wide. There is no sign of stonework. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a

strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits.’.

- 5.58 The dyke is c.190m to the west of the application area. It is located in an area of upland moorland grazing with the northern end being within the area of the extant Llynfi Afan Wind Farm. Indeed, the note within the scheduling that There is a gap where a track crosses it, but this appears recent was confirmed by the site visit, which noted that the access track to the extant Llynfi Afan Wind Farm seems to have widened and deepened this gap, completely truncating the northern half of the monument in the process.
- 5.59 As mentioned, the monument is a dyke, which the GGATHER (GGAT002791m) identifies as dating from the early medieval period, although this seems to be at least partially contradicted by the Cadw record, which implies it is from the medieval period. Both records seem to agree that its original function was to act as a defensive boundary or earthwork, which is a logical assumption as the monument crosses a ridge line when viewed from the north, and is also situated at part way up an east facing slope higher areas of ground when viewed from the east, effectively cutting off access to the higher ground.
- 5.60 Views to the monument from within the application area to the east are possible, but the monument is only an immediately identifiable feature within the landscape when within c.50m of it. Views out from the monument towards the north, south and east are possible, but are most dramatic to the east. As noted, the extant modern access track serving the windfarm seems to cut through the northern portion of the monument, completely truncating the northern half.
- 5.61 In terms of its 'significance', it is assessed that this derives from the evidential and historic values of its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive organisation and settlement, retaining significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. This assessment identifies its buried archaeological potential as being the main value which contributes to its significance, along with its position in the landscape giving evidence to the administrative organisation of the landscape at the time it was constructed. It retains few communal values as a defensive/administrative boundary however, due to the time elapsed from its construction, although it is still a visible focal point at close quarters for those past communities occupying the landscape in which it lies. It derives no aesthetic values as it is presently just a grass covered ditch and bank.
- 5.62 It is assessed therefore that its setting contributes to its significance in respect of those evidential, communal and historic values listed above.

- 5.63 The proposed development will not directly affect the buried archaeological deposits of the monument and therefore will not have any impact on that value which **contributes most to the monument's significance. Its evidential and historic values** are further eroded by the construction of the access track to the extant Llynfi Afan Wind Farm, on the basis that no record of any archaeological recording prior to the destruction of the associated archaeological deposits resulting from this event could be found when carrying out the research for this assessment. The event has also eroded its setting, most particularly those associated with its position as a focal point when viewed from the east and when on the monument itself, as the northern portion of the area which the monument formerly divided is now an access track which has completely obliterated the function of the monument at this point. Views out of the monument towards the proposed development are secondary to an understanding of its significance, as the main intended view out from the monument seems to be to the west and have been substantially eroded by the impact of the access track. Therefore, whilst the monument is within the ZTV and is situated on the edge of the application area, these views now only partially contribute to the significance of the monument.
- 5.64 Consequently, should the proposed scheme receive consent, whilst the scheduled monument Clawdd Mawr, Mynydd Caerau (GM231) will experience a further loss in significance due to a change in its setting arising from the proposed development, this is assessed as being very slight.

Earthwork 360m NNE of Crug yr Avan

- 5.65 The Cadw 'Scheduled Monument-Full report' as downloaded from the Cadw Cof Cymru web portal for Earthwork 360m NNE of Crug yr Avan (GM278) states that 'The monument comprises the remains of an earthwork enclosure. The date or precise nature of the enclosure is unknown, but it is likely to be later prehistoric (c. 800BC - AD74). The site is situated on open moorland on the top of a ridge near an east-facing scarp. The enclosure is roughly circular in shape, measures approximately 30m in diameter and was bounded by a palisade. Within the enclosure a small platform c. 6m in diameter contained the remains of a hut. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail'.
- 5.66 The monument is c.570m to the north of the application area. It is located immediately to the east of a large block of woodland and to the north of the A4107 road. It is located in an area of upland moorland grazing which is subdivided by post and wire fencing.

- 5.67 As mentioned, the monument is an earthwork enclosure containing a platform at its centre which have been interpreted as being remains of a hut. Although the record **doesn't explicitly say so, it seems likely that its original** function was to act as a stock enclosure or as a defensive location. It should be noted that the scheduling does not place the monument into the class of a hill fort. It seems highly likely from both the description and the site visit undertaken for this assessment that the monument original function was to control and oversee land to its immediate east; it is situated on the 550m contour towards the top of a very steep, almost semi-circular amphitheatre like ridge which overlooks the Cwm Parc valley and Treorchy beyond.
- 5.68 Views to the monument from within the application area are possible, but the monument is only an immediately identifiable feature within the landscape when within c.20m of it. Views out from the monument towards the south are possible, but are most dramatic to the east.
- 5.69 In terms of its 'significance', it is assessed that this derives from the evidential and historic values enabling us to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. This assessment identifies its buried archaeological potential as being the main value which contributes to its significance, along with its position in the landscape giving evidence to the administrative organisation of the landscape at the time it was constructed, particularly its dominance of the land to its east. It retains few communal values as a potential defensive structure however, due to the time elapsed from its construction, although it is still a visible focal point at close quarters for those past communities occupying the landscape in which it lies. It derives no aesthetic values as it is presently just a grass covered enclosure.
- 5.70 It is assessed therefore that its setting contributes to its significance in respect of those evidential, communal and historic values listed above.
- 5.71 The proposed development will not directly affect the buried archaeological deposits of the monument and therefore will not have any impact on that value which **contributes most to the monument's significance. Furthermore, as its main** evidential and historic value derived from its setting is its position dominating the land to its east, from which views of the monument are key, the proposed development will not affect this in any way. It should also be noted that the ZTV shows that, in a bare earth situation, views of the monument and the proposed development in conjunction would not be possible from this valley. Views out of the monument towards the proposed development are very much secondary to an understanding of its significance, as the main intended view out from the monument seems to be to the east. Therefore, whilst the monument is within the ZTV and is situated c.570m from the edge of the application area, these views now only partially contribute to the significance of the monument.

- 5.72 Consequently, should the proposed scheme receive consent, whilst the scheduled monument Earthwork 360m NNE of Crug yr Avan (GM278) will experience a further loss in significance due to a change in its setting arising from the proposed development, this is assessed as being very slight.

Bachgen Carreg Round Cairn

- 5.73 The Cadw description for the monument **states that it** *'comprises the remains of a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The grass covered cairn is approximately 11m in diameter by 0.3m high. A trackway runs north-south through the cairn'*. The cairn is located on a slight raise in the natural ground level and would have quite clear views all around, although now much of this view is blocked by existing forestry on its western side.
- 5.74 **The description continues to note that** *'the monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Cairns may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.'*
- 5.75 The track recorded as running through the centre of the monument has been relocated in recent years away from the monument to run along a lower patch of ground on its western side, but it is still possible to see the line of the former track way that went through the round cairn. This is evident as a c.0.30m deep vertical sided channel projecting to the north and south.
- 5.76 To the east of the monument former forestry land has been cleared such that it now exists as a very rough area of ground with tree stumps and hollows. The area of the cairn itself was not forested and so, excluding the former track, looks in relatively undisturbed condition. The views to the east would have been more extensive than those to the west as it lies close to a break in slope to the east with views over the valley towards Blaencwm.
- 5.77 Views to the monument from within the application area are not possible due to topography and the present extent of forestry planting as confirmed by the ZTV. It will not be visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site. The proposed diversion of the access track to the east of the monument will not result in any physical disturbance to the monument and could have a beneficial effect of moving the existing track further away from the scheduled cairn. The track lying on the eastern side of the monument may be considered to have a slight impact on its setting, purely as the trackway will be located within its eastern view, although this view has only returned recently with forest clearance.

Possible mitigation measures

- 5.78 Due to the nature of the proposed development, it is considered that no feasible mitigation measures could be implemented to reduce or eliminate the identified impacts to significance to those designated historic assets assessed above.
- 5.79 It is proposed that adverse impacts will be offset or compensated through the preparation of a Monument Management Plan following permission. This will include: Improving Access; Interpretation/Information Panels; Management of the Monuments During Construction and During Operation.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1 The proposed development is for a windfarm comprising three wind turbines with a tip height of 130m (turbines 1, 2 and 6) and four wind turbines with a tip height of 194.9m (turbines 3, 4, 5 and 7) along with associated infrastructure including access tracks. The proposed development also includes works to approximately 3.6km of the existing track through the Mynydd Ty-isaf forest to the north west of the Site to enable it to be used for turbine delivery.
- 6.2 In line with the policies of the local planning authority and national government guidance as set out in the PPW, an archaeological and heritage desk-based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the application area along with an assessment of off-site historic assets which may experience a loss of significance due to a change to their setting resulting from the proposed development.
- 6.3 This archaeological and heritage assessment concludes that the footprint of the proposed development does not contain any world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, or registered battlefields where there would be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ and against development, although it is acknowledged that the wider application area contains three scheduled monuments.
- 6.4 **Potential impacts upon the designated historic assets in the site's wider zone of influence have been considered, and this assessment concludes that the implementation of the proposed development will result in 'very slight' adverse impact to and therefore loss of significance to the Grade II* listed Church of St Cynwyd, and the Clawdd Mawr, Mynydd Caeru and Earthwork 360m north north east of Crug yr Avan scheduled monuments, a 'slight' adverse impact to and therefore loss of significance to the Crug yr Afan Round Cairn and Myndd Caeru Round Cairns scheduled monuments and a 'moderate' adverse impact to and therefore loss of significance to the Carn y Hyrddod & neighbouring cairn, Round Barrow in the Werfa and Bwlch yr Avan Dyke scheduled monuments. Due to the nature of the proposed development, it is considered that no feasible mitigation measures could be implemented to reduce or eliminate the identified impacts to significance to those designated historic assets assessed above. Measures to offset or compensate these adverse impacts will be developed within a Monument Management Plan that will be prepared following planning permission, to include improvement of access, interpretation and management during the construction and operation phases of the project.**
- 6.5 Based on the information within the HER, supplemented by historic mapping and historic aerial photographs application area has been shown to have a moderate to

low potential for archaeological remains of very high, high or medium value from the later prehistoric through to early medieval periods, with a low potential for archaeological remains of very high, high or medium value from the all other periods.

6.6 No further archaeological works should be required prior to determination of the application. If any further archaeological investigations are deemed to be required to inform the planning process, they could most appropriately be dealt with by a suitably worded planning condition.

6.7 On the basis of available evidence, it is considered that the proposed development accords with current legislation, the planning policies contained within the PPW and associated documentation and the policies of the adopted *Bridgend Local Development Plan*.

Sources Consulted

The British Library Online Gallery
National Library of Wales
Central Register for Aerial Photography in Wales
Cadw Cof Cymru
Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales

Primary Sources

1843 Llangeinor Tithe Map
1874-77 Ordnance Survey Map
1897-98 Ordnance Survey Map
1914-15 Ordnance Survey Map
1921 Ordnance Survey Map
1938 Ordnance Survey Map
1945-48 Ordnance Survey Map
1963 Ordnance Survey Map
1965 Ordnance Survey Map
1982 Ordnance Survey Map
2002 Ordnance Survey Map
2010 Ordnance Survey Map
2014 Ordnance Survey Map

Secondary Sources

CIfA (2017) Standard and Guidance for historic desk-based assessment.

Internet Sources

British Geological Society online viewer
www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/home.html
Google Earth www.googleearth.co.uk

7. Figures

Appendix 1: Scale of Harm (Designated Historic assets)

Scale of Harm	
Total Loss	Total removal of the significance of the designated historic asset.
Substantial Harm	Serious harm that would drain away or vitiate the significance of the designated historic asset
Less than Substantial Harm	High level harm that could be serious, but not so serious as to vitiate or drain away the significance of the designated historic asset.
	Medium level harm, not necessarily serious to the significance of the designated historic asset, but enough to be described as noticeable or material.
	Low level harm that does not seriously affect the significance of the designated historic asset.

Appendix 2: Designated Features and reasons for them not being considered further within this assessment

Scheduled Monuments not considered further

Scheduled Monument Number	Scheduled Monument Name	Reason for Exclusion from Assessment
GM085	Llangynwyd Castle	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM099	Mynydd Maendy hillfort	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM235	Foel Chwern Round Cairn	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM238	Cairn Lwyd	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM244	Nant Herbert Camp	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM245	Cefn yr Argoed Camp	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM266	Remains of Iron Furnace at Cwmaman	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM294	Mynydd Maendy Round Cairn	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM323	Carn-y-Wiwer Cairnfield & Platform Houses	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM340	Earthwork & Platform Houses N of Nant Fadog	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM354	Mynydd y Gelli Kerb Cairn	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM356	Camp at Cwm Llwyd	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM366	Camp 280m S of Melin Court Brook	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM367	Roman Marching Camp South West of Melin Court Brook	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM385	Three Round Cairns on Carn Caca	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM404	Rhos-Gwawr cairn cemetery	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM408	Castell Nos	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM418	Maesteg Blast Furnaces	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM433	Remains of Tondy Ironworks	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM458	Cwm Pelenna Colliery Ventilation Furnace	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM508	Incline Haulage Systems, Cefn Ynysfeio, Treherbert	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM509	Locomotive Type Steam Boiler, Blaen Rhondda	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site

GM538	Bryn Llydan Round Barrow	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM541	Rhondda Fach Cairn	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM546	Cynon Corn-Drying Kiln	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM547	Cae'r Mynydd Ventilation Furnace and Mine	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM575	Tarren Maerdy cairn (E)	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM576	Tarren Maerdy Cairn (W)	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM581	Cefn Mawr cairn	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM589	Plas-y-Betws relict garden	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM250	Croes y Bwlchgwyn Round Cairn	Situated within woodland which will obscure all views of the proposed development
GM539	Garn Bica	Situated within woodland which will obscure all views of the proposed development
GM249	Round Cairn 567m East of Bryn Defaid	Situated within woodland which will obscure all views of the proposed development
GM500	Bwlch y Clawdd Dyke	whilst site is visible from the monument, the monument is clearly situated on land which overlooks and dominates approaches along the Criag Ogwar, which is its purpose. Therefore the land on which site is situated does not contribute to significance of monument
GM059	Y Bwlwarcau	whilst site is visible from the monument, the monument is clearly situated on land which overlooks and dominates approaches along the Llynfi Valley and controls access to the high ground of Mynydd Margam which the GGAT HLCA assessment for Llangynwyd states is its purpose ³³ . Therefore the land on which the application area is situated does not contribute to significance of monument
GM577	Carn Caglau cairn	Situated within woodland which will obscure all views of the proposed development
GM443	Site of Bodvoc Stone	Situated within woodland which will obscure all views of the proposed development
GM557	Twmpath Diwlith Round Barrow	Situated within woodland which will obscure all views of the proposed development
GM058	Roman Camp	whilst site is visible from the monument, the monument is clearly situated on land which overlooks and dominates approaches along the Llynfi Valley, which is its purpose. Therefore the land on which site is situated does not contribute to significance of monument
GM552	Garth Hill Platform House	Distance from site, meaning whilst visible land on which site is situated does not contribute to significance of monument

³³ http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic_landscape/margam/english/mynydd_margam_005.html

GM118	Ffos Toncenglau cross ridge dyke	SM on an east facing slope; clearly meant as a more local land division, meaning whilst part of southern end of monument visible, land on which site is situated does not contribute to significance of monument
GM565	Tarren y Bwlch round cairn	Distance from site Therefore the land on which site is situated does not contribute to significance of monument
GM092	Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms	Distance from site, meaning whilst visible land on which site is situated does not contribute to significance of monument
GM093	Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms	Distance from site, meaning whilst visible land on which site is situated does not contribute to significance of monument
GM574	Mynydd Ty'n-tyle cairns	The monument is clearly situated on land which overlooks the Rhondda Fach valley. Therefore the land on which site is situated does not contribute to significance of monument
GM564	Craig y Bwlch round cairn	Distance from site Therefore the land on which site is situated does not contribute to significance of monument
GM372	Carn-y-Pigwn Round Cairn	Situated within woodland which will obscure all views of the proposed development
GM101	Blaenrhondda settlement	whilst site is visible from the monument, it would only be as a distant element. Additionally, the monument is clearly situated on land which overlooks and dominates the head of the Rhondda Fawr valley. Therefore the land on which site is situated does not contribute to significance of monument
GM086	British Fortified Residence	Distance from site, meaning whilst visible land on which site is situated does not contribute to significance of monument
GM259	Twyn y Bridallt Roman Camp	Situated within woodland which will obscure all views of the proposed development
GM330	Pebyll Ring Cairn	Situated within woodland which will obscure all views of the proposed development
GM540	<i>Mynydd Ton Cairns</i>	<i>Situated within woodland which will obscure all views of the proposed development</i>

Listed Buildings not considered further

Listed Building Number	Listed Building Name	Grade	Reason for Exclusion from Assessment
10871	BRIDGE OVER RIVER DARE, DARE ROAD, CWMDARE	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
10873	PONT LLUEST-WEN, LLUEST-WEN	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
10901	Engine House and Fan House at Tower Colliery	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site

10902	Headframe and pithead at Tower Colliery	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
11218	Cefn-ydfa farmhouse and adjoining ruins.	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
11256	Llwydarth farmhouse	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
11257	Maesteg Sports Centre, The Cornstores.	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
11327	Maendy	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
11329	Gelli-siriol farmhouse	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
11331	Iron bridge over River Llynfi	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
11335	Former Truck Shop Tondy Ironworks now Foxtroy Residential Home	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
11352	The Old House Inn PH	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
11353	Telephone call box in front of the Old House PH	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
11356	Siloh Independent Chapel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
11366	Tynton	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
11367	Tabor Eglwys Presbyteriadd Cymru	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
11373	Pentre Farmhouse, with attached farm range.	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
11857	Scotch Fold	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
11864	Blaengwrach Farmhouse	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
11865	Agricultural range at Blaengwrach Farm	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
13113	Wellhouse to Ffynnon Fair	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
13115	Tynewydd Farm House	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
13117	Ebenezer Welsh Independent Chapel	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
13118	Forecourt and terrace walls with lamp standard, railings and gates at Ebenezer Chapel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
13125	Former Engine House at Llwynypia Colliery Site	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
13126	St. Peter's Parish Church	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
13127	Trefnyddion Bethania Calinaidd	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
13128	Bethesda Welsh Independent Chapel	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site

13129	Cymmer Independent Chapel (also known as Hen Capel Y Cymmer)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
14159	Ynys Corrwg Farm	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
14175	Gelli Farm	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
14556	Trehondda Welsh Independent Chapel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
14559	Tyle-coch	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17111	Revetment wall, doorways and railings to Mount Pleasant	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17119	Calfaria Welsh Calvinistic Chapel and bordering railings, gates and piers	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17120	War Memorial	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17121	Church of St Paul	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17122	Bronwydd House and attached front terrace	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17123	Entrance gate piers and railings to Bronwydd	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17124	Entrance gate piers and railings to Bronwydd Park	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17125	Statue to William Evans in Bronwydd Park	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17331	Pisgah Trefnyddion Calfinaidd (Chapel) including forecourt walls, railings and gates	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17332	Ysgoldy Ebenezer attached to left of Ebenezer Welsh Independent Chapel	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17333	Aion Welsh Baptist Chapel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17335	Wattstown Hotel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17658	Penuel Calvinistic Methodist Chapel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17659	Church of Our Lady of Penrhys	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17834	Bethany Chapel, including area gate piers and railings	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17835	War Memorial and surrounding Railings and Gates	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17836	Brynfedwen House	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
17838	No. 50, including T.I.Griffiths Grocery	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18064	Park and Dare Workmen's Institute and Hall	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site

18065	Bethlehem Eglwys Presbyteraidd Cymru/ Bethlehem Welsh Presbyterian Chapel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18066	Railway footbridge.	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18067	Church of St George	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18068	Ainon Capel y Bedyddwyr/ Ainon Welsh Baptist Chapel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18104	Fountain to SW of St. Peter's church	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18105	Former Rhondda Borough Council Offices	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18106	Maindy and Eastern Workmen's Institute and Hall	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18170	Statue of Sir Archibald Hood	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18268	Trealaw Cemetery Chapel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18269	Monument to William Evans	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18270	Monument to David Evans	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18271	Monument to Daniel Thomas	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18272	The Star PH	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18284	Welfare Hall	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18492	Blast Furnace at Maesteg Sports Centre	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18493	Bethania Capel y Bedyddwyr Neillduol	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18494	Neuadd y Dref (Town Hall)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18495	Salem Welsh Baptist Chapel	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18496	Capel Saron	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18497	Cenotaph	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18498	North Company Offices	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18499	Maesteg Council Offices, with flanking walls and piers.	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18500	Church of St Michael and All Angels, Llangynwyd with Maesteg, including enclosing graveyard wall.	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18501	Zoar Chapel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site

18502	Church of St David, and surrounding churchyard railed wall.	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18503	Colonel North Memorial Hall	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18504	Post Office	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18505	William Hopkin Thomas memorial Lamp and fountain.	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18506	The Star Public House	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18507	Nantyffyllon Workmen's Institute	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18599	Former Co-operative Wholesale Society Building	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18600	Finger Post at the junction of High Street and Glyn Street	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18601	Bethlehem Capel Bedyddwyr, with front retaining wall and gates.	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18602	Capel Newydd, also known as Glynogwr Methodist Chapel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18603	Paran Capel y Bedyddwr	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18604	Church of St Tyfodwg, Llandyfodwg - Glynogwr	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18605	Fox and Hounds PH	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18606	Blackmill War Memorial	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18607	Jenkins monument in the graveyard, Paran Chapel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18608	Evans chest tomb in graveyard of Paran Chapel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18609	Edwards monument in the graveyard of Paran Chapel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18610	Blaenogwr Farmhouse	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18626	Church of St David, Bettws	I	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18627	Bethania Capel y Bedyddwyr (Welsh Baptist Chapel)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18628	United Reformed Church including vestry wing	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18629	Tabernacl Capel yr Annibynwyr (Welsh Independent) including vestry wing	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18630	Former Cooperative Bakery	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18631	Ffaldau Workmen's Institute and attached Billiard Hall	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site

18632	Mortuary Chapel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18633	Monument to Benjamin and Elizabeth Noyle, Pontycymmer Cemetery	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18634	Pontycymer Cemetery Entrance	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18635	Church of St Cein	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18636	Hooped Grave Cover in Llangeinor churchyard	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18637	Ty Isaf	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18638	Small Tramroad bridge over Nant Cedfyw, Shwt	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
18862	Tyntyla Farmhouse	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
19053	Mile marker	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
19058	Bridge over Incline Plane Tondy	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20429	The Hopcyn Cross	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20430	Two chest tombs on S side of the Church of St Cynwyd	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20431	Group of five tombs S of the tower of the Church of St Cynwyd	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20433	Ty'n-y-waun farmhouse	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20434	Group of 4 Hopkin and Jenkins tombs within iron railings on the W side of the path to the S porch	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20435	Group of nine memorials on the W side of the path to the S porch, Church of St Cynwyd	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20436	Jenkins Monument in the churchyard, Church of St Cynwyd	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20437	Churchyard walls around the graveyard, Church of St Cynwyd	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20742	Cildeudy tunnel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20743	Pont-y-rhyd-ddu (partly in Garw Valley community)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20744	Walls flanking the inclined plane joining the Bettws tramway to the DLP Railway.	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20745	Nicholls Arms PH	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site

20746	Abutments to overbridge/ loading bay on the former Duffryn Llynvi and Porthcawl Railway	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20747	North portal and wings of the Rock-fawr Bridge on Sir Robert Price's private tramway.	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20758	Bridge over Incline Plane Tondy	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20760	Park House	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20761	Park Cottage	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20762		II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20763	Former Blast Engine Houses at Tondy Ironworks	II*	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20764	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20765	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20766	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20767	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20768	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20769	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20770	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20771	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20772	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20773	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20774	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20775	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20776	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20777	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20778	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20779	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20780	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20781	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site

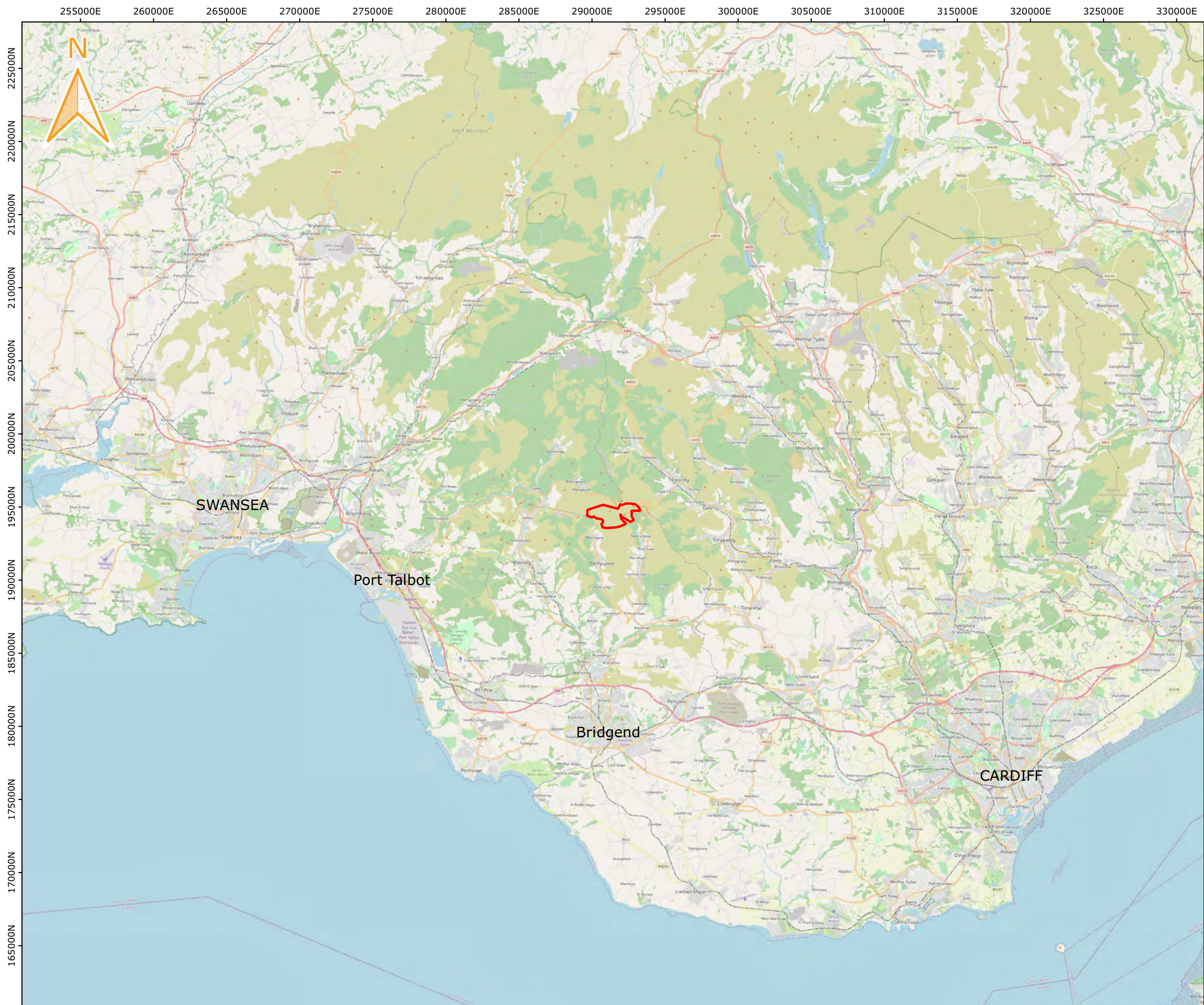
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20809	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20810	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20811	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20812	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20813	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20814	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20815	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20816	Calcining Kilns and attached abutment at Tondur Ironworks	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
20817	Lift Tower at Tondur Ironworks	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
22166	Jerusalem Baptist Chapel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
22167	Kiln block at former Bryn Brickworks	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
22888	Cwm Pelenna ventilation stack	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23083	Melincwrt Independent Chapel	II *	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23842	Cymmer Bridge	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23843	Cymmer Viaduct	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23844	Croeserw Viaduct	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23845	Nantewlath including attached barn and stable	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23846	The Hall (formerly Glyncorrwg Workmen's Institute and Memorial Hall)	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23847	Gelli Farm Cottage	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23848	Old longhouse at Nantfyedw	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23849	Stable at Nantfyedw	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23850	Animal House at Nantewlath	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23851	Former Brewhouse and Stable at Ynys Corrwg Farm	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23852	Bakehouse at Gelli Farm	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23853	Barn and Cow House at Gelli Farm	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23854		II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site

23855		II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23856		II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23857		II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23858		II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23859		II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23860		II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23861		II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23862		II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23863		II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23864		II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23865		II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
23866	Hebron Chapel	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
24278	War Memorial	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
24281	Ty'n y Bryn	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
24282	Tonyrefail School	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
24283	Entrance Gates & Piers at Tonyrefail School	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
80698	Blaengwawr Farmhouse with attached farm range	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
80699	Blaengwawr House	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
81029	Church of St Gwynno	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
81030	Grave of Guto Nyth Bran	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
82271	Llwyn-coedwr Farmhouse	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
11375	Gilfach-ganol farmhouse	II	Distance from site, meaning whilst visible land on which site is situated does not contribute to significance of building
20432	Bee boles and style in garden wall at Gilfach-uchaf farm	II	Distance from site, meaning whilst visible land on which site is situated does not contribute to significance of building

Registered Parks and Gardens not considered further

RPG Number	RPG Name	Grade	Reason for Exclusion from Assessment
GM2	Aberdare: Aberdare Park	II*	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM5	Bryngarw	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
GM52	Margam Park	I	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site
PGW (Gm) 65(BRI)	Coytrahen House	II	Outside of ZTV, not visible as a distinct entity in conjunction with site



Key:



Application Boundary

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0 2.5 5 7.5 10



Km

Scale @A3:1:250000

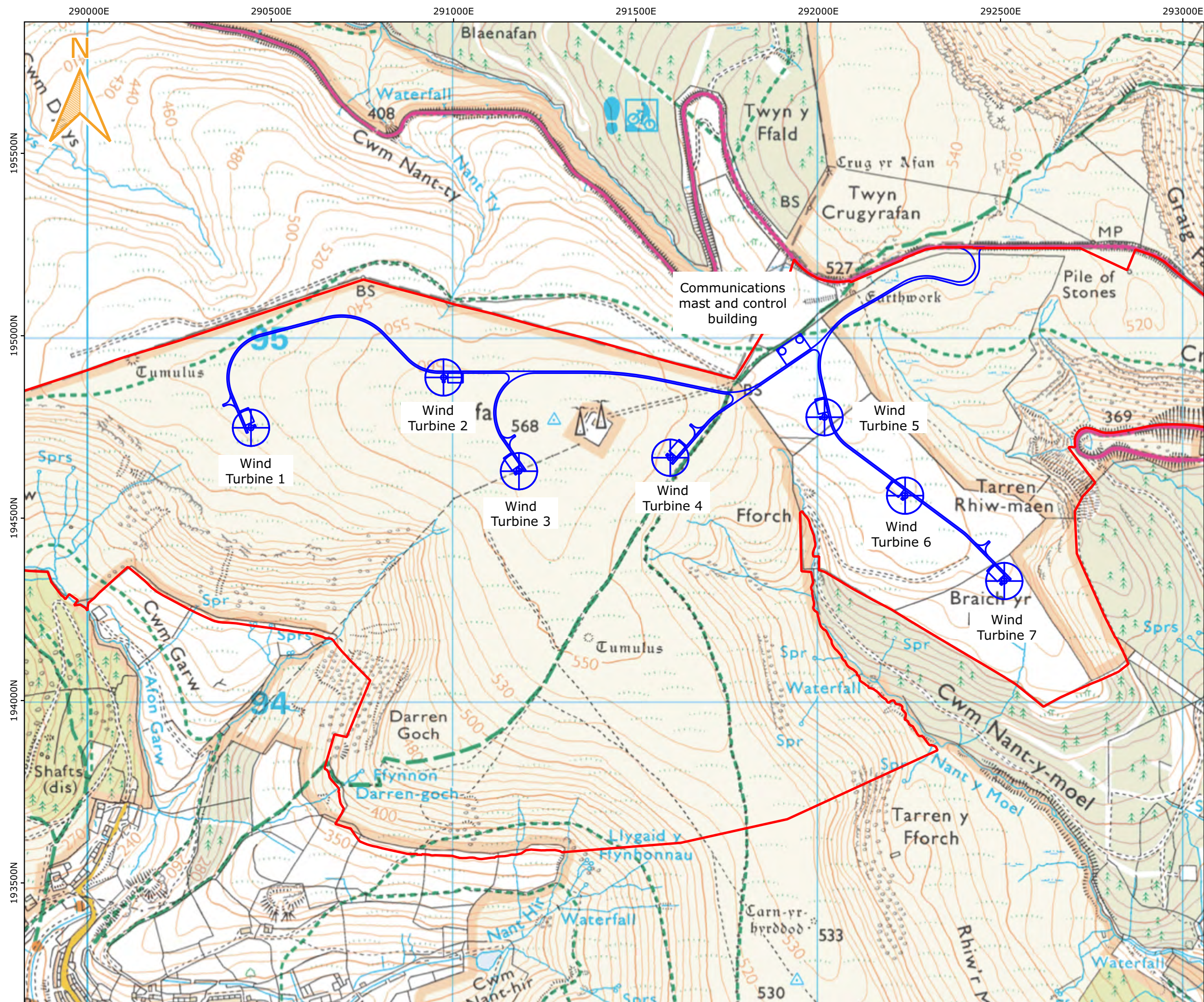


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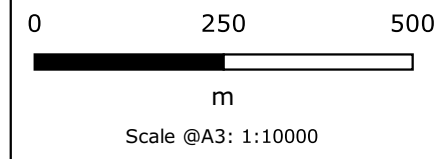
On behalf of RES Ltd

Figure 1
Site location plan



Key:

- Application Area
- Development proposals



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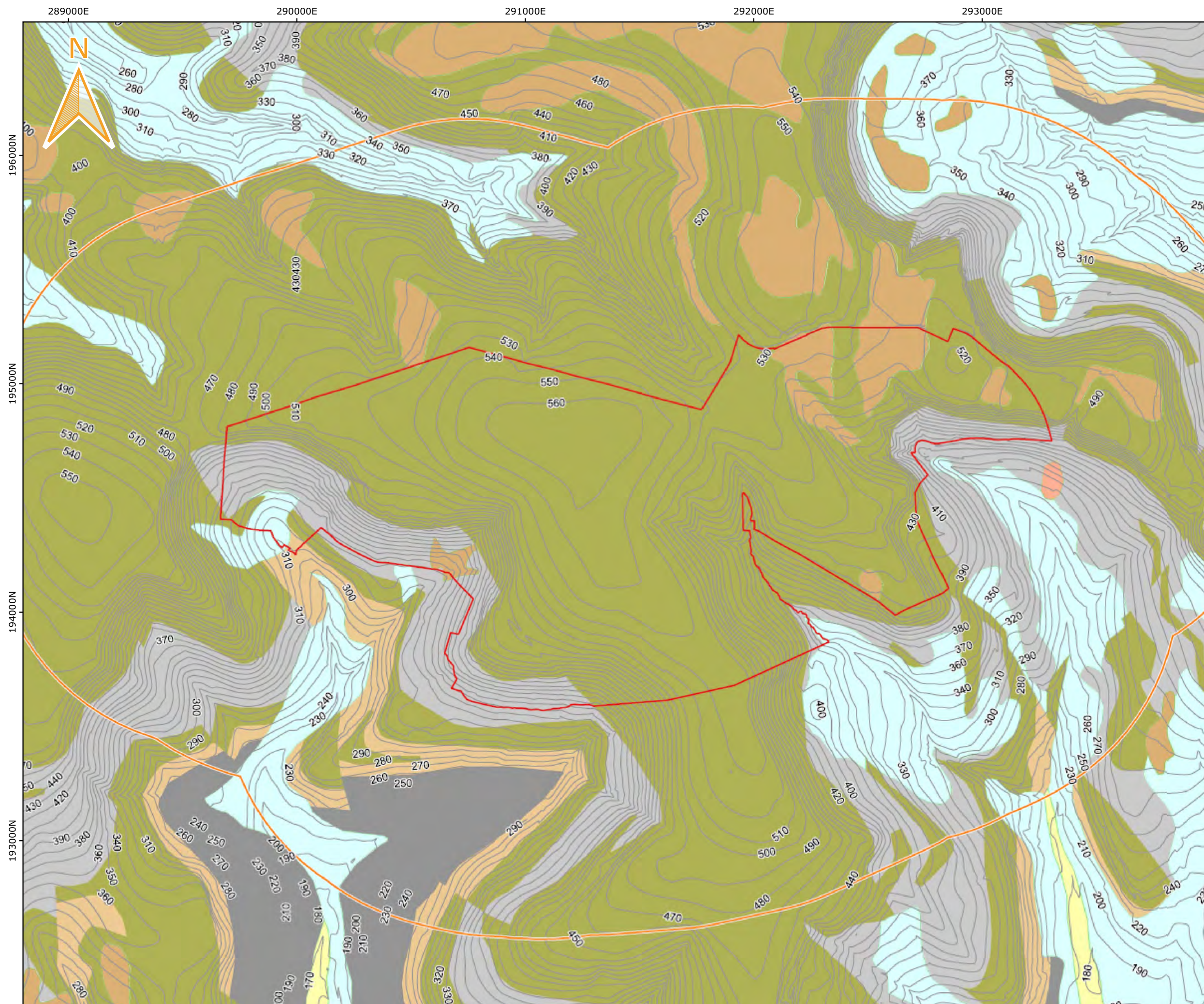
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GROUP

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Figure 2

Proposed locations of new wind
turbines and associated
infrastructure



Key:

Application Site

1km Study Area

Topography

Geology

Bedrock

Rhondda Member

Llynfi Member

South Wales Upper Coal Measures Formation

South Wales Middle Coal Measures Formation

Superficial Deposits

Peat

Devensian Till

Alluvial Fan Deposits

Alluvium

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Km

Scale @A3: 1:16000

Archaeology
Collective

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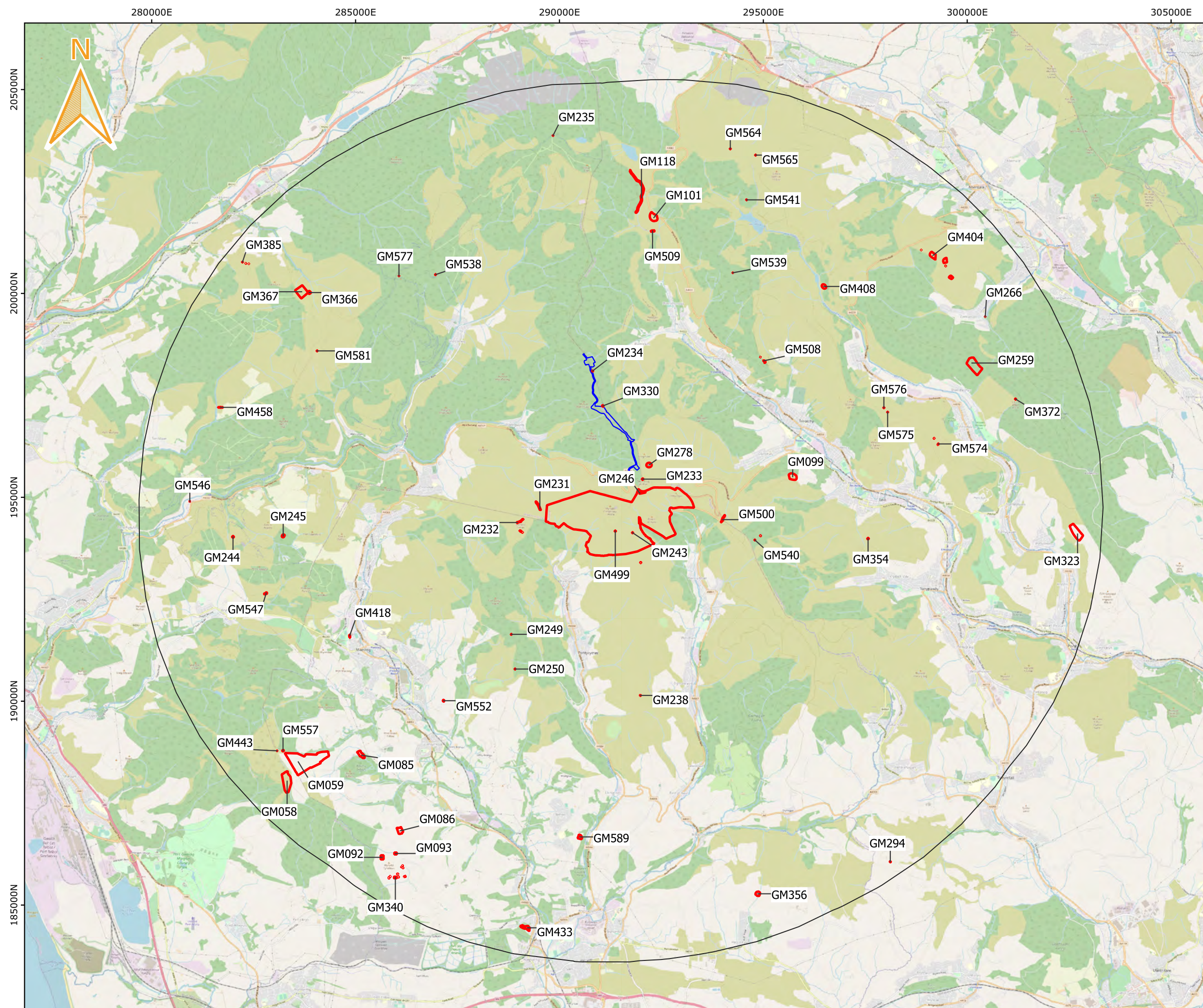
Upper Ogmore
Windfarm,
Bridgend, Wales

On behalf of RES Ltd

Figure 3
Geology and Topography

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Key:

- Application Boundary
- 10km Buffer Zone
- Scheduled Monuments
- Access track

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0 1 2 3 4

Km

Scale @A3: 1:90000

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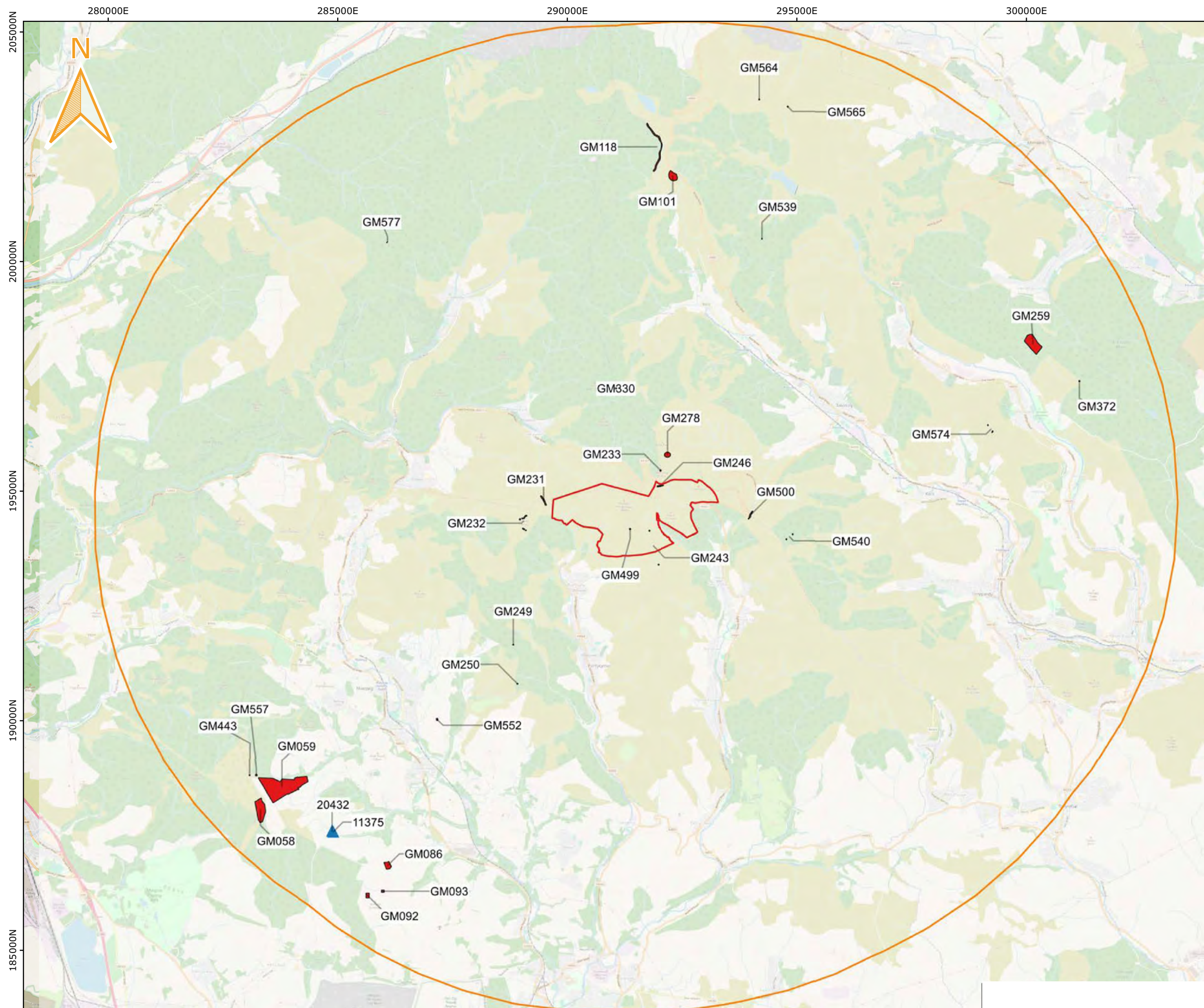
Upper Ogmore Windfarm, Bridgend, Wales

On behalf of RES Ltd

Figure 4

Scheduled monuments within 10km of application area

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Key:

- Application Site
- 10km Study Area
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Listed Buildings
- II*

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0 1 2 3 4

Km

Scale @A3: 1:80000

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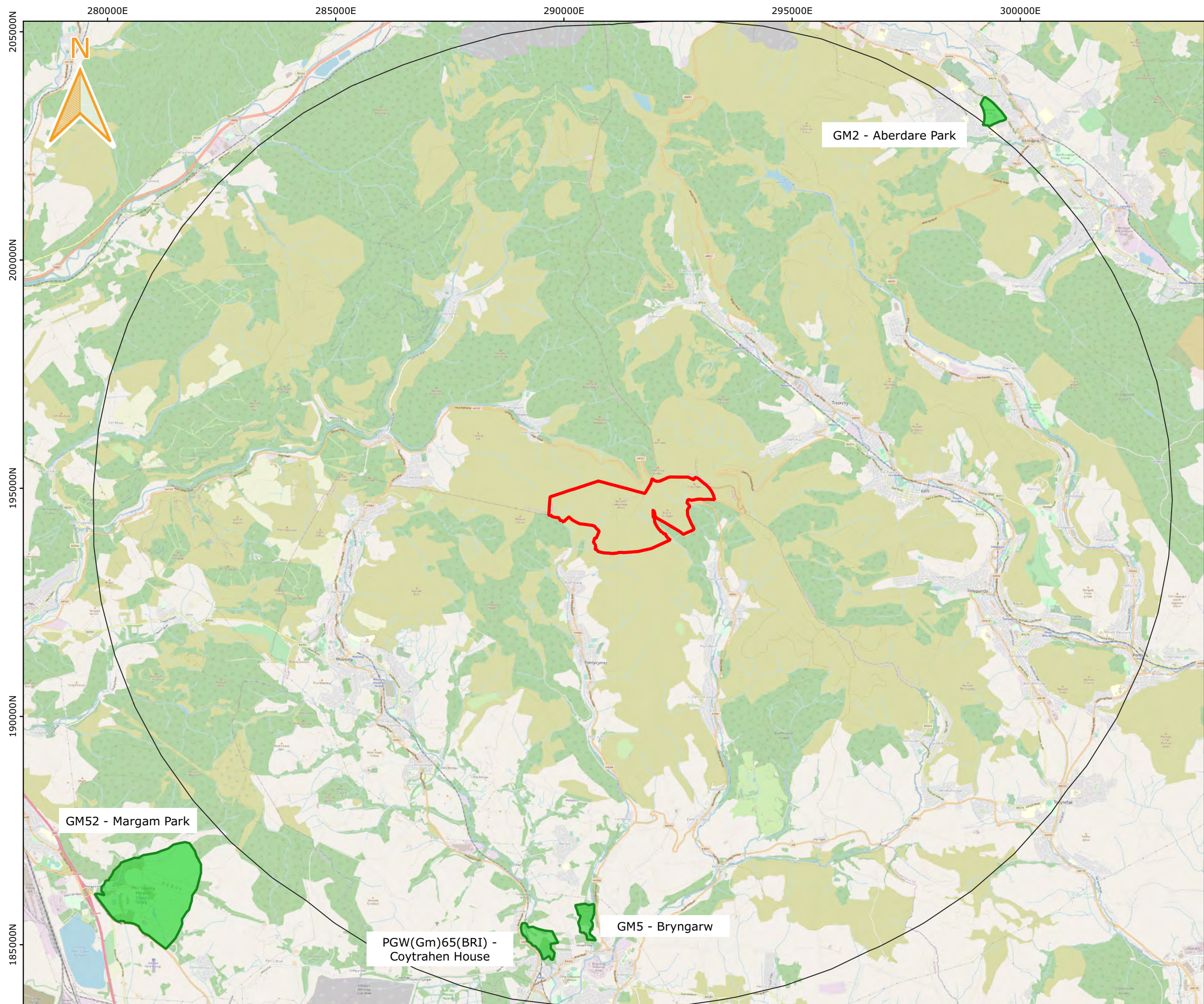
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Bridgend, Wales**

On behalf of RES Ltd

Figure 6
Designated historic assets
filtered by the bare earth zone of
theoretical visibility

Project No.00294D | 12/7/2020 | Drawn By: JM



Key:

- Application Boundary
- 10km Buffer Zone
- Hist. Parks and Gardens

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0 1 2 3 4

Km

Scale @A3: 1:80000

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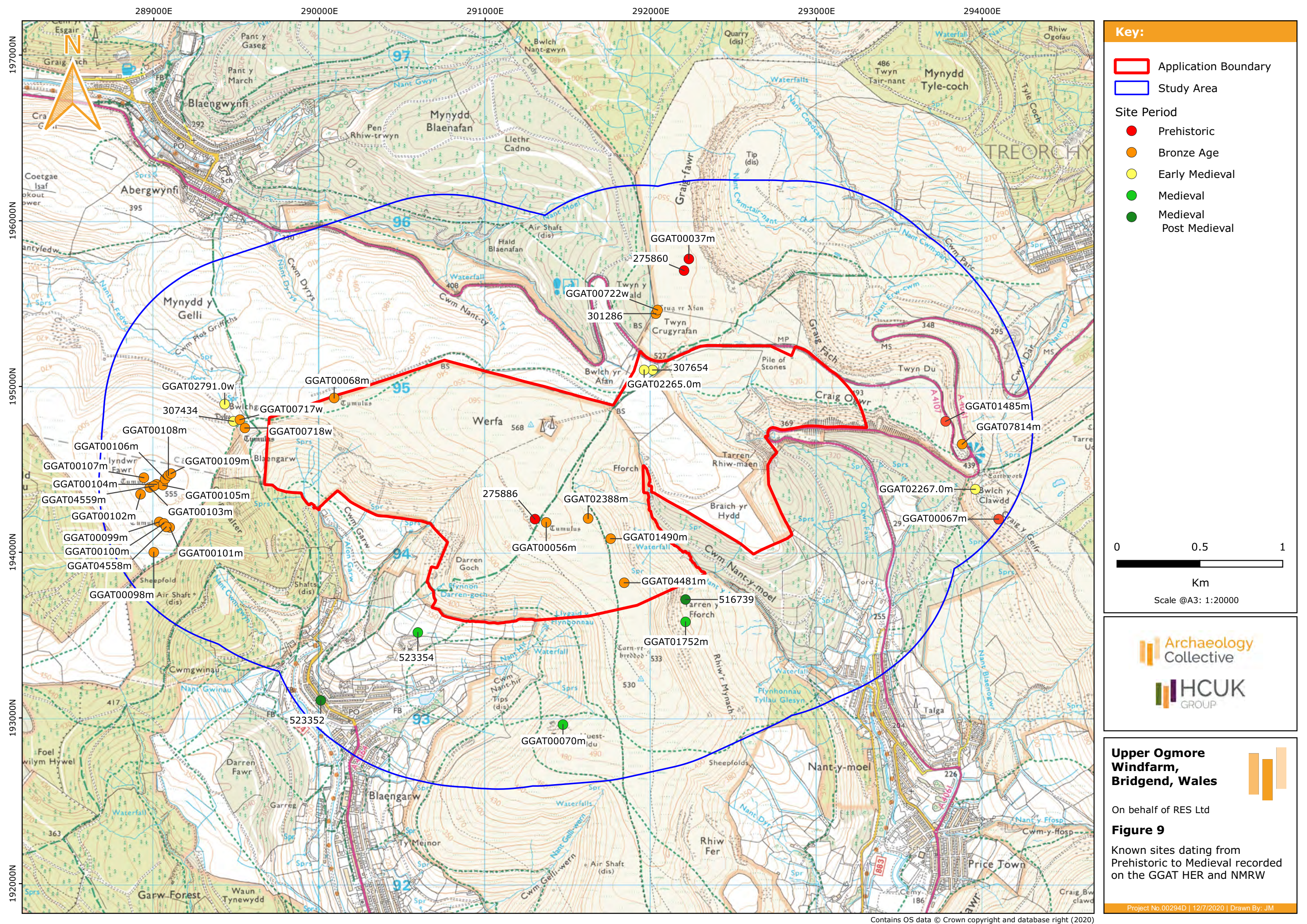
HCUK GROUP

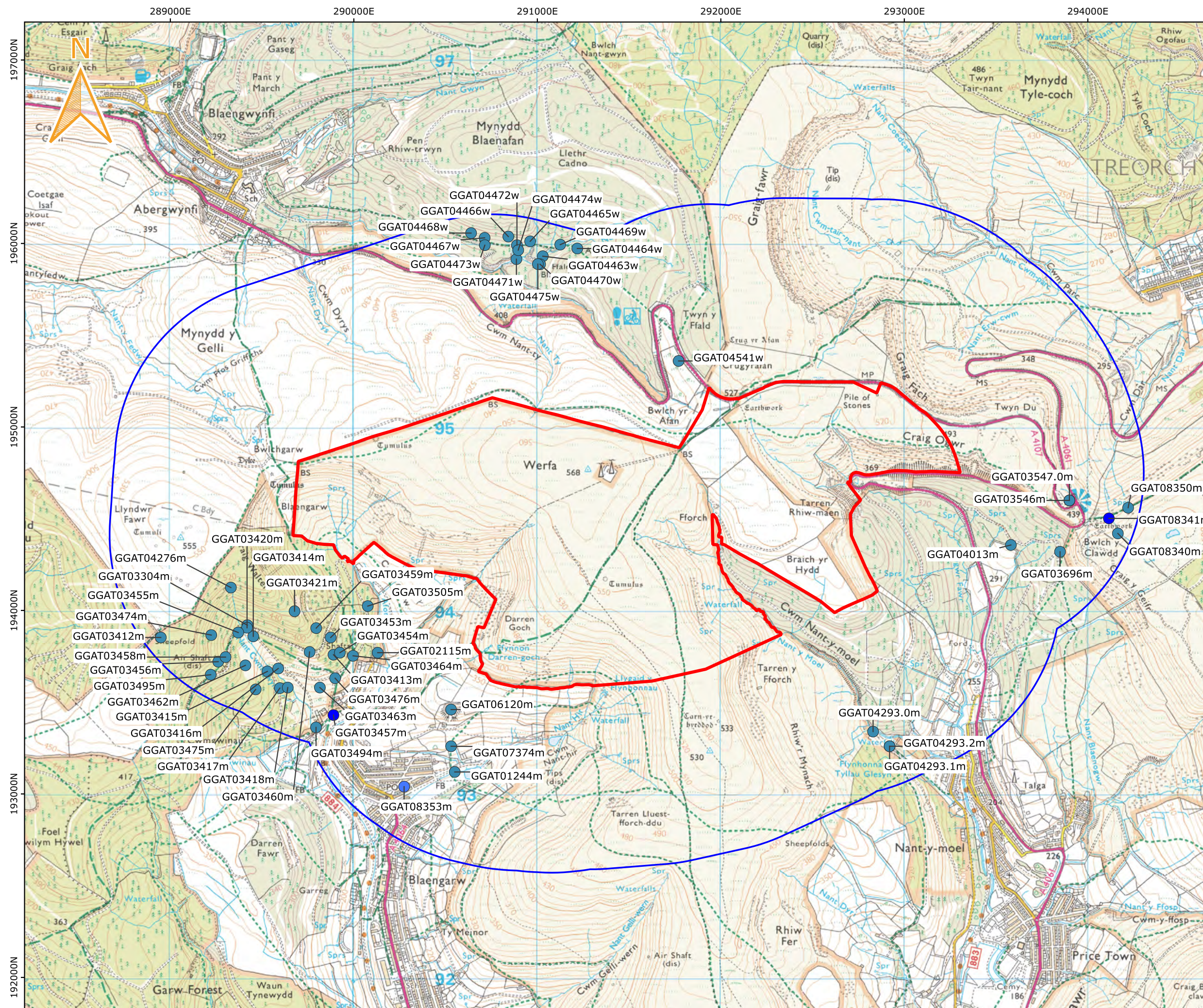
Upper Ogmore Windfarm, Bridgend, Wales

On behalf of RES Ltd

Figure 7

Registered Parks and Gardens within 10km of application area





Key:

- Application Boundary
- Study Area

Site Periods

- Post Medieval
- Post Medieval Modern
- Modern

0 0.5 1
Km
Scale @A3: 1:20000

Archaeology
Collective

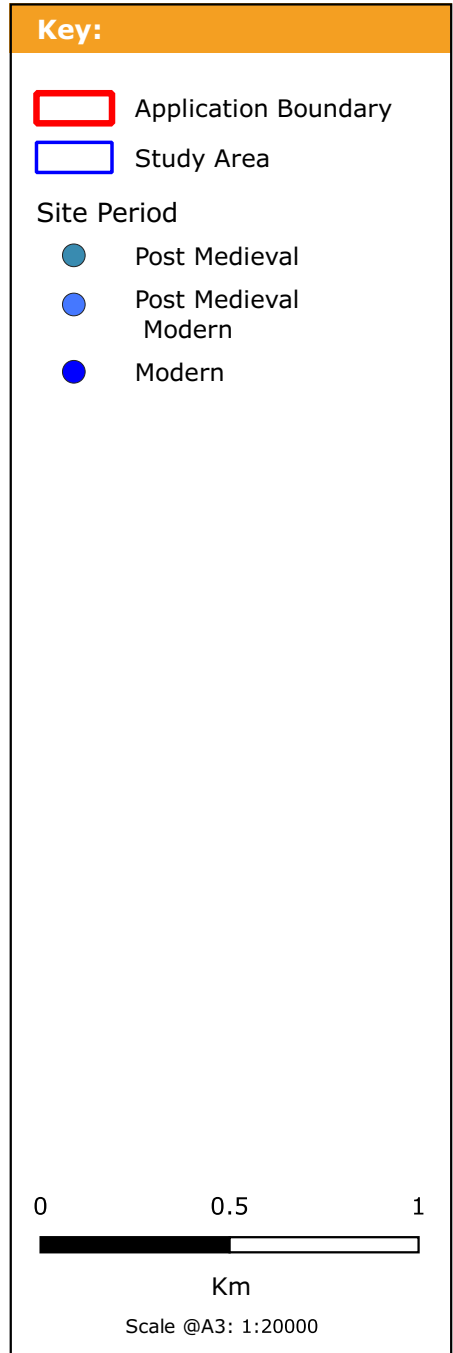
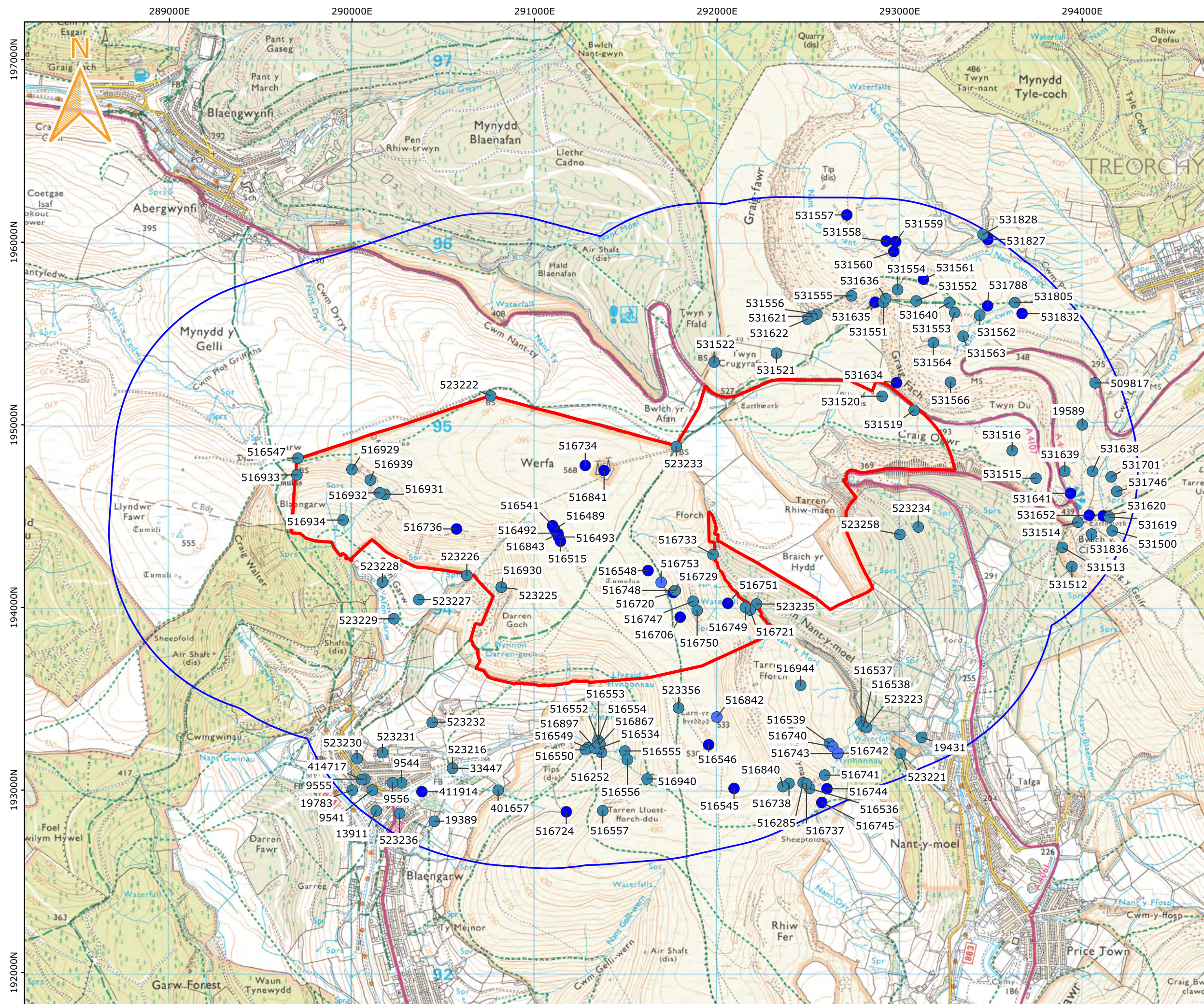
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Figure 10
Known sites dating from the Post
Medieval to Modern periods
recorded on the GGAT HER

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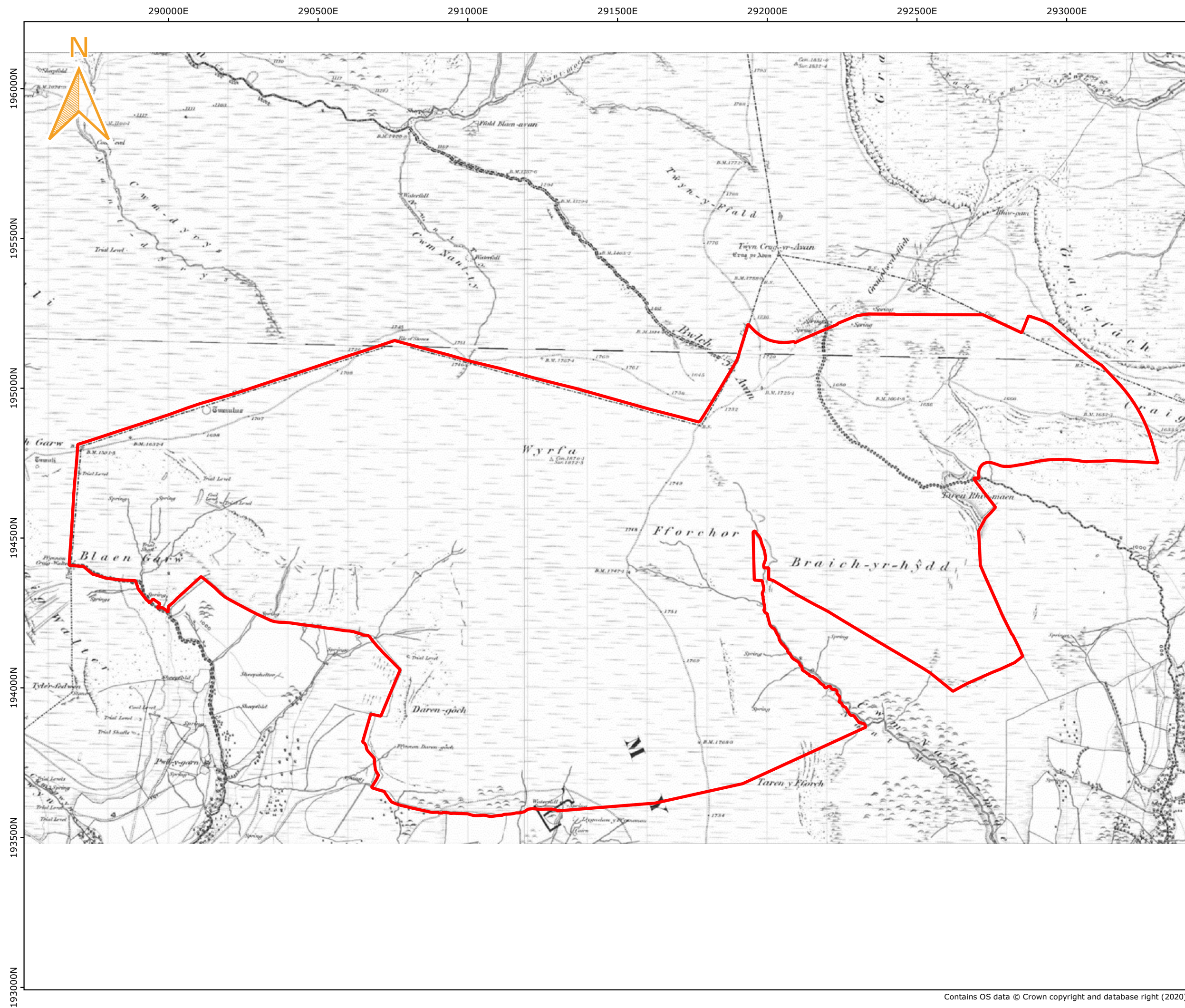
On behalf of RES Ltd

Figure 11

Known sites dating from the Post Medieval to Modern periods recorded on the NMRW

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Key:

Application Area

0250500

m

Scale @A3: 1:12000

Archaeology
Collective

HCUK

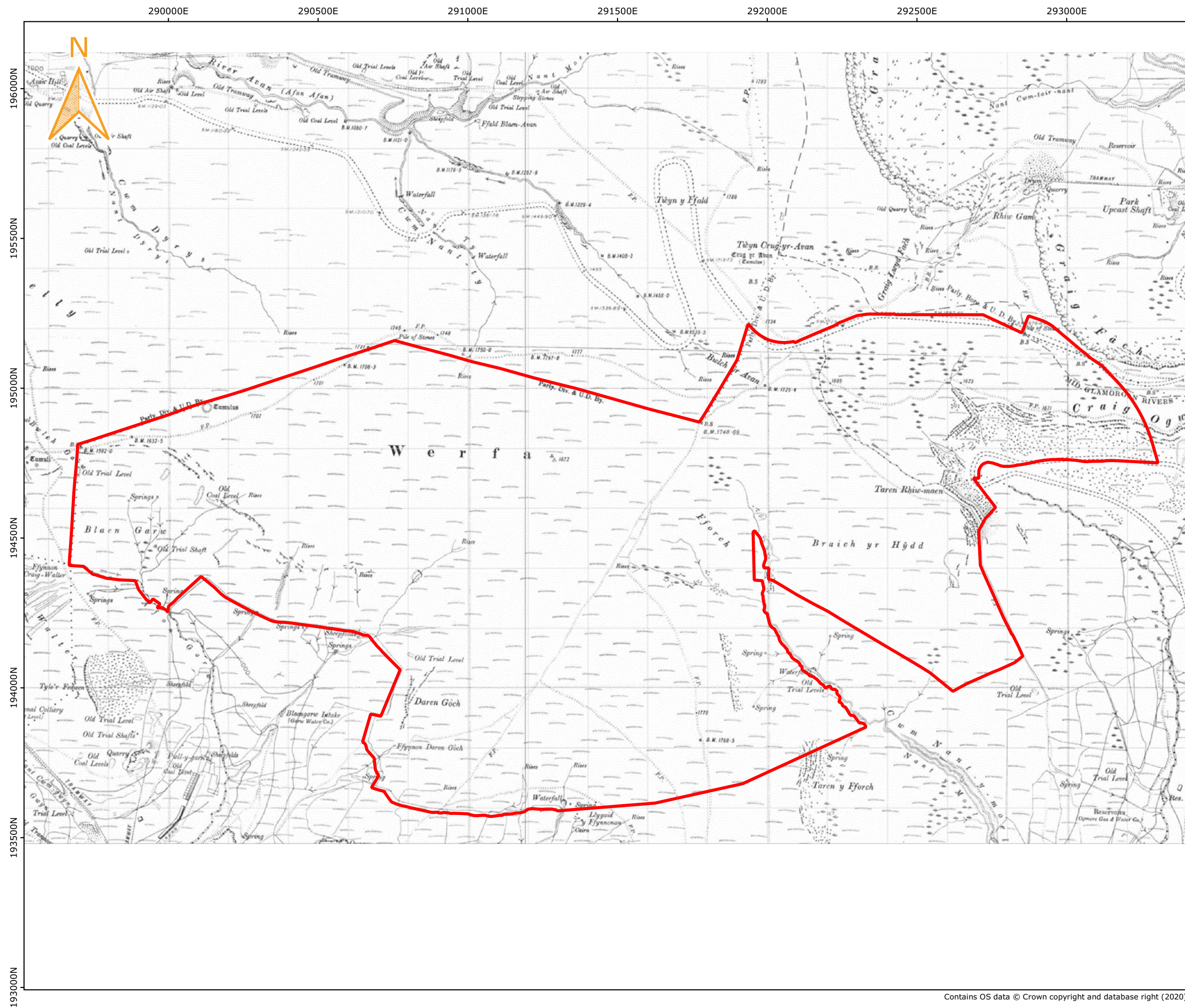
GROUP

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Figure 13
Extract of 1874 - 77 Ordnance
Survey 1:10560 scale map of
showing the application site

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Key:

Application Area

0 250 500
m
Scale @A3: 1:12000

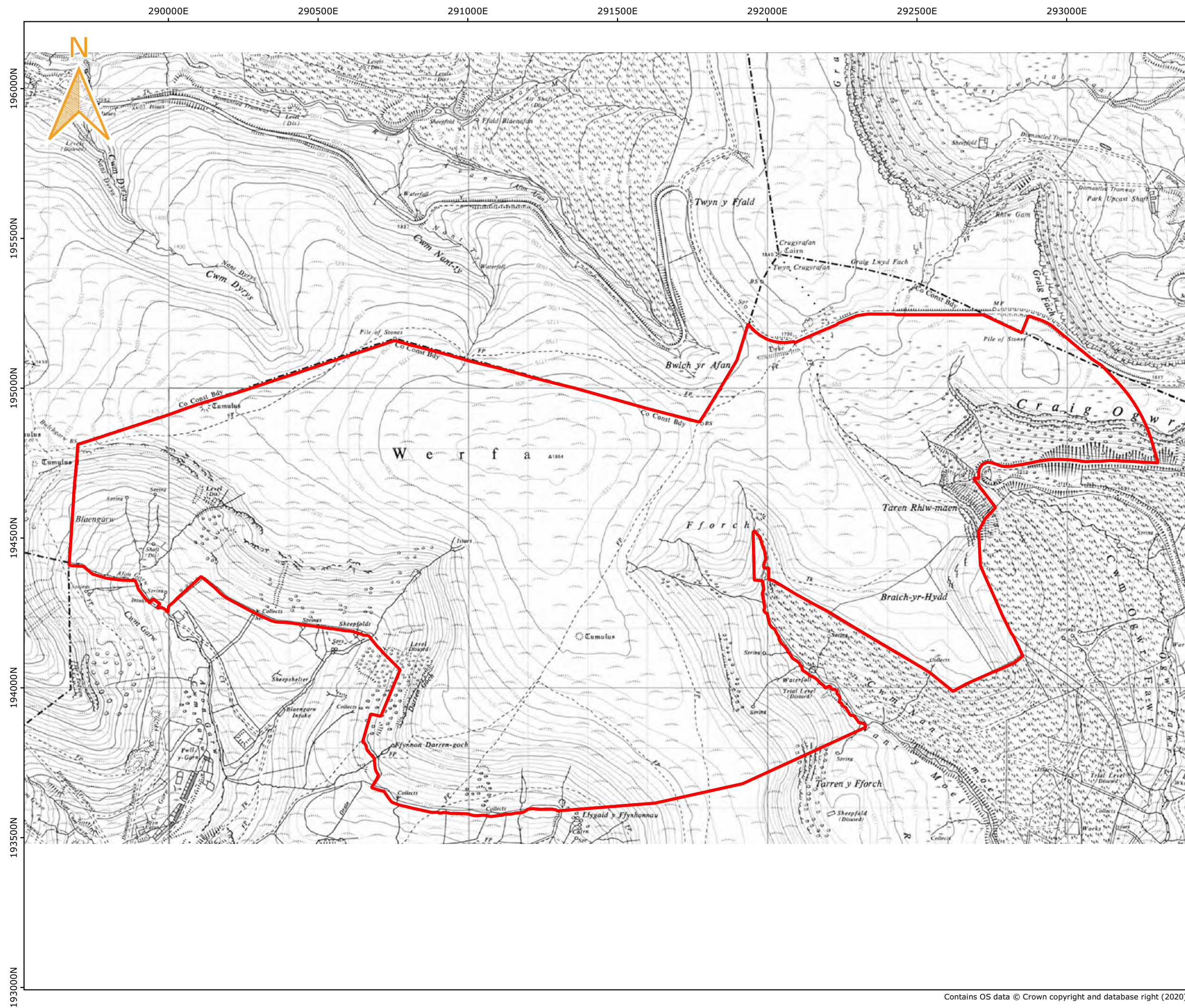


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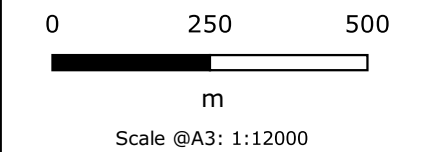
Figure 14
Extract of 1935 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 scale map of showing the application site

Project No.00294D | 12/7/2020 | Drawn By: JM



Key:

Application Area

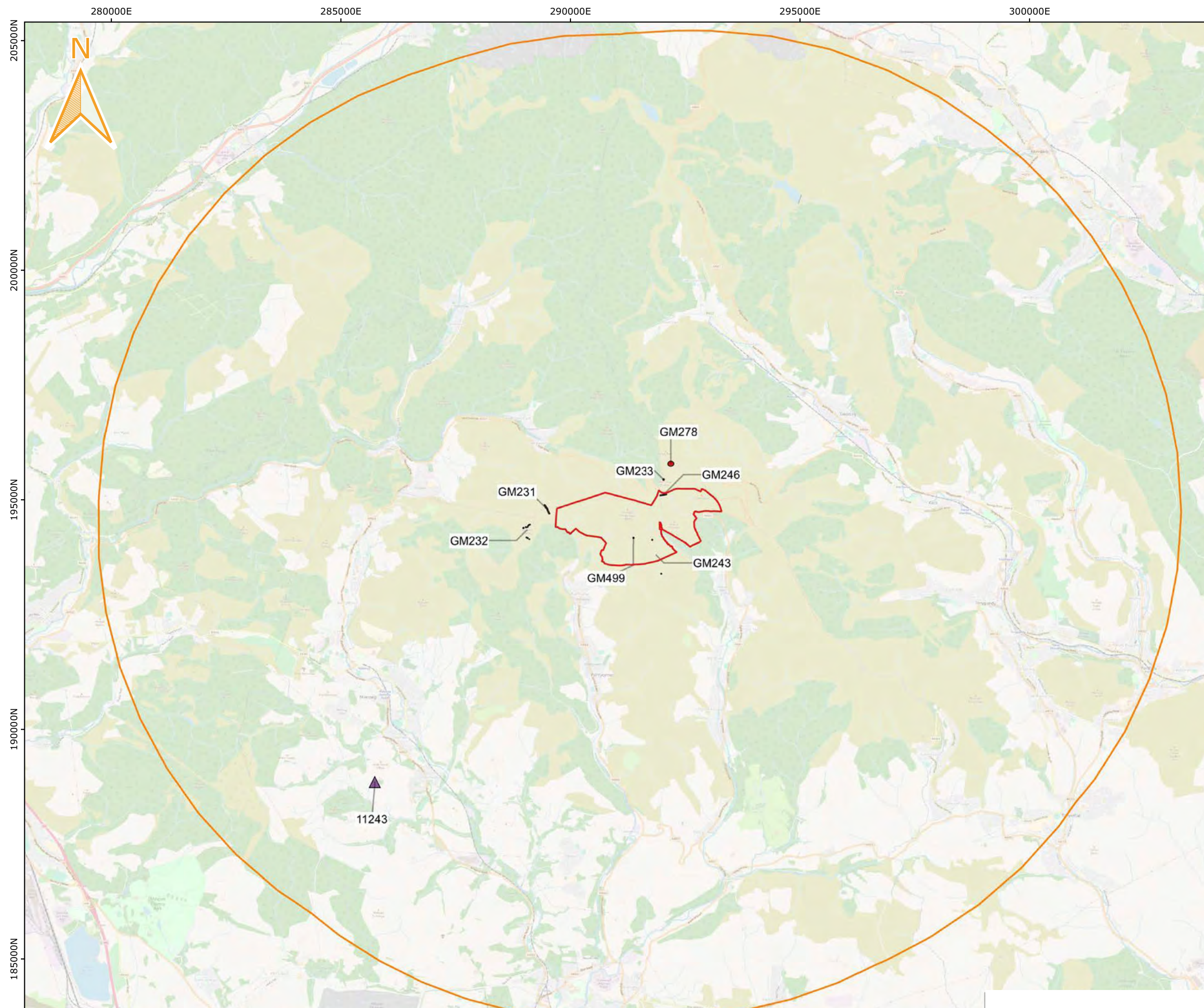


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Figure 15
Extract of 1965 Ordnance Survey
1:10560 scale map of showing
the application site

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Key:

- Application Site
- 10km Study Area
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Listed Buildings
 - II*

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0 1 2 3 4

Km

Scale @A3: 1:80000

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Upper Ogmore Windfarm, Bridgend, Wales

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Figure 16

Designated historic assets taken forward to Stage 2 analysis

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