

Archaeology Wales

Clydach Dingle, Brynmawr, Ebbw Vale

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Data Collection



By
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Report No. 1578

Archaeology Wales

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Summary

In April 2017 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Andrew Fryer to carry out research as part of an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment to determine the archaeological potential of land at Clydach Dingle, Brynmawr. The work has been undertaken as part of a pre-planning application assessment.

There are no designated sites within the proposed development but a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings are located more than a kilometre from the site. Blaenavon World Heritage Site lies 5km to the east, the Clydach Gorge Landscape of Special Historic Interest (HLW (Gt) 4) lies 900m to the southeast and the Blaenavon Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (Gt) 1) lies 3.5km to the southeast. The site lies within the Landmap Historic Landscape Areas of HAA 7 Mynydd Llangatwg and HAA 10 Clydach Fieldscape North.

The area is considered to be a well-preserved component of a wider industrial landscape. A large number of specific sites and areas of archaeological interest have been recorded within the site bounds, including a small settlement of stone cottages in varying conditions and an area of old mine workings to the west.

1 Introduction

Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Andrew Fryer to carry out the research for an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) as part of a pre-planning application assessment for a proposed development at 11 Clydach Dingle, Brynmawr, Ebbw Vale (henceforth "the site"), centred on NGR SO 18876 13170 (Figure 1, AW Project Number 2518), which lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority area.

The purpose of the DBA, detailed in this report, is to provide the local authority with the information they have requested in respect of the proposed development. The work is to investigate and interpret the history and archaeological development of the site.

2 Site Description

The site lies approximately 600m north of the settlement of Brynmawr, adjacent to the A465 Heads of the Valleys road and Clydach Dingle some 50m to the south. Mynydd Llangatwg and Mynydd Pen-cyrn lie *circa* 1.5km to the north. The perimeter of the site is partially defined by field boundaries and covers an area of approximately 9.3 hectares. Much of the ground is rough pasture and scrub. Contained within it are a number of buildings, in varying conditions. Site access is from a minor road to the south.

The local geology is South Wales Lower Coal Measures formation, comprising Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (British Geological Survey 2017). The coal measures outcrop with bands of grit, cut by a series of NW-SE faults (GGAT 2005).

3 Methodology

The objective is to investigate and interpret the history and archaeological development of the site by means of a detailed desktop study. Existing information will be used to establish the archaeological significance of the site, determining the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, and condition.

The report includes a comprehensive assessment of the regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests, and aims to highlight any relevant issues within national and regional research frameworks and provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource.

The assessment will consider the following:

- a) The nature, extent and degree of archaeological structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
 1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT), within a 1km radius of the assessment area boundary and Cadw designated sites within a 5km radius.
 2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives, including unpublished and unprocessed material, affecting the site and its setting.
 3. Assessment of all relevant aerial photographic (AP) evidence.

4. All sources indexed in the County Archive
5. Heritage Gateway sources
6. Records held by the developer. For example: bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources, e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
8. Place name evidence
9. Internet sourced satellite imagery
10. Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context locally, regionally and nationally in light of the findings of the desk based study.

c) A discussion of the potential for buried archaeology within the development area.

This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 *Previous Archaeological Studies*

In 2005 the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) undertook the Uplands Initiative, Mynydd Llangatwg Survey. This site lay within the study area of that initiative, and a number of features were recorded on the site.

The site was also included in a Cadw-funded project undertaken by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) on the Southeast Wales Industrial Ironworks (PRN E000954), carried out between 2005 and 2010. This project was initiated in response to the ongoing threats faced by industrial remains in the region, its aim was to assess the state of preservation of ironworking landscapes in the area of the northern coalfield rim. Alongside documentary research covering this area, the work also included a field visit to Bailey's Llangatock Tramroad (PRN E001523), which lies 800m to the southeast of the site at its closest; two causeways were discovered (Roberts and Jones, 2006).

The western part of the site was included in a Desk-Based Assessment undertaken in 2005 by Archaeological Investigations Ltd for a proposed drainage scheme to discontinue four local reservoirs in Ebbw Vale (PRN E005269).

The A465 which runs to the immediate south of the site was subject to archaeological assessments as part of a major road scheme between Abergavenny and Hirwaun. The Gilwern to Brynmawr section required the production of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in 1997 (PRN E002359). The report recorded 87 archaeological sites situated within the proposed route and advised measures to mitigate the impact. The stage-three evaluation programme (PRN E004891 & E004908), along the entire proposed route, involved trial trenching of 41 sites, geophysical survey of five areas, test-pitting 14 areas and assessment of the palaeo-environmental potential of one site.

As part of this work the industrial settlement at Clydach Dingle was evaluated (PRN E004977) using a combination of trial trenching and building recording. The site evaluated consisted of a single cottage within Clydach Terrace, 390m east of the site, close to Bryn-y-Gaer farmstead and to numerous 19th century tramways, iron and coal workings and tips. The cottage was one of several single-story dwellings. The area is believed to have been inhabited by squatters working at the ironstone and coal drift mines nearby. The area is enclosed by drystone walling and masonry revetments. The cottage was unoccupied and in a partly ruinous state (Spackman 2003). During the evaluation of a supposed tramway incline at Clydach Dingle (PRN E004982) the remains of a cottage were discovered, possibly part of a larger squatter settlement. The incline turned out to be a modern feature (Spackman 2003).

GGAT also carried out a field visit to Bryn-y-Gaer 400m to the east of the site, as part of a project on the Prehistoric defended enclosures of Gwent (PRN E001523).

Network Archaeology Ltd conducted a series of archaeological investigations along a proposed pipeline between Gilwern and Hafodyrynys in 2002 and 2003 (PRN E004895), which passed 500m to 700m to the east/southeast of the site. This included a DBA (PRN E004896), field survey, watching briefs and evaluations (Angus 2003).

4.2 *The Historic Landscape (Figures 2 & 3)*

The site lies *circa* 900m west of the Clydach Gorge Landscape of Special Historic Interest (HLW (Gt) 4). These registered Historic Landscape Areas are further subdivided into a series of Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs). The closest of which comprises HLCA 004a Cwm Clydach Transport Corridor & 004b Darren-Ddu/Blackrock Transport Corridor. This is described as a road and rail transport corridor containing industrial features and housing, some prehistoric upland settlement, varied post-medieval agricultural enclosures and some blocks of ancient woodland.

Beyond Clydach Gorge lies the Blaenavon Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (Gt) 1, some 3.5km to the southeast of the site. This wider area also incorporated the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site, see below.

The Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site lies 5km to the southeast of the site. The area around Blaenavon is one of the best examples in the world of a landscape created by coal mining & iron making in the late 18th and early 19th Century.

Llangatock Park, a Grade II listed Historic Park & Garden (PO2), lies 4.3km to the northeast of the site. This comprises the remains of a small 19th Century park and garden associated with a house by T. H. Wyatt, built for the dukes of Beaufort as a summer and hunting residence.

No Conservation Areas are within 1km of the site.

The site lies within the Landmap Historic Landscape Areas of HAA7 Mynydd Llangatwg, and HAA10 Clydach Fieldscape North. Landmap Areas are not designated landscapes, but have been created to enable landscape quality to be taken into account in decision making. The Historic Landscape is one of a number of landscape aspects that have been analysed in Landmap. Full details are provided in Appendix 3.

HAA7 is evaluated as 'Moderate' value, described as an area of marginal land including large-scale evidence of historic coal and ironstone mining, with numerous pits, quarries, hushings and spoil tips surviving undisturbed in the upland landscape.

HAA10 is evaluated as 'High' value, described as a fieldscape on the slopes of large areas of marginal land, incorporating the industrial significant Clydach Terrace on its northern part.

4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figures 4 & 5)

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) lie within the site boundary, but fifteen lie within 5km of the site, including: five round cairns (BR360, BR358, BR359, BR361), one chambered long cairn (9BR028), a standing stone (BR272) and a hillfort (BR190) and another defended enclosure (BR405). There are four tramways (MM340, BR234, MM264, MM263), two iron works (BR160, BR161) and a moated site (BR056). The nearest monuments are three of the round cairns, which are 1.3km to 1.7km to the northeast, and two of the tramroads 1.3km and 1.4km to the southeast. The monuments are discussed further below.

4.4 Listed Buildings (Figures 4 & 5)

No Listed Buildings lie within the site boundary. There are a total of eighty five Listed Buildings within a 5km radius. These include a variety of industrial-related structures such as bridges, lime kilns and factories, a number of religious buildings in the settlements to the east and south and a number of domestic and agricultural buildings. These are all grade II or II* Listed. The nearest is the Vicarage of St Mary's Church (ref 22137) 900m to the south, and a former boiler house (ref 1869) 1.5km, also to the south, in Brynmawr.

4.5 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figures 6 & 7)

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database (www.finds.org.uk) records nine Roman coins and part of a Medieval vessel within approximately 5km of the site. The coins date to the 3rd and 4th centuries, all but one are found to the north in Llangattock. The other Roman coin and the Medieval artefact were found to the south. Although spatial references are vague, none are in proximity to the site.

There are 17 sites listed on the GGAT Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1km of the site. This is augmented with data from Clywd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) HER as appropriate due to the proximity of the site to the border.

The data is supplemented by material from the National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by the RCAHMW.

The sites are briefly described below, by chronological period, and the historical development of the area summarised.

4.5.1 *Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)*

The earliest monument in the vicinity of the site is Garn Coch, a Scheduled chambered long cairn (BR 966) which lies 4.9km to the northeast within Llangattock. The denuded remains date to the early Neolithic.

A number of Scheduled round cairns exist on the hills behind the site. Twr Pen-cyrn is a group of two cairns 1.7km to the northeast (BR 359), Myndd Pen-cyrn is 1.3km to the north northeast (BR 360), 2.3km to the northeast is Waun Cyrn (BR 358) and Myndd Llangattock round cairn lies 2.1km to north. All are believed to be burial monuments dating to the Bronze Age and vary between 10-15m wide, and are mostly undisturbed and intact. Another cairn is marked on the Ordnance Survey map 1.4km to the north but is not scheduled. The Upland Survey carried out by the RCAHMW identified four cairns in this area; the larger ones were 12m in diameter (NPRN 305984, 291214), the others only 3m in size, but none lie within the site area. Another Bronze Age site, Carreg Waun Llech standing stone (BR 272), lies 4.7km to the northwest. This limestone block is 2.6m high and 1.2m wide, it is orientated northeast-southwest.

A defended enclosure was identified during a field visit in 1983, possibly representing an Iron Age hillfort (PRN02347g), *circa* 400m east of the site. Named Bryn-y-Gaer, it was aligned northwest-southeast and appeared to be univallate but was badly damaged by quarrying. A further visit in 2005 could not find any trace of the monument, but this may be due to an imprecise grid reference.

Further Iron Age activity is found 2.8km to the north; Coed Pentwyn (BR 190) is a large, well-preserved oval bivallate hillfort. To the northeast, 3.9km from the site, is a small defended enclosure or homestead (BR405) known as Crug-y-gaer, which probably also dates from the Iron Age.

The potential for Prehistoric remains to exist within the site is considered to be low to moderate.

4.5.2 *Roman & Early Medieval (Roman: AD 43 – c. AD 410; Early Medieval: AD 410 – AD 1086)*

No remains dating to the Roman or Early Medieval periods are found within 1km of the site. The remains of a bloomery furnace detailed in a 19th century publication and attributed to the Roman period is located in Llangattock 4.5km to the north (CPAT PRN 701).

Eight Roman coins were also found in Llangattock, dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries and are recorded in the PAS database (refs IARCW-63DAF5F56, IARCW-63DAF5F58, IARCW-63DAF5F5C, IARCW-63DAF5F5F, IARCW-63DAF5F62, IARCW-63DAF5F64, IARCW-63DAF5F67, IARCW-63DAF5F6A), another was found near Ebbw Vale (ref IARCW-63DAE6) to the south.

The potential for Roman and Early Medieval remains to exist within the site area is considered to be low.

4.5.3 Medieval (1086 – 1536)

No Medieval remains are known to exist within 1km of the site. One Scheduled Ancient Monument dated to this period lies 4km to the northeast. Hen Castell (BR056) comprises the remains of a well-preserved Medieval moated homestead, the mound, which may have originally been rectangular, is surrounded by a flat bottomed ditch.

The leg of a copper alloy vessel is recorded in the PAS database (ref NMGW3394). It may have been part of a cauldron, skillet or jug and the weight suggests the vessel was leaded.

The potential for Medieval remains within the site area is considered to be low.

4.5.4 Post-Medieval & Modern (Post Medieval: 1536 – 1899; Modern: 1900 – present)

The site lies within a landscape which saw the industrial exploitation of mineral resources in the Post-Medieval period. Between the 1790s and 1840s the Heads of the Valleys in particular was the largest producer of iron in Britain and the area is known to have been an important centre of iron production since the 16th century. The industry was based on the exploitation of local iron ore extracted from the outcropping coal measures along the northern rim of the South Wales coalfield. The exploitation of local ironstone declined as costs of mining increased, and shallow surface workings gave way to deep shaft mining by the latter half of the 19th century as the emphasis shifted to coal.

Ironstone and coal extraction was initially characterised by shallow surface workings **known as 'patches'**, a method which survived to the mid-19th century. The extraction **was largely carried out by means of 'scouring', whereby a flow of water** was used to wash out and/or process minerals and so depended heavily on the collection and deployment of water resources. The use of **scouring or 'hushing' to obtain minerals** from shallow surface deposits has been used from early times, possibly as far back as the Prehistoric period. By the later post-medieval period open quarrying was also employed, and during the 19th century level workings were driven into the slopes to chase the mineral strata (Roberts & Graham 2009).

The site lies within a well-preserved extractive landscape, it appears to have been worked over a long period with successive phases of activity and extractive techniques employed in different parts. It is presumed that the identified sites across this area date from the post-medieval period, but dating of mine workings is particularly difficult as the same mines can be reworked over time. Earlier workings are also more likely to be smaller and are easily destroyed or buried by later workings. At Ecton, in Staffordshire, Bronze Age tools were recorded from an opencast working of copper ore which had been sealed by late 17th century backfill¹. A plan of 1760² shows workings in the area around Clydach Terrace, and to the west and southwest of *Coedgaemawr* (Coedcaemawr), and these are described as 'old' mine workings. The site area appears

¹ <http://www.earlyminesresearchgroup.org.uk/excavations.html> [accessed March 2017]

² National Library of Wales 'Survey of the manors & lordships of Crickhowell and Tretower, in the county of Brecon' by Meredith Jones. Scale [ca. 1:3,168]. 1760. Badminton Vol. 14 143/1/5. In particular a plan entitled 'To His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, M. of Worcester, Badminton, Gloucester and Chepstow Castle. Plan of Blaen-clydach & Coegaemawr, in the parish of Langattock'. p. 72 [Manor of Crickhowell]'.

to be included in a lease of 1769 which refers to the Duke of Beaufort's iron and coal mines. (Roberts & Graham 2009).

The RCAHMW Uplands Initiative Mynydd Llangatwg Survey recorded a number of features (reference prefix NPRN) which are present within the site (see Figure 7).

Two areas of pits lie in the western portion of the site. One is an area *circa* 30m x 50m, containing more than 25 pits, typically 2.5m to 3m diameter and up to 2m deep, surrounded by banks of spoil up to 1.5m high and containing fragments of coal (NPRN 291992). The extraction area probably continued to the north but was covered by later mining activity. The other is near the edge of the site and is a series of at least six pits and small quarry features in a line running north-south along the west-facing slope. The pits are typically 2.5m to 3m diameter and 1.5m deep and surrounded with a low bank of spoil 1m wide (NPRN 291993). There is an exit trackway, 0.7m wide, from most of the pits. These may pre-date the more extensive mining in the area during the 19th century.

In the northern end of the eastern half of the site is a concrete sheep dip trough, 2m by 0.5m (NPRN 292014). Below this is a row of stone-built cottages aligned east-west (NPRN 292019). These are two-storey with a pitched roof and the remains of outbuildings to the north. These houses were occupied until *circa* 1970; anecdotal evidence indicates that they had their own shallow coal mine, 10 m to the east (photo 1).

South of these buildings is a single two-storey house with pitched roof of corrugated sheets (replacing original slates), with a range of brick outbuildings at the western elevation (NPRN 292023) (photo 2). This lies close to three workers' cottages, dated to pre-1829 (NPRN 286411).

Further south is a row of two storey cottages under a slate and corrugated sheet pitched roof (NPRN 292022). There were various outbuildings to the east. (Photo 3&4.)

Further south next to the road into the site is a two storey double-fronted house with pitched tile roof and extension to the west with various outbuildings. Evidence from the occupier at the time of the RCAHMW survey suggested it had once been a row of cottages (NPRN 292020) (photo 5).

To the west of the house is a drystone wall (NPRN 291990) at the edge of spoil heaps, 1m high and running for *circa* 20m. It may have been the wall of a field enclosure belonging to nearby cottages. Also in this area are the ruins of a pair of semi-detached cottages, each with a single downstairs room, and the remains of outbuildings (NPRN 291989). They are 7m by 12m in plan with walls surviving to a height of 1.5m (photo 6). They are indicated on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (Figure #).

Near the southern edge of the site is an area of quarrying, 100m by 50m, containing numerous small pits, typically 10m across by 3m deep and associated spoil heaps (NPRN 292009). Anecdotal evidence suggests they were exploited during the early 20th century.

In the centre of the site is a former chapel ('tin tabernacle'), constructed of corrugated iron over timber frame and a double pitched roof with later additions on the north side (NPRN 292011) (photo 7).

Beyond the site are many industrial features, the transport links and settlements occupied by those working in the mines and quarries.

A number of tramways are recorded within 1km radius of the site. A branch of the Disgwylfa tramroad lies 290m to the southeast (PRN 06008.0g); a shallow incline is present next to a quarry and is a well preserved part of the tramway. Also in this area is a squatter settlement of several small limestone buildings (06033g), probably related to quarrying and mining, and an industrial settlement and water courses (PRN 07702g).

Other tramways recorded in the area include one 550m to the southwest (PRN 06000.0g) which runs east-west parallel to and south of the A465, which was once connected to the Garn Lydan Tramroad, and it appears to serve extensive opencast workings to the east. Also in the southwest at 370m distance are a series of platforms and quarry holes; the platforms may be tramroads leading to opencast workings (PRN 06042g).

790m to the southeast is evidence of the possible remains of the Llangattock-Brynmawr tramroad (PRN 07963m), and a section of the Bailey's Disgwylfa Tramroad is preserved on the hillside above the A465 (PRN 06013.0g) 850m to the south. It was in use by 1818 and brought limestone from the quarries at Darren Disgwylfa.

Two kilometres to the south is a tramway (PRN 05271.0g) from the Llangattock quarries to the Nant-y-Glo ironworks. It was built by the Bailey family in 1828, taking 18 months to complete. This tramroad joined a connection to the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal at Llangattock. The route is now covered by minor roads and is severed by the A465. The only visible surviving features are two causeways.

A number of mining features are recorded in the HER, including a well-preserved adit (PRN 08854g) at the northeast corner of Bryn-y-Gaer, 370m to the east.

To the southwest, 490m distant, is an area of ironstone opencast working (PRN 05268g). A further 60m in the same direction is the site of Rhas Fach (little race), a former community of patch mine workers (PRN 08865g). It is almost completely destroyed by recent landscaping, although the coal race survives 50m to the northwest. 150m to the south (and 680m from the site) is a scouring pond (PRN 08866g), associated with patch mining.

Evidence of a two cottages (PRN 07965m & 07969m) comes from 275m and 290m to the south east, respectively. These are thought to be squatter settlements for those working in the area. Both were discovered during evaluations (PRN E004977 & E004982).

One record from the CPAT HER is of a scouring or hushing pond 600m to the north with a scouring channel on Mynydd Llangatwg (PRN 122226).

The archaeological potential of post-medieval remains within the site area is known to be high.

5 Map Regression

5.1 *Parish Tithe Map of Llangatwg 1847 (Figure 8)*

The parish tithe map of Llangatwg (Llangattock) from 1847 records a number of **tenanted 'cottages and gardens' in the area belonging to the Duke of Beaufort**. These had not been assessed on the tithe apportionment. Many of the buildings present are recorded in the Upland Survey by the RCAHMW.

5.2 *Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1880 (Figure 9)*

The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map shows a more detailed representation of the same buildings that are recorded on the tithe map. In addition, a coal level is marked to the southeast of the site and the irregular topography of the area, probably arising from the mine workings, is shown.

5.3 *Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1904*

A later edition of the map shows more field enclosures around the site, and the buildings north of NPRN 292019 are gone.

5.4 *Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1920 & Ordnance Survey plan 1961-1965 1:2500*

This map shows the chapel for the first time. To the east, outbuildings appear behind building NPRN 292022. **More areas are marked as 'old coal level'**. Further field enclosures appear to the north.

The row of cottages appears to have been modified or reduced to a single dwelling (NPRN 292020). Certainly by the Ordnance Survey plan of 1961-1965 this is the case.

6 Aerial Photographs and LiDAR (*Photos 8 & 9, Figure 9*)

Aerial photographic evidence of the area, where available, has been examined, including photographs from 1944 and the present day. Photos of particular relevance are described below.

Medmenham 4408_5050 August 1944

The central and eastern areas of the site appear as a small group of houses and enclosed fields within a landscape which is heavily scarred, with scouring and pitting from shallow mining (photo 8).

RAF 4713 CPE UK_2079 2029 May 1947

Due to the low angle of sunlight in this photograph, the industrial features are particularly clear. The linear fans of the scouring channels lie to the north, outside the area, with further examples to the northeast and southwest. The western area of the site is heavily pitted with shallow mine shafts (photo 9).

Ordnance Survey 9379 OS93_262 040 June 1993

By the 1990s the vegetation is starting to recover and is partly scrub. The mining area in the western half is less visible and the field enclosures of the east and central areas have mature trees along the boundaries.

Google Earth 2017

The area today continues to recover and many of the industrial areas appear to be rough pasture or heather and some scrub vegetation. The mine workings are still visible on the western side of the site in this higher resolution photography.

LiDAR 2m resolution

LiDAR mapping is available for the site at 2m resolution. The digital terrain model clearly shows the mine workings, both the shallow patch mining and the scouring of minerals by water around the site and within the western area (figure 9).

7 Summary of Archaeological Potential and Importance

Table 1: Sites of archaeological potential within the proposed development area

Reference No.	Name	Site Type	Period	NGR	Importance
NPRN 291992	Pits I	Pit	Post Med	SO1869013222	Local/ Regional
NPRN 291993	Pits II	Pit	Post Med	SO1863413221	Local/ Regional
NPRN 292014	Sheep dip	Trough	Modern	SO1889513305	Local
NPRN 292019	Row house	Dwellings	Post Med	SO1891813237	Local/ Regional
NPRN 292022	Row house II	Dwellings	Post Med	SO1895713158	Local/ Regional
NPRN 292023	House	Dwelling	Post Med	SO1892813190	Local/ Regional
NPRN 286411	Workers housing	Dwellings	Post Med	SO18921320	Local/ Regional
NPRN 292020	Ash Tree House	Dwelling	Post Med	SO1892613115	Local/ Regional
NPRN 291990	Boundary Wall	Wall	Post Med	SO1889413081	Local
NPRN 291989	Cottages	Dwelling	Post Med	SO1889013109	Local/ Regional
NPRN 292009	Quarry pit	Quarry	Post Med	SO1888113068	Local/ Regional
NPRN 292011	Clydach Terrace Chapel	Chapel	Post Med	SO1886713167	Regional

The site contains a number of structures in various conditions and a large area of old mine workings. The area has been included in two broader archaeological surveys and whilst the features have been recorded the extent of the mine workings in the western part of the site is not apparent from these. It has been noted that the dating of mine workings can be problematic as earlier activity can be hidden or destroyed by later mining.

The area is considered to be a well-preserved component of a wider industrial landscape, which gives a greater significance to the features than they have as individual sites.

General

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Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales online catalogue
<http://www.coflein.gov.uk/> [accessed May 2017]

Spackman S 2003 A465 Abergavenny to Hirwaun Dualling Section 2: Clydach to Gilwern Archaeological Fieldwork Report 1392 203/05

Spackman S 2003 Abergavenny to Hirwaun: Brynmawr to Tredegar Section 3 Archaeological Fieldwork, Report no 7202213/D1/4a/04

Maps

Parish Tithe Map of Llangatwg 1847 and Apportionments

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1880

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1904

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1920

Ordnance Survey plan 1961-1965 1:2500

Aerial Photographs

Medmenham	4408_5050	11/9/1944 1:10000
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RAF	4713 CPE UK_2079 2029	19/5/1947 1:9800
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Ordnance Survey	9379 OS93_262 040	30/6/1993 1:6500
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Google Earth 2017

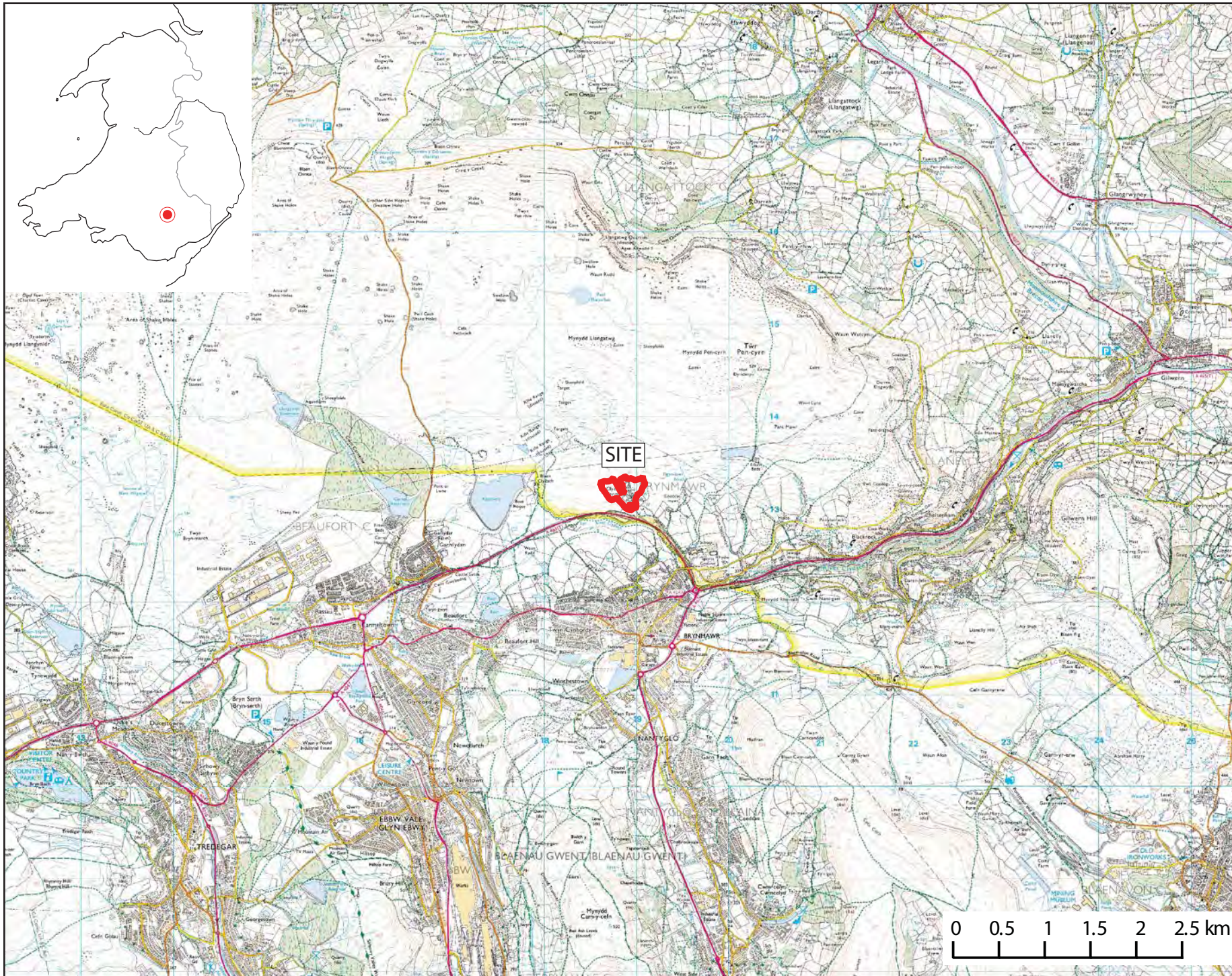
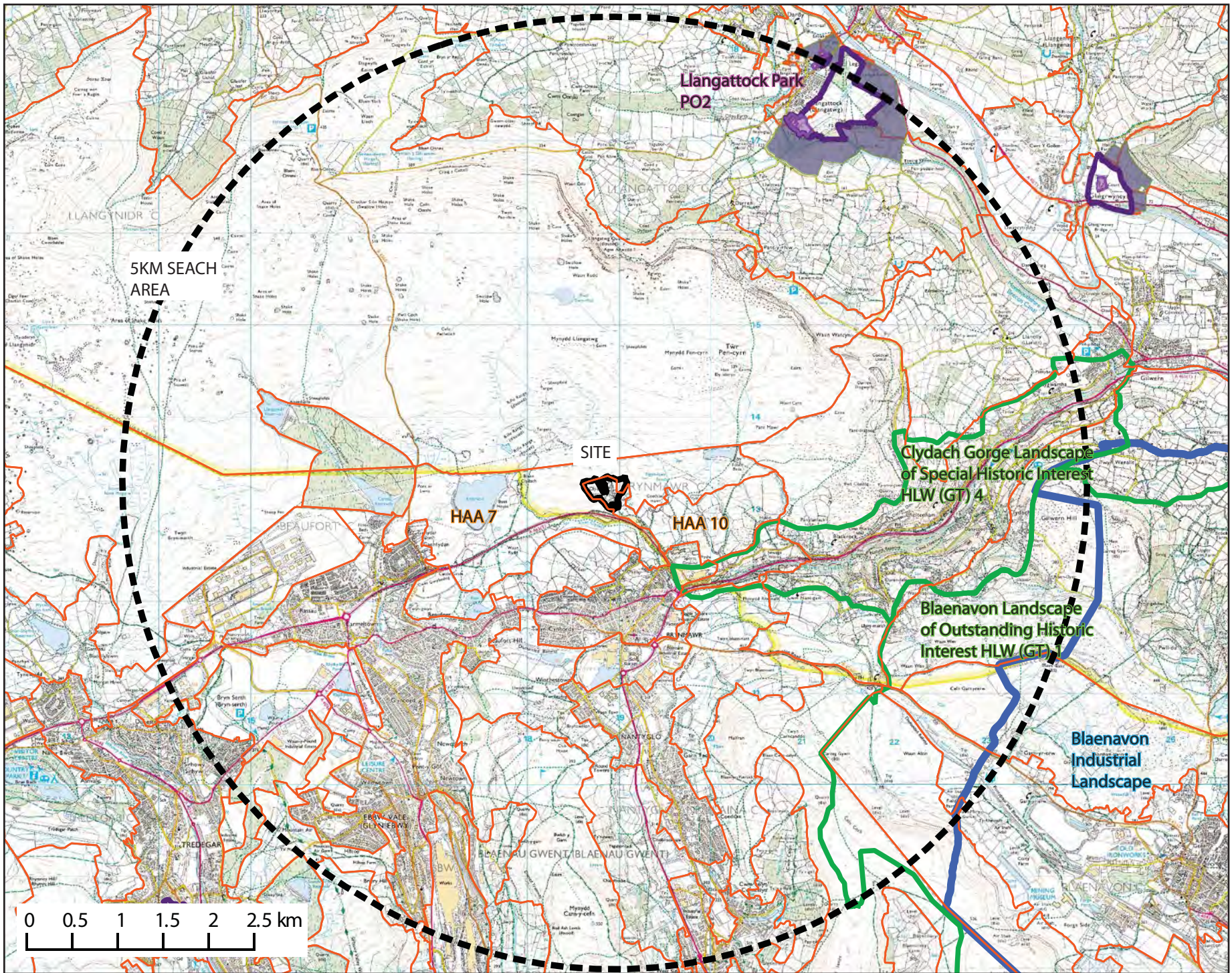


Figure 1: Location map,
1:55,000 @ A4

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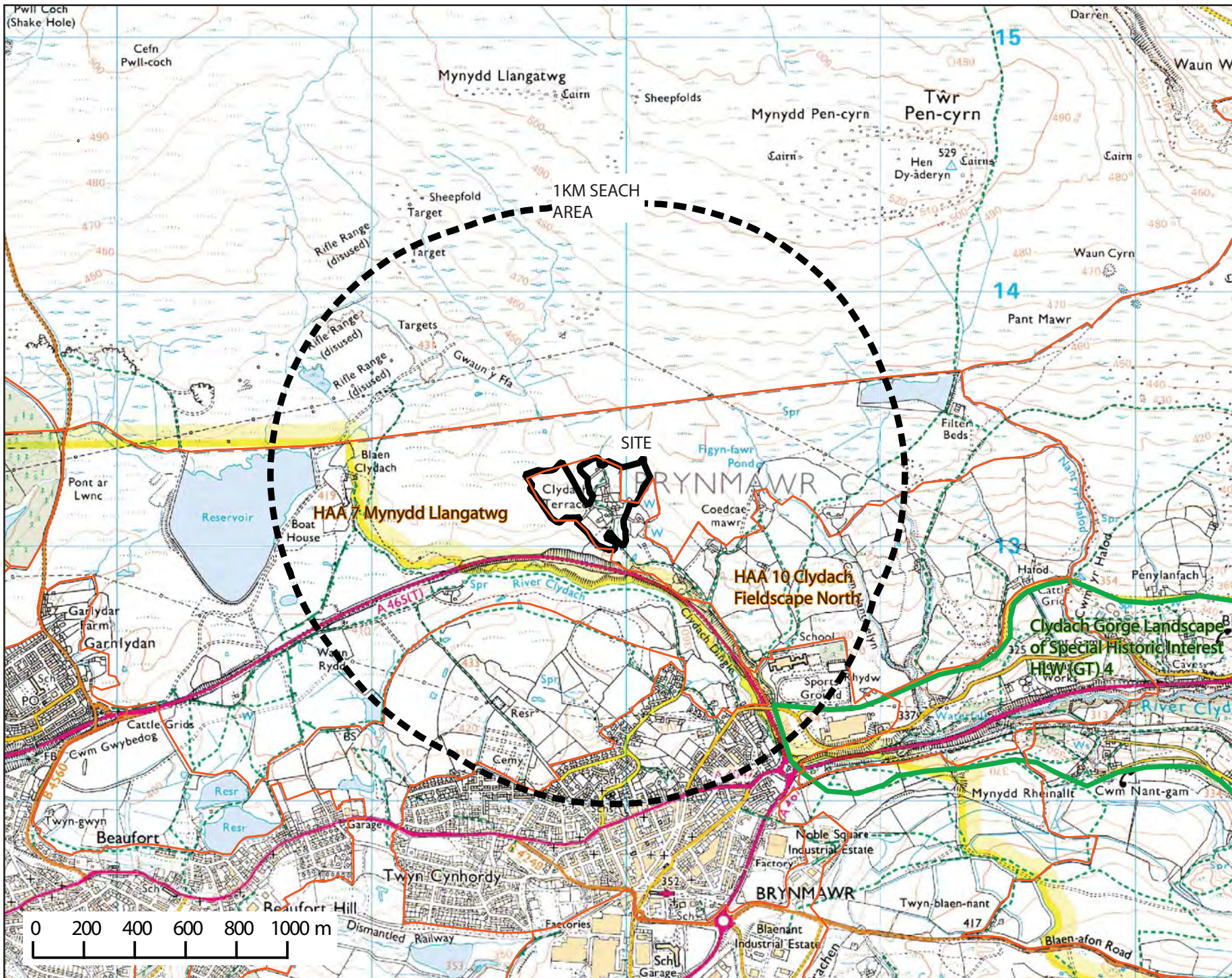


- World Heritage Site
- Registered Historic Landscape Area
- Registered Historic Parks & Gardens
- Landmap historic landscape area

Figure 2: Archaeological and historic landscapes within a 5km search area around the site. All sites mentioned in the text are labelled by their relevant references.

1:55,000 @ A4

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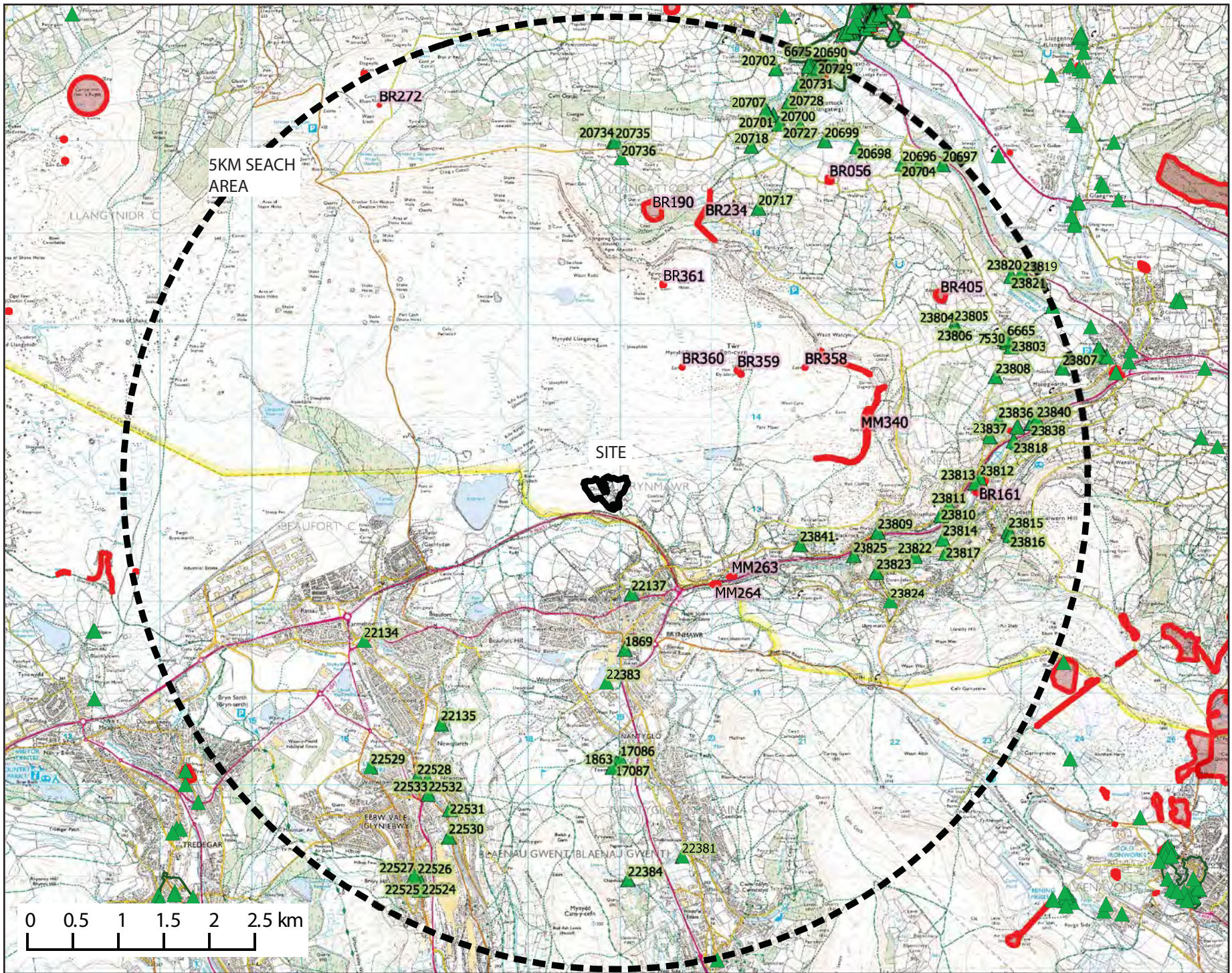


- World Heritage Site
- Registered Historic Landscape Area
- Registered Historic Parks & Gardens
- Landmap historic landscape area

Figure 3: Archaeological and historic landscapes within a 1km search area around the site. All sites mentioned in the text are labelled by their relevant references.

1:20,000 @ A4

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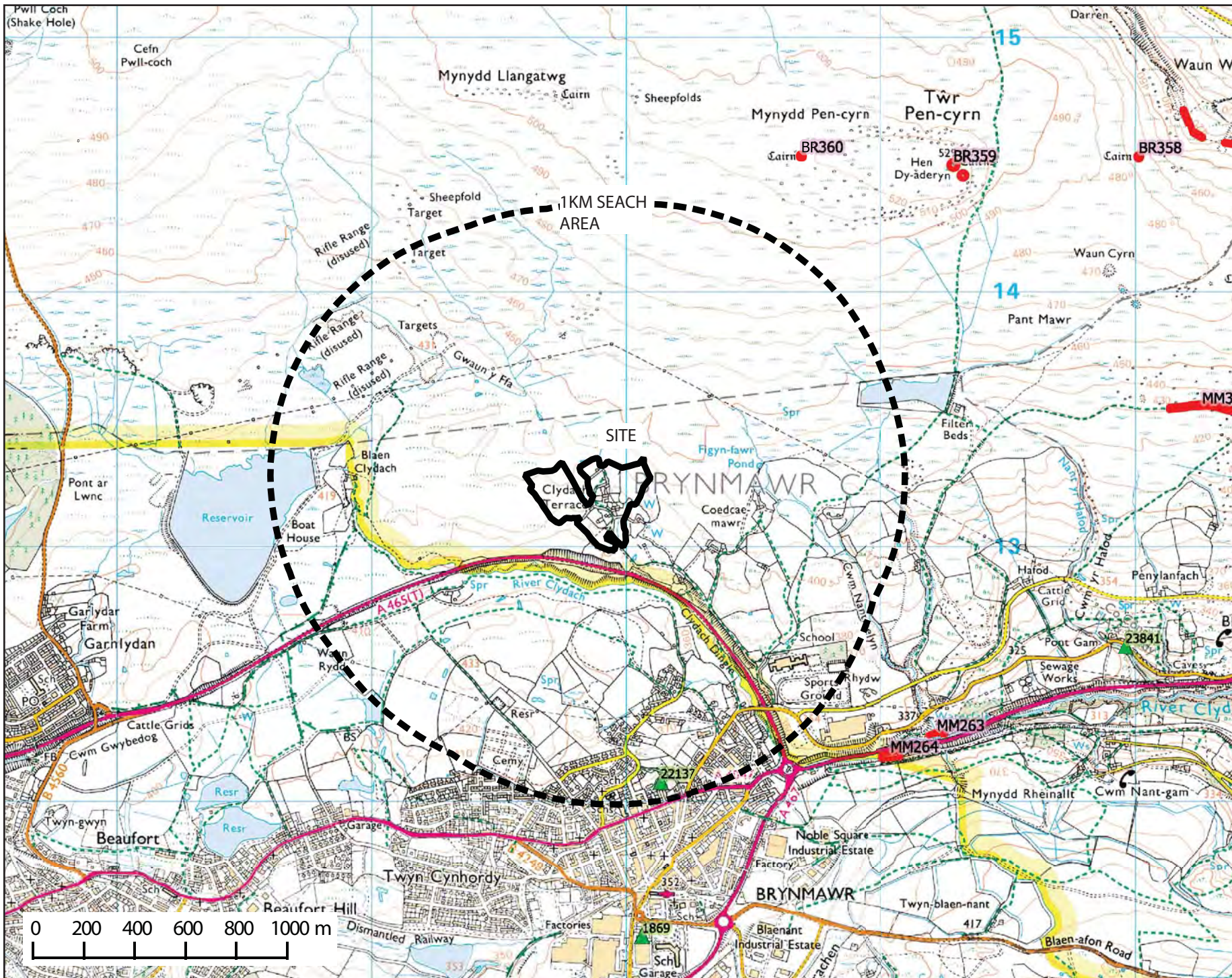
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  Listed Building

Figure 4: Designated Archaeological sites within a 5km search area around the site. All sites mentioned in the text are labelled by their relevant references.

1:55,000 @ A4

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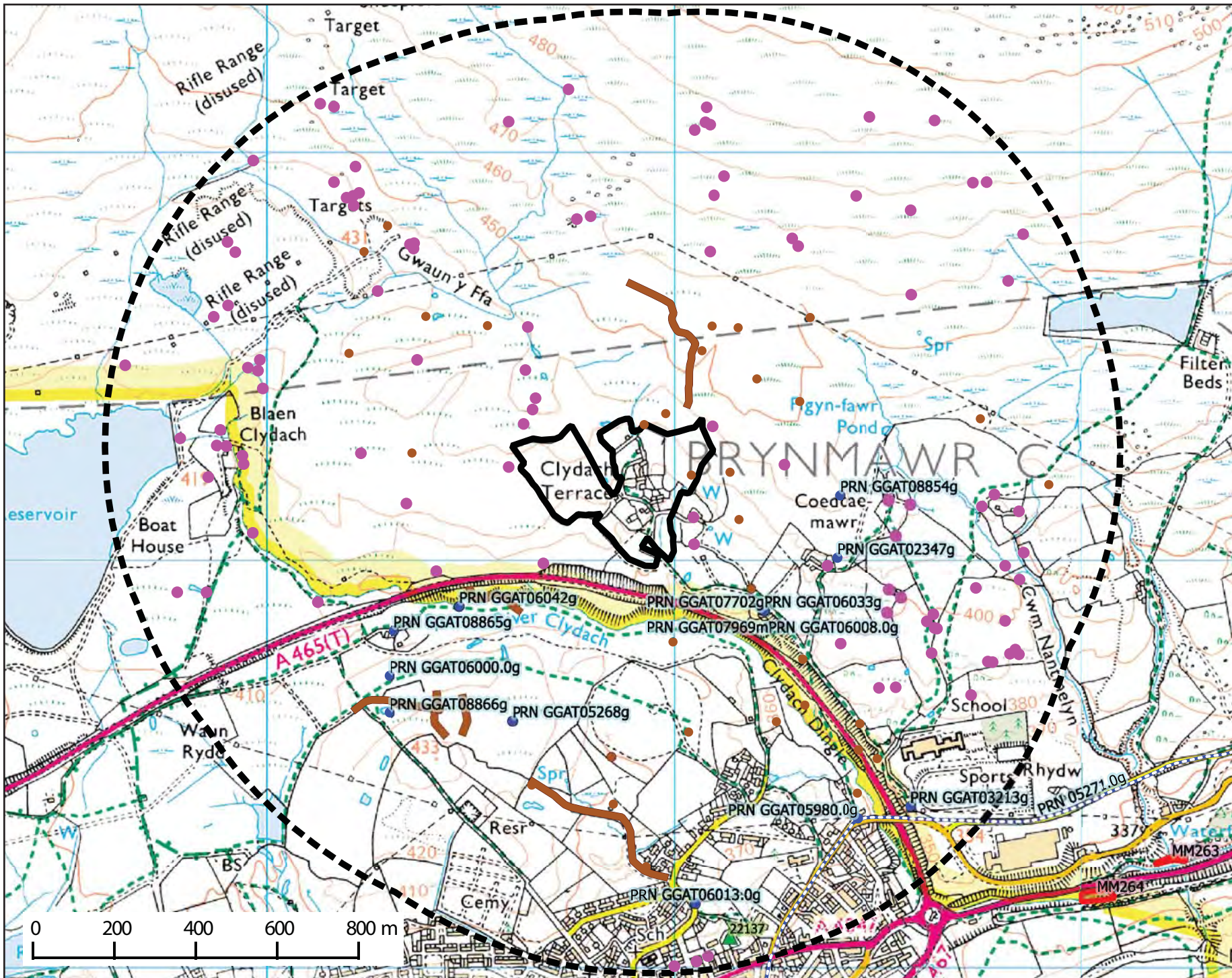
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  Listed Building

Figure 5: Designated Archaeological sites within a 1km search area around the site. All sites mentioned in the text are labelled by their relevant references.

1:20,000 @ A4

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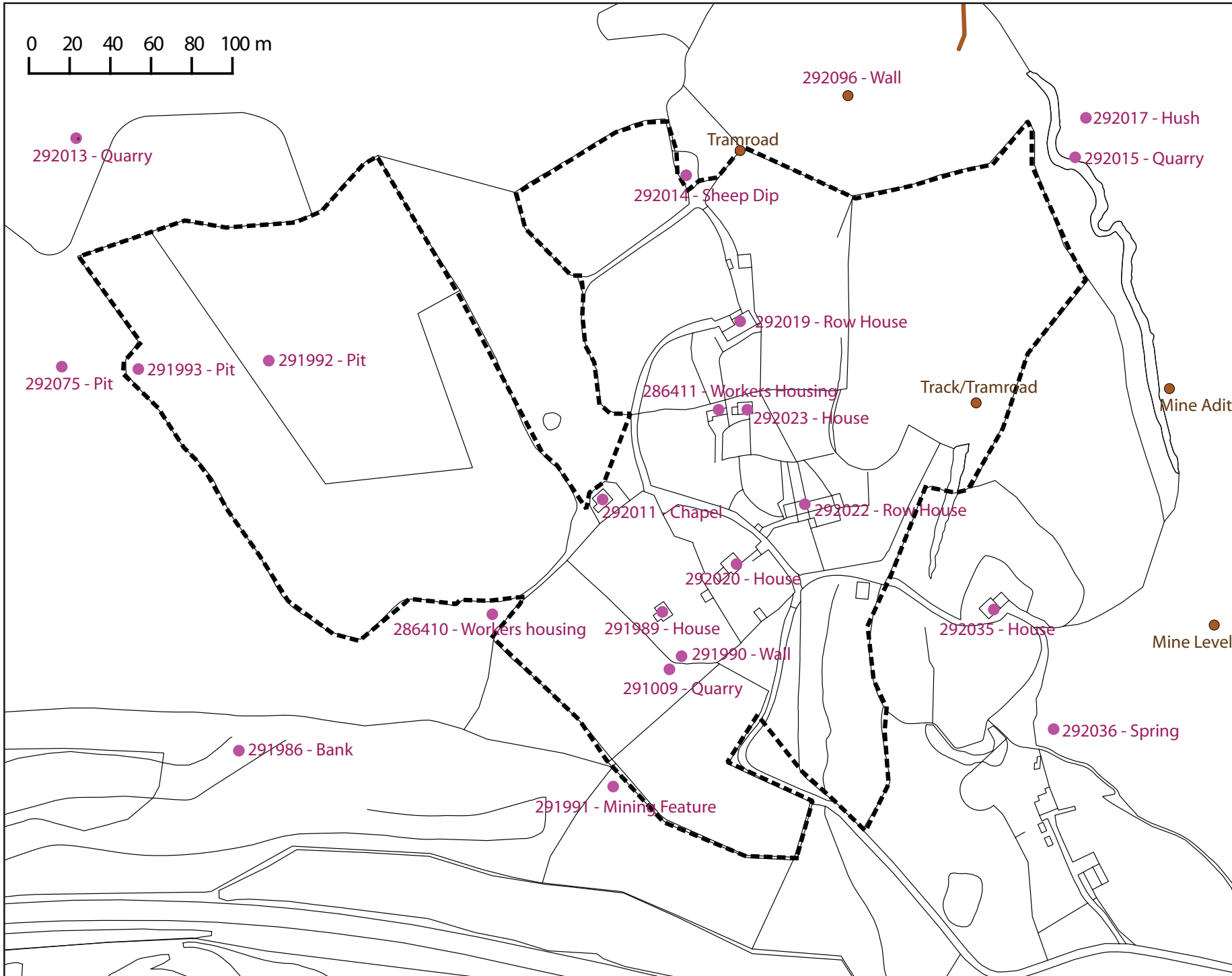



● Site recorded on the HER (GGAT) Labeled by PRN
● Site recorded during GGAT Ironworkings survey Unlabelled
● Site recorded on the NMR (RCAHMW) outside site area Internal sites labelled on Fig 7
▲ Listed Building

Figure 6: Non-designated archaeological sites (alongside designated Listed Buildings) recorded on the regional HER within a 1km search area. 1:12500 @ A4

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Site recorded during GGAT Ironworkings survey
 Site recorded on the NMR (RCAHMW) Labelled by NPRN.

Mine Adit
 Mine Level

Figure 7: Recorded archaeological sites within the site area.
 1:2500 @ A4

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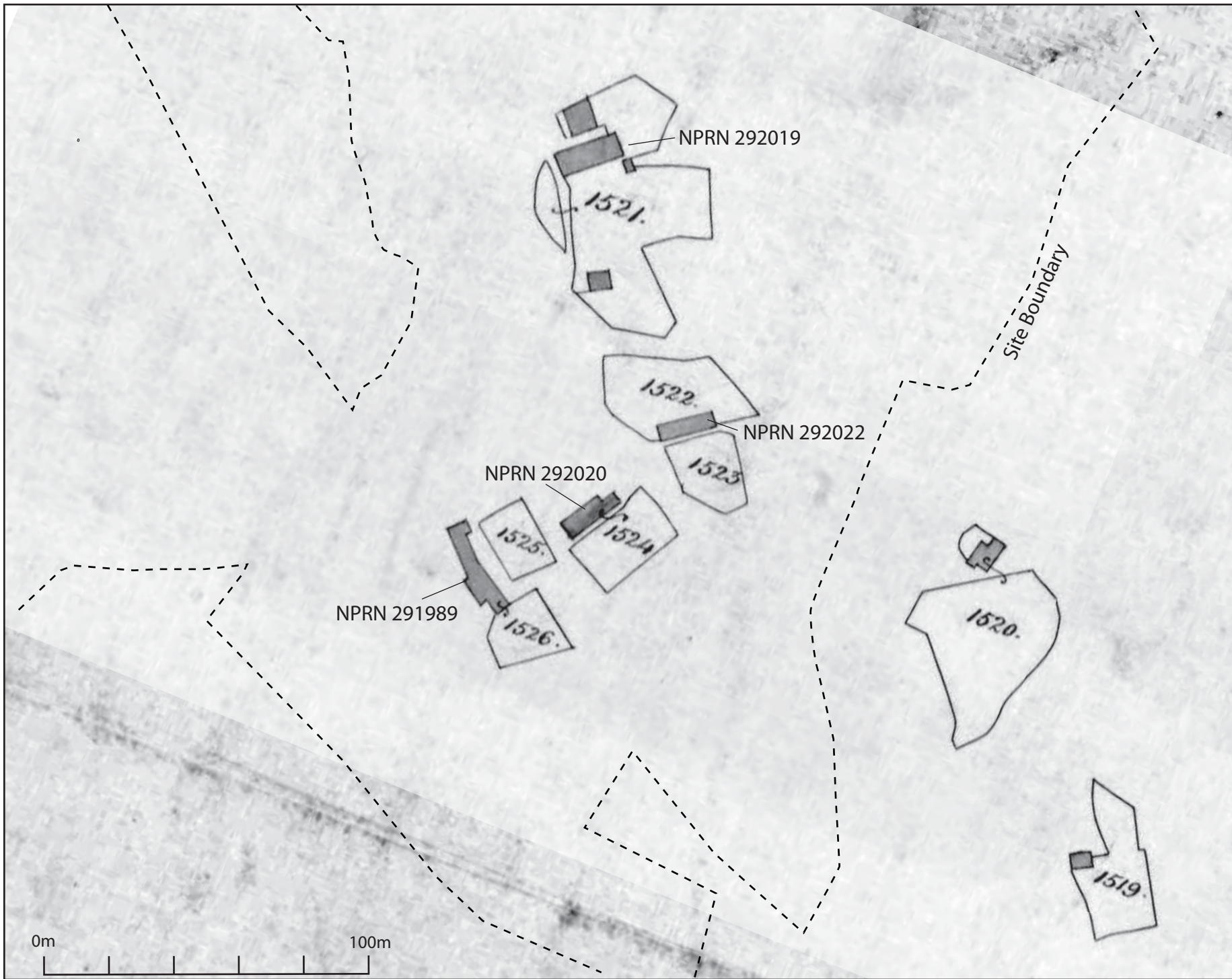


Figure 8: Extract from the Llangattock Parish tithe map of 1847. Approximate outline of site highlighted and visible recorded archaeological sites labelled.

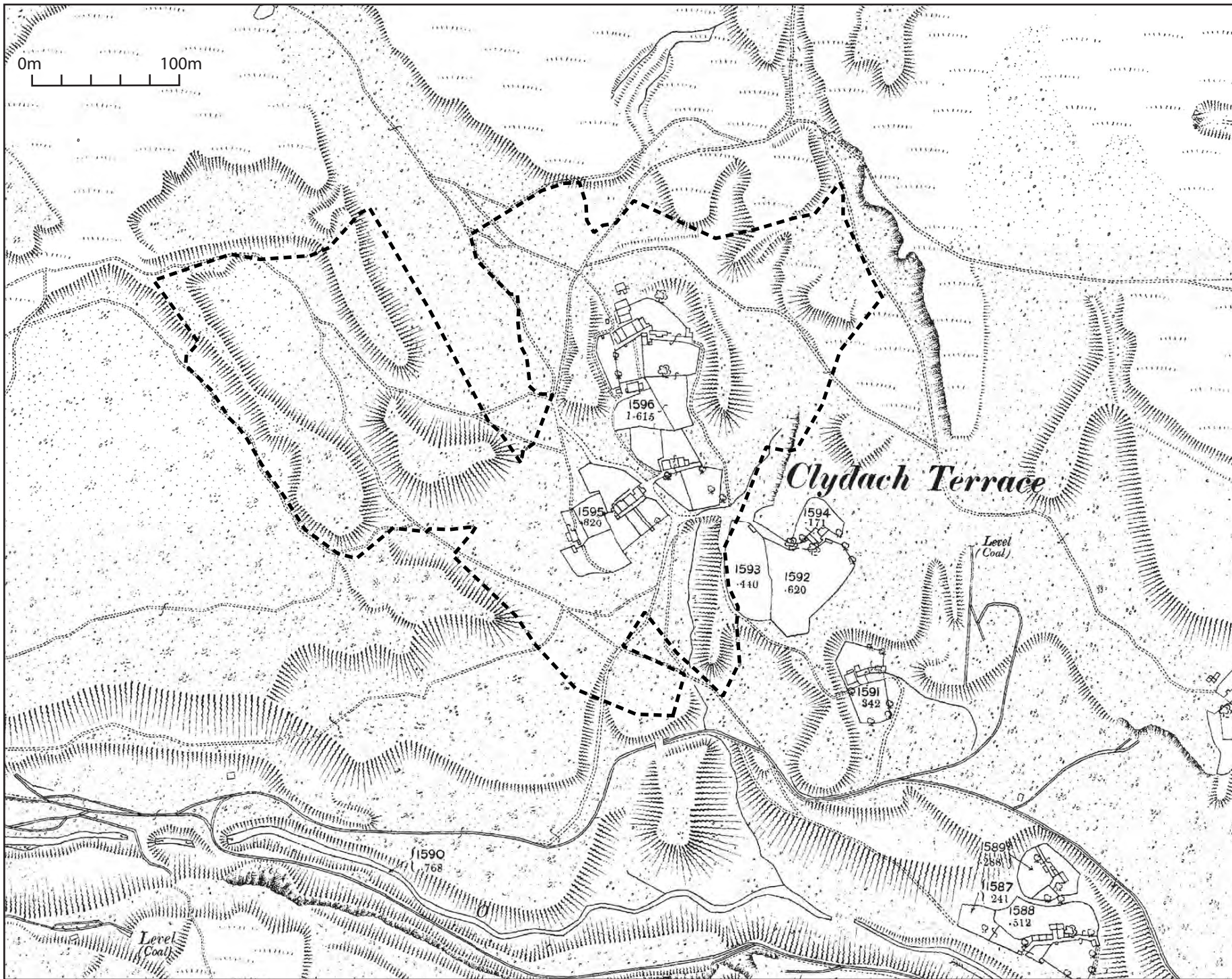


Figure 9: Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of Brecknockshire, dated 1880. Approximate outline of site highlighted.

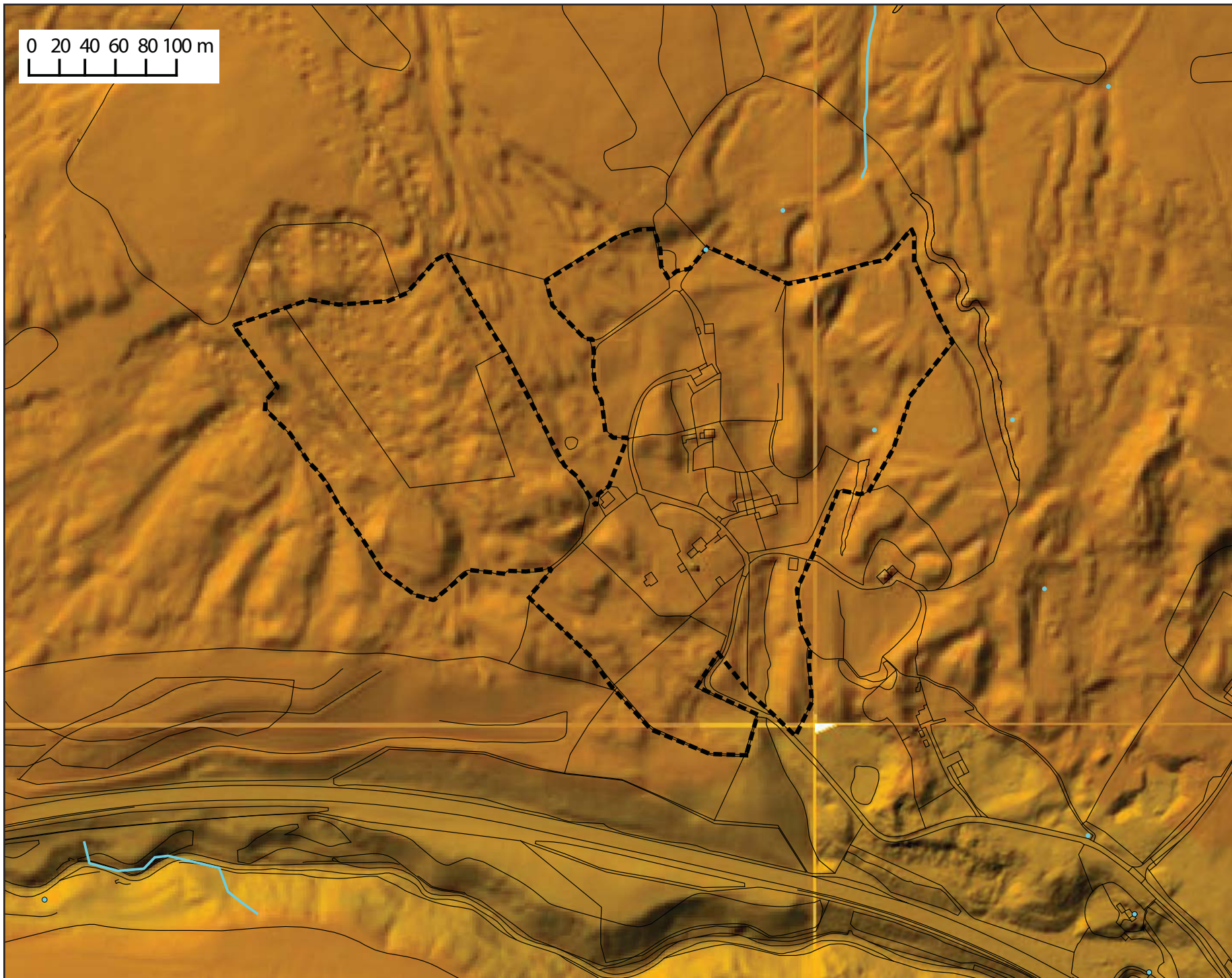


Figure 10: Lidar data at 2m DTM. Overlaid with mapping detail, site location and recorded archaeological features (blue).

1:3500 @ A4

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Photo 1, Row of stone-built cottages aligned east-west (NPRN 292019)



Photo 2, house with pitched roof of corrugated sheets, outbuildings to west (NPRN 292023)



Photo 3, row of two storey cottages (NPRN 292022).



Photo 4, rear of (NPRN 292022).



Photo 5, house (NPRN 292020).



Photo 6, ruins of a pair of semi-detached cottages, (NPRN 291989).



Photo 7, former chapel (NPRN 292011)

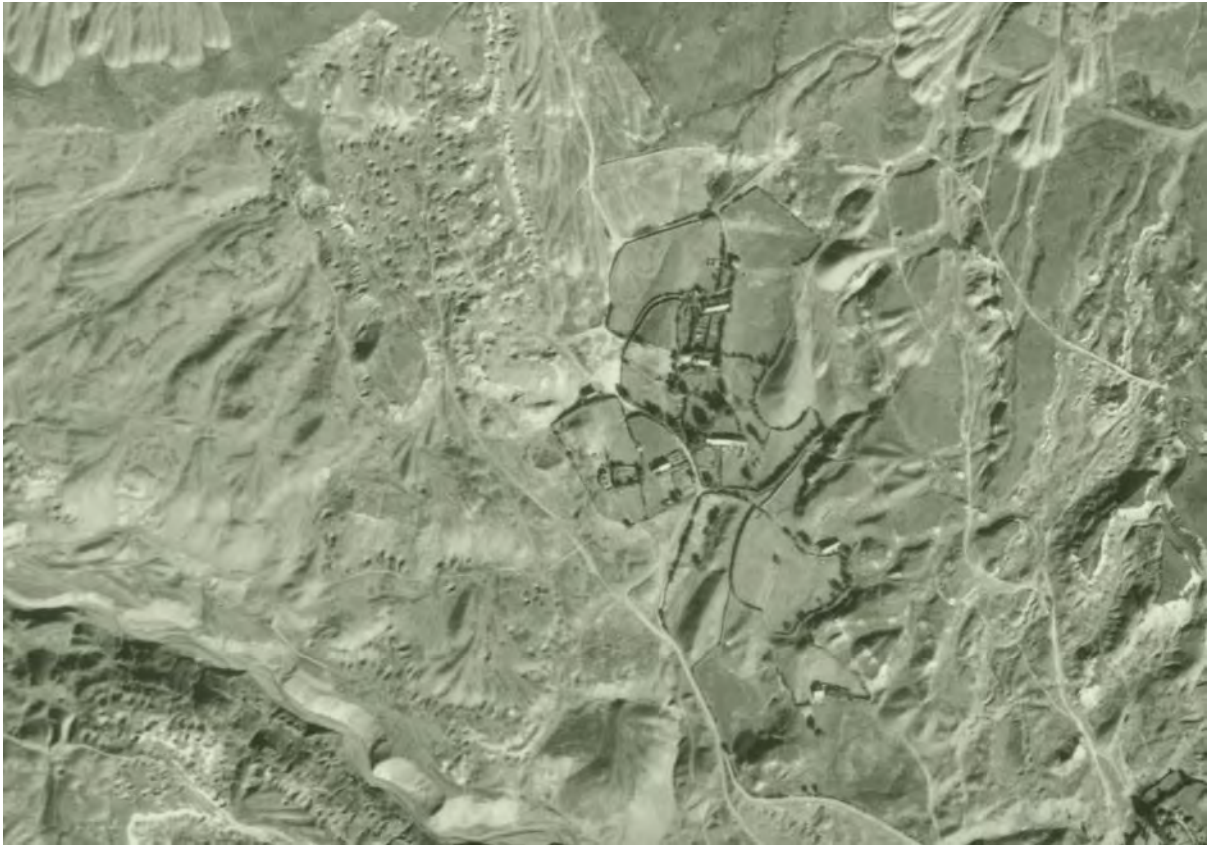
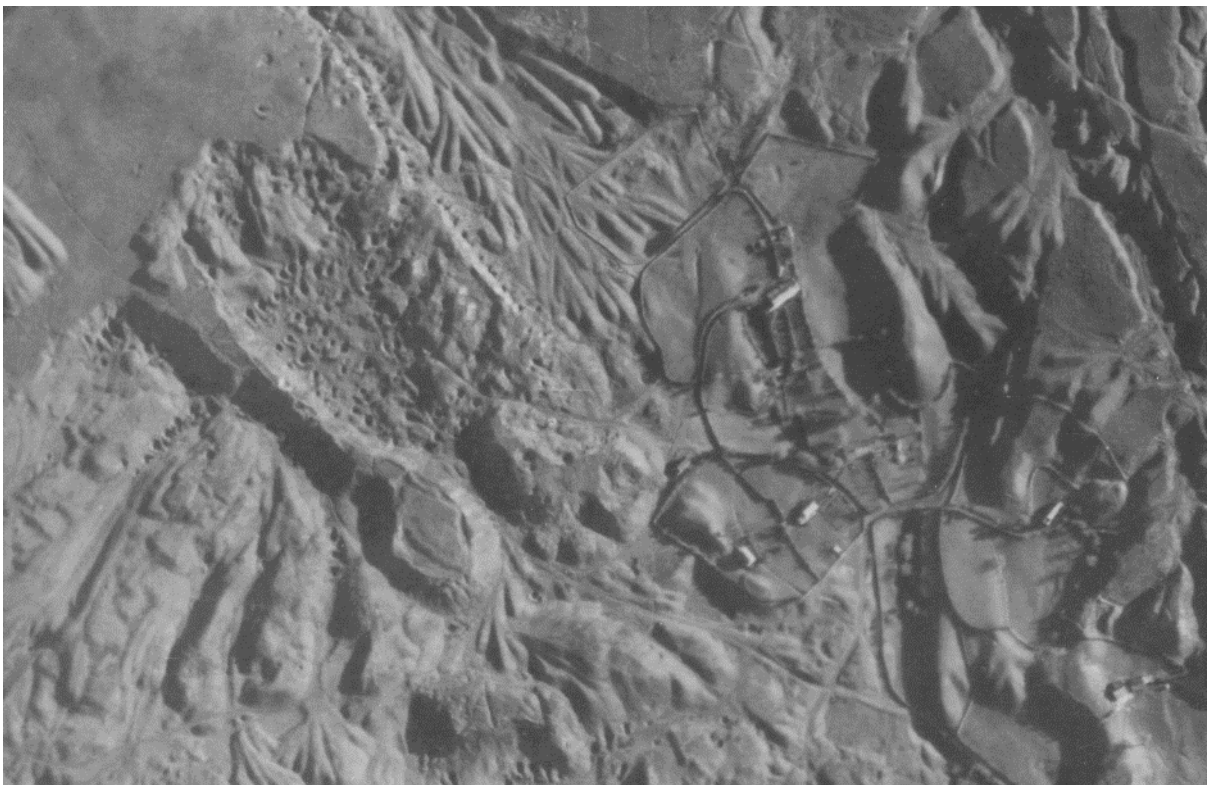


Photo 8, Medmenham 4408_5050 August 1944, Aerial Photograph of the mining landscape which is heavily scarred with scouring and pitting.



*Photo 9, RAF 4713 CPE UK_2079 2029 May 1947
The western area of the site is heavily pitted with shallow mine shafts..*

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX I:
HER Gazetteer

GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 5519
Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
Produced for: Philip Poucher, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

1km radius of NGR 318945 213103

PRN 02347g NAME Bryn-y-Gaer **NGR** SO194130 **COMMUNITY** Brynmawr
TYPE Unknown, Enclosure, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Evidence has been noted for the existence of a probable defensive enclosure, albeit badly damaged and thus undiagnostic. A field visit to this site in 2005 established no trace of any defensive feature at the area on, and around, the NGR noted. This is not to say nothing existed at this site but now the quarrying seems to have irreparably damaged anything that did remain into a now unrecognisable form. However it is important to note that this NGR is rather imprecise, and low mist and poor light hampered any further investigation of the whole grid square which this NGR may relate to.

DESCRIPTION Notes from GGAT visit in 1983: Considered to be possible hillfort. From southwest this seems probable; the only diagnostic side (aligned west northwest - east southeast) is badly damaged by surface quarrying etc. Appears to be univallate. east side now an eroding scree scarp. A cut on the south side may represent a track another part of the ditch, but is less conclusive. On the west side a series of tracks, probably for quarrying access, may represent a truncation of the interior, but the tracks occupy the area beyond the point at which the north ditch ceases to be discernable. Despite imprecise information, evidence has been noted for the existence of a probable defensive enclosure, albeit badly damaged and thus undiagnostic. A field visit to this site in 2005 established no trace of any defensive feature at the area on, and around, the NGR noted. This is not to say nothing existed at this site but now the quarrying seems to have irreparably damaged anything that did remain into a now unrecognisable form. However it is important to note that this NGR is rather imprecise, and low mist and poor light hampered any further investigation of the whole grid square which this NGR may relate to. (Wiggins 2006)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1988

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001523, GGATE001550, GGATE000959

SOURCES

Report Wiggins, H 2006 Prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwent 2682

PRN 03213g NAME Duplicate record **NGR** SO19581239, SO2053213337 **COMMUNITY** Brynmawr
TYPE , , **RANK:** -
SUMMARY Duplicate of 05271.0g

DESCRIPTION *Duplicate of 05271.0g*

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 05268g **NAME** A185 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT H2 **NGR** SO18601260 **COMMUNITY** Brynmawr
TYPE *Post-Medieval, Quarry, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY A185 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT A465 ABERGAVENNY TO HIRWAUN DUALLING *The second site (H2 [Fig. 10]) is located north of Brynmawr and consists of an area of ironstone opencast workings.*

DESCRIPTION A185 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT A465 ABERGAVENNY TO HIRWAUN DUALLING *The second site (H2 [Fig. 10]) is located north of Brynmawr and consists of an area of ironstone opencast workings.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002359

SOURCES

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT A465 ABERGAVENNY TO HIRWAUN

PRN 05271.0g **NAME** *Bailey's Llangattock Tramroad* **NGR** SO1909710916,
SO2217515286 **COMMUNITY** *Nantyglo and Blaina*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Tramway, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *In 1828 the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal Company authorised the Bailey family to build a tramroad from Nant y glo ironworks to Llangattock quarries. This tramroad joined a connection to the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal at Llangattock.*

DESCRIPTION *In 1828 the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal Company authorised the Bailey family to build a tramroad from Nant y glo ironworks to Llangattock quarries. The tramroad was fully completed within 18 months and proved to be a saving for the Baileys as it was cheaper to transport limestone from their own quarries to Nant y glo ironworks than from Trevil quarries as they had done previously. The limestone from Llangattock was also said to be of better quality than that of Trevil. This tramroad joined a connection to the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal at Llangattock. The route of this tramroad can be followed by a minor road leading around Llangattock Mountain south from Waun Watcyn, then west above Blackrock to Brynmawr where it continues along Intermediate Road and Lower Bailey Street. The only visible surviving features in the GGAT HER coverage area are two causeways (PRNsxx) (Roberts and Jones 2006). Part of this tramroad lies within the coverage area of CPAT HER. A185 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT A465 ABERGAVENNY TO HIRWAUN DUALLING *Course of the Llangattock to Brynmawr Tramway* The course of a tramway is also visible east of Brynmawr, and north of the Clydach Railway, but its route is now marked by a road. This is Bailey's Tramroad, constructed c.1830, and it ran between Llangattock and Brynmawr and later to Nant-y-Glo. FORMER B29: *Dismantled tramroad serving the Llangattwg Quarries and other industrial works in its vicinity. Is now shown on maps as a continuous pathway. At the top of the Clydach gorge, adjacent to the Brynmawr roundabout, the A465 severs the line of a Llangattock tramroad at SO 1955 1237. The tramroad was built in the early 1830's by J. & C. Bailey to link their ironworks at Nantyglo and Beaufort to the.**

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near Destroyed DESCRIPTION: Although no surface features survive, causeways remain beneath the road at Hafod and at the base of the former incline at Wern Watcyn (Roberts and Jones 2006). RELATED EVENT: E001992 RECORDED: 2010

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 05271.1g, Associated with 05271.2g GGATE001992, GGATE000956, GGATE000959, GGATE002359*

SOURCES

Report Roberts, R. Jones, C. 2006 Southeast Wales Industrial Ironworks Landscape Year 2: transport networks
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT A465 ABERGAVENNY TO HIRWAUN

PRN 05980.0g NAME *Duplicate record* NGR *SO19451236* COMMUNITY *Brynmawr*
TYPE , , RANK: -
SUMMARY *Duplicate of 05271.0g.*

DESCRIPTION *Duplicate of 05271.0g.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 06000.0g NAME *125 TRAMROAD, GARN LYDAN* NGR *SO18301271* COMMUNITY *Brynmawr*
TYPE *Post-Medieval, Tramway*, RANK: *1*

SUMMARY *Tramroad running west/east, parallel to, and south of, the A465. This tramroad was connected to the Garn Lydan Tramroad (No.123) at SO 1763 1257 and appears to serve extensive open-cast workings to the east at SO 178 126 to 193 125 (No. 121).*

DESCRIPTION *Tramroad running west/east, parallel to, and south of, the A465. This tramroad was connected to the Garn Lydan Tramroad (No.123) at SO 1763 1257 and appears to serve extensive open-cast workings to the east at SO 178 126 to 193 125 (No. 121).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Near destroyed* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: *1998*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 06008.0g NAME *265 BRANCH OF DISGWYLFA TRAMROAD, CLYDACH*
DINGLE NGR *SO19231283* COMMUNITY *Brynmawr*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Tramway*, RANK: *1*

SUMMARY *To south of the 'squatter's settlement, and next to quarrying within Clydach Dingle is a shallow incline which is a well persevered section of the Disgwylfa Tramroad.*

DESCRIPTION *To south of the 'squatter's settlement, and next to quarrying within Clydach Dingle is a shallow incline which is a well persevered section of the Disgwylfa Tramroad. The area had a high concentration of quarrying (to the north) and coal extraction (to the south of the Dingle). This branch would have eventually converged with the Llangattock Tramroad at Brynmawr. It is probable that this branch supplied limestone from a small quarry within the Dingle (SO 1923 1284). The incline runs from SO 1931 1278 to SO 1923 1242. At the foot of the incline a level track leads to a cutting at SO 1918 1289 running into the hillside. Around SO 1920 1284 are two streams leading to two retaining walls. In this area there is considerable 20th century domestic waste. At SO 1927 1283 is a rock face of quarry-like appearance.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Damaged* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: *1998*

STATUS *scheduled ancient monument MM340*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Document Cadw New Entry to the Schedule of Monuments

PRN 06013.0g NAME *122 BAILEY'S DARREN DISGWYLFA TRAMROAD, CLYDACH*
DINGLE NGR *SO19051215* COMMUNITY *Brynmawr*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Tramway*, RANK: *1*

SUMMARY *Above the open-cast workings and terraces (No.121) and within the 50m corridor is a section of the Bailey's Disgwylfa Tramroad preserved on the hillside above the A465. In use by 1818, it brought limestone from the quarries at Darren Disgwylfa to Bailey'*

DESCRIPTION *Above the open-cast workings and terraces (No.121) and within the 50m corridor is a section of*

the Bailey's Disgwylfa Tramroad preserved on the hillside above the A465. In use by 1818, it brought limestone from the quarries at Darren Disgwylfa to Bailey'

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998

STATUS *scheduled ancient monument MM340*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Document Cadw New Entry to the Schedule of Monuments

PRN 06033g NAME 120 INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENT and WATER COURSES, CLYDACH

DINGLE NGR SO19221287 COMMUNITY Brynmawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Building, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A squatter settlement to the north of the A465 consisting of several small buildings built of limestone with a lime mortar bonding. Possibly related to localised open drift quarrying and coal outcroppings to the south.*

DESCRIPTION *A squatter settlement to the north of the A465 consisting of several small buildings built of limestone with a lime mortar bonding. Possibly related to localised open drift quarrying and coal outcroppings to the south. The main remaining dwelling, now partly demolished, is a masonry cottage built into the slope of the hillside above, and was one-storey high with an external chimney-breast and south-facing entrance. The remains of further outbuildings/cottages can be found nearby and lower down the dingle. The area is largely enclosed by drystone walling, and masonry revetments. The dried-up remains of a two culverts can be found further down the dingle adjacent to the A465. Above the dingle, to the east is an inclined linear platform which is considered to be a tramroad branch line. The culverts channel watercourses below the route of the tramroad.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Babtie assessment Hirwaun to Clydach A465

PRN 06042g NAME 121 LOCAL OPEN-CAST COAL WORKINGS and TERRACES,

BRYNMAWR NGR SO18471288 COMMUNITY Brynmawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Earthwork, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *To the south of the A465, and opposite site No.120, are a series of platforms and quarry holes which cut into the exposed coal-seams. The platforms have been interpreted as being local tramroads leading to open-cast workings. The outcrops were worked int*

DESCRIPTION *To the south of the A465, and opposite site No.120, are a series of platforms and quarry holes which cut into the exposed coal-seams. The platforms have been interpreted as being local tramroads leading to open-cast workings. The outcrops were worked int*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Babtie assessment Hirwaun to Clydach A465

PRN 07702g NAME 120 INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENT and WATER COURSES , CLYDACH

DINGLE NGR SO19221287 COMMUNITY Brynmawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Earthwork, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *See PRN 06033g*

DESCRIPTION *See PRN 06033g*

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*
CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 07963m **NAME** *Llangattock-Brynmawr Tramroad at Brynmawr* **NGR** SO19451236,
SO22091310 **COMMUNITY** *Brynmawr*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, tramroad, RANK: -*
SUMMARY *Possible evidence of Llangattock-Brynmawr Tramroad at Brynmawr*

DESCRIPTION *The Llangattock Tramroad was built in the early 1830s by J&C Bailey to link the Nantyglo Iron works and the Beaufort Ironworks to the Brecon and Abergavenny Canal at Llangattock. From 1840 locomotives were used on some sections of the line. By 1870 the line had been rebuilt as a standard gauge railway. The evaluation trench was located near the Brynmawr roundabout. The trench showed no evidence of surviving rails or trackbed surface. There was evidence of disturbed soils approximately 0.30m below the present ground level. As the line was rebuilt as a conventional railway by 1879 it is likely that any trace of the original tramroad formation at this point may have been lost Further work at the Tramroad could provide further details of the trackbed (Spackman 2003)*

CONDITION
CONDITION: *DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004891 RECORDED:*

STATUS *None recorded*
CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE004962*

SOURCES

Report Spackman S 2003 A465 Abergavenny to Hirwaun Dualling Section 2: Clydach to Gilwern Archaeological Fieldwork Report 1392 203/05

PRN 07965m **NAME** *Squatter's Cottage Clydach Terrace*
Brynmawr **NGR** SO19221287 **COMMUNITY** *Brynmawr*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, DWELLING, RANK: -*
SUMMARY *Cottages within an industrial settlement , Clydach Dingle, evaluated using a combination of trenching and building recording in order to determine the age and nature of the buildings which allowed identification of their function and nature.*

DESCRIPTION *A small cottage within Clydach Terrace close to Bryn-y-gaer farmstead. The cottage was built on the hillside close to numerous 19th century tramways, iron and coal workings and tips. The area was believed to have been occupied by squatters working on ironstone and drift mines nearby. An earthwork survey of the site was completed. The building was a single storey cottage built of limestone with a lime mortar bonding and an attached lean-to building to the east gable. The type of building was typical of vernacular Welsh cottages. Lack of evidence of roofing material suggested that thatch was used. The interior was cleared of general debris and vegetation and a record made of the main elevations and ground plan. Three trenches were excavated , one outside the cottage and one inside.. The cottage had two small rooms with a 'crogloff' (loft sleeping area). The heath and fireplace were built of various types brick and was probably constructed at a later date to the main house possibly replacing an 'open' heath. A drystone wall outside the cottage was excavated with a pathway running along it to an ash heap with the burnt remains of the fireplace. Several tramroad tie-bars were found in trench 3 outside the cottage (Spackman 2003)*

CONDITION
CONDITION: *NEAR DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: The cottage was unoccupied and in a partly ruinous state.*
RELATED EVENT: *E004908 RECORDED:*

STATUS *None recorded*
CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE004908, GGATE004977*

SOURCES

Report Spackman S 2003 Abergavenny to Hirwaun: Brynmawr to Tredegar Section 3 Archaeological Fieldwork Report no 7202213/D1/4a/04

PRN 07969m **NAME** *Squatter's cottage incline Clydach Dingle* **NGR** SO19231283,
SO19331277 **COMMUNITY** *Brynmawr*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, cottage, RANK: -*
SUMMARY *Remains of a Squatter's cottage.*

DESCRIPTION *A shallow incline within Clydach Terrace which appeared to be a well preserved section of tramroad. Three trenches were dug following the route of the incline. Trench 3 revealed the remains of an L-shaped section of lightly mortared wall associated with a flagstone floor. Approximately 0.45m below the existing ground surface, a section of tramway plate 4ft long was recovered. The incline although well-graded was found to be of modern construction. The discovery of the walls and flagstone floor of a possible cottage indicated that it was likely to be part of a larger Squatter's settlement. The discovery highlighted the potential for discovery of further cottages in the area within the below-ground archaeology of Clydach Terrace. (Spackman 2003)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: EXCAVATED DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004908 RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE004908, GGATE004982*

SOURCES

Report Spackman S 2003 Abergavenny to Hirwaun: Brynmawr to Tredegar Section 3 Archaeological Fieldwork Report no 7202213/D1/4a/04

PRN 08854g NAME *Bryn y Gaer Adit* **NGR** *SO1940713153* **COMMUNITY** *Brynmawr*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Adit, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A strongly defined and well-preserved mining adit on the NE corner of the Bryn y Gaer escarpment.*

DESCRIPTION *A strongly defined and well-preserved mining adit on the NE corner of the Bryn y Gaer escarpment. The feature is flask-shaped in plan, some 12m long, 7m wide and 3m deep and aligned North-east to south-west with the entrance to the north-east. There is a dump of rubble some 1m in diameter at the mouth of the adit. (01)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE004918*

SOURCES

Report Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council 2003 Blaenau Gwent Heritage Audit Interim Report 2002-2003 1522 203/10

01. Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council (2003), Blaenau Gwent Heritage Audit: Interim Report 2002-2003, Heritage section

PRN 08865g NAME *Rhas Fach Deserted Settlement* **NGR** *SO1831012820* **COMMUNITY** *Brynmawr*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Deserted rural settlement, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The site of Rhas Fach (lit. "little race"), a former community of patch-mine workers. The site of the settlement itself has been almost entirely destroyed by recent landscaping works.*

DESCRIPTION *The site of Rhas Fach (lit. "little race"), a former community of patch-mine workers. The site of the settlement itself has been almost entirely destroyed by recent landscaping works. However, an associated coal race, currently standing within a small plantation, survives about 50m to the north-west. Approximately 150m south of Rhas Fach (at SO 1830 1262) is a scouring pond associated with patch-mining operations. The site is used as rough pasture for horses and sheep. (01)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 08866g GGATE004918*

SOURCES

Report Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council 2003 Blaenau Gwent Heritage Audit Interim Report 2002-2003 1522 203/10

01. Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council (2003), Blaenau Gwent Heritage Audit: Interim Report 2002-2003, Heritage section

PRN 08866g NAME *Rhas Fach Scouring Pond* **NGR** *SO1830012620* **COMMUNITY** *Brynmawr*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Scouring basin, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Approximately 150m south of Rhas Fach Deserted Settlement (08865g) is a scouring pond associated with patch-mining operations for iron ore.*

DESCRIPTION *Approximately 150m south of Rhas Fach Deserted Settlement (08865g) is a scouring pond associated with patch-mining operations for iron ore. The scouring process was common throughout south Wales Iron Belt and was described in detail by Evan Powell in his History of Tredegar (1884): "After working several years on the 'pick and shovel' process, clearing the edge of the outcrops where convenient and practicable, the gradient of the strata was such that a considerable quantity of topping was to be cleared, and the minerals getting deeper into the earth, the miner was required to exercise his ingenuity and develop all his skill and energy. His next process was to drive small holes into the strata a certain distance, then to work the small pillars that separated the numerous holes, and suspending operations until the overlying strata would of their own weight fall in mass. In the meantime a small pond or reservoir was constructed and filled with water. The pond was situated in such a position that when its bank was broken, the water rushed into the fallen mass, separating the mine and rubbish." The site is used as rough pasture for horses and sheep. (01)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 08865g GGATE004918*

SOURCES

Report Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council 2003 Blaenau Gwent Heritage Audit Interim Report 2002-2003 1522 203/10

01. Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council (2003), Blaenau Gwent Heritage Audit: Interim Report 2002-2003, Heritage section

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tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email her@ggat.org.uk , website www.ggat.org.uk

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX II:
Designated Archaeological Sites

Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 5km

SAM Number	Name	Site Type	Period	Eastings	Northings
BR028	Garn Coch	Chambered long barrow	Prehistoric	321231	217715
BR056	Hen Castell	Moated Site	Medieval	321286	216571
BR160	Iron Furnace SW of Clydach	Industrial monument	Post-Medieval/Modern	323253	213842
BR161	Clydach Ironworks (remains) and Smart's Bridge	Industrial monument	Post-Medieval/Modern	322915	213251
BR190	Coed Pentwyn Hillfort	Hillfort	Prehistoric	319369	216224
BR234	Llangattock Tramroad Inclines	Tramroad	Post-Medieval/Modern	319894	216181
BR272	Carreg Waun Llech Prehistoric Standing Stone	Standing stone	Prehistoric	316387	217376
BR358	Waun Cyn Round Cairn	Round cairn	Prehistoric	321016	214526
BR359	Twr Pen-cyn Round Cairns	Round cairn	Prehistoric	320285	214494
BR360	Mynydd Pen-cyn Round Cairn	Round cairn	Prehistoric	319684	214529
BR361	Mynydd Llangattock Round Cairn	Round cairn	Prehistoric	319475	215430
BR405	Defended Enclosure 350m NNW of Ty-Uchaf	Enclosure - Defensive	Prehistoric	322491	215302
MM263	Clydach Railroad Section near Brynmawr	Tramroad	Post-Medieval/Modern	320224	212262
MM264	Clydach Coal Level	Tramroad	Post-Medieval/Modern	320043	212171
MM340	Disgwylfa Tramroads	Tramroad	Post Medieval/Modern	321722	213980
MM344	Twyn Bryn March Round Cairn	Round cairn	Prehistoric	313739	212310

Listed Buildings within 5km

LB Number	Name	Grade	Community	Eastings	Northings
1863	SW Roundhouse at Roundhouse Farm	II*	Nantyglo and Blaina	318919	210187
1869	Former Boiler House at Dunlop Semtex Factory	II*	Brynmawr	319062	211463
1876	Telephone Call-box at Parish Church of St. Elli (Tel no. 01893 830339)	II	Llanelly	323197	214844
6665	Parish Church of St. Elli	II*	Llanelly	323222	214848
6666	Preaching Cross at Parish Church of St. Elli	II	Llanelly	323227	214829
6667	Clydach House	II*	Llanelly	323331	213892
6675	Church of St Cattwg	II*	Llangattock	321091	217878
6676	Cwrt Llangattock	II*	Llangattock	320972	217970
6677	Plas Llangattwg	II*	Llangattock	321199	217837
6678	Village Farm	II	Llangattock	321069	217828
6679	Old Six Bells	II	Llangattock	321057	217808
7493	Barn at Plas Llangattwg including pigsties	II	Llangattock	321160	217793
7530	TELEPHONE CALL-BOX AT LAY-BY ADJOINING CHURCHYARD IN CENTRE OF VILLAGE, LLANSPYDDID	II	Crickhowell	323197	214845
17086	NE Roundhouse at Roundhouse Farm	II*	Nantyglo and Blaina	319013	210275

17087	Agricultural Range at Roundhouse Farm	II*	Nantyglo and Blaina	318959	210227
20688	Bethesda Chapel	II	Llangattock	320830	217370
20690	Churchyard Cross Base at Church of St Cattwg	II	Llangattock	321105	217868
20696	Pen-pedair-heol Bridge (Canal Bridge No 110)	II	Llangattock	322074	216740
20697	Dark Bridge (Canal Bridge No 109)	II	Llangattock	322515	216736
20698	Park Bridge (Canal Bridge No 112)	II	Llangattock	321585	216933
20699	Llwmus Bridge (Canal Bridge No 113)	II	Llangattock	321230	216997
20700	Lower Yard Bridge (Canal Bridge No 114)	II	Llangattock	320758	217174
20701	Upper Yard Bridge (Canal Bridge No 115)	II	Llangattock	320678	217268
20702	Pont Llangattock (Canal Bridge No 116)		Llangattock		
20704	Stop Lock, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	II	Llangattock	322256	216740
20705	Limekiln	II	Llangattock	320739	217179
20706	Bank of Limekilns	II*	Llangattock	320625	217282
20707	Canal House	II	Llangattock	320596	217325
20717	Tir Philip Farmhouse including attached barn	II	Llangattock	320514	216269
20718	The Stables Hotel (formerly known as Neuadd, then the Mountain Hotel)	II	Llangattock	320438	216937
20726	'Peach House' at Plas Llangattwg including attached former boiler-house	II*	Llangattock	321250	217837
20727	Llangattock Park House	II	Llangattock	320967	217160
20728	Pen-y-Pentre (aka The Old Factory House)	II	Llangattock	320850	217424
20729	Beech View	II	Llangattock	321162	217773
20730	Horse Shoe Inn	II	Llangattock	321116	217761
20731	Glanonney	II	Llangattock	320954	217610
20734	Pen-Cilau	II	Llangattock	318940	217001
20735	Barn and attached ranges at Pen-Cilau	II	Llangattock	318957	216999
20736	Pen-Rhiw	II	Llangattock	319023	216809
22134	Carmel Independent Chapel	II	Beaufort	316221	211561
22135	Church House	II	Beaufort	317064	210656
22137	The Vicarage	II	Brynmawr	319134	212071
22381	Berea United Reformed Chapel, including gates and railings	II	Nantyglo and Blaina	319680	209214
22383	Former Pump House at Dunlop Semtex Factory	II	Nantyglo and Blaina	318857	211108
22384	Chapel Farm	II	Nantyglo and Blaina	319093	208962
22524	Christ Church	II	Ebbw Vale	316849	208858
22525	Entrance Gates and Railings at Christ Church	II	Ebbw Vale	316824	208856
22526	Penuel Scout Hall (formerly Penuel CM Chapel)	II	Ebbw Vale	316805	208999
22527	Ebbw Vale Adult Education Centre	II	Ebbw Vale	316764	209007
22528	Ebbw Vale War Memorial	II	Ebbw Vale	316800	210076
22529	Mount Pleasant Stores	II	Ebbw Vale	316294	210188
22530	British Steel Tinsplate Works General Office	II*	Ebbw Vale	317147	209429
22531	Furnace Bank	II*	Ebbw Vale	317158	209728
22532	Newtown Bridge	II	Ebbw Vale	316919	209889
22533	Ebenezer Presbyterian Chapel, including New Cottage	II	Ebbw Vale	316911	210051
23799	Pair of Memorials to Williams and Jenkins Families W of Churchyard at Llanelly Church	II	Llanelly	323227	214796
23800	Group of Six Memorials in centre of old Churchyard at Llanelly Church	II	Llanelly	323237	214820
23801	Railed Memorial to Protheroe family near W Gate of old Churchyard at Llanelly Church	II	Llanelly	323219	214818

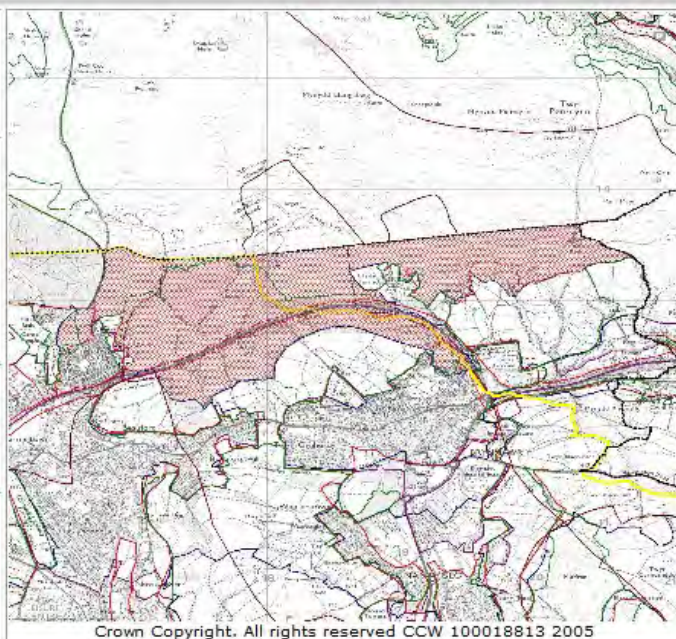
23802	Williams Memorial in SW corner of old Churchyard at Llanelly Church	II	Llanelly	323231	214808
23803	Memorial to Alfred and Jessy Crawshay in S Cemetery of Llanelly Parish Church	II	Llanelly	323266	214758
23804	Ty-uchaf Farmhouse including yard wall and stile between house and barn range	II*	Llanelly	322641	214988
23805	Outside Kitchen at Ty-uchaf	II	Llanelly	322645	215006
23806	Barn and Cowhouse Range at Ty-uchaf	II	Llanelly	322645	214959
23807	Pantybeiliau	II	Llanelly	323818	214521
23808	Neuadd Farmhouse	II	Llanelly	323096	214434
23809	Limekilns at Blackrock Limeworks, including Loading-ramp	II	Llanelly	321815	212743
23810	Clydach Wesleyan Chapel including Sunday School and railed forecourt	II	Llanelly	322504	212919
23811	Oak House	II	Llanelly	322587	213019
23812	Pantglas Bridge	II	Llanelly	322922	213325
23813	Smart's Bridge	II*	Llanelly	322873	213270
23814	Tramroad Bridge over Sychnant River	II	Llanelly	322522	212668
23815	Nant Dyar Railway Viaduct	II	Llanelly	323235	212759
23816	Limekilns at Clydach Limeworks	II	Llanelly	323253	212718
23817	Three Arch Viaduct of former Merthyr, Tredegar and Abergavenny Railway	II	Llanelly	322553	212511
23818	Tramroad Bridge near junction of A465 and Station Road	II	Llanelly	323290	213736
23819	Danygraig	II	Llanelly	323391	215542
23820	Stables and Coach House at Danygraig	II	Llanelly	323375	215558
23821	Bridge 107 over the Brecknock & Abergavenny Canal including Iron Sign	II	Llanelly	323265	215526
23822	Limekilns at Llanelly Limeworks	II	Llanelly	322215	212484
23823	Revetment of former Merthyr, Tredegar and Abergavenny Railway at Darrenfelen	II	Llanelly	321798	212312
23824	Gellifelen Tramroad Bridge	II	Llanelly	321946	211991
23825	Devil's Bridge	II	Llanelly	321541	212485
23834	Bridge 106 over the Brecknock & Abergavenny Canal including Iron Sign	II	Llanelly	323711	215194
23836	Bethlehem Baptist Chapel including Vestry and Front Boundary Walls	II	Llanelly	323127	213957
23837	Railroad Bridge at Maesygartha	II	Llanelly	323035	213783
23838		II	Llanelly	323477	213925
23839		II	Llanelly	323484	213930
23840	Tramroad Bridge near Forge House	II	Llanelly	323538	213961
23841	Milestone at Pont-gam	II	Llanelly	320964	212603

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APPENDIX III:
Historical Landscape Summaries

Historic Landscape

Aspect Area Name	HAA 7 Mynydd Llangatwg
Aspect Area Classification	Rural environment/Non agricultural/Marginal Land (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	BLNGWHL007
Date Of Survey : 21/10/2003	



Description

If working at level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area? (Tick all that apply)

Marginal Land

Monitoring

Has the information ever been verified in the field?	Yes (1:10,000 and 1:25,000)
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	No

Description

Which traditional boundary types prevail in the area? (Tick all that apply)	Dry Stone Walls Post & Wire Fence
What is the nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area? (Tick all that apply)	Relict-Earthworks Relict-Stone Monuments Industrial Archaeology
Which chronological period is dominant in the area?	Prehistoric Post Medieval (1536+) Recent
Has a Historic Landscape Characterisation been undertaken here?	No
Are there SMR sites here?	Yes
Are there SAMs here?	No
Are there Listed Buildings here?	No
Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?	No
Are there Conservation Areas here?	No
Are there World Heritage Sites here?	No
Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?	No

Aspect Area Boundary

To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	Most
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Predominantly unenclosed ground north of the modern A465 road; the extent of extractive industrial disturbance was also an important factor in determining the boundaries, although the tips and associated remains of Clydach Terrace fall within the adjoining area BLNGHL010...

Bibliography

List the key sources used for this assessment	OS 1st - 3rd 6" editions (c1880-1920) OS Explorer 1:25,000 John Winterburn Archaeological Services, RCAHMW Uplands Initiative Mynydd Llangatwg Survey C424371 GGAT, 2009, Southeast Wales Industrial Ironworks Landscapes, Year 5: The Upper Sirhowy, Ebbw and Ebbw Fach Valleys. GGAT Report 2009/001.
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Assessment

Additional Assessments	
Additional Comments	Much destroyed by quarrying...

Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	Moderate
Justification of overall evaluation	The overall value of moderate assigned to this area reflects the extent to which the construction of the Blaen-y-Cwm Reservoir and the A465 trunk road have disrupted the coherence of this landscape of open moorland and the limited scope of the archaeological record.

Evaluation

Condition:	Poor
Value:	Moderate (The overall value of moderate assigned to this area reflects the extent to which the construction of the Blaen-y-Cwm Reservoir and the A465 trunk road have disrupted the coherence of this landscape of open moorland and the limited scope of the archaeological record.)
Trend:	Constant

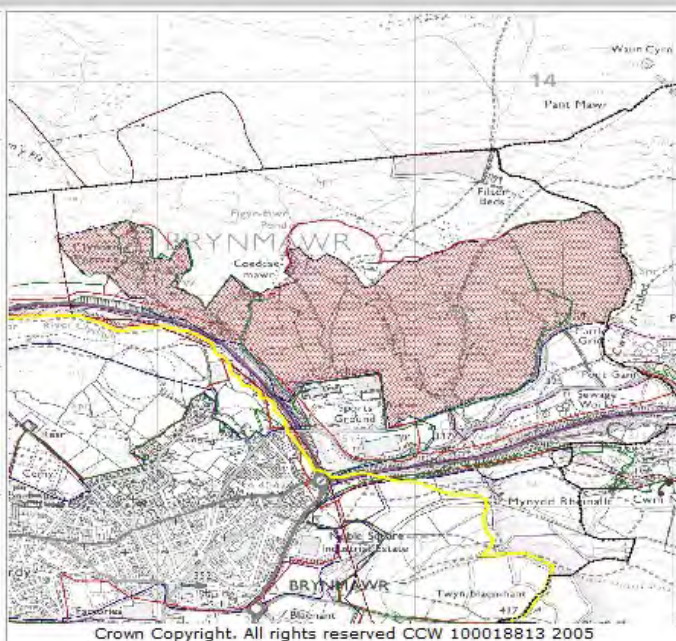
Recommendations

Existing management	Generally Inappropriate
Existing management remarks:	The existing management has destroyed much of the historic landscape...

Principal management recommendations	Monitor change and preserve the heritage interest and open landscape character...
Guideline	Immediate (Compile an inventory of all archaeological sites within the area...) Immediate (Preserve the archaeological resource of the area...) Immediate (Monitor industrial and extractive activity within and on the borders of the Aspect Area...)
Description	
Summary Description / Key Patterns and Elements	An area of marginal land which includes large-scale evidence of historic coal and ironstone mining, with numerous pits, quarries, hushings and spoil tips surviving undisturbed in the upland landscape. These workings are shown on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps and would appear to be of early to mid-19th century date. They are recorded in some detail in the National Monuments Record, as a result of fieldwork undertaken for the Uplands Initiative by John Winterburn Archaeological Services in 2005. The Blaenycwm reservoir, in the western portion of the aspect area was originally built in 1813, but significantly enlarged during the 1930s.
If Classification is "Other", specify here	
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	Moderate (The historic map evidence shows this area as rough pasture interspersed with reservoirs and disused quarry workings. A significant part of this historic landscape has been affected by construction of the modern Blaen-y-Cwm Reservoir (GGAT PRN 05981g) and associated infrastructure, extending over an area of 20 hectares, which subsumed the existing reservoir at Blaen Clydach, built in the mid-late 19th century to serve the Nantyglo Ironworks, and by construction of the present A465 Heads of the Valleys road.)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Moderate (This area has not been covered by a detailed historic landscape characterisation. The area surrounding the Blaen-y-Cwm Reservoir has been subject to a detailed archaeological assessment and walkover survey (Priestley & Wellicome, 2005); there is moderate potential for additional field survey work in the eastern part of the aspect area.)
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Moderate (This area of predominantly open, marginal upland is similar in character to Trefil Ddu (HL001).)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (Areas unaffected by extractive activity and modern infrastructure works retain much of their historic character as open moorland, forming the southern extremity of Llangatwg Common, as recorded in a survey of the manor of Crickhowell commissioned in 1587. The archaeological record for this area is moderate in scope, restricted to evidence of possible cairn sites (largely destroyed by later 19th century quarrying activity) and post-medieval agricultural features and quarrying activity in the vicinity of Blaen-y-Cwm Reservoir (Priestley & Wellicome, 2005).)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	Moderate
Monitoring	
Date of monitoring?	2017-03-15
Monitoring undertaken by	Historic Landscape change detection work completed by the relevant Welsh Archaeological Trust (WAT) for this area, the planning authority have been included. Quality Assurance of change detection work was completed by Trysor. Trysor have completed the monitoring amendments to the changed surveys and the WATs to the GIS boundaries
Has this record been updated following monitoring work?	This record has been updated following monitoring work, there was a real change in the aspect area
Change indicated by	OS Data, Aerial Photographs
What has changed?	

Historic Landscape

Aspect Area Name	HAA 10 Clydach Fieldscape North
Aspect Area Classification	Rural environment/Agricultural/Regular Fieldsapes (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	BLNGWHL010
Date Of Survey	30/09/2003



Description

If working at level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Marginal Land <input type="checkbox"/> Reclaimed land <input type="checkbox"/> Other Settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive <input type="checkbox"/> Processing/Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Communications
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Monitoring

Has the information ever been verified in the field?	Yes (1:10,000 and 1:25,000)
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	No

Description

Which traditional boundary types prevail in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post & Wire Fence
What is the nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buildings & Structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial Archaeology
Which chronological period is dominant in the area?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post Medieval (1536+) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recent
Has a Historic Landscape Characterisation been undertaken here?	No
Are there SMR sites here?	Yes
Are there SAMs here?	No
Are there Listed Buildings here?	No
Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?	No
Are there Conservation Areas here?	No
Are there World Heritage Sites here?	No
Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?	No

Aspect Area Boundary

To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	Most
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Enclosed fieldscape, between the unenclosed upland of BLNGHL007, the urban areas of Brynmawr and Ebbw Vale, and to the south, the Cwm Clydach communication corridor (BLNGHL046)...

Bibliography

List the key sources used for this assessment	1:10,000 and 1:25,000 OS 1st - 3rd 6" editions (c1880-1920) OS Explorer 1:25,000 Browne, D... & Hughes, S... 2003... The archaeology of the Welsh Uplands... RCAHMW: Aberystwyth...
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Assessment

Additional Assessments	
Additional Comments	Large parts of the north of the area have been recently quarried away destroying the historic character of the landscape...

Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	High
Justification of overall evaluation	The overall value of high assigned to this area reflects the reasonably diverse character of the archaeological resource, with evidence of medieval/early post-medieval settlement and extensive remains of industrial extractive activity dating from the late 18th -early 19th century.

Evaluation

Condition:	Poor
Value:	High (The overall value of high assigned to this area reflects the reasonably diverse character of the archaeological resource, with evidence of medieval/early post-medieval settlement and extensive remains of industrial extractive activity dating from the late 18th -early 19th century.)
Trend:	Declining

Recommendations

Existing management	Generally Inappropriate
Existing management remarks:	Recent quarrying and lack of maintenance has severely degraded the area...

Principal management recommendations	Control the mining activity and increase maintenance of the fieldscape...
Guideline	Immediate (Monitor and research the development of the mining activity in the area...) Medium Term (Monitor and research the development of the mining activity in the area...) Long Term (Restore and maintain field boundaries and farm structures...)
Description	
Summary Description / Key Patterns and Elements	A fieldscape situated on the slopes of large areas of marginal land (BLNGWHL007)... Many fields are encroachment onto this marginal land others are paddocks gardens etc around farms and small homesteads... It incorporates the industrially significant Clydach Terrace in its northern part...
If Classification is "Other", specify here	
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	High (The area lies to the N of the important transport corridor and limestone quarrying area of Cwm Clydach and comprises unenclosed moor and fieldscape. The OS 2nd edition map shows areas of intensive extractive activity represented by tips and workings around Clydach Terrace, with rough pasture predominating to the E of Cwm Nant Melyn. There is evidence of a tramroad (NPRN 29202) to the SE of Clydach Terrace probably representing part of an early tramroad associated with the Darren Disgwylfa quarries.)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	High (This area has not been covered by a detailed historic landscape characterisation. The area has previously been subject to comprehensive field survey as part of the RCAHMW Uplands Initiative Mynydd Llangatwg Survey; however, there remains potential for further detailed investigation of the remains of the medieval farmstead at Penylan Farm and the surrounding fieldscape, as well as the extensive industrial extractive remains in this area (Winterburn, 2005).)
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Moderate (A number of other areas of post-medieval extractive activity and fieldscape exist within the Blaenau Gwent historic landscape. However, this area does contain evidence of earlier settlement activity.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	N/A (The area contains extensive remains of late 18th-19th century industrial extractive activity, particularly around Clydach Terrace. There is a large quarry complex to the S of Coed Cae Mawr (NGR: SO19798 12999) and evidence of quarrying activity to the S of Bryn-y-Gaer (NGR SO 19500 12660), which is shown on the OS 1st edition map and marked on the 4th edition OS as "Old Level Coal and Ironstone". The remains of a coalmining complex (NGR SO 19855 13025) are located in the valley of the Nant y Melyn. Evidence of an earlier settlement/fieldscape pattern is represented by the ruined remains of a medieval farmstead at Penylan (NPRN 291957 NGR: SO20570 13281), and extant remains of drystone walling and bank and ditch field boundaries which have been identified at Coedcae Mawr and Hafod, while a N-S oriented holloway at Hafod extends from the settlement up onto the common land (Winterburn, 2005).)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	Moderate
Monitoring	
Date of monitoring?	2017-03-15
Monitoring undertaken by	Historic Landscape change detection work completed by the relevant Welsh Archaeological Trust (WAT) for this area, the planning authority have been included. Quality Assurance of change detection work was completed by Trysor. Trysor have completed the monitoring amendments to the changed surveys and the WATs to the GIS boundaries
Has this record been updated following monitoring work?	

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