

Mynachdy, Heol y Mynachdy Pontypridd Historic Environment Assessment Second Revision



Report by: Trysor

For: Seren Energy

March 2015



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Trysor Project No. 2014/423

For: Seren Energy

March 2015

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*Cover photograph: View southeastwards from Turbine 1 towards location of
Turbine 2*

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Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from two proposed wind turbines in two fields 1 kilometre northwest of Mynachdy farmstead, Rhondda Cynon Tâf.
- 1.2 The assessment has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 2.1km in radius, focused on ST0395095485, the mid point between the two proposed turbines. This area was revised to exclude historic assets where it was obvious there was no intervisibility and no impact on setting. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted, as well as readily available historical mapping.
- 1.3 A field visit was undertaken to examine the location of the turbines and record previously unknown historic assets. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets, and the impacts on setting of those historic assets within the wider landscape.
- 1.4 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument, Carn y Wiwer cairnfield (ID number 5) within the revised 2.1km assessment area. This Bronze Age cairnfield would experience a Very Low, indirect visual impact, with no impact on its setting. There is also one Listed Building, Llanwonno church (ID number 3), within the revised 2.1km assessment area, which would experience a Low, indirect visual impact, with no impact on key views of the church or its setting.
- 1.5 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area measuring 2.1 to 5.1km in radius, focused on ST0395095485, the midpoint between the proposed turbines was also assessed.
 - 1.5.1 Nine Scheduled Ancient Monuments are found within the 2.1km to 5.1km area. One of these would experience a Very Low, indirect visual impact from the development, with no impact on its setting and another would experience a Low, indirect visual impact from the development, with no impact on its setting. There would be no impact on the remaining seven.
 - 1.5.2 There are seventy one Listed Buildings in the 2.1km to 5.1km area. There would be No impacts on these buildings or their settings. They tend to lie within the deep valleys to either side of the higher ground of Mynachdy.
 - 1.5.3 No Registered Parks and Gardens are found within the 2.1km to 5.1km radius assessment area.
- 1.6 Two historic assets, Trackway (ID number 30) and an Iron Age Defended Enclosure (ID number 32), seen on aerial photographs, lie close to the proposed turbine sites and would be subject to moderate impacts from the development.

- 1.7 In partial mitigation, the developer amended the route of the access track and cable trench to avoid potential of indirect, physical damage to the Defended Enclosure, such as construction traffic inadvertently crossing the site. These changes lessen the visual impact on the Defended Enclosure and also reduce the possibility of associated archaeological contexts being disturbed.
- 1.8 Further mitigation is recommended in the form of an archaeological evaluation excavation where the new access track crosses Trackway ID number 30. A watching brief is also recommended on the southwestern end of the access trackway, sections of the cable trench and both turbine bases, due to the presence of Defended Enclosure ID number 32.

2. Copyright

- 2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

- 3.1 Oliver Buxton of Seren Energy, 1 High Street, Clydach, Swansea, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for two proposed turbines at Mynachdy Farm, Heol y Mynachdy, Pontypridd, CF37 3PE.
- 3.2 A generic brief supplied previously by Dyfed Archaeological Trust for assessments for wind turbines was used (DAT HM, Undated) with additional enhancements suggested by planning archaeologists from both Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust and Dyfed Archaeological Trust. Trysor prepared a specification based on the brief (Trysor, 2014) and Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section approved the specification as fit for purpose on 07/11/2014, ref RCT0395.

4. The proposed development

- 4.1 It is proposed that two turbines, with a hub height of 50 metres and 67.5 metres to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately ST0392595530 and ST0398495445, see Figure 1. The blade tip height was incorrectly stated as 68 metres in the specification, see Appendix A.
- 4.2 The turbines will each require a foundation hole cut into the subsoil.
- 4.3 The access track will run from an existing trackway to the east, along the northern sides of the field to the east of the turbines to the southern turbine and then on to the northern one, a total distance of just over 500 metres.
- 4.4 The route of the cable trench will follow the line of a boundary wall (ID number 36) to the southwest of Defended Enclosure ID number 32,

running along the northwest-facing side of the wall and away from the Defended Enclosure.

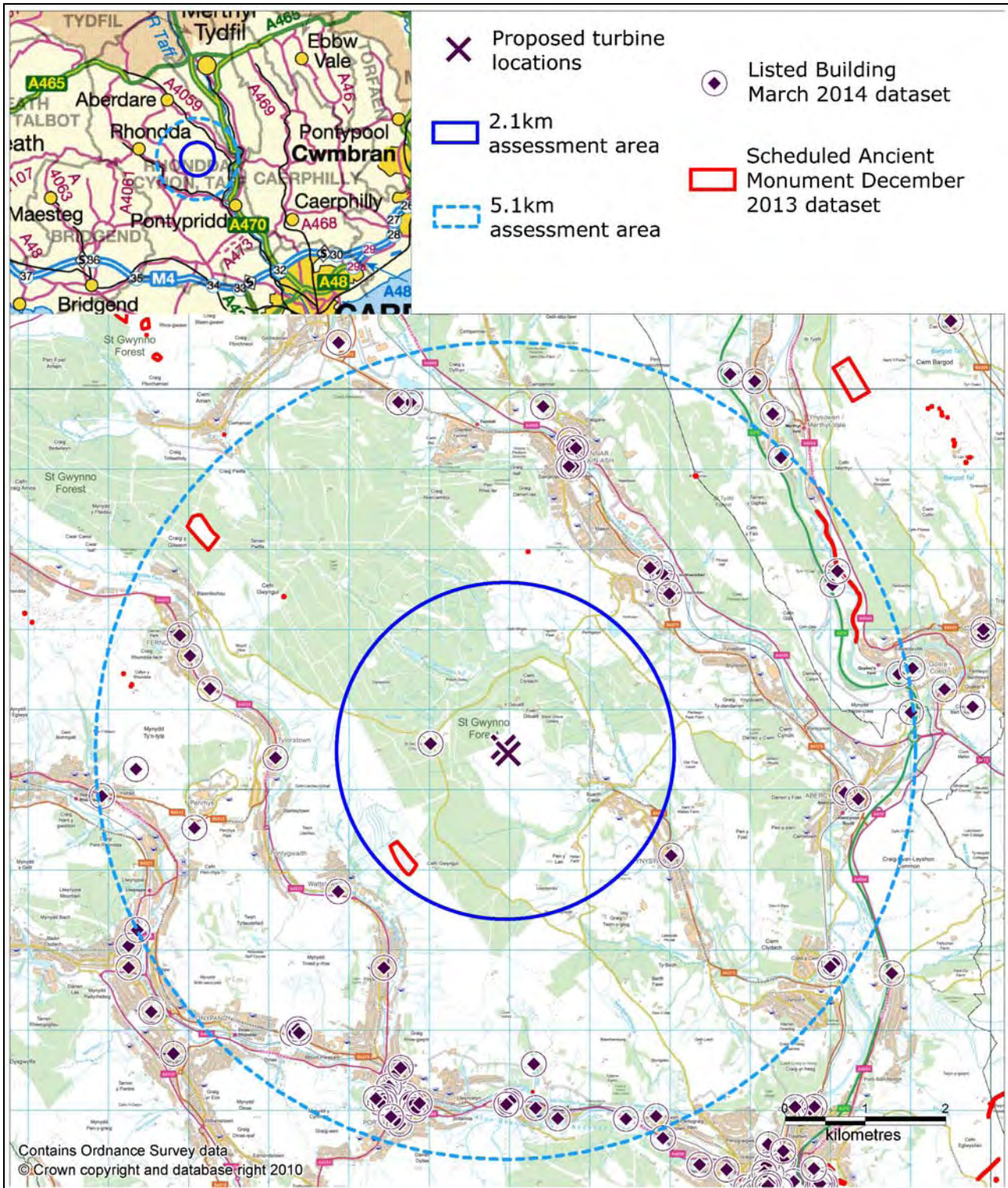


Figure 1: Location of the proposed turbine, showing the 2.1km and the 2.1 to 5.1km assessment areas.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 A study area of 2.1km radius centred on ST0392595530, a mid point between the two turbines, was chosen for the initial assessment of all recorded historic assets. This area was revised to exclude areas where there would be intervisibility and no impact on setting, see Figure 2.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) was acquired for the 2.1km assessment.
- 5.3 Records from the National Monuments Record for Wales (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) were also consulted to ensure that any historic assets not identified in the HER were also included in the appraisal.
- 5.4 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the Llanwonno parish tithe map of 1841 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1841.
- 5.5 A site visit was made to the proposed turbine sites and the surrounding area, on December 3rd, 2014. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the turbine proposal were searched for, and any other historic assets on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.6 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 1945, 2001, 2006, 2010 and 2013, and the associated altitudes, were used to inform the assessment.
- 5.7 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit, were used to assess intervisibility, views and impact on setting. The ZTV produced for the visual and landscape assessment was also consulted.
- 5.8 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access
- 5.9 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment dataset.
- 5.10 The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.
- 5.11 Each of the records in the final assessment 2km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential

¹ Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in the Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 1996.

Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each site was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 3. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.

5.12 A further area between 2.1 to 5.1 km radius, centred on ST0392595530, was used to assess the impact on designated sites only.

5.13 Data supplied by Cadw was used to assess designated sites within 2 to 5km of the development site.

5.14 Separate tables were created for Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments. There were no designated Parks and Gardens.

5.15 To assess the setting of designated sites, the type of historic asset, how it lies within the landscape, distance from the development, topography, intervening structures and vegetation and current public access were assessed (see Appendices C & D).

5.16 A draft report was submitted to the client in January 2015, outlining possible mitigations to lessen impacts on historic assets close to the development site. Judith Doyle, Planning Archaeologist at GGAT was also consulted on the issue of mitigations. The client responded positively and amendments were made to the project design to move any physical impacts away from the Iron Age Defended Enclosure in a field adjacent to the turbines.

² Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value and Communal Value are criteria defined in Cadw's Conservation Principles publication, 2011.

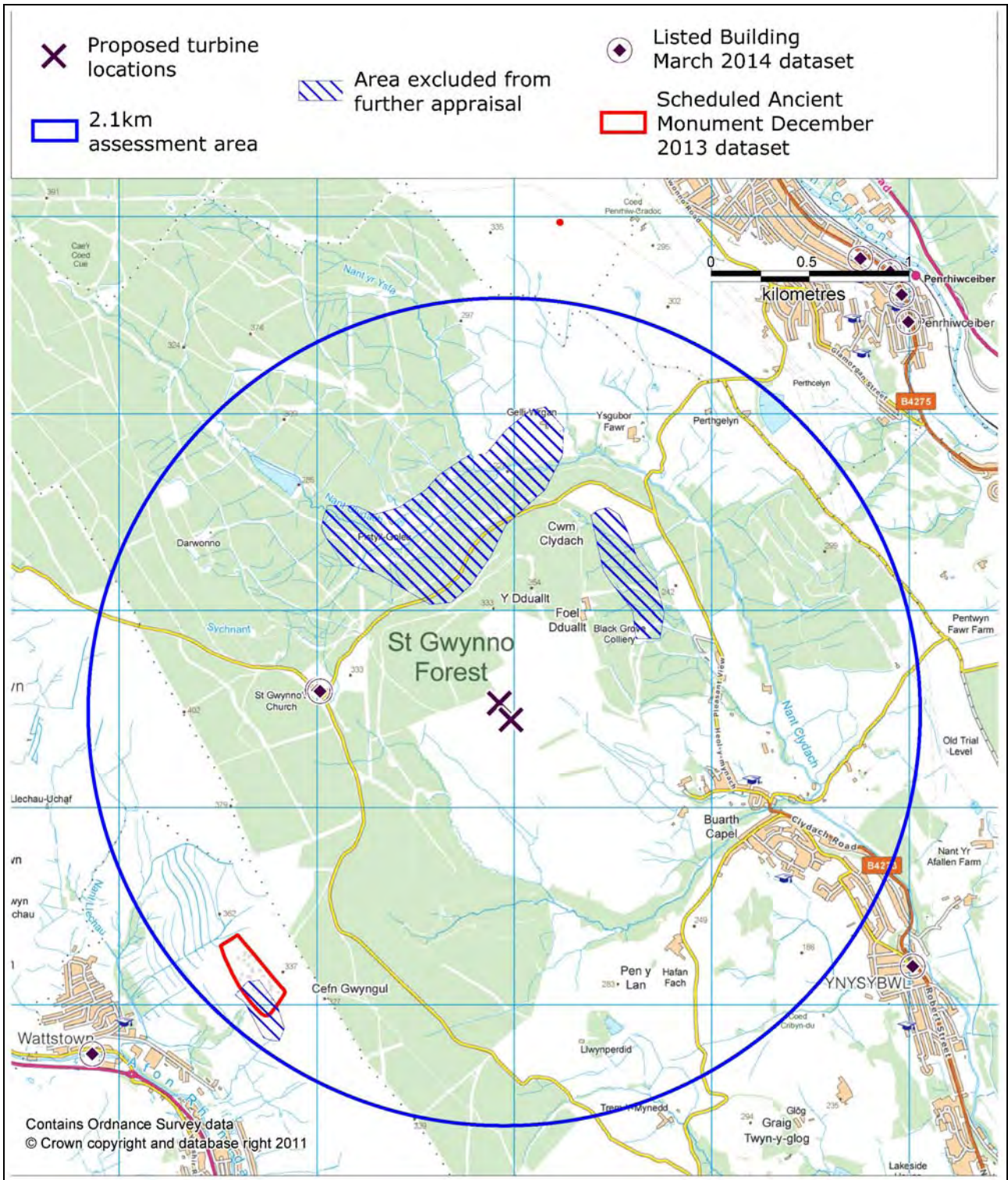


Figure 2: Areas excluded from the assessment

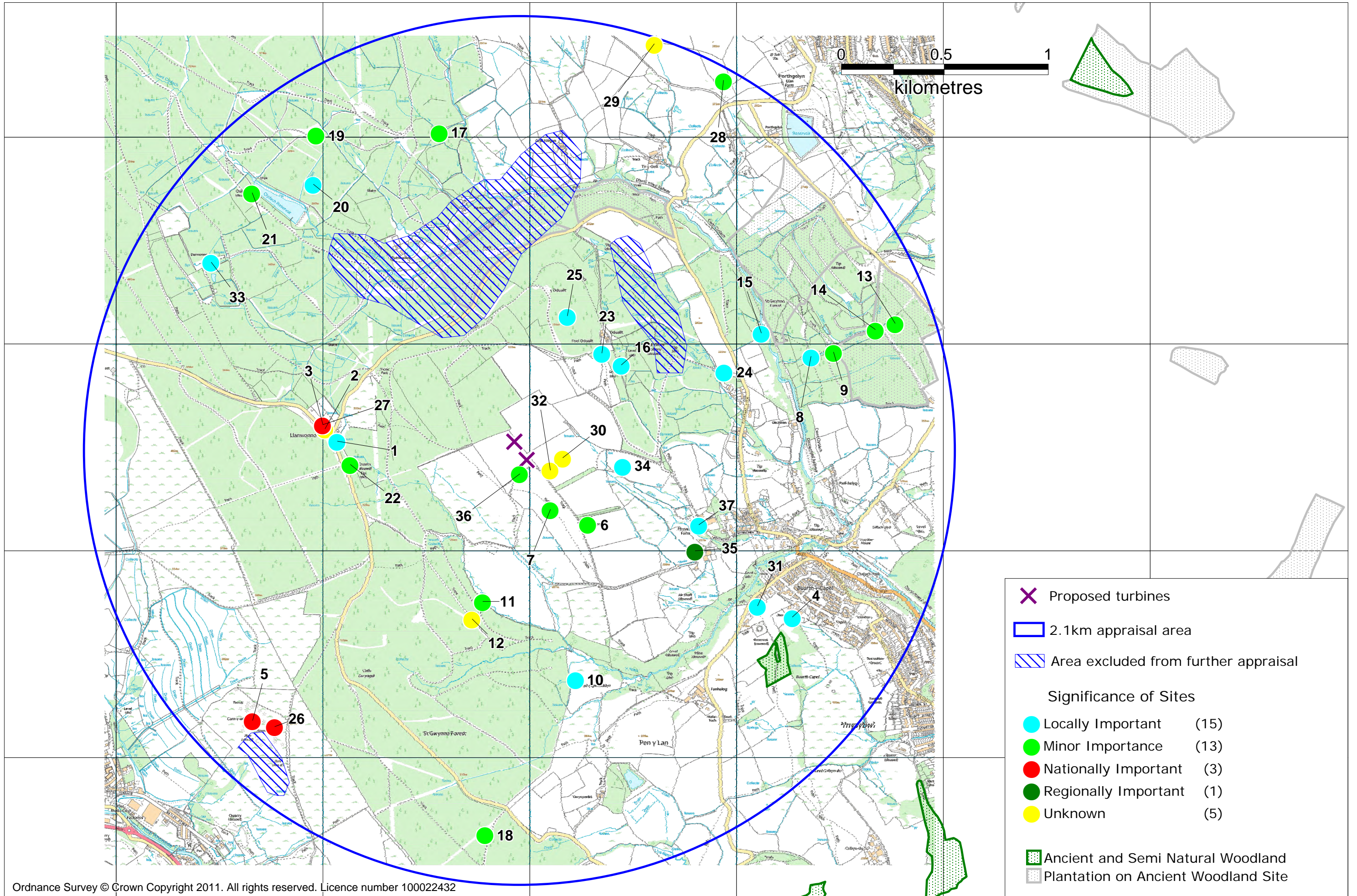


Figure 3: The 2.1km appraisal area showing significance of sites, labelled with Project ID number

6. Mynachdy: Archaeological Overview

- 6.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC).** There are no records associated with the Palaeolithic period or Mesolithic period recorded within a 2.1km radius of the proposed turbine development.
- 6.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4000BC – 1500BC).** There is no evidence of Neolithic activity within a 2.1km radius of the proposed turbine development. There is little evidence of early Bronze Age activity within a 2.1km radius of the development site. A scheduled cairnfield at Carn y Wiwer (GM323; ID number 5), overlooking the Rhondda Fach, includes at least one Bronze Age funerary cairn (ID number 26). The smaller cairns in the group may also be Bronze Age funerary monuments. Recent upland surveys by Trysor in the Senghenydd area (Trysor, 2013) have identified examples of small cairns in such groups which overlie stone burial cists. Early Bronze Age burial practice was commonly to cremate the dead and place the ashes, in a funerary urn, into a stone-lined cist in the ground, then to raise a stone cairn or earthwork barrow over the burial. Between 2.1km and 5.1km radius there are a number of scheduled Bronze Age funerary monuments. These include a Ring Cairn at Penrhiw Caradoc (GM373) and a cairn at Brynbychan (GM286) which would be intervisible with the proposed turbines. Cairns and barrows are a relatively common monument type found in the uplands of all parts of Wales and indicate the presence of settled agricultural communities in many areas during the Bronze Age, although there is, at present, scant archaeological evidence for where these communities lived.
- 6.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD43).** In the HER there are no known sites or artefacts of Later Bronze Age or Iron Age date recorded within a 2.1km radius of the proposed turbine development. The RCAHMW have recorded a Defended Enclosure of Iron Age date in a field adjacent to the proposed turbines (ID number 32). This site was identified from aerial photographs, taken in low sunlight, which show clearly the single rampart of a much denuded enclosure. No evidence of earthworks was apparent on the ground during the field visit undertaken by Trysor, but the site was viewed without the benefit of low sunlight picking out the denuded rampart bank. The same aerial photographs show a linear feature, presumably a road or trackway (ID number 30), running parallel to the feature and some 40 metres downslope to its northeastern side. The two features may be associated.
- 6.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410).** There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Roman period within a 2.1km radius of the proposed turbine development. A single site of Roman date is recorded within a 5.1km radius. This is the scheduled Twyn y Bridallt Marching Camp (GM259), which is located over 4.6km to the northwest of the proposed turbines and would not be intervisible with them as higher

ground lies between the two locations. It is one of many such camps which date to the early phase of the Roman invasion and occupation of what is now Wales in the late 1st century AD and is thought to represent a temporary camp established by a Roman army on campaign.

6.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100). There is little evidence of Early Medieval activity within a 2.1km radius of the proposed turbine development. Two Early Medieval inscribed stones (PRNs 00544m & 00546m) are kept inside St. Gwynno's church (ID number 3). The stones have not been included in the appraisal as they are internal features unaffected by the proposed turbines. The church itself is dedicated to a pre-Norman saint, Gwynno, and this may be evidence that a church had been established here Early Medieval times, although it is not conclusive proof. The stones are of pre-Norman date but it is not known if they originally came from the church or whether they have been brought into the church for safekeeping from another location. They are indicative of early Christian activity within the district by the 7th or 8th centuries, however.

6.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539). There is some evidence of monastic and ecclesiastical activity during the Medieval period within a 2.1km radius of the proposed turbine site. St. Gwynno's parish church (ID number 3), and a churchyard (ID number 27) had certainly been established by this period. The medieval church building has undergone repairs and changes over the centuries, but much of its fabric is of medieval date. The base of a medieval churchyard cross (ID number 2) also survives in the churchyard here. The cult of St. Gwynno was being celebrated locally in medieval times, evidenced by the presence of a Holy Well (ID number 1) near the church, which is also dedicated to St. Gwynno. Parishioners and travellers would have considered the waters of this well to have holy powers and possible curative powers for illnesses. Interestingly, there is a tradition of a second Holy Well at Craig Buarthcapel (ID number 4), to the south of Mynachdy. This second well is dedicated to St. Illtyd, another early Welsh saint. The significance of this Holy Well and the nearby Buarthcapel name (The Close of the Chapel), is not clear but it may originate in medieval times and be associated with the medieval monastic grange or farm of Mynachdy (ID number 35), which gave the modern farm its name.

There is some confusion and little detail relating to the history of this grange, which was certainly held by Llantarnam Abbey during the medieval period. It appears that the Cistercian abbey of Margam was granted land at *Pendar* in the late 12th century, where they attempted to establish a hermitage or abbey. The location of *Pendar* is not known, but a later grant of land was made by Caradog Merbeis to "the brethren of *Pendar*" which included land in Llanwonno. It has been speculated that the establishment at *Pendar* may have been moved to Llanwonno and that this site may correspond with Mynachdy (which translates as

Monk's House or Monastery). Subsequently, Pendar and its associated lands passed into the ownership of Llantarnam Abbey (Williams, 2001, p.3-5). Although there is clearly a group of significant placenames here, which include Mynachdy and the nearby Buarthcapel and Ffynnon Illtyd, there is no archaeological evidence relating to the putative monastic foundation here. A watching brief was undertaken by Archaeological Investigations Ltd during a barn conversion and extension at Mynachdy (Mayes, 2008) but this found no evidence of any structures or buried archaeology relating to a medieval monastic grange. It should be noted that a HER record (PRN 01811m) for a "Capel Fynachlog" placename is based on a spurious interpretation of the farm name Fanhalog, for which there is no evidence that it is a corruption of "Fynachlog" (monastery). The "capel" element in this name relates only to a Methodist chapel (ID number 31) founded near Fanhalog in 1789. It is not known if this Methodist chapel gave rise to the nearby farm name Buarthcapel, which was certainly in use in the early 19th century, based on the evidence of the 1814 Ordnance Survey surveyors' drawings.

Archaeological evidence for medieval activity would appear to be limited to two pairs of earthwork platform houses at Carn y Wiwer (PRNs 00581m & 00582m), both of which lie in an area excluded from the appraisal as they would not be intervisible or impacted upon. Platforms of this kind are another monument type which is represented relatively frequently in the region, particularly on upland and marginal land. Good examples were excavated by Lady Aileen Fox on Gelligaer Common in the 1930s (Fox, 1938). These bare platforms were the levelled sites of timber-framed houses. The timbers, clay walls and thatched roofs of the buildings have long disappeared, leaving only the platform to show where they once stood.

6.7 Post Medieval & Modern (AD1539 – present day). A number of sites recorded within a 2.1km radius of the proposed turbine development date to the Post Medieval period. They include buildings and dwellings associated with farming and the agricultural community which existed here before and during the industrial period. Many examples of coal workings, predominantly minor levels, also exist within the 2.1km radius. These sites combine to reflect the effect that agriculture and industry has had on the local landscape, although the most significant changes have perhaps occurred outside the 2.1km radius, along the valley floors to the west and southeast. The afforestation of the uplands to the north and west of Mynachdy has made the most significant change to the local landscape, but the farm holding itself has been left surprisingly unchanged by these processes.

7. Mynachdy: Historical overview

7.1 Map evidence

7.1.1 The area of the proposed turbine site is shown on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings Aberdare sheet, surveyed in 1814. This was the first detailed map series of the whole country. It did not map field boundaries but does differentiate between enclosed and unenclosed land. This map shows that the land around the proposed turbines as an elevated area within the farmed landscape.

7.1.2 When the Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map for the area in 1833, based on the 1814 survey, the same picture is presented.

7.1.3 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the Llanwonno parish tithe map of 1842, see Figure 4. This shows that the field system at the proposed turbine development was already in existence. The turbines would stand in the field numbered 1334 on the tithe map and named as *Coedcae'r Cyrch* (which literally translates as *Oat Field Wood*). The tithe apportionment which accompanies the map shows *Monachty* as a 368 acre holding, owned and occupied by one Robert Evans. The field names and usage are also given (see Table 1 below).

7.1.4 The 1881 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system around the turbine site as being similar to that shown on the 1842 tithe map. The 2nd edition (1900) and 3rd edition (1919) of the map both show a similar picture. At present the essential characteristics of the field system shown on these historic maps survive, although the landscape of the valley to the west of the turbines has been changed by the creation of a driving course for off-road vehicles. Some sections of field boundary have been lost as a result. The boundary banks around the turbine development site are generally of low earthwork banks with post and wire fencing. Immediately south of the turbines lies a curving length of well-built drystone walling, over 200 metres long (ID number 36). It is not clear whether drystone walling was more frequently used in the past on the holding. During the 20th century the modernisation of the farm saw some of the field boundaries shown on historic maps removed to create larger field parcels.

7.1.5 The farmhouse and farm outbuildings are situated over 900 metres to the southeast of the proposed turbine sites. The farmhouse has been modernised and remains in use, but the farmyard area has been completely modified in modern times and is now characterised by ranges of modern agricultural sheds which have replaced the original farm buildings, shown on 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps, which were arranged around a courtyard to the north of the farmhouse.

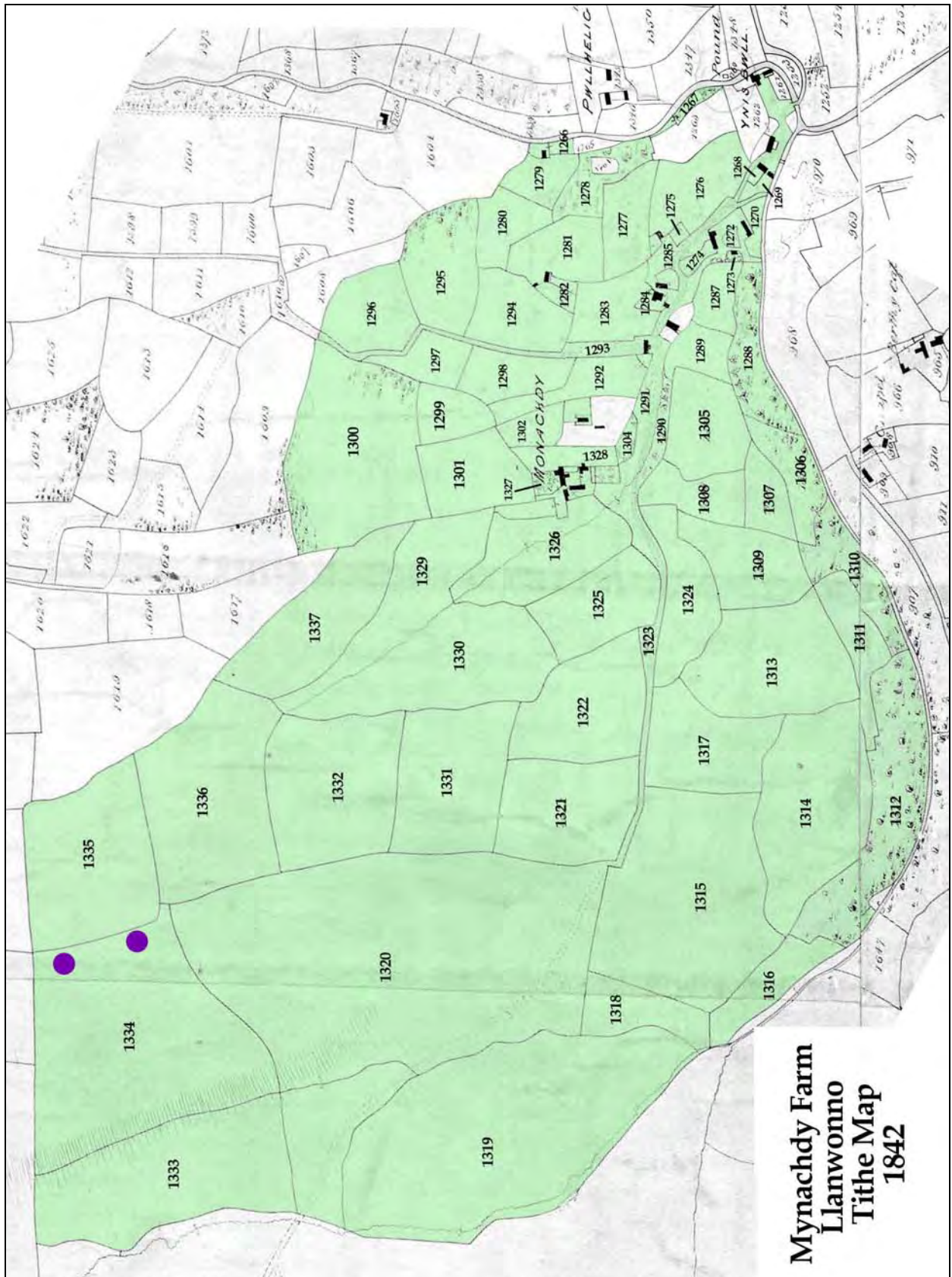


Figure 4: Proposed turbine site, parcel number 1334, as shown on the Llanwonno parish tithe map of 1842. The two turbines are marked as purple dots.

Table 1: Field names at Mynachdy, from the Llanwonno Parish Tithe Apportionment

1266	Cottage & Garden	
1267	Plantation	
1268	Cottage & Garden	
1269	Smith's Shop & Garden	
1270	Mill etc	
1272	Plot by Corner	Pasture
1273	2 Gardens	
1274	Cottage & Garden	
1275	Plantation	
1276	Cae Shingrick	Meadow
1277	Cae'r Rhedy	Arable
1278	Wern Ynis	Wood
1279	Cae Rees David	Arable
1280	Cae Pant y Gwael	Pasture
1281	Ditto	Ditto
1282	Cottage & Plot	Ditto
1283	Waun y clotch	Meadow
1284	Cottages etc	
1285	Waste	Pasture
1287	Cae'r felin	Meadow
1288	Gylon	Wood
1289	Cae Ysgubor	Meadow
1290	Plantation	
1291	Waste near the road	Pasture
1292	Waun dan y coppices	Meadow
1293	Waste near the road	Pasture
1294	Cae pant y genol	Ditto
1295	Cae'r Dafaid	Ditto & wood
1296	Cae'r Ffald	Pasture
1297	Coed <i>win y gaf</i> (<i>Waun y Gof?</i>)	Meadow
1298	Coed isha	Ditto
1299	Erw ddu	Ditto
1300	Waun Felin & Garden	Ditto & wood
1301	Cae uwchlawr ty	Meadow
1302	Coppice	Pasture
1304	Plantation	
1305	Cae Cwm Ffrod Mawr	Meadow
1306	Gylon isha	Ditto
1307	Cae Cwm Ffrod bach	Ditto
1308	Cae Banwen	Ditto
1309	Ddiog erw	Ditto
1310	Coed	Wood
1311	Gylon cenol	Pasture
1312	Coed	Wood
1313	Waun y gof	Meadow
1314	Dwy erw pen Gylon	Pasture

1315 Coedcae Waun	Meadow
1316 Gylon	Pasture & wood
1317 Cae Barn	Pasture
1318 Gylon	Ditto
1319 Hendra C---	Ditto
1320 Coedcae	Ditto
1321 Pen wyth erw	Arable/Pasture
1322 Coedcae bach	Ditto
1323 Waste	Ditto
1324 Coedcae bach	Ditto
1325 Waun'r ychen	Meadow
1326 Cwm	Pasture & Bracken
1327 Homestead	
1328 Hendra	Pasture
1329 Waun'r Ffynnon	Meadow
1330 Waun Co---din	Ditto
1331 Cae Maen	Pasture
1332 Whech erw isha	Ditto
1333 Waun'r Co---	Meadow
1334 Coedcae'r Cyrch	Arable & pasture
1335 Whech erw genol	Pasture
1336 Whech erw ucha	Arable
1337 Ffanhalog	Meadow

7.2 Census evidence

7.2.1 The 1841 Census returns for Llanwonno parish show that one Robert Evans, aged about 70, farmed Mynachdy. He lived with his wife, Ann, and two adult sons William and Robert. Also living at Mynachdy was one John Davies, who was of independent means, a collier named David Morgan and three male servants and two female servants.

7.2.2 The 1851 parish census returns show that one Thomas Evans, aged 47, farmed Mynachdy. He was a son of the Robert and Ann Evan who farmed the property in 1841. He lived with his wife, Mary, aged 36, and his four children Thomas, Robert, Ann and William, all aged between 12 years and 1 month old. His mother, Ann, and younger brother, Robert, also lived on the farm, along with a widowed Schoolmaster named Joseph Davies, aged 66, from Llantwit Fardre. Thomas Evans employed two female House Servants and one male Agricultural Labourer, who also lived on the farm.

7.2.3 The 1861 census returns show that Thomas and Mary Evans continued to farm Mynachdy, which was at that time a 368 acre holding. They now had five children, 1 year old Mary being an addition since 1851. They employed two male farmworkers and two female servants, the latter including one Gwenllian James from Betws in Carmarthenshire, who had also been registered here in 1851, and Margaret Bateman of Eglwysrwrw in Pembrokeshire. Their presence is indicative of the

migration of people from rural Wales into the South Wales valleys during the middle of the 19th century as industrial development and population growth made the area attractive for those seeking work and opportunity.

- 7.2.4 By the time of the 1871 census, Thomas Evans had been widowed and now farmed Mynachdy with his son, Robert, and his daughter, Ann. He employed two female servants and two male servants on the farm.
- 7.2.5 The 1881 census records a new family living at Mynachdy. The head of household was Elizabeth Davies, a married woman aged 43. Her husband may have been away on census day. She had four sons and daughter aged between 14 and 5 years old. A female servant from Carmarthenshire and a male servant from Breconshire also lived on the farm
- 7.2.6 Another Davies family was farming Mynachdy in 1891. Walter Davies, aged 39, and his wife Annie lived here with their two daughters and a son, all aged 10 years or under. They employed two male farm servants and one female servant, who lived on the farm.
- 7.2.7 In 1901 a young farmer named John James, aged 29, from Llangolman in Pembrokeshire farmed Mynachdy. His wife Mary Ann came from Penrydd, Pembrokeshire. John James younger sister Alice lived with them and they employed two farm workers and a female servant, all hailing from Pembrokeshire parishes, as well as a Teamster who worked on the farm who came from Radnorshire.
- 7.2.8 In 1911, the last available census returns, show that John and Mary Ann James now had three children aged 9 years old or younger, Enid Gwynne, Betty Ellen and Ifor Bowen. Also living at Mynachdy at this time were a female Domestic Servant from Mountain Ash, three English farmhands, including a Cowman, a Teamster from County Cork, Ireland and a Carter from Nevern in Pembrokeshire.
- 7.2.9 John James is also recorded as the farmer of Mynachdy in the Llanwonno parish entry in the 1920 edition of Kelly's Directory for South Wales & Monmouthshire.
- 7.2.10 John James of Mynachdy is listed in The London Gazette of 20th February 1925 under "Notices of Intended Dividends".

8. Impact Assessment

- 8.1 The HER enquiry for the 2.1km radius area yielded 60 records.
- 8.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 3rd December 2014. The field was a pasture field at the time and the surface of the field was not visible. The wider landscape context of the proposed development was also considered and the impact on the setting of designated sites. This visit was undertaken on a clear, sunlight afternoon.
- 8.3 Of the initial 60 records included in the HER for the 2.1km assessment area, 18 were excluded as there was no intervisibility and no possible impact on setting. A further 13 records was removed from the dataset; 2 as there were rejected sites within the HER, 5 as they were parts of a farmstead for which an overall number was created instead, 1 as it had an incorrect national grid-reference and actually lay outside the assessment area, 2 as they were duplicate records and 2 as they lay inside the church and there could be no impact on them.
- 8.4 Eight new records were created in the project database by Trysor. These were for a trackway (ID numbers 30), Capel Fanhalog Methodist chapel (ID numbers 31), a defended enclosure (ID numbers 32), Darwonno farmstead (ID numbers 33), the field system in which the turbine would stand (ID numbers 34), the former grange of Mynachdy (ID numbers 35) a drystone wall (ID numbers 36) and the farmstead at Mynachdy (ID numbers 37).
- 8.5 Therefore, after the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the revised 2km dataset contained 37 records.
- 8.6 Within the 37 records there were one Scheduled Ancient Monument and one Listed Building.
- 8.7 The Direct and Indirect impact on each site was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the site and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 1 below and illustrated in Figure 5.
- 8.8 With two exceptions, it was determined that recorded historic assets within the revised 2.1km assessment area would not be exposed to more than a Low impact from the proposed turbine development.
 - 8.8.1 Twenty five historic assets would be unaffected by either turbine.

8.8.2 There would be a Very Low, indirect, visual impact on six historic assets from both turbines. This is a visual impact at distance only and their settings would not be affected.

8.8.3 Four historic assets would experience a Low indirect, visual impact from both turbines but there would be no impact on setting. These are St Gwynno's Church (ID number 3), Mynachdy farmstead, its field system and a section of drystone walling near the proposed turbine site (ID numbers 37, 34 & 36).

8.8.4 One historic asset would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact from Turbine 1 and a Moderate indirect, visual impact from Turbine 2. This is the Iron Age Defended Enclosure near the proposed turbine site (ID number 32). Although the proposed access track would not directly impact on this feature, there is a possibility that associated archaeological contexts in the surrounding area could be disturbed by the construction of the track. Following consultation with the client, the project design has been modified to move the location of the proposed access track into the adjacent field to the north. Although this is a minor modification, it will ensure that vehicles and machinery will not operate within the southern or upper part field parcel where the Defended Enclosure is situated. The client has also agreed to choose a route for the associated cable trench which will avoid the close environs of the Defended Enclosure. The indirect impacts are offset by the existing visual impact of the surrounding conifer plantations and the impact of the motocross track to the west of the proposed development.

8.8.5 One historic asset would experience a Moderate physical, direct, impact from the development. The new track proposed to gain access to both turbines would cut, at right-angles, across the line of a former trackway (ID number 30). This linear feature is seen clearly on aerial photographs but its date is unknown.

8.9 The Cadw datasets within the 2.1km to 5.1km radius area returned another nine Scheduled Ancient Monument, seventy one Listed Buildings, and no Parks and Gardens. The full results of the assessments of these are found in Appendices C & D of this report, and mapped in Figures 7 and 8.

8.10 As Table 4 in 9.2.2 shows, it was determined that one Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2.1km to 5.1km assessment area would experience a Low, indirect visual impact from the development and another a Very Low indirect, visual impact. In neither case would there be an impact on setting. Further details of the assessment of indirect impacts for all of the sites in can be found in Appendix C and Figure 7.

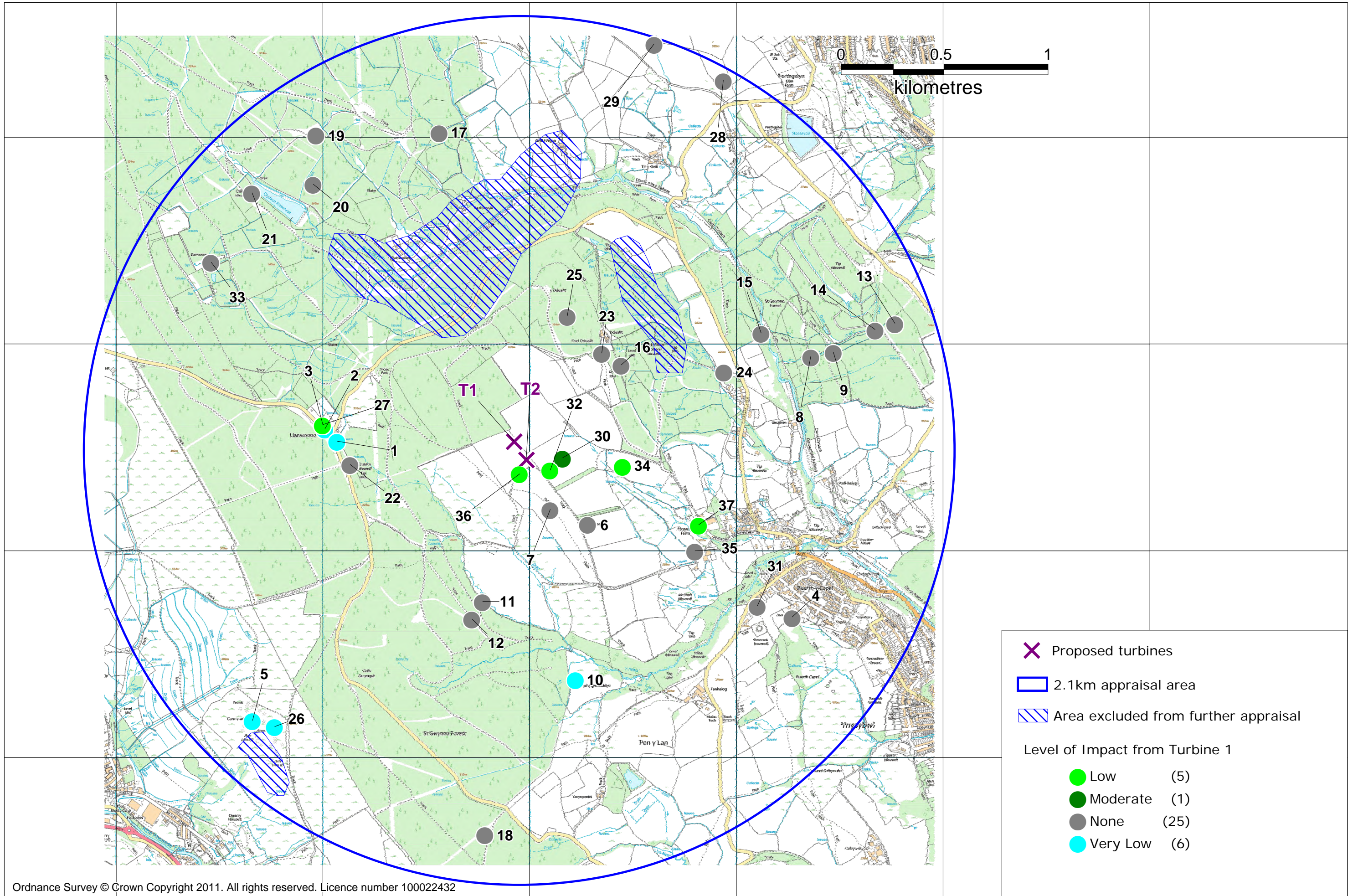
8.11 As Table 3 in 9.3.2 shows, it was determined that none of the 71 Listed Buildings, or their settings, within the 2.1km to 5.1km assessment area would be exposed to any impacts from the development. Full details of the assessment of impact for all of the Listed Buildings can be found in Appendix D and Figure 8.

8.12 There are no registered Parks and Gardens in the 2.1km to 5.1km assessment area.

Table 2: Impact on sites within the revised 2.1km assessment area around the proposed turbines

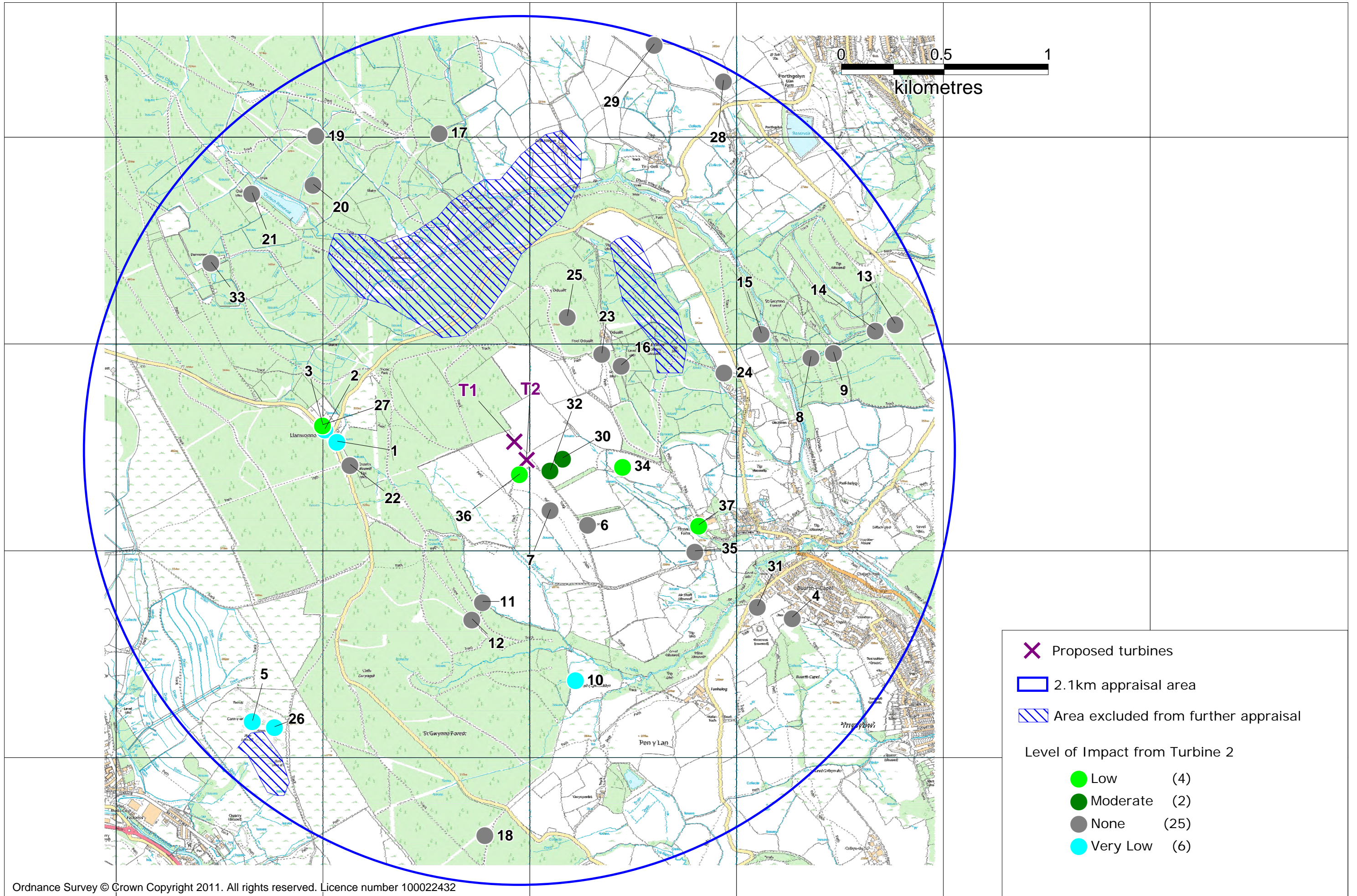
ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact from Turbine 1	Level of Impact from Turbine 2
30	MYNACHDY	TRACKWAY	Moderate	Moderate
32	MYNACHDY	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Low	Moderate
34	MYNACHDY	FIELD SYSTEM	Low	Low
36	MYNACHDY	WALL	Low	Low
37	MYNACHDY	FARMSTEAD	Low	Low
3	ST GWYNNO'S CHURCH AT LLANWONNO	CHURCH	Low	Low
1	ST GWYNNO'S WELL	HOLY WELL	Very Low	Very Low
2	LLANWONNO/LLANWYNNO CHURCHYARD CROSS	CHURCHYARD CROSS	Very Low	Very Low
5	CARN Y WIWER CAIRNFIELD	CAIRNFIELD	Very Low	Very Low
10	RHYD Y GWREIDDYN	FARMSTEAD	Very Low	Very Low
26	CARN Y WIWER CAIRNFIELD CAIRN 1	CAIRN	Very Low	Very Low
27	LLANWYNNO CHURCHYARD	CHURCHYARD	Very Low	Very Low
4	FFYNNON ILLTYD	HOLY WELL	None	None
6	CAE MAEN	STONE	None	None
7	CAE MAEN, LLANWONNO	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	None	None
8	FFYNNON-DWYM	HOUSE	None	None
9	FFYNNON-DWYM	BUILDING	None	None
11	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SHEEP FOLD	None	None
12	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	STRUCTURE	None	None
13	FFYNNON-DWYM	BUILDING	None	None
14	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SHEEP FOLD	None	None
15	TY'N Y COED	HOUSE	None	None
16	DDUALLT	LEVEL	None	None
17	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	BARN	None	None
18	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	TRIANGULATION POINT	None	None
19	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	STRUCTURE	None	None
20	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	QUARRY	None	None

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact from Turbine 1	Level of Impact from Turbine 2
21	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	QUARRY	None	None
22	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	QUARRY	None	None
23	DDUALLT	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	None	None
24	BLACK GROVE TRAMWAY	TRAMWAY	None	None
25	DDUALLT	TRIANGULATION POINT	None	None
28	POSSIBLE SMALL RING DITCHES	RING DITCH	None	None
29	POSSIBLE CIRCULAR EARTHWORK	EARTHWORK	None	None
31	CAPEL FANHALOG METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	None	None
33	DARWONNO	FARMSTEAD	None	None
35	MYNACHDY	GRANGE	None	None



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Figure 5: The 2.1km appraisal area showing level of impact on sites from Turbine 1, labelled with Project ID number



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Figure 6: The 2.1km appraisal area showing level of impact on sites from Turbine 2, labelled with Project ID number

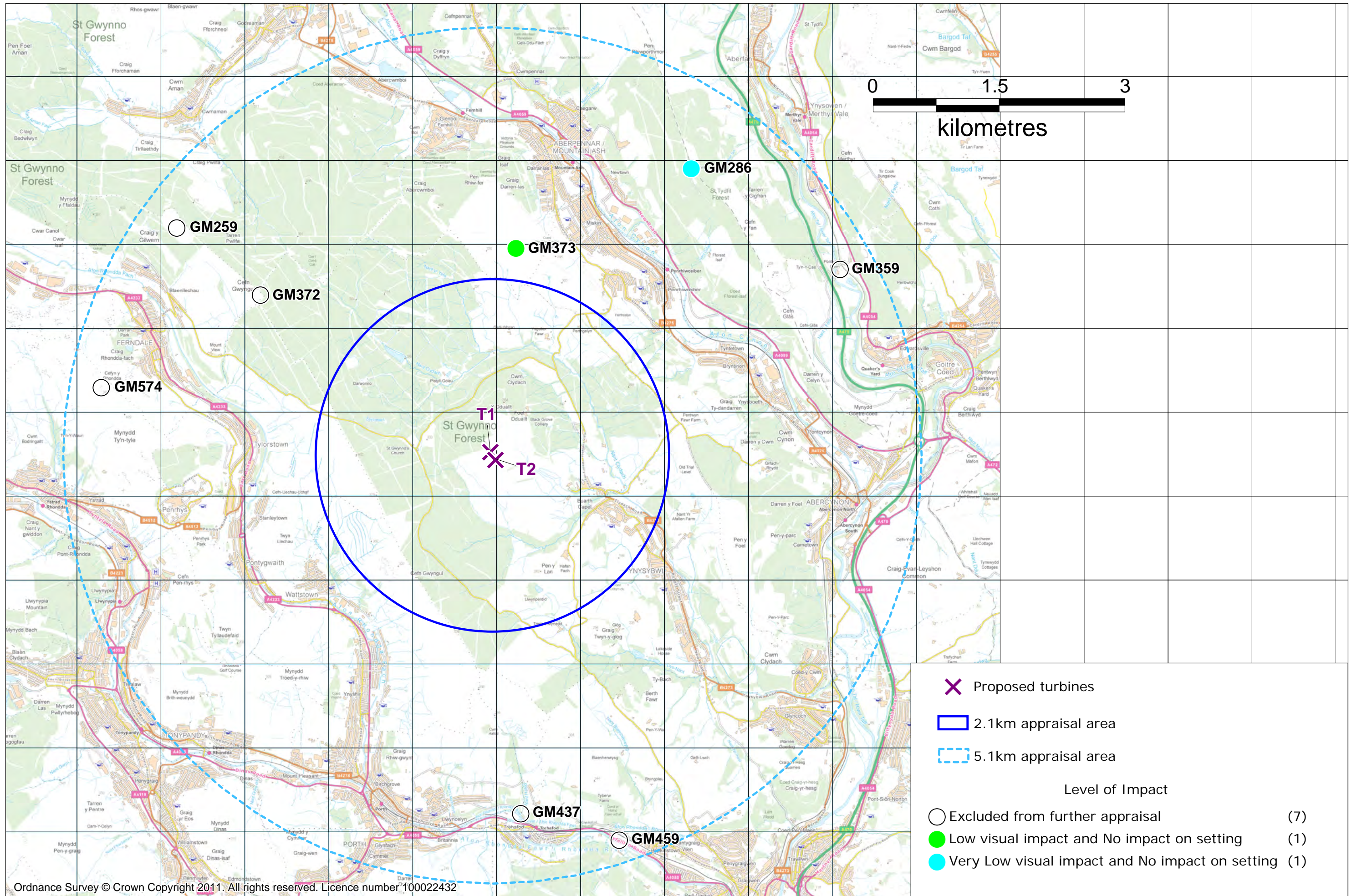


Figure 7: The 5.1km appraisal area showing level of impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, labelled with Scheduled Ancient Monument number

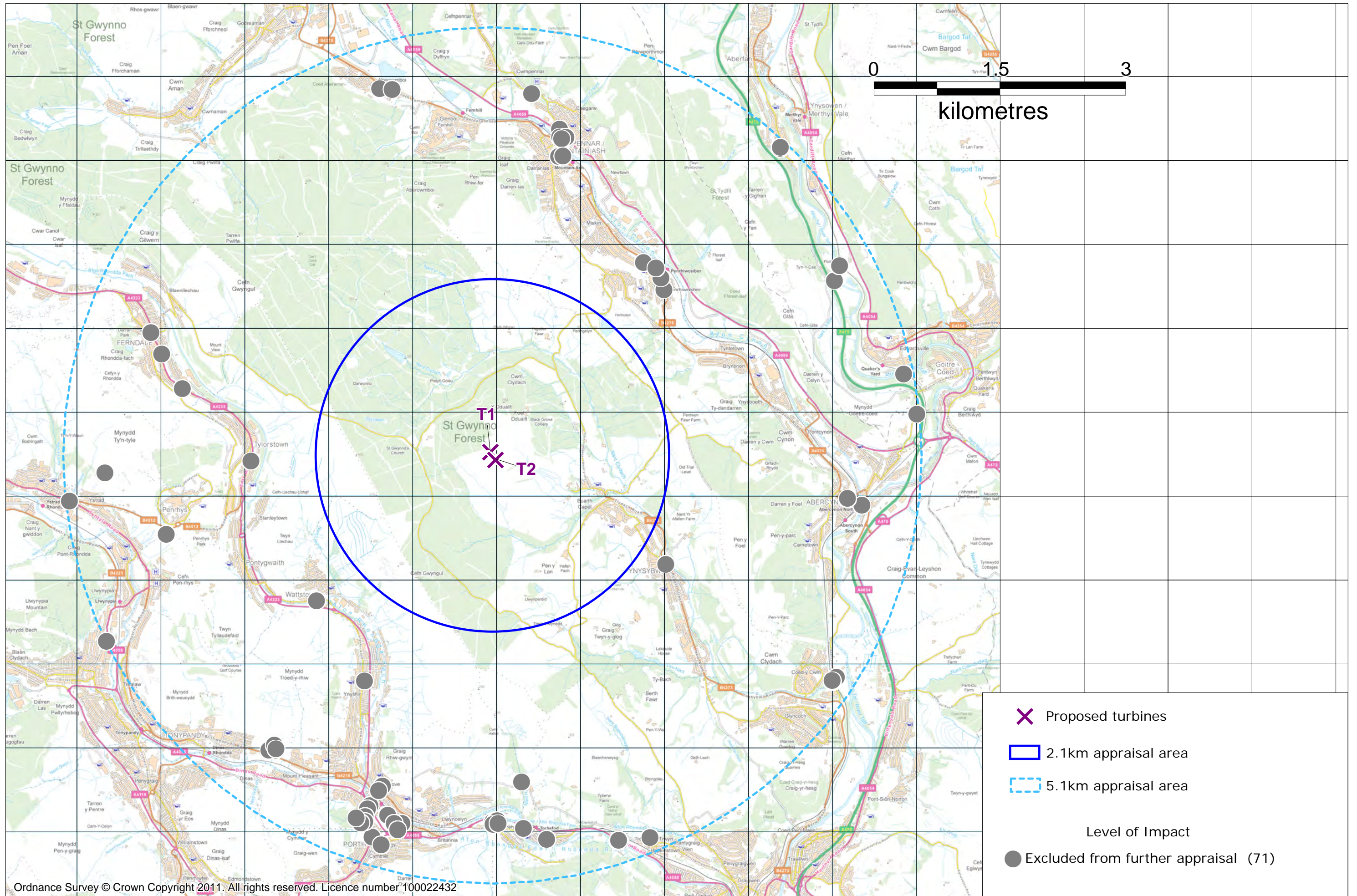


Figure 8: The 5.1km appraisal area showing level of impact on Listed Buildings

9. Impact on Historic Environment Aspects

9.1 Following the impact assessment aspects of the historic environment around the proposed turbine site have been considered as outlined in the specification agreed by the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section (see Appendix A);

9.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

9.2.1 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within the revised 2.1km assessment area, the Carn y Wiwer Cairnfield GM323A. In the Historic Environment Record, a cairn (ID number 26) within the cairnfield (ID number 5) is recorded separately. The turbines would cause only a Very Low, indirect, visual impact to the cairn and cairnfield and would not impact on the setting or interrupt their associations with monuments presumed to be contemporary in the surrounding landscape. See Table 3, Figures 5 &6, and Appendix B for details.

ID Number	SAM number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact from Turbine 1	Level of Impact from Turbine 2
5	GM323A	CARN Y WIWER CAIRNFIELD	CAIRNFIELD	Very Low	Very Low
26	GM323A	CARN Y WIWER CAIRNFIELD CAIRN 1	CAIRN	Very Low	Very Low

Table 3: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 2.1km assessment area

9.2.2 There are nine Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 2.1km to 5.1km area. Seven of these have been excluded from the impact assessment as the local topography precludes any intervisibility between them and the proposed turbines. Of the remaining two, one would experience a Very Low, indirect visual impact due to intervisibility with the turbines at distance, and the other a Low indirect, visual impact, but neither would experience an impact on setting. See Table 4, Figure 7 and Appendix C for details.

SAM Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
GM373	Ring Cairn 350m W of Penrhiw Caradoc, Llanwonno	Round cairn	Low	None
GM286	Brynbychan Round Cairn	Round cairn	Very Low	None
GM259	Twyn y Bridallt Roman Camp	Marching camp	Excluded	Excluded
GM359	Merthyr Tramroad; Pontygwaith Section and Associated Bridges	Trackway	Excluded	Excluded
GM359	Merthyr Tramroad;		Excluded	Excluded

	Pontygwaith Section and Associated Bridges			
GM372	Carn-y-Pigwn Round Cairn	Round cairn	Excluded	Excluded
GM437	Ventilation Furnace, Trehafod	Building (Unclassified)	Excluded	Excluded
GM459	Hetty Pit	Pit	Excluded	Excluded
GM574	Mynydd Ty'n-tyle cairns	Round cairn	Excluded	Excluded

Table 4: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 2.1 to 5.1km

9.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

9.3.1 There is one Listed Building within the revised 2.1km assessment area. The turbine blades will be visible above the larch trees to the east, which are soon to be felled, increasing the visibility of the turbines. The level of indirect, visual impact is assessed as Low from both turbines as the turbines would not affect key views of the church or its setting, even after the felling of the larch trees. See Table 5, Figures 5 & 6, and Appendix B for details.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact from Turbine 1	Level of Impact from Turbine 2
3	ST GWYNNO'S CHURCH AT LLANWONNO	CHURCH	Low	Low

Table 5: Impacts on Listed Buildings within the revised 2.1km assessment area

9.3.2 There are 71 Listed Buildings within the 2.1 to 5.1km assessment area. The development would not impact on any of these buildings or their settings as they all lie in areas not intervisible with the turbines and lie down in the valleys on either side so there would be no impact on setting, see Figure 8 and Appendix D.

9.4 Previously Recorded Non-Designated Historic Assets and Buildings and their settings

9.4.1 Four non-designated, previously-recorded Historic Asset (ID number 14) within the 2.1km assessment area would be subject to Very Low, indirect visual impact from both turbines, but with no impact on setting, see Table 6, Figures 5 & 6 and Appendix B for details.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact from Turbine 1	Level of Impact from Turbine 2
1	ST GWYNNO'S WELL	HOLY WELL	Very Low	Very Low
2	LLANWONNO/LLANWYNNO CHURCHYARD CROSS	CHURCHYARD CROSS	Very Low	Very Low
10	RHYD Y GWREIDDYN	FARMSTEAD	Very Low	Very Low
27	LLANWYNNO CHURCHYARD	CHURCHYARD	Very Low	Very Low

Table 6: Impacts on Non-Designated Historic Assets and Buildings within 2.1km

9.5 Newly identified sites of historic importance

Eight historic assets which have not been previously recorded in the HER were recorded by this appraisal. Three of these have previously been recorded by the RCAHMW in the NMR; a trackway (ID number 30), Capel Fanhalog Methodist chapel (ID number 31) and a defended enclosure (ID number 32). The appraisal has recorded Darwonno farmstead (ID number 33), the post-medieval field system in which the turbine would stand (ID number 34), the medieval grange of Mynachdy (ID number 35) a drystone wall (ID number 36) and the farmstead at Mynachdy (ID number 37).

Defended enclosure (ID number 32) lies within improved pasture and is now best seen on aerial photographs, and is difficult to see on the ground as it is now a very denuded earthwork. The proposed turbine development would not impact physically on the Defended Enclosure (ID number 32) itself, although the proximity of Turbine 2 would cause a Moderate visual impact. This Moderate visual impact is offset by the nearby coniferous plantations. The tranquillity of the area is also lessened by the presence of a motocross track in the valley to the west.

The access track would not have a direct, physical, impact on the Defended Enclosure (ID number 32) itself, but could impact physically on associated buried archaeological contexts. For this reason the client has modified the planned route of the access track so that it will run through the adjacent field to the north, ensuring that vehicles and machinery will not cross the enclosure site itself, and lessening the potential for physical impact on unknown associated features. This also reduces the visual impact on the Defended Enclosure.

Trackway (ID number 30) is a linear feature visible for over a kilometre on aerial photographs. It is visible as an earthwork in places. The new access track to the turbines would cut across the line of this Trackway (ID number 30), causing a Moderate, direct, physical impact. Only a small section of this extensive feature would be damaged and the development offers an opportunity to examine archaeological contexts associated with it in order to understand it better.

The impacts on the farmstead (ID number 37), the field system (ID number 34) and the post-medieval wall (ID number 36) would all be Low and indirect, visual impacts. The cable trench will run close to and parallel to the northwestern side of Wall ID number 36. It is important that indirect, physical damage to this feature is avoided. The Wall should be retained, undamaged. The details of these sites are included in Appendix B and summarised in Table 7.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact from Turbine 1	Level of Impact from Turbine 2
30	MYNACHDY	TRACKWAY	Moderate	Moderate
32	MYNACHDY	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Low	Moderate
34	MYNACHDY	FIELD SYSTEM	Low	Low
36	MYNACHDY	WALL	Low	Low
37	MYNACHDY	FARMSTEAD	Low	Low
31	CAPEL FANHALOG METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	None	None
33	DARWONNO	FARMSTEAD	None	None
35	MYNACHDY	GRANGE	None	None

Table 7: Impacts on Newly Identified sites within revised 2.1km appraisal area

9.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the assessment areas.

9.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Registered Historic Landscape. The Rhondda Historic Landscape lies 1.42 kilometres to the west southwest but most of historic landscape area within the 5km assessment area is not intervisible with the development.

9.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

The development site is included within Cwm Clydach Special Landscape Area (NSA 25.4, as defined in the Rhondda Cynon Tâf Local Development Plan). This SLA focuses on the Clydach valley between Llanwonno Forest and Pontypridd and includes the higher ground flanking the valley sides. This area was defined particularly as an area which is "secluded and hidden from the surrounding main valleys" with a "Pattern of quiet farmland with irregular fields, small woods, and streams, linked by winding lanes". The land around the development does not conform to a number of these key characteristics. The field parcels tend to be large and regular in form, without hedges or stone wales and the recent development of an off-road driving track in the upper Ffrwd valley, adjacent to the turbine site, has altered the formerly secluded nature of the local landscape.

9.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

The proposed turbine would stand in the large Llanwonno and Cwm Clydach LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area CynonHL833), which was described thus;

“..This area is characterised as an agricultural landscape dominated by irregular fieldscape of drystone and hedged enclosures. The area has seen significant changes from the 19th century, when industrial development of the surrounding valleys occurred; a process accelerated particularly following the development of the Rhondda during the latter part of the 19th century for coal. The decline in traditional upland agriculture and subsequent abandonment, dereliction and during the 20th century, afforestation, have all left a mark on the character of the area. Agricultural features of post-medieval date including drystone structures, such as that at ST0210199598, a house with associated walled enclosures, associated with sheep husbandry. Much of the area's post-medieval upland agricultural legacy is in a ruinous condition: post-medieval house, PRN 03868m noted on OS 6 inch 1st edition 1884 map, now reduced to a small pile of rubble, and similarly farmstead 03869m, which now survives to a height of 2m, its roof timbers fallen. The dereliction of the area's agricultural buildings and related structures largely resulted from abandonment and neglect as industrial activities of the valleys took precedence over earlier agricultural lifestyles. The process has been augmented by destruction for forestry (eg 04090m a large ruined farmstead demolished by the FC in the 1960's). A further example destroyed by demolition in spite of retaining original oak beams and fireplace staircase and known to date from 1650's is PRN 03790m. The area currently contains a single listed structure, the post-medieval bridge over Cwm Hafod (Listed Grade II). Post-medieval Regional houses formerly formed a major and varied element in the character of the area. Various types of regional houses are found within the area, including chimney backing on entry houses, (eg Ffynnon-Dwyn also with outside cross-passage and fireplace stairs); internal chimney and lobby entry houses (eg Perthgelyn or Perth)”

The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High.

9.10 Conservation Area

There is one Conservation Area within the 2.1 km appraisal, Llanwonno which includes the area around Llanwonno church.

9.11 Tir Gofal interests or requirements

No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

9.12 Buried archaeological potential

There is potential for unknown buried archaeology associated with defended enclosure (ID number 32). Amendments have been made to the development to ensure that no unintended damage is caused by construction traffic to the defended enclosure. The access track would not have a direct physical impact enclosure but could impact on any associated archaeological contexts.

The proposed course of the track would cut across the line of trackway ID number 30, causing a Moderate, direct, physical impact, but also

potentially offering an opportunity to examine any archaeological contexts associated with the feature.

The cable trench will also pass close to the western side of the defended enclosure and could also impact on archaeological contexts which might exist outside the defended enclosure.

The approximate locations of these features are shown in Figure 9 below.

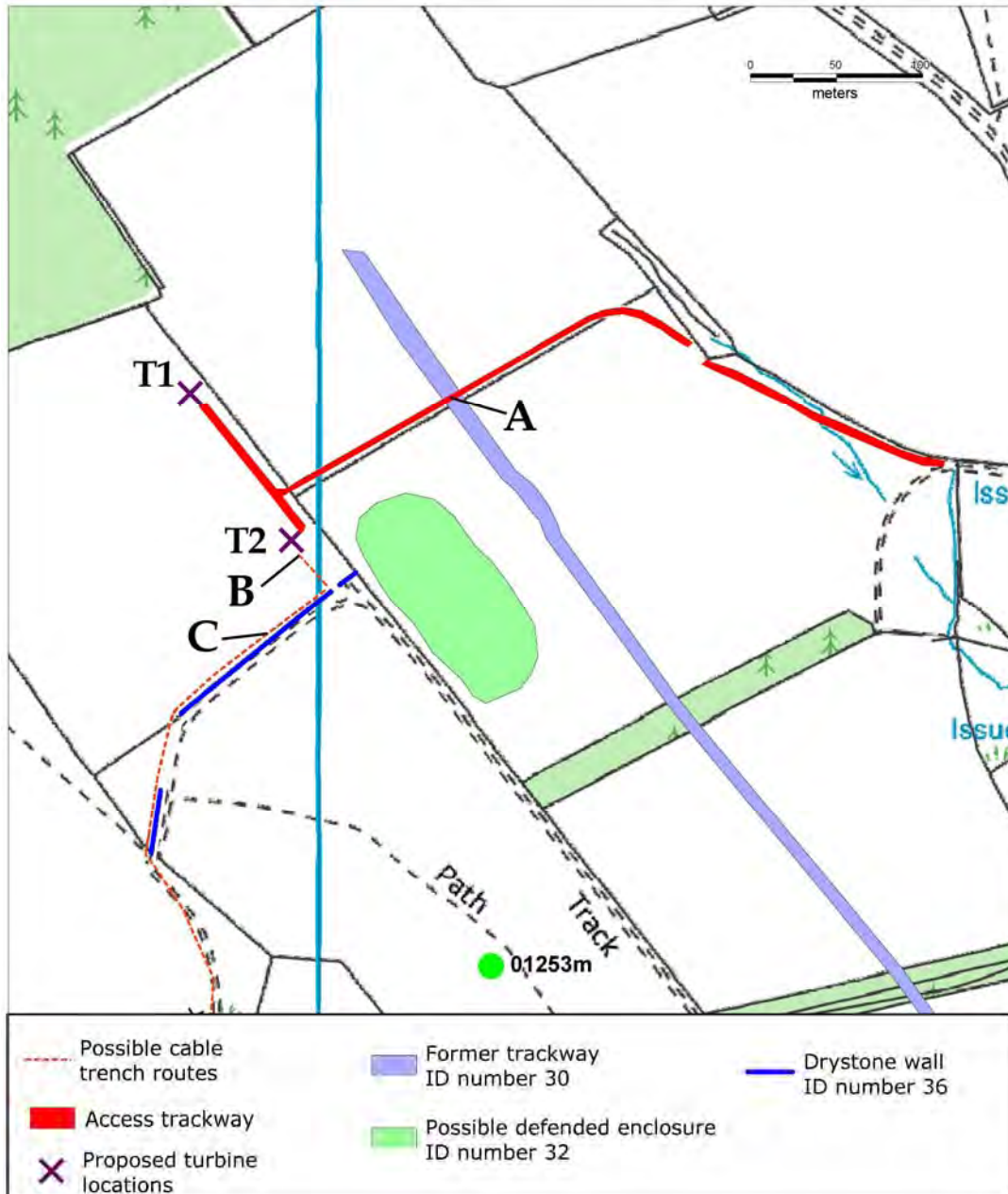


Figure 9; Plan of approximate locations of historic assets close to the proposed turbine site identified by the RCAHMMW from aerial photographs. The access track has now been moved to the north side of a fence, protecting the defended enclosure (ID number 32) from unintended damage from construction traffic.

9.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential

No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the turbine site.

9.14 Hedgerows and field patterns

At present the essential characteristics of the field system around the proposed turbine site is similar to that shown on historic maps, including the parish tithe map of 1842. Some amalgamation of field parcels has occurred and some boundaries appear to have been straightened during the 20th century. The character of the field boundaries around the turbine site cannot be determined from historic mapping or early aerial photography (the 1946 RAF survey). At present, the boundary banks around the turbine site are generally of low earthwork banks with post and wire fencing. Immediately south of the turbines lies a curving length of well-built drystone walling, over 200 metres long (ID number 36). It is not clear whether drystone walling was more frequently used in the past on the holding. There are few hedgerows on this part of the farmstead, but in modern times two field boundaries to the southeast of the turbine site have been enhanced by the addition of strips of coniferous trees to form shelter belts.

9.15 Ancient woodland

There are few Ancient and Semi-natural Woodlands within the revised 2km assessment area. One small ASNW lies c.1.5km to the southeast near Buarthcapel. To the northeast, another four areas of Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites are recorded within St. Gwynno Forest.

9.16 Place-names

The significance of the Mynachdy place-name is discussed in section 6.6 above. There are no other significant place-names closely associated with the proposed turbine site.

9.17 Cumulative impact

No other wind turbines were visible from the proposed turbine site.

9.18 National Park

There are no National Parks within the 2.1 or 5.1km assessment areas.

10. Conclusion

10.1 The assessment of all historic assets (including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Parks and Gardens) recorded in the Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record within a 2.1km radius demonstrates that, with two exceptions (see 10.1.1 below), there would only be Very Low or Low impacts on the historic environment, or known archaeological and historical sites.

10.1.1 Two historic assets would experience a Moderate impact from the development. These are both features identified by the RCAHMS from aerial photography. These are a Trackway (ID number 30) which runs beneath the post-medieval field system on Mynachdy farm, in a field adjacent to the proposed turbines, and an Iron Age Defended Enclosure (ID number 32), which lies in an adjacent field, close to Turbine 2. The Trackway would be subject to a direct, physical impact from the construction of an access track to the turbines and the Defended Enclosure would be subject to a visual impact due to the proximity of the turbines.

10.2 The assessment of all designated sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Parks and Gardens) within a radius between 2km and 5km of the proposed turbine site, demonstrates that there would not be a more than a Very Low impact on any monument or building of National Importance, or their settings.

10.3 Archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in relation to this development;

10.3.1 An archaeological excavation should be undertaken where the new access track intersects Trackway ID number 30 (Point A shown on the site plan in Figure 9 above). This should be carried out before construction of the new access track begins. Groundworks here would give an opportunity to examine any archaeological deposits associated with Trackway ID number 30.

10.3.2 In view of the proximity of Iron Age Defended Enclosure (ID number 32) to the access track and the turbines, a watching brief should be considered appropriate on the construction of the access track between point A and the turbine bases, as shown in Figure 9 above.

10.3.3 In view of the proximity of Iron Age Defended Enclosure ID number 32 to the line of the cable trench, a watching brief is also be considered appropriate along the proposed cable trench between points B & C, as shown in Figure 9. Point C would be 50 metres along the trench from the point it turns southwest, down the slope.

10.3.4 A watching brief should also be undertaken on the excavation of both turbine bases, and the cable trench which would run between them, in view of the proximity of Defended Enclosure ID number 32.

11. Reporting

11.1 Copies of this report will be provided to the client and the Regional HER.

12. References

12.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1814, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Aberdare Sheet
Ordnance Survey, 1834, 1" to 1 Mile
Ordnance Survey, 1881, 1:2500, 1st edition
Ordnance Survey, 1900, 1:2500 2nd edition
Ordnance Survey, 1919, 1:2500
Llanwonno parish tithe map 1841 and apportionment, 1841

12.2 Web-based materials

English Heritage, 2011, *The Setting of Heritage Assets*
Natural Resources Wales, <http://test.landmap.ccw.gov.uk/>
RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal <http://historicwales.gov.uk>
Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, www.archaeoleg.org.uk

12.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment of Wales*,
Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to the Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development process*.
Fox, A, 1939, Early Welsh Homesteads on Gelligaer Common, Glamorgan, Excavations in 1938," *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, Series VII, Vol. XCIV
Mayes, S, 2008, *Mynachdy Farm, Ynysybwl: archaeological evaluation for a barn conversion and watching brief on a sheepfold*, Archaeological Investigations Ltd
Welsh Office, 1996, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*
Welsh Office Circular 60/96
Williams, D, 2001, *The Welsh Cistercians*

12.4 Unpublished sources

DAT HM, Undated, *Generic Brief for the preparation of an historic environment assessment*
Trysor, 2013, *East Glamorgan Archaeological Survey*, Uplands Initiative
Trysor, 2014, *Specification for an Historic Environment Assessment at Mynachdy, Heol y Mynachdy, Pontypridd*

12.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data of 12/12/2014
Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, created March 2014
Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, created June 2013
Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, dated December 2013
Cadw, Historic Landscapes, polygon created 2001, dataset of June 2014
Cadw, Historic Landscape Character Areas, polygons created 2000 to 2003, dataset supplied June 2014

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook, Trysor, January 2015

Appendix A: Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT FOR TWO TURBINES AT MYNACHDY, HEOL Y MYNACHDY, PONTYPRIDD

1. Introduction

1.1 Oliver Buxton of Seren Energy, 1 High Street, Clydach, Swansea, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for two proposed turbines at Mynachdy Farm, Heol y Mynachdy, Pontypridd, CF37 3PE.

1.2 A generic brief supplied previously by Dyfed Archaeological Trust for assessments for wind turbines was used (DAT HM, Undated) with additional enhancements suggested by planning archaeologists from both Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust and Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

2. The proposed development

2.1 It is proposed that two turbines, with a hub height of 50m and 68m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately ST0392595530 and ST0398495445.

2.2 A foundation hole will be excavated for each turbine base. The access track will run from an existing trackway to the east, along the northern sides of the field to the east of the turbines to the southern turbine and then on to the northern one, a total distance of just over 500 metres. The exact route of the cable trench would be determined post planning by the District Network Operator, but two options have been proposed, one running approximately 680 metres to the south southeast and the other 490 metres to the south southwest.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A planning application has not been submitted for this turbine, but a screening opinion has been obtained where it was noted that an assessment would be undertaken.

3.2 This assessment is to provide sufficient information on the potential historic environment resource, and the effect of the turbine on this resource, to allow interested parties to make an informed decision about the impact of the proposal.

4. Objective of the specification

4.1 The objective of this specification is to outline the method to be used for the assessment in order to identify any potential historic environment dimension associated with the proposed planning applications.

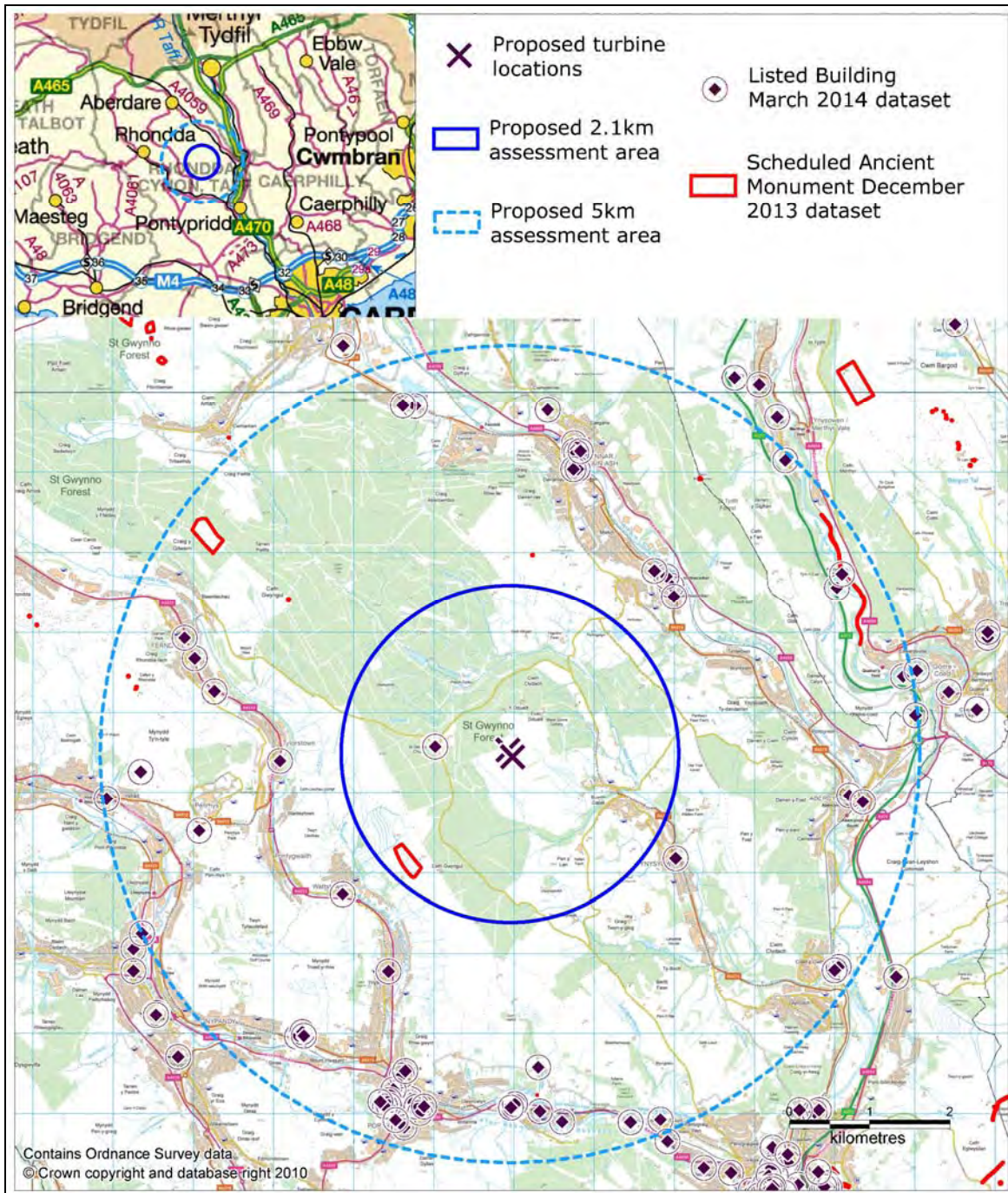


Figure 1: The proposed location of the turbines and the proposed areas of the assessment.

5. Scope of Work

5.1 The assessment will initially consider known historic assets within a 2.1 km radius circle centred on ST0395095485 (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites have been established. The impact on designated sites will be considered within a 5km radius circle.

5.2 The following components of the historic environment will be considered, where relevant;

- a. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.
- b. Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings,
- c. Newly identified sites of historic importance
- d. Listed buildings and their settings.
- e. Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily available and relevant to the proposed development.
- f. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- g. Registered Historic Landscapes
- h. Non-registered historic landscapes
- i. Buried archaeological potential
- j. Palaeoenvironmental potential
- k. Hedgerows and field patterns
- l. Ancient woodland
- m. Place-name evidence
- n. Cumulative impacts, e.g. wind turbines in close proximity, which will require a separate study.
- o. Any Tir Gofal interests or requirements
- p. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

5.3 An assessment will be made of the development's possible impact on all known archaeological and historic sites recorded in the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Records (NMR), the National Museum of Wales' Artefact Records, and Cadw's SAM and Listed Building registers within the revised study area.

5.4 This assessment will be based on criteria guided by *Welsh Office Circular 60/96* and the ASIDOHL2 Process outlined in the *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process*.

5.5 Historic Ordnance Survey maps and tithe map will be consulted to guide the assessment, as well as accessible on-line aerial photographs.

5.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit and aerial photos, will be used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting. ZTV and photomontages will be used if available.

5.7 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. The site visit will be record any unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination and record will be made of the nature of adjacent field boundaries. In addition, if practical the field will be informally fieldwalked to enable recovery and recording of any artefacts. A rapid record of features will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets.

5.8 Colour digital photographs will be taken, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

6. Reporting

6.1 A written report will be submitted to the client to inform the current planning application. The report will include;

- a. a non-technical summary
- b. a site location plan
- c. a bibliography
- d. a limited gazetteer of all historic assets included in the assessment giving significance and impact, with descriptions of newly recorded features.
- e. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset
- f. an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative or positive, direct or indirect.
- g. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.

6.2 The report will be guided by the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

7. Sources

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process – Revised (2nd) edition including revision to the assessment process (ASIDOHL2)*.

DAT HM, Undated, *Generic Brief for the preparation of an Historic Environment Assessment V.2* Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

Institute for Archaeologists, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

Welsh Office Circular 60/96; *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* (1996)

8. Health & Safety

Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in advance of any field visit in accordance with their health and safety policy.

9. Dissemination

A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales* if appropriate. Paper copies of the report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record, as well as the National Monument Record as well as in pdf format.

10. Archive

The paper archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Photographs will be supplied in TIFF format in a file size greater than 11MB, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

11. Resources to be used

Two members of staff will undertake the assessment. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

12. Qualification of personnel

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net.

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MifA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based assessments and assessments, and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MifA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based assessments/assessments, and watching briefs.

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2014/423

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor

November 2014

Appendix B: Site Gazetteer within revised 2.1km assessment area

ID number: 1 ST GWYNNO'S WELL
HOLY WELL

HER PRN: 00543m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST03079553 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Documents

Condition: Not known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with Llanwynno parish church

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: Mentioned in Francis Jones Holy Wells of Wales, 1954

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Apparently regarded as a healing well in the 19th century

Setting: The original setting of this well is not known, although it is close to Llanwynno parish church. During the 19th century the Brynyffynnon Hotel was built near the church and the well, which appears to have given the inn its name, was enclosed within its garden area.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 850m to the west of the nearest turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Possible intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Very Low

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbines may be visible to the east, but deciduous trees close to the well are likely to screen views in that direction. The turbines may be visible but would only cause a minimal visual impact.

ID number: 2 LLANWONNO/LLANWYNNO CHURCHYARD CROSS
CHURCHYARD CROSS

HER PRN: 00545m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST03019559 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Other Structure

Condition: Not known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with Llanwonno parish church

Evidential Value: Stands in parish churchyard

Historical Value: Described by GGAT in 1998

Aesthetic Value: Possible moulded medieval shaft

Communal Value: Possible medieval churchyard

Setting: This feature is located in the parish churchyard at Llanwonno. The stone shaft has been set on a modern base and therefore would appear not to be in its original setting. It stood in the churchyard when recorded in 1998.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: c.910m to the west of the nearest turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Possible intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Very Low

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The location and origin of this stone shaft are not clear. It was in the churchyard in 1998 but not in its original setting. The turbine blades may be visible to the east, but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.

ID number: 3 ST GWYNNO'S CHURCH AT LLANWONNO
CHURCH

HER PRN: 00547m **NMR NPRN:** 310060
NGR: ST03009561 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 81029 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with its churchyard and St Gwynno's Well

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described in historical and archaeological sources. Burial place of the famous 18th century runner Griffith Morgan (Guto Nyth Bran)

Aesthetic Value: Sketched by the Bacon Sisters in the 1820s (Cynon Valley Museum)

Communal Value: Place of worship; Has a Blue Plaque commemorating Guto Nyth Bran and St Gwynno, part of RCT Heritage Trails

Setting: The origins of Llanwonno parish church as a place of Christian worship and burial are not understood but certainly extend back into medieval times. Two Early Christian inscribed stones kept at the church may indicate pre-Norman ecclesiastical activity at the site. The present building has many post-medieval features which were added to the medieval church, but the main structure (including the nave and chancel) would appear to largely consist of a medieval fabric. The church is situated close to the source of the Ffrwd river, sheltered from prevailing winds by a ridge of higher ground to the west. Today, the church stands in a small area of open ground, with coniferous plantations on all sides. Stands of larch to the east, which are diseased, are to be felled. The churchyard has expanded since the mid-19th century. The tithe map shows it as a small and irregular parcel of land, whereas today it measures up to c.150m southeast to northwest, by 100m. A minor road runs around the southern side of the churchyard and the popular Brynyffynnon public house lies on the opposite side of the road.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 930m to the west of the nearest turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes
Intervisibility

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 1:** Low

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 2:** Low

**Comment on
Impact:** The turbine blades will be visible above the larch trees to the east of the church. Trees within the churchyard will also screen the view from the church itself. The turbines will not affect the setting of the church or key views of the building. The felling of the larches to the east will make the turbines more visible, but will not affect the setting or key views of the church.

ID number: 4 FFYNNON ILLTYD
HOLY WELL

HER PRN: 00553m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0527094680 Unknown

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Documents

Condition: Not known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	In Glanffrwd's "Hanes Plwyf Llanwonno" the author describes the location of Ffynnon Illtud as being "yng nghysgod Craig Buarthcapel". This seems to correspond the position of a group of wells shown on the 1885 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map just to the west of Buarthcapel farm, in the shelter of a rocky outcrop.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Reference:	HER		
Group Value:	Unknown		
Evidential Value:	Documentary sources only		
Historical Value:	Mentioned in Francis Jones Holy Wells of Wales, 1954		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	Apparently regarded as a healing well in the 19th century		
Setting:	The position of this spring was determined by local hydrology. It was apparently found just below a rocky outcrop to the southwest of the farm of Buarth y Capel (also known as Buarth Capel), described by Glanffrwd in the 19th century as a boggy area. The land there is now a pasture field and there is no sign of any well.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:	Unknown		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine 1:	None		
Level of Impact from Turbine 2:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Rising ground and mature trees would block views towards the proposed turbines from this location.		

ID number: 5 CARN Y WIWER CAIRNFIELD
CAIRNFIELD

HER PRN: 00577m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST02669418 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: GM323A **LB number:** **grade:**

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER; NMR

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: A group of small cairns in an area of pasture

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cairnfield was created on the upper valley slope of the Rhondda Fach, from where clear views are possible over the valley and across the adjacent uplands. It is not clear whether the cairns are Bronze Age funerary monuments. If they are, it must be assumed that their positioning overlooking the valley below is of some significance. The land here now shows some evidence of attempts at improvement during the 20th century, as it appears (on modern aerial photographs) to have been ploughed at some point in the past. The land is now used as semi-improved pasture.

Significance: Nationally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.75km to the southwest of the nearest turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Partial intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Very Low

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbines may be visible from the cairns at the northern edge of the cairnfield, but a coniferous plantation lies between the two locations and may well screen or block the view. The majority of the cairns in the group would see no impact. There would be no impact on key views of the cairnfield or its setting.

ID number: 6 CAE MAEN
STONE

HER PRN: 00984m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST04289513 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown

Broadclass: Unassigned

Form: Landform

Condition: Not known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Placename evidence only

Historical Value: Discussed in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: There are no archaeological features associated with this "maen" placename, which is associated with a natural outcrop. No assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Minor Importance

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 430m to the southeast of the turbines

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 1:** None

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 2:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** There are no archaeological features associated with this "maen" placename, which is associated with a natural outcrop. There is no impact caused by the development.

ID number: 7 CAE MAEN, LLANWONNO
DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 01253m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST04109520 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown

Broadclass: Domestic; Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: Assessed by GGAT in 2001 for the DRS project

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: No archaeological features supportive of a deserted rural settlement being located here were noted by GGAT when the site was visited in 2001 for the DRS project. No assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 290m to the southeast of the turbines

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: No archaeological features supportive of a deserted rural settlement being located here were noted by GGAT when the site was visited in 2001 for the DRS project. No impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 8 FFYNNON-DWYM
HOUSE

HER PRN: 01349m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST05369594 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Near intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Part of Ffynnon Dwyn farmstead

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: Described by the RCAHMMW in 1964

Aesthetic Value: Noted as a house built in the regional style

Communal Value: None

Setting: This house stood on a slope to the east of the Nant Clydach, facing the southwest, alongside a minor tributary stream. The house was abandoned during the 20th century and its site is now hidden in a mature coniferous forestry plantation.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.45km to the northeast of the turbines

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: This house no longer survives and coniferous trees would block any view towards the turbines.

ID number: 9 FFYNNON-DWYM
BUILDING

HER PRN: 03630m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0546995961 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Part of Ffynnon Dwyn farmstead

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This building stood on a slope to the east of the Nant Clydach, facing the southwest, alongside a minor tributary stream. It was abandoned during the 20th century and its site is now hidden in a mature coniferous forestry plantation.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 1.6km to the east-northeast of the turbines

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: This building no longer survives and coniferous trees would block any view towards the turbines.

ID number: 10 RHYD Y GWREIDDYN
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 03857m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0422294380 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex

Condition: Ruin

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Rhyd y Gwreiddyn was the first dwelling house used for meetings by early Methodists, following a visit by Howell Harris to this area in 1736. The congregation which formed here later founded Capel Fanhalog nearby (1786).		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	HER; Trysor		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	The house is now ruined to wall bases		
Historical Value:	Mentioned in Methodistiaeth Cymru, Vol.III, John Hughes 1856 p.92		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Originally, Rhyd y Gwreiddyn would appear to have been a dwelling house which was built within a small enclosure at the edge of the enclosed, farmed landscape. Open moorland is shown immediately to the west of the property on the 1814 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings map. The ruins of the house are now found at the edge of a pasture field, surrounded by deciduous woodland, with extensive conifer plantations to the west, where the open moorland formerly existed.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:	1.1km to the south-southeast of the nearest turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Intervisibility		
Level of Impact from Turbine 1:	Very Low		
Level of Impact from Turbine 2:	Very Low		
Comment on Impact:	Both proposed turbines would be visible from this location but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.		

ID number: 11 **SITE NAME NOT KNOWN**
SHEEP FOLD

HER PRN: 03858m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0377394755 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Other Structure

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This sheepfold was constructed during the 19th century and appears to have been integral to a field boundary bank or wall which ran along the southern side of a minor tributary of the Ffrwd stream.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 720m to the south-southwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: This fold had fallen out of use by the mid-20th century and was overplanted with conifers when the adjacent land was afforested. It is still hidden within a conifer plantation.

ID number: 12 **SITE NAME NOT KNOWN**
STRUCTURE

HER PRN: 03859m **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: ST0372294670 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Documents **Condition:** Unknown
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	No structure is visible at this location on historic mapping, 1945 RAF aerial photographs, or on 21st century Google Earth aerial photographs.		
Rarity:	Unknown		
Reference:	HER		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Unknown		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	No assessment of setting is possible as there is no evidence for a structure at this location.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Distance from closest turbine:	830m to the south-southwest		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine 1:	None		
Level of Impact from Turbine 2:	None		
Comment on Impact:	No impact assessment is possible as there is no evidence for a structure at this location.		

ID number: 13 FFYNNON-DWYM
BUILDING

HER PRN: 03861m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0576796100 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (by form)

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Possibly associated with Ffynnon Dwym farmstead

Evidential Value: Historic mapping, now overplanted

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This building stood alongside the spring (Ffynnon Dwym) which was the source for a small tributary stream flowing westwards to join the Afon Clydach. The area is now under dense forestry.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 1.9km to the east-northeast

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: The site of this building, which has been destroyed, lies in a coniferous plantation and the proposed turbines would not be visible from the location.

ID number: 14 **SITE NAME NOT KNOWN**
SHEEP FOLD

HER PRN: 03862m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0567196070 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Other Structure

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This small fold was built alongside a small tributary stream flowing westwards to join the Afon Clydach. The area is now under dense forestry.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 1.8km to the east-northeast of the turbines

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: The site of this sheepfold lies in a mature coniferous plantation and the proposed turbines would not be visible from the location.

ID number: 15 TY'N Y COED
HOUSE

HER PRN: 03863m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0512096053 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cottage stood alongside the Nant Clydach stream, in a sheltered position on the valley floor. It was occupied at the time of the 1841 tithe map. By the mid-20th century the house had disappeared and the site now lies within an area of deciduous woodland.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.3km to the northeast of the turbines

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: The site of this cottage lies in a wooded parcel and the proposed turbines would not be visible from the location.

ID number: 16 DDUALLT
LEVEL

HER PRN: 03866m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0444395899 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; Trysor

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Disused level survives within forestry

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The position of this level was determined by geological factors. The site is now located within a coniferous forest plantation.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 630m to the northeast of the turbines

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: The site of this coal level lies within a coniferous plantation and would have no view towards the proposed turbines.

ID number: 17 **SITE NAME NOT KNOWN**
BARN

HER PRN: 03870m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0356397022 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Part of Nant yr Ysfa farmstead

Evidential Value: Historic mapping, possible ruin survives

Historical Value: Described by GGAT in 1999 as a ruined barn

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This field barn originally stood in enclosed field to the western side of the Nant yr Ysfa stream. The land now lies within a coniferous forestry plantation.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 1.55km to the north-northwest of the turbines

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: The site of this building lies within a coniferous plantation and would have no view towards the proposed turbines.

ID number: 18 **SITE NAME NOT KNOWN**
TRIANGULATION POINT

HER PRN: 04025m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0378593628 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Civil

Form: Documents

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A point chosen by the Ordnance Survey in the 19th century as suitable for triangulation.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 1.85km to the south of the nearest turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: This was a triangulation point, not a pillar, and no physical structure stood here. No impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 19 **SITE NAME NOT KNOWN**
STRUCTURE

HER PRN: 04100m **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: ST0296897010 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Building **Condition:** Unknown

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Possibly part of Darwonno farmstead

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This small building is likely to have been a field barn and was connected by a trackway to Darwynno farm, 800 metres to the southwest. It is shown on the Llanwonno parish tithe map of 1841, standing within a small enclosure. It is also shown on the 1st edition 1:10560 OS map, published in 1884, but the associated enclosure is not shown. The land here is now set within a coniferous forestry plantation.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 1.75km to the north-northwest of nearest turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: The site of this building is hidden in a coniferous plantation and would have no view towards the proposed turbines.

ID number: 20 **SITE NAME NOT KNOWN**
QUARRY

HER PRN: 04101m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0295496772 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Shown on historic maps

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location of this quarry was geologically determined, although it would appear to be associated with the construction of a reservoir dam immediately to the west, at the end of the 19th century. The quarry is disused and now lies within a forestry plantation.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.55km to the northwest of nearest turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: This quarry is hidden in a coniferous plantation and would have no view towards the proposed turbines.

ID number: 21 **SITE NAME NOT KNOWN**
QUARRY

HER PRN: 04103m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0265896731 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Shown on historic maps

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location of this minor quarry was geologically determined, although it may be associated with the construction of a reservoir to the east at the end of the 19th century. The quarry is disused and now lies within a forestry plantation.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 1.75km to the northwest of nearest turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: This quarry is hidden in a coniferous plantation and would have no view towards the proposed turbines.

ID number: 22 **SITE NAME NOT KNOWN**
QUARRY

HER PRN: 04105m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0313395417 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Disused quarry working, obscured by scrub and deciduous trees

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location of this quarry was determined by local geology. When worked, in the late 19th century, it was situated on the open moorland of Cefn Gwyngil, although just outside a boundary bank defining the edge of enclosed farmland. It was disused by the First World War and the site now lies within a coniferous forest plantation, although it would appear that deciduous trees and scrub have grown within the quarry itself.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 800m to the west of the nearest turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: Scrub, deciduous trees and surrounding conifer plantations would block views towards the proposed turbines from this minor quarry working.

ID number: 23 DDUALLT
AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

HER PRN: 04107m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0434995956 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Part of Dduallt farm

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This was an outbuilding associated with Dduallt farmstead, which stood to the south of the house and the main farmyard area. It is shown on all Ordnance Survey maps since the 1814 Original Surveyors Drawings and still stands today.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 600 metres to the northeast

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location, according to the ZTV.

ID number: 24 **BLACK GROVE TRAMWAY
TRAMWAY**

HER PRN: 04108.0m **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: ST0493995866 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with the Black Grove Colliery in the late 19th century

Evidential Value: Linear earthwork survives

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This tramway was constructed in the late 19th century to link coal workings at the Black Grove colliery with the Ynysybwl Branch of the Taff Vale Railway, 640 metres to the east-southeast. The northwestern half of the tramway bed has been incorporated into a forestry track in modern times, whilst the southeastern half is now a linear earthwork along which scrub and trees now grow.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: c.1km to the east-northeast of the turbines

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: This old tramway runs through a coniferous plantation and would have no view towards the proposed turbines.

ID number: 25 DDUALLT
TRIANGULATION POINT

HER PRN: 04116m **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: ST0418296136 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Civil
Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Unknown

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This triangulation point was established on Dduallt hill by the late 19th century. The hill was afforested during the 1950s but the triangulation point was still shown on OS maps into the 1970s.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 660m to the north-northeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: Dduallt is situated within a mature coniferous forest and the proposed turbines would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 26 CARN Y WIWER CAIRNFIELD CAIRN 1
CAIRN

HER PRN: 04575m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0276794150 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: GM323A **LB number:** **grade:**

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Part of a cairnfield group

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork mound

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cairn is location in a cairnfield, created on the upper valley slope of the Rhondda Fach, from where clear views are possible over the valley and across the adjacent uplands. It is not clear whether the cairns in the cairnfield are Bronze Age funerary monuments, but this example is thought likely to be so. If they are, it must be assumed that its positioning, overlooking the valley below, is of some significance. The land here now shows some evidence of attempts at improvement during the 20th century, as it appears (on modern aerial photographs) to have been ploughed at some point in the past. The land is now used as semi-improved pasture.

Significance: Nationally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.75km to the southwest of the nearest turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Possible intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Very Low

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbines may just be visible from this cairn, but a coniferous plantation lies between the two locations and may well screen or block the view. The turbines would not affect the setting of the cairn.

ID number: 27 LLANWYNNO CHURCHYARD
CHURCHYARD

HER PRN: 04635m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST03009561 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Complex

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with Llanwonno parish church

Evidential Value: Churchyard remains in use

Historical Value: The graves of Guto Nyth Bran (Griffith Morgan) and Glanffrwd (Thomas Evans) are found within the churchyard

Aesthetic Value: Sketched by the Bacon Sisters in the 1820s (sketch was kept by the Cynon Valley Museum)

Communal Value: Burial ground

Setting: This churchyard is associated with Llanwonno parish church. The origins of the site as a place of Christian worship and burial are not understood but certainly extend back into medieval times, perhaps earlier. The church and churchyard are situated close to the source of the Ffrwd river, sheltered from prevailing winds by a ridge of higher ground (Cefn Gwingel) to the west. Today, the churchyard lies within a small area of open ground surrounded by coniferous plantations, which affect views away from the churchyard. The churchyard has expanded considerably since the mid-19th century. The tithe map shows it as a small and irregular parcel of land, whereas today it measures up to c.150m southeast to northwest, by 100m. A minor road runs around the southern side of the churchyard and the popular Brynyffynnon public house lies on the opposite side of the road.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 930m to the west of the nearest turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Partial intervisibility

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: Very Low

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The turbine blades may be visible above the coniferous trees to the east of the churchyard, although trees within the churchyard will also screen the view from many positions, including from the church itself.

ID number: 28 POSSIBLE SMALL RING DITCHES
RING DITCH

HER PRN: 07849m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0493797275 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown

Broadclass: Monument (by form)

Form: Cropmark

Condition: Not known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Cropmarks seen on aerial photographs

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: No evidence of archaeological features can be observed at this location on the 1946 RAF aerial photographs or early 21st century Google Earth images. The features described are likely to be natural features or products of agricultural activity. No assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 2km to the northeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1: None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2: None

Comment on Impact: The features described are likely to be natural features or products of agricultural activity. No archaeological features are known and no impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 29 POSSIBLE CIRCULAR EARTHWORK
EARTHWORK

HER PRN: 07851m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0460297451 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown

Broadclass: Monument (by form)

Form: Cropmark

Condition: Not known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Unknown

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: None known

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: No evidence of a circular enclosure is visible on the 1946 RAF aerial photograph or on later aerial photographs, at this location. No assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Unknown

**Distance from
closest turbine:**

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 1:** None

**Level of Impact
from Turbine 2:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** No evidence of a circular enclosure is visible on the 1946 RAF aerial photograph or on later aerial photographs, at this location. No impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 30 MYNACHDY
TRACKWAY

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0416095450 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Unknown

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This apparent trackway runs along a median contour on a valley slope to the southwestern side of a minor stream valley, a tributary of the Ffrwd. It can be traced for over 1km, apparently running from the Ffrwd valley up onto higher ground, using the shelter of the valley for most of its route. The feature is not dated but clearly predates the present post-medieval field system, which seems to have been in place since the 19th century.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	NMR		
Group Value:	Unknown		
Evidential Value:	Cropmark		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This apparent trackway runs along a median contour on a valley slope to the southwestern side of a minor stream valley, a tributary of the Ffrwd. The feature clearly predates the present post-medieval field system, which seems to have been in place since the 19th century.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Distance from closest turbine:	140m to the northeast of the nearest turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	Yes		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Both turbines would be visible from this feature		
Level of Impact from Turbine 1:	Moderate		
Level of Impact from Turbine 2:	Moderate		
Comment on Impact:	The turbines would be visible from sections of this linear feature. The access trackway proposed to serve the turbines would cut across a small section of the feature and potentially disturb any associated archaeological context.		

ID number: 31 CAPEL FANHALOG METHODIST CHAPEL
CHAPEL

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0510294734 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Converted

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

This Calvinistic Methodist chapel was built in 1786. It was disused from 1876, when it was replaced by the larger Capel Bethel to the north-northwest. Thereafter, Capel Fanhalog was converted into two cottages and had its roof level raised. The cottages were reunited as a single building in 1998 and it continues to be used as a dwelling. Suggestions that Capel Fanhalog is a corruption of Capel Fynachlog and associated with a medieval monastic foundations are spurious. The name of the adjacent property of Buarth y Capel predates Capel Fanhalog, and is not associated in any way with the Methodist chapel. The origins of its name are not known.

Rarity:

Not rare

Reference:

Trysor

Group Value:

None

Evidential Value:

Former chapel converted into a dwelling

Historical Value:

Discussed in historical sources

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

Former place of worship

Setting:

The chapel was erected at this location as the result of a member of the congregation taking a lease on the lands of Fanhalog and requesting permission to build a new meeting house on the land. It originally stood near a single cottage in a rural location, but during the 20th century, Ynysybwl has grown considerably and new housing has been built around the former chapel.

Significance:

Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine:

1.3km to the southeast of the nearest turbine

Any Direct Impact?:

No

Any Indirect Impact?:

No

Level of Impact from Turbine 1:

None

Level of Impact from Turbine 2:

None

Comment on Impact:

The former manse, Glandwr, stands to the northwest of the former chapel and would be likely to block views of the proposed turbines.

ID number: 32 MYNACHDY
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 408368

NGR: ST0410095390 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Soilmark **Condition:** Unknown

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This oval enclosure appears on aerial photographs taken by the RCAHMW. It measures approximately 120 metres northwest to southeast by at least 50 metres but may be truncated on its southwestern side. The earthworks are very denuded and best seen in low sunlight.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Reference:	NMR		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	An oval enclosure appears on recent aerial photographs taken by the RCAHMW (AP_2008_3074-3083)		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The feature is situated just below and to the northeast of a ridge-line which rises between two stream valleys, tributaries of the Ffrwd, on Mynachdy farm. The land was under pasture in December 2014.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Distance from closest turbine:	80m to the east of the nearest turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes The turbines would stand close to the feature and would be clearly visible from it.		
Level of Impact from Turbine 1:	Low		
Level of Impact from Turbine 2:	Moderate		
Comment on	The proposed turbine bases, trackway and cable trenches would not physically impact on the feature, but the turbines would cause a visual impact. This is offset by the coniferous plantations nearby which have already altered the landscape and the motocross circuit to the northwest of the proposed development which has reduced to tranquility of the area.		

ID number: 33 DARWONNO
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0246096395 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence; Domestic

Form: Complex

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Darwonno was an upland farmstead shown on Ordnance Survey maps from 1814 onwards and of likely early post-medieval origin. The farm was abandoned during the 1950s when most of the land was afforested. The farm building were then demolished, but the farmhouse survived. In recent times the house has been converted for use as an outdoor pursuit centre.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	Trysor		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Most farmstead features lost, converted house remains		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	Now used as an Outdoor Pursuits Centre		
Setting:	Darwonno was an upland farmstead, of pre-19th century origin. The farmstead occupied an area between a ridge of higher ground to the west, known as Cefnygwingel, and the upper reaches of the Nant Clydach to the east. In the mid-20th century most of the farm was incorporated into a large, coniferous forestry plantation and the house and buildings were abandoned. The house has survived to the present day and has been reused as an Outdoor Pursuits Centre, set within a forest environment.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:			
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine 1:	None		
Level of Impact from Turbine 2:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Darwonno is situated within a mature coniferous forest and the proposed turbines would not be visible from this location.		

ID number: 34 MYNACHDY
FIELD SYSTEM

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0445095410 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

Trysor Description:

SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
The first detailed map of the field system on Mynachdy Farm is the Llanwonno parish tithe map of 1842. This shows that many of the characteristic features of the fieldscape were already established. Some of the field boundaries shown on the 1842 map have subsequently been removed however, to create larger field parcels. The tithe apportionment which accompanies the map shows Monachty as a 368 acre holding in the 1840s, owned and occupied by one Robert Evans. The field names, acreage and usage are also given by the apportionment.		

The 1881 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system around the turbine site as being similar to that shown on the 1842 tithe map. The 2nd edition (1900) and 3rd edition (1919) of the map both show a similar picture. Many of the characteristics of the 19th century field system survive today, although there has been some amalgamation of fields to create larger parcels. The boundary banks around the turbine site are generally of low earthwork banks with post and wire fencing, defining relatively large, regular fields. Closer to the farmhouse, to the southeastern corner of the holding, the field parcels are more irregular in form and generally smaller, and also more usually characterised by hedge-topped earthwork banks which often include mature hedgerow trees. Stone is not widely used, although some of the boundaries at the northern edge of the holding were originally constructed in stone.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value:

Evidential Value: Existing field system, shown on historic maps

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The field system of Mynachdy farm extends from the floor of the Ffrwd valley in the west and south, eastwards to a minor tributary valley of the Ffrwd which flows north to south past the farmyard complex. The field system takes in a ridge of high ground between the two valleys. The northern boundary of the field system extends up to the edge of St. Gwynno's Forest. Originally this northern boundary would have been with the open mountain pasture of adjacent common land, but this area has been afforested during the 20th century.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine:

Any Direct Yes

Impact?:

***Any Indirect
Impact?:***

Yes
The turbines would be visible from many parts of the field system.

***Level of Impact
from Turbine 1:***

Low

***Level of Impact
from Turbine 2:***

Low

***Comment on
Impact:***

The turbines would stand within the field system and the associated trackway and cable trench would cross the land. There would be only a slight impact on one field boundary bank. The turbines would be visible from many parts of the field system.

ID number: 35 MYNACHDY
GRANGE

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0480095000 Unknown

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Documents

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A medieval monastic grange associated with Llantarnam Abbey gave the Mynachdy farm its name. There is some confusion and little detail relating to the history of this grange, which was certainly held by Llantarnam Abbey during the medieval period. It appears that the Cistercian abbey of Margam was granted land at Pendar in the late 12th century, where they attempted to establish a hermitage or abbey. The location of Pendar is not known, but a later grant of land was made by Caradog Merbeis to "the bretheren of Pendar" which included land in Llanwonno. It has been speculated that the establishment at Pendar may have been moved to Llanwonno and that this site may correspond with Mynachdy (which translates as Monk's House or Monastery). Subsequently, Pendar and its associated lands passed into the ownership of Llantarnam Abbey. Although there is clearly a group of significant placenames here, which include Mynachdy and the nearby Buarthcapel and Ffynnon Illtyd, there is no archaeological evidence relating to the putative monastic foundation here. A watching brief was undertaken by during a barn conversion and extension at Mynachdy but this found no evidence of any structures or buried archaeology relating to a medieval monastic grange. It should be noted that a HER record (PRN 01811m) for a "Capel Fynachlog" placename is based on a spurious interpretation of the farm name Fanhalog, for which there is no evidence that it is a corruption of "Fynachlog" (monastery). The "capel" element in this name relates only to a Methodist chapel (ID number 31) founded near Fanhalog in 1789. It is not known if this Methodist chapel gave rise to the nearby farm name Buarthcapel, which was certainly in use in the early 19th century, based on the evidence of the 1814 Ordnance Survey surveyors' drawings.

Rarity:

Not common

Reference:

Group Value:

One of the granges of Llantarnam Abbey in medieval times

Evidential Value:

Documentary sources only

Historical Value:

Discussed in historical sources

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

There are no known archaeological features relating to the monastic grange which existed at Mynachdy during medieval times. The general setting would appear to have been that of an upland grange, with access to the mountain pastures which would have formerly existed above the Clydach and Ffrwd valleys, but the extent of the grange is not known. The approximate area of the grange is now occupied by Mynachdy farm, with much of the surrounding upland area afforested by the 20th century coniferous plantations of St. Gwynno's Forest.

Significance:

Regionally Important

***Distance from
closest turbine:***

***Any Direct
Impact?:*** No

***Any Indirect
Impact?:*** No

***Level of Impact
from Turbine 1:*** None

***Level of Impact
from Turbine 2:*** None

***Comment on
Impact:*** No archaeological features associated with the grange have been recorded therefore no assessment of impact can be made.

ID number: 36 MYNACHDY
WALL

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0395295372 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument <By Form>

Form: Other Structure

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This section of well-built, drystone walling, over 200 metres long, runs down a moderate slope at the eastern side of the upper Ffrwd valley. A straight section of the wall runs from the top of a ridge for some 130 metres on a southwest-northeast alignment. A fence carries the field boundary line for some 45 metres to the south-southwest and then another 35 metre-long section of drystone walling runs towards the bottom of the slope. This wall appears to follow the boundary line shown on the parish tithe map of 1842 and on later 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, but it is not clear when the wall was built or whether it was originally part of a more extensive wall or series of walls.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:			
Group Value:	Part of the field system on Mynachdy Farm		
Evidential Value:	Section of standing drystone wall		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This short section of drystone walling has been constructed on a southwest to northeast axis on the moderate slope to the eastern side of the Ffrwd valley. It may have been built when the land was relatively rough pasture, but the modern landscape setting for the wall is that it forms a field boundary within a field system characterised by improved pasture. Immediately to the east of the wall the landscape has been heavily modified to create a course for off-road vehicles.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Distance from closest turbine:			
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes The turbines would be visible in relatively close proximity. A cable trench is planned to run parallel to its northwestern side.		
Level of Impact from Turbine 1:	Low		
Level of Impact from Turbine 2:	Low		
Comment on Impact:	The turbines would be visible in relatively close proximity. A cable trench is planned to run parallel to its northwestern side. The wall could be impacted upon during the construction phase. The wall could be impacted upon during the construction phase and damage to the feature should be avoided.		

ID number: 37 MYNACHDY
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: ST0481895126 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence; Domestic

Form: Complex

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			The farmhouse at Mynachdy has been modernised and remains in use, but the farmyard area has been completely modified in modern times and is now characterised by ranges of modern agricultural sheds which have replaced the original farm buildings, shown on 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps, which were arranged around a courtyard to the north of the farmhouse.
Rarity:			Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Working farmstead

Historical Value: Origins in the medieval monastic grange of Llantarnam Abbey

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Mynachdy farm may be regarded as the post-medieval and modern successor to a monastic grange controlled by Llantarnam Abbey which existed in the same approximate area during medieval times. The general setting of the upland grange was that of an upland or marginal estate, with access to the mountain pastures which would have formerly existed above the Clydach and Ffrwd valleys. The setting of Mynachdy farm during early post medieval times may have been similar and even as recently as the early 20th century a similar situation seems to have existed.

The modern Mynachdy farm extends from the floor of the Ffrwd valley in the west and south, eastwards to a minor tributary valley of the Ffrwd which flows north to south past the farmyard complex. The holding includes the ridge of high ground between these two valleys and northwards to the boundary of St. Gwynno's Forest. Originally this northern boundary would have been with the open mountain pasture of adjacent common land, but this area has been afforested during the 20th century. During the 20th century, however, with much of the surrounding upland area has been afforested to create St. Gwynno's Forest, leaving the fields of the farmstead in a very different setting, now surrounded to the north and west by coniferous forests, instead of open moorland. To the south the once rural and wooded valleys of Cwm Clydach and Cwm Ffrwd have also changed since the mid-19th century as industrial development associated with the coal industry sparked a significant growth in population and settlement of Ynysybwl grew along the Clydach valley almost up to the southern edge of Mynachdy. The modern farm therefore survives as a block of farmland wedged between the extensive forests to the north and the populated valley to the southeast.

Significance: Locally Important

***Distance from
closest turbine:***

***Any Direct
Impact?:*** Yes

***Any Indirect
Impact?:*** Yes
The turbines would be visible from many parts of the holding.

***Level of Impact
from Turbine 1:*** Low

***Level of Impact
from Turbine 2:*** Low

***Comment on
Impact:*** There would be a direct impact as the turbines would stand on the farmstead and the associated trackway and cable trench would cross the land. The turbines would be visible from many parts of the holding, resulting in a low visual impact.

Appendix C:
Scheduled Ancient Monuments
Within 2.1 to 5.1km

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from closest turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
GM259	Twyn y Bridallt Roman Camp	Marching camp	ST001982					Excluded	Excluded
GM286	Brynbychan Round Cairn	Round cairn	ST063989	4.1km to the northeast of the turbines	A public footpath runs close to the cairn.	This cairn is situated on the summit of Brynbychan hill. Its modern setting has been heavily compromised by the erection of a transmitter mast and station to the east, a trackway to the south, a turning circle to the west and a forest plantation to the north. In recent years the plantation has been felled and Google Earth images from 2010 show that traffic had been driving over the monument.	The proposed turbines are likely to be visible to the southwest.	Very Low	None
GM359	Merthyr Tramroad; Pontygwaith Section and Associated Bridges	Trackway	ST080977					Excluded	Excluded
GM359	Merthyr Tramroad; Pontygwaith Section and Associated Bridges							Excluded	Excluded
GM372	Carn-y-Pigwn Round Cairn	Round cairn	ST011974					Excluded	Excluded
GM373	Ring Cairn 350m W of Penrhiw Caradoc, Llanwonno	Round cairn	ST042979	2.45km to the north of the turbine	On Open Access Land	This cairn is situated on a	The tops of the proposed turbines are likely to be visible to the south, although coniferous plantations and local summits within the forest would screen views to some extent.	Low	None
GM437	Ventilation Furnace, Trehafod	Building (Unclassified)	ST042912					Excluded	Excluded
GM459	Hetty Pit	Pit	ST054909					Excluded	Excluded
GM574	Mynydd Ty'n-tyle cairns	Round cairn	SS992963					Excluded	Excluded

Appendix D:
Listed Buildings
Within 2.1 to 5.1km

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from closest turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
10897	Church of St Margaret	304752	199390	II					Excluded	Excluded
10899	Aberdare Hotel	304755	199294	II					Excluded	Excluded
11514	Quakers Yard Railway Viaduct	308853	196473	II*					Excluded	Excluded
11515	Pont y Gwaith	308028	197585	II					Excluded	Excluded
13113	Wellhouse to Ffynnon Fair	300075	194552	II					Excluded	Excluded
13119	Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery lamproom and fan house	303979	191140	II*					Excluded	Excluded
13120	Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery Bertie pithead, headframe, tram circuit and tippler	303957	191132	II*					Excluded	Excluded
13121	Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery Trefor pithead and headframe	303994	191143	II*					Excluded	Excluded
13122	Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery Trefor winding engine house	304003	191113	II*					Excluded	Excluded
13123	Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery fanhouse	304014	191145	II					Excluded	Excluded
13124	Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery Bertie winding engine house	303963	191100	II*					Excluded	Excluded
13125	Former Engine House at Llwynypia Colliery Site	299362	193278	II					Excluded	Excluded
13129	Cymmer Independent Chapel (also known as Hen Capel Y Cymmer)	302524	190947	II					Excluded	Excluded
13515	Hetty Engine House	305465	190905	I					Excluded	Excluded
13516	Troedrhiwtrwyn Farm	305829	190953	II					Excluded	Excluded
14556	Trehondda Welsh Independent Chapel	299891	196956	II					Excluded	Excluded
15668	Former Penrhiwceiber Welfare Institute	305996	197476	II					Excluded	Excluded
15669	Lock House	309009	195995	II					Excluded	Excluded
17110	Church of St John	302631	190856	II					Excluded	Excluded
17111	Revetment wall, doorways and railings to Mount Pleasant	302468	191286	II					Excluded	Excluded
17112		302702	191214	II					Excluded	Excluded
17113		302707	191212	II					Excluded	Excluded
17114		302714	191203	II					Excluded	Excluded
17115	Evan Howells Butchers Shop	302710	191207	II*					Excluded	Excluded
17116	Former Empire Cinema	302788	191112	II					Excluded	Excluded
17117	Gateway to Welsh Hills Works	302829	191034	II					Excluded	Excluded
17118	Public Library	302880	191115	II					Excluded	Excluded
17119	Calfaria Welsh Calvinistic Chapel and bordering railings, gates and piers	302602	191501	II					Excluded	Excluded
17120	War Memorial	302498	191325	II					Excluded	Excluded
17121	Church of St Paul	302645	191558	II					Excluded	Excluded
17122	Bronwydd House and attached front terrace	302442	191194	II					Excluded	Excluded
17123	Entrance gate piers and railings to Bronwydd	302439	191131	II					Excluded	Excluded
17124	Entrance gate piers and railings to Bronwydd Park	302392	191118	II					Excluded	Excluded
17125	Statue to William Evans in Bronwydd Park	302335	191174	II					Excluded	Excluded
17126	Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery chimney	304023	191112	II					Excluded	Excluded
17127	Lower Eirw bridge	304326	191055	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from closest turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
17128	Bridge over Cwm Hafod	304304	191605	II					Excluded	Excluded
17333	Ainon Welsh Baptist Chapel	302436	192806	II					Excluded	Excluded
17335	Wattstown Hotel	301865	193761	II					Excluded	Excluded
17658	Penuel Calvinistic Methodist Chapel	300020	196700	II					Excluded	Excluded
17659	Church of Our Lady of Penrhys	300266	196288	II					Excluded	Excluded
18268	Trealaw Cemetery Chapel	301296	191984	II					Excluded	Excluded
18269	Monument to William Evans	301361	192042	II					Excluded	Excluded
18270	Monument to David Evans	301370	191981	II					Excluded	Excluded
18271	Monument to Daniel Thomas	301381	191996	II					Excluded	Excluded
18272	The Star PH	298920	194948	II					Excluded	Excluded
18284	Welfare Hall	301083	195424	II					Excluded	Excluded
18862	Tyntyla Farmhouse	299344	195285	II					Excluded	Excluded
18863	Aberfan Fawr Farmhouse	307381	199161	II					Excluded	Excluded
18864	Barn Range at Aberfan Fawr Farmhouse	307384	199173	II					Excluded	Excluded
21369	Bethesda Baptist Chapel	302616	199862	II					Excluded	Excluded
21372	Elim Pentecostal Church	304742	199063	II*					Excluded	Excluded
21373	Bethania Independent Chapel	304830	199290	II					Excluded	Excluded
21374	Carmel Independent Chapel	305753	197798	II					Excluded	Excluded
24853	Railway Viaduct over Nant Clydach (partly in Abercynon Community)	308005	192810	II					Excluded	Excluded
24871	Fan House at Hetty Shaft	305450	190910	II*					Excluded	Excluded
24872	Headframe at Hetty Shaft	305455	190919	I					Excluded	Excluded
24873	Trehafod Memorial Hall and Institute	304603	190925	II					Excluded	Excluded
80697	Abercwmboui Workmen's Hall and Institute	302765	199856	II					Excluded	Excluded
80761	Memorial Clock	308183	194989	II					Excluded	Excluded
80762	Road bridge over Nant Clydach	308051	192861	II					Excluded	Excluded
80763	Taff Vale Railway Bridge at Abercynon	308352	194911	II					Excluded	Excluded
80764	Taff Vale Railway bridge over Cwm Clydach	308003	192813	II					Excluded	Excluded
80873	War Memorial	306018	194206	II					Excluded	Excluded
80903	Mountain Ash Town Hall	304779	199271	II					Excluded	Excluded
80904	Mountain Ash Workman's Club and Institute	304795	199066	II					Excluded	Excluded
80905	War Memorial	304422	199808	II					Excluded	Excluded
80908	Pontygwaith Overbridge, Penydarren Tramroad	308092	197757	II					Excluded	Excluded
80941	Clock Tower and War Memorial	305962	197614	II					Excluded	Excluded
80942	Penrhiwceiber Institute and Community Hall	305904	197730	II					Excluded	Excluded
81031	Taff Vale Railway bridge over Cwm Clydach (partly in Abercynon Community)	308001	192819	II					Excluded	Excluded