

Maindy Farm, Ton Pentre, Rhondda Cynon Taf Historic Environment Assessment



Report by: Trysor

For: Windflow UK Limited

March 2015



Maindy Farm, Ton Pentre, Rhondda Cynon Taf Historic Environment Assessment

By

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Trysor Project No. 2015/429

For: Windflow UK Limited

March 2015

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*Cover photograph: From the approximate location of the proposed turbine,
looking northwest towards the northern of Mynydd Llangeinwr.*

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DATE 10th March 2015

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 on land owned by Maindy Farm, Ton Pentre, Rhondda Cynon Taf.

1.2 A field visit was undertaken to examine the location of the turbine and record previously unknown historic assets. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape.

1.3 1.3.1 The assessment has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 2km in radius, focused on SS9418494316, the location of the proposed turbine. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted, as well as readily available historical mapping.

1.3.2 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km radius would be affected by the proposed turbine. One Listed Building within the 2km assessment area would have a Very Low indirect, visual impact but there would be no impact on its setting.

1.4 1.4.1 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area between 2km and 5km in radius, focused on SS9418494316, the location of the proposed turbine was assessed.

1.4.2 Four Scheduled Ancient Monuments would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the development.

1.4.3 Two Listed Buildings would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the development.

1.4.4 There are no Registered Historic Parks & Gardens within 5m of the development.

1.5 The assessment shows that there is no surface evidence of buried archaeological features at the proposed turbine site.

1.6 Archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in respect of this development.

1.6.1 A watching brief should be considered on the turbine base and the new trackway which will link it to the existing forestry road to the southwest and the electricity substation to the northeast.

1.6.2 A watching brief should also be undertaken on the excavation of the cable trench between the turbine base and the electricity substation, to examine the peat deposits in this area.

1.6.3 The cable trench will pass through a derelict drystone wall (ID number 40) on Mynydd Maindy. The cable trench should either pass through a gap in the wall or, if a section of walling is removed during the excavation of the trench, it should be restored to its previous condition thereafter.

2. Copyright

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3. Introduction

3.1 Colin Risbridger of Windflow UK Limited, Forsyth House, Lomond Court, Castle Business Park, Stirling, FK94TU, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed turbine for Maindy Farm, Ton Pentre, Rhondda Cynon Tâf, CF41 7EX.

3.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments* (2014) was used to guide the specification, Appendix A.

4. The proposed development

4.1 It is proposed that a single turbine, with a hub height of 30m, and 46.3m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SS9418494316 on open land west of Maindy Farm, Ton Pentre, Rhondda Cynon Tâf. This is a slightly revised location from that given in the specification which was SS9421694307, see Appendix A.

4.2 A foundation hole, 10 metres by 10 metres and cut into the subsoil will be excavated for the turbine base.

4.3 Access to the turbine will use an existing forestry access track with a short section of track to the turbine base and an area of hard standing 20 metres by 8 metres.

4.4 The underground cable will run back towards the farm at Maindy, 2.3 km to the east northeast. A substation would need to be built between the turbine and farm, with its own access track. The location of the substation has been determined by the Distribution Network Operator, not the developer. The developer has amended the route of the cable trench, following discussion with Trysor, to avoid several features which would have been impacted upon by the original plan. These include a modern cremation cemetery (ID number 35), a sheepfold (ID number 42), a boundary bank (ID number 45), a second sheepfold (ID number 36) and two drystone walls (ID numbers 46 & 38).

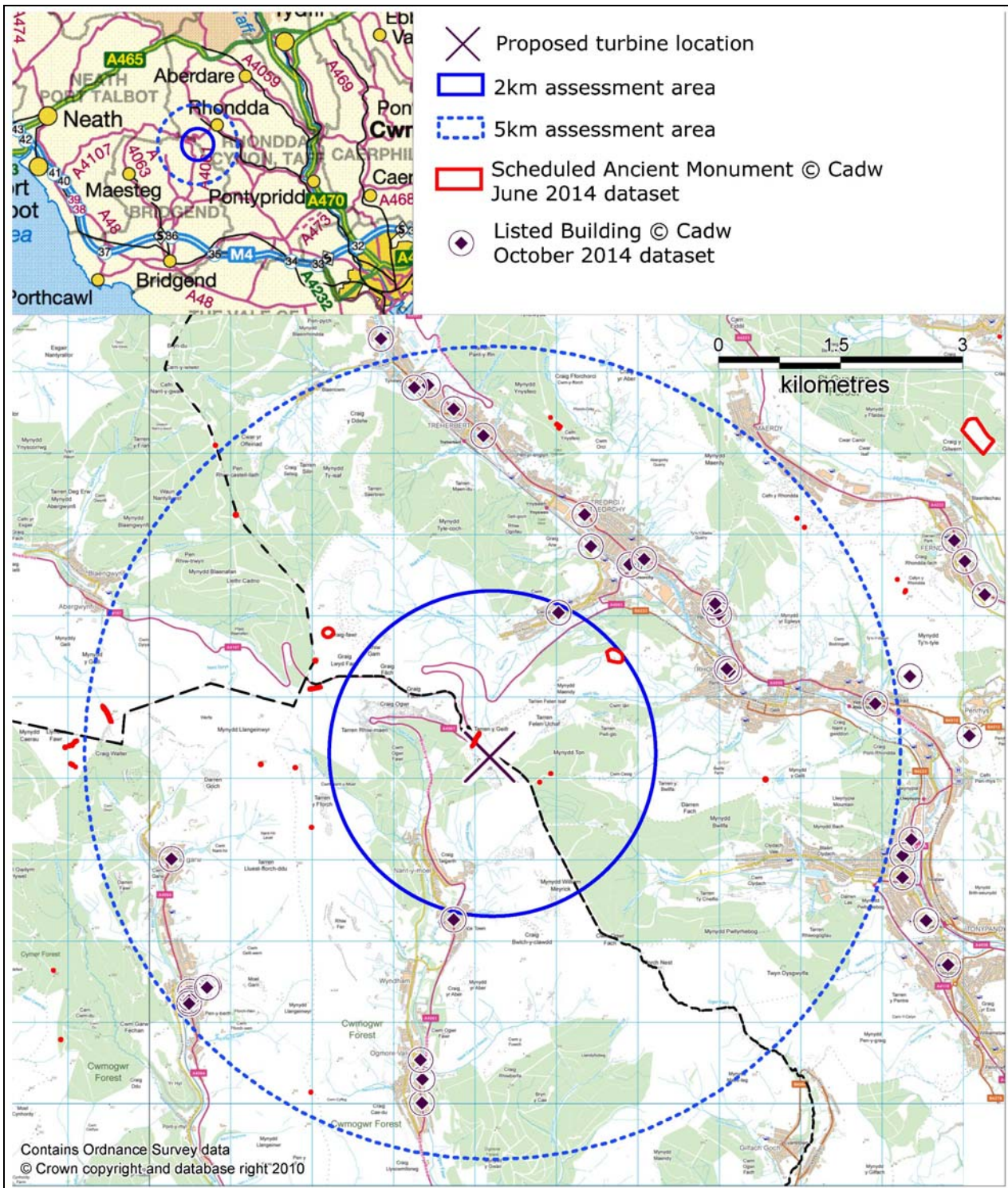


Figure 1: Location of the proposed turbine, showing the 2km radius, and the 2 to 5km radius assessment areas.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 A study area of 2km radius centred on SH9418494316, the proposed turbine sites, was chosen for the initial assessment of all recorded historic assets. This area was revised to exclude areas where there was no intervisibility between the turbine blade tip and the site, and no impact on setting, see Figure 2.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 2km assessment.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the Ystradfodwg parish tithe map of 1847 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1844.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed turbine site, and the surrounding area, on February 3rd, 2015. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the turbine proposal were searched for and any other historic assets that on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, taken between 2001 and 2013, were used to inform the assessment as well as the more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection.
- 5.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit, were used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting as well as a ZTV created by Trysor.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.8 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.
- 5.9 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.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final assessment 2km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential 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

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

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

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.

- 5.11 A further area of between 2km to 5 km radius, centred on SS9418494316, was used to assess the impact on designated sites only.
- 5.12 Data supplied by Cadw was used to assess designated sites within 2km to 5km of the development site.
- 5.13 Separate tables were created for Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, giving the distance from the development, current public access and the impact on the setting of the monument. There were no registered Historic Parks and Gardens
- 5.14 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. This information was used to assess the impact on the setting of the historic asset (see Appendices C and D)

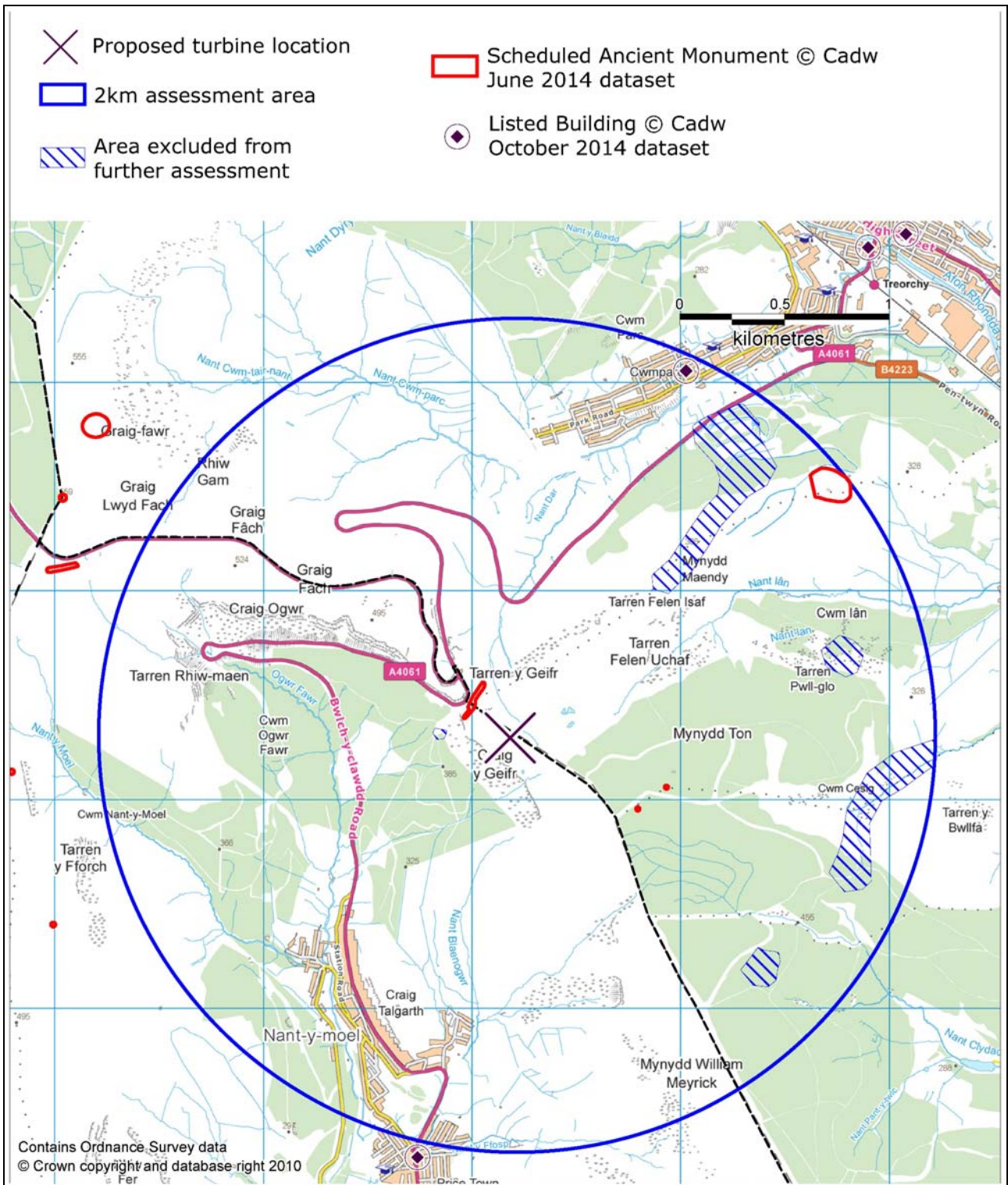
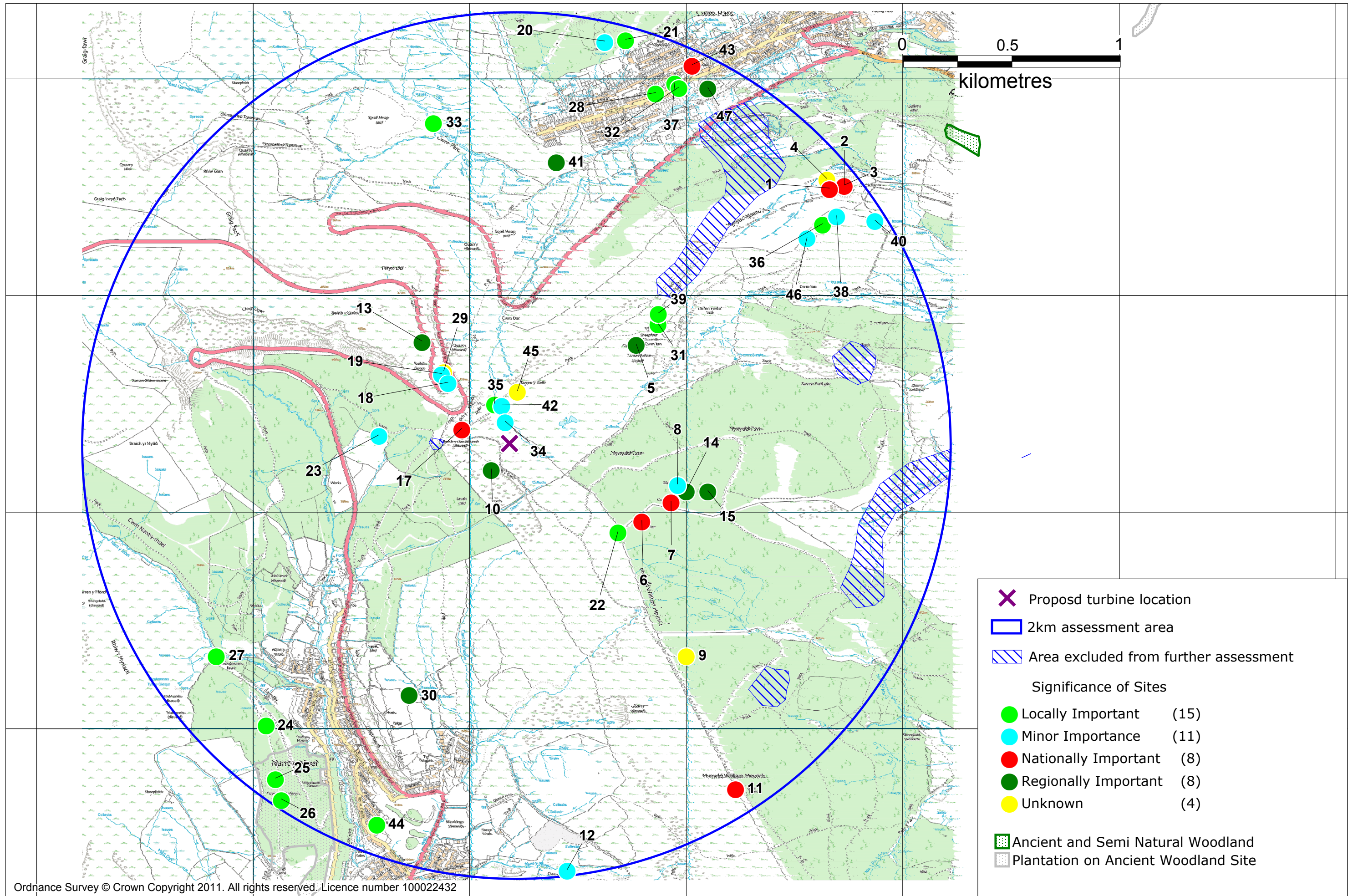


Figure 2: Areas covering sites excluded from further assessment



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Figure 3: The 2km appraisal area showing significance of sites, labelled with Project ID number

6. Archaeological Overview

6.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC). There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic period recorded in the HER within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. There are a small number of recorded finds of Mesolithic flint artefacts from Mynydd Ton, where two pieces of worked flint have been found (ID number 14) as well as a flint core of Mesolithic type (ID number 15).

6.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4000BC – 1500BC).

6.2.1 There is also limited artefactual evidence of Neolithic activity recorded in the HER within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. A flint hand axe of Neolithic date was discovered over a century ago on Craig y Geifr (ID number 10), close to the proposed turbine site. Nearby, at Bwlch y Clawdd, several worked stone objects have also been determined to be of Neolithic date (ID number 13).

6.2.2 A characteristic of the archaeology of the Glamorgan uplands is the occurrence of Bronze Age funerary monuments. Cairns and Round Barrows dot the high ground between the valleys across the whole region and the Maindy area is no exception. Within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site there are several well-preserved cairns, found on Mynydd Ton and adjacent hills, such as that at Taren Felen Uchaf (ID number 5), which is closest to the proposed turbine but would not be intervisible with it. Cairns and Round Barrows were usually built over a single cremation burial, placed in a stone cist beneath the mound. Sometimes secondary cremation burials are found inserted into the mound. Some of the examples within the appraisal area have been excavated in the past and the contents of their cists removed. These include the cairn which lies within the defences of the Iron Age hillfort on Mynydd Maindy (ID number 1). Fragments of bone and the funerary urn were found here, as well as fragments of a bronze dagger which had been buried with the cremated remains.

6.4.1 There are a number of fine Bronze Age cairns within 5km of the proposed turbine site. These include the large summit cairn at Crug yr Afan (GM 233) and, further to the west on Mynydd Llangeinwyr, large cairns at Carn Lwyd (GM 238), Carn yr Hyrddod (GM 243) and a large, denuded round barrow at Y Werfa (GM 499). This distribution of significant Bronze Age funerary sites is again typical of the uplands of the region.

6.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD43).

6.3.1 There is no evidence of Later Bronze Age activity recorded in the HER within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site.

6.3.2 There are two examples of settlement sites of Iron Age date found within 2km of the proposed turbine site. These are the Defended

Enclosure at Talga, Nantymoel, in the upper Ogwr valley (ID number 30). The second settlement site is the scheduled hillfort at Mynydd Maindy (ID number 2, GM 099). These sites represent settlement in the district during the centuries leading up to the Roman conquest during the later 1st century BC, after which hillforts and defended enclosures were rapidly abandoned across the country.

6.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410).

6.4.1 At present there is no evidence of activity associated with the Roman period recorded in the HER within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site, despite the presence of Roman campaign forts and roads in adjacent areas of the Glamorgan valleys and their associated uplands.

6.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100). There is a single record of Early Medieval activity within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. The linear earthwork or Dyke which gives its name to Bwlch y Clawdd (The Pass of the Dyke) (ID number 17, GM 500) is a scheduled ancient monument. It is thought to be a boundary marker dating to the Early Medieval period, possibly denoting the political boundaries between neighbouring kingdoms or estates. It has not been investigated archaeologically but similar monuments in the wider district and elsewhere in Wales have been partially excavated and radiocarbon dated to the Early Medieval period.

6.5.1 Another two scheduled Dykes are found within a 5km of the radius of the proposed turbine. These are Clawdd Mawr, Mynydd Caerau (GM 231) and the Bwlch yr Afan Dyke (GM 246). They are also likely to have served to mark boundaries during the Early Medieval period.

6.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539).

6.6.1 There are no known sites of archaeological interest dating to the medieval period within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site. There is no doubt that the area was well-organised and well-settled throughout medieval times, both under Welsh and Norman rule. It is known that Cistercian abbeys held upland estates in the Rhondda and Ogwr districts during medieval times, such as the Penrhys estate of Llantarnam Abbey to the east and the Llangeinwyr estate of Margam to the southwest. There is also a tradition that the name of the nearby settlement of Cwmparc, to the northeast of the turbine site originates with a medieval hunting park which was focused on the Nant Cwmparc valley. The now lost post-medieval farms of Parc Isaf and Parc Uchaf (ID number 33) predated the industrial village but are also said to have derived their name from the medieval hunting park. There is no known archaeological evidence of such a hunting park.

6.7 Post Medieval & Modern (AD1539 – present day). Many of the sites recorded within a 2km radius of the proposed turbine site date to the Post Medieval period. They include sites associated with both the rural and industrial traditions of the district. Features such as farmsteads, sheepfolds, boundary banks and boundary stones are all symbols of the wholly rural society that existed in the area until the second half of the 19th century. The rise of the coal mining industry rapidly transformed the valley landscapes as thousands of people flocked into the Rhondda and Ogwr valleys to seek employment, leading to the creation of mining settlements such as Cwmparc, Nantymoel and Treorchy. During the 20th century the Park Colliery (ID number 41) and Dare Colliery (ID number 47) worked in the valley to the north of the proposed turbine, but the decline of coal from the 1960s onwards saw a second transformation take place as deindustrialisation led to the wholesale clearance of industrial features, including the large colliery waste tips that once stood around villages such as Cwmparc and Nantymoel. The modern landscape bears remarkable little evidence of this once dominant industry, although the terraced streets of neighbouring settlements, their churches, chapels and Workingmen's Institutes still bear testament to the society which developed around the collieries between the mid-19th century and the second half of the 20th century.

Historical overview

7.1 Map evidence

7.1.1 The proposed turbine site will stand on land which was still unenclosed common land well into the 19th century. The area is mapped on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings (Bridgend sheet), surveyed in 1813. 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 and clearly shows that the land upland area where the turbine would be located lay outside the area of enclosed farmland.

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 1813 survey, a similar picture is presented.

7.1.3 The first detailed map of Maindy farm of the area is the tithe map for Ystradyfodwg parish, dating to 1847, see Figure 4. This clearly shows that the proposed turbine site lay outside the boundaries of the farm at that time, on the unenclosed moorland pasture of neighbouring Llandyfodwg parish. The tithe schedule which accompanies the map names the important industrialist Bailey Crawshay of Nantyglo, as the landowner of Maindy, and William Morgan as the tenant. The tithe schedule records that the farm was just over 447 acres in extent at this time, 235 acres of which was the large sheepwalk on the high moorland pastures to the west of Mynydd Maindy.

7.1.4 The First Edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, published in 1877 but surveyed several years earlier, shows that the area around the proposed turbine site remained unenclosed moorland. Later Ordnance Survey maps show a similar picture, with the most significant change to the local landscape occurring during the second half of the 20th century when extensive forestry plantations appeared, firstly at the head of the Ogwr valley and, by the 1980s, along Mynydd Ton, to the southeast of the proposed turbine.

7.15 The land around the proposed turbine site has continued to be managed as unimproved pasture, suitable for upland grazing, forming part of the holding of Maindy Farm, which lies to the east in the Rhondda valley. The land immediately to the east of the turbine site, towards Tarren Felen Uchaf, includes an area of wet peat bog, where pools of standing water are found. This bog is likely to be of palaeoenvironmental significance.

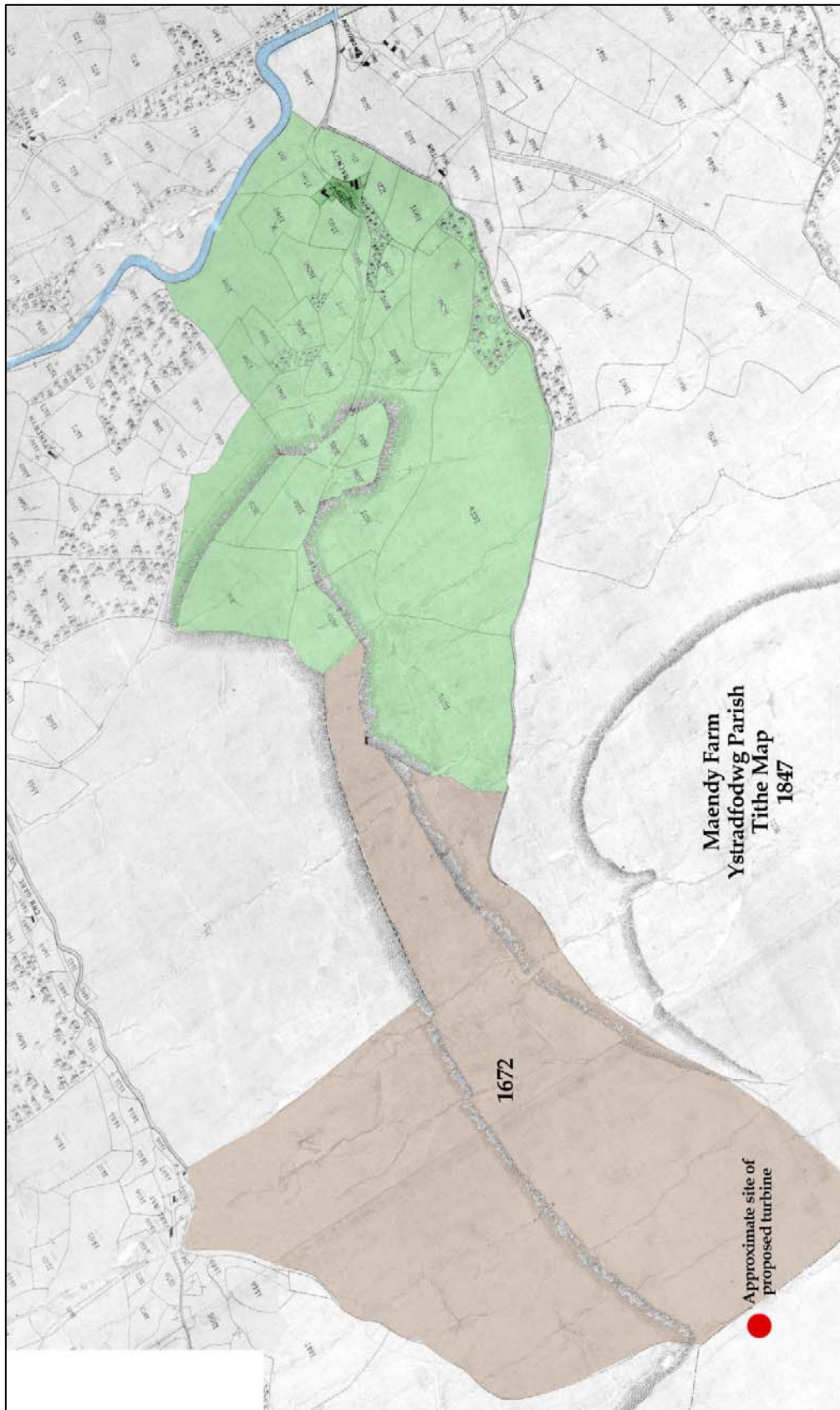


Figure 4: Proposed turbine site, marked on an excerpt of the Ystradfyodwg parish tithe map of 1847. The sheepwalk of Maindy as mapped at that time is shown in brown, the enclosed fields of the holding are shaded in green.

8. Impact Assessment

- 8.1 The HER enquiry for the 2km radius area yielded 48 site records.
- 8.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 3rd February 2015. The field was pasture 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 late in the day, with snow on the ground, but with reasonable visibility.
- 8.3 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 2km radius assessment area contained 46 records.
- 8.3.1 Eighteen new records were created in the project database by Trysor in addition to those supplied in the original dataset from the Historic Environment Record. These are mostly records for historic assets recorded by Trysor during an Uplands Initiative survey for the RCAHMW in 2010 and included in the NMR, but not the HER. All are listed in Table 7 in section 9.5.1 below.
- 8.4 Within the 46 records there were three Scheduled Ancient Monuments and one Listed Building.
- 8.5 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.

Table 1: Impact on sites within the assessment area around the proposed turbine site

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
17	BWLCH Y CLAWDD	DYKE	Low
35	TAREN Y GEIFR	CREMATION CEMETERY	Low
39	MYNYDD MAENDY	TRACKWAY	Low
42	TAREN Y GEIFR	SHEEPFOLD	Low
45	TAREN Y GEIFR	BOUNDARY BANK	Low
2	MAENDY CAMP	HILLFORT	Very Low
5	TAREN FELEN UCHAF	CAIRN	Very Low
11	MYNYDD TON	CAIRN	Very Low
18	BWLCH Y CLAWDD	QUARRY	Very Low
30	TALGA	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Very Low
31	TAREN FELEN UCHAF	MEMORIAL STONE	Very Low
32	CWMPARC COMMUNITY CENTRE	WORKINGMEN'S HALL	Very Low
40	CWM LAN	WALL	Very Low

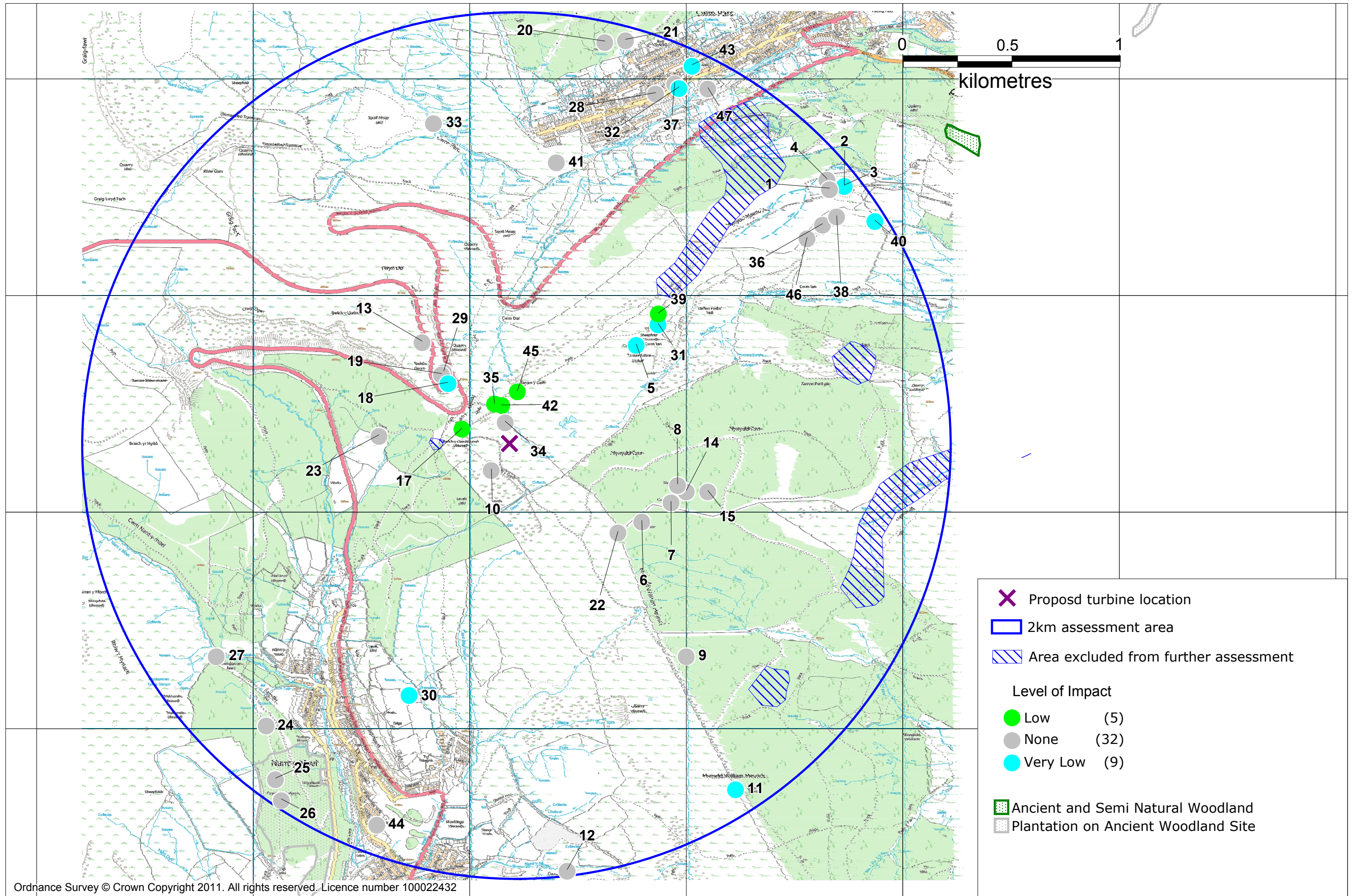
ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
43	ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH	CHURCH	Very Low
1	MAENDY CAMP CAIRN	CAIRN	None
3	MAENDY CAMP CAIRN GROUP	CAIRNFIELD	None
4	MAENDY CAMP	HEARTH?	None
6	MYNYDD TON	CAIRN	None
7	MYNYDD TON	CAIRN	None
8	MYNYDD TON	CAIRN?	None
9	MYNYDD TON	CAIRN?	None
10	CRAIG Y GEIFR	FINDSPOT	None
12	CWM Y FFOSP; CWM FFOS YR HWCH	DYKE	None
13	CRAIG OGWR	FINDSPOT	None
14	MYNYDD TON	FINDS	None
15	MYNYDD TON	FINDS	None
19	BWLCH Y CLAWDD	TRAMWAY	None
20	CWM PARC	QUARRY	None
21	CWM PARC	TRAMWAY	None
22	MYNYDD TON	BOUNDARY STONE	None
23	BLAEN OGWR UCHAF	BUILDING	None
24	COED NANT DYRYS	LEVEL	None
25	COED NANT DYRYS	LEVEL	None
26	COED NANT DYRYS	LEVEL	None
27	NANT Y MOEL	TRAMWAY	None
28	BETHEL CHAPEL	CHAPEL	None
29	BWLCH Y CLAWDD	CAIRN	None
33	PARC UCHAF	FARMSTEAD	None
34	TAREN Y GEIFR	BOUNDARY STONE	None
36	CWM LAN	SHEEPFOLD	None
37	PARK WELSH METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	None
38	CWM LAN	WALL	None
41	PARK COLLIERY	COAL MINE	None
44	HOREB ENGLISH BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	None
46	CWM LAN	WALL	None
47	DARE COLLIERY	COAL MINE	None

8.6 As Table 1 shows it was determined that recorded historic assets within the 2km assessment area would not be exposed to any significant impact from the proposed turbine development. Full details of the assessment of direct and indirect impact for each of the sites in Table 1 can be found in Appendix B.

8.6.1 Thirty one historic assets would be unaffected.

8.6.2 Five historic assets would have a Low and ten would have a Very Low impact, most of these an indirect, visual impact over distance.

- 8.6.3 The turbine foundation will not damage any field boundaries nor would the access trackway to the turbine and the electricity sub-station, which has been designed to avoid known historic assets. The cable trench has also been designed to avoid a number of known historic assets, and will only pass through one post-medieval field boundary wall (ID number 40). This wall is in a derelict condition.
- 8.7 The Cadw datasets within the 2km to 5km radius area returned another 12 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 26 Listed Buildings and no registered Parks and Gardens. The full results of this assessment are found in Appendices C and D of this report and Figures 6 and 7.
- 8.8 As Table 4 in 9.2.2 shows, it was determined that four of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km to 5km assessment area would be exposed to a Very Low indirect, visual impact but with no impact on setting. Further details of the assessment of indirect impacts for all of the sites in can be found in Appendix D and Figure 6.
- 8.9 As Table 6 in 9.3.2 shows, it was determined that two of the Listed Buildings within the 2km to 5km assessment area would be exposed to a Very Low indirect, visual impact but with no impact on setting. Full details of the assessment of impact for all of the Listed Buildings can be found in Appendix D and Figure 7.
- 8.10 There are no registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 2 to 5km assessment area.



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Figure 5: The 2km appraisal area showing impact on sites recorded, labelled with Project ID number

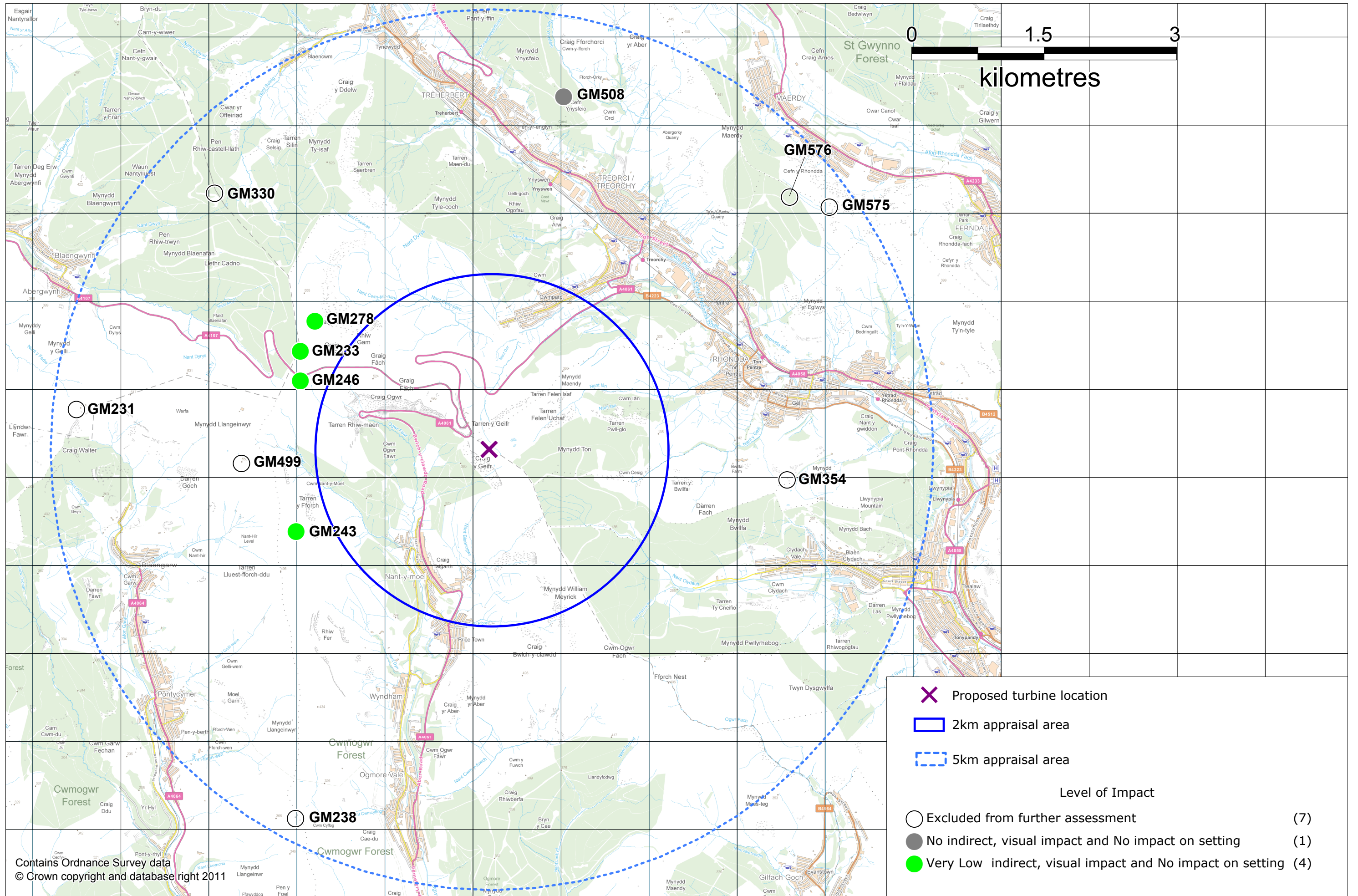


Figure 6: The level of impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 2km to 5km area, labelled with SAM number

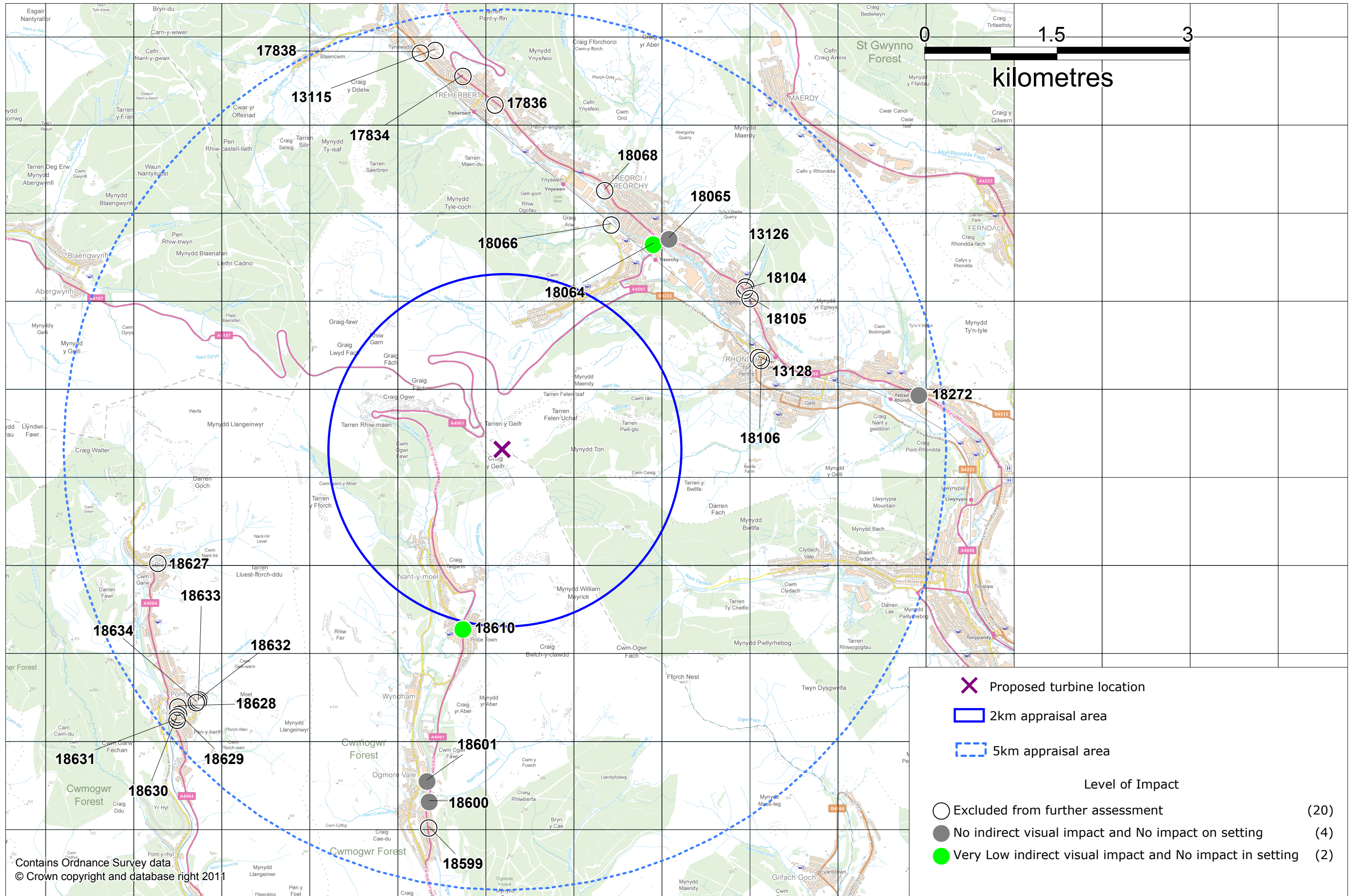


Figure 7: The level of impact on Listed Buildings in the 2km to 5km area, labelled with LB number

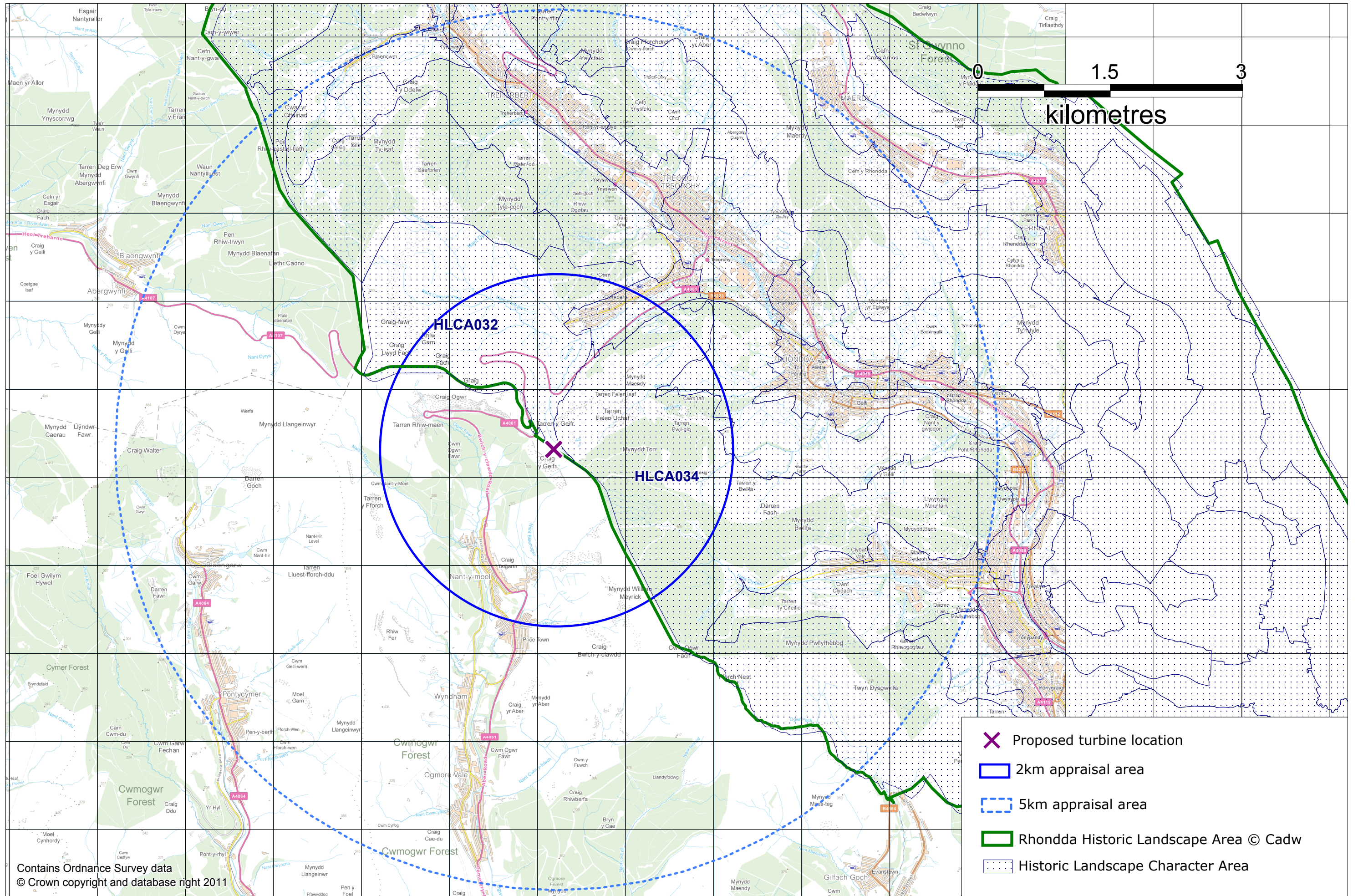
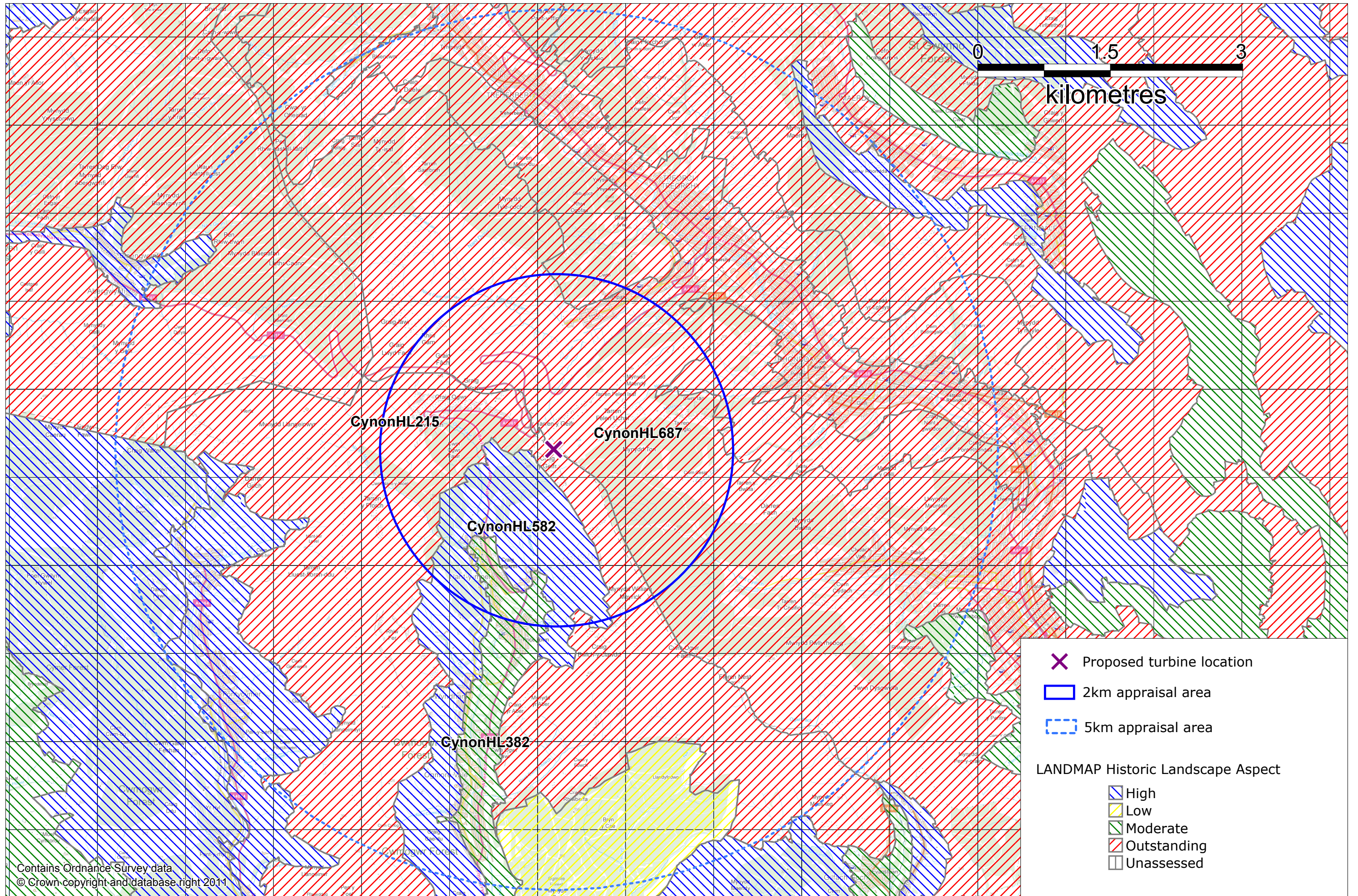


Figure 8: The 5km appraisal area showing the Rhondda Historic Landscape and the Character Areas



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Figure 9: The 5km appraisal area showing the level of impact on LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number adjacent to turbine

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 are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the revised 2km assessment area. There would be a Low indirect, visual impact on GM500, Bwlch y Clawdd Dyke but no impact in its setting, see Table 2, Appendix B and Figure 5.

ID Number	SAM Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
17	GM500	BWLCH Y CLAWDD	DYKE	Low
1	GM099	MAENDY CAMP CAIRN	CAIRN	None
3	GM099	MAENDY CAMP CAIRN GROUP	CAIRNFIELD	None
4	GM099	MAENDY CAMP	HEARTH?	None
6	GM540	MYNYDD TON	CAIRN	None
7	GM540	MYNYDD TON	CAIRN	None

Table 2: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments

9.2.2 There are a further twelve Scheduled Ancient Monuments in 2 to 5km area. There would be a Very Low indirect visual impact on four of the Scheduled Ancient Monument but with no impact on setting, see Table 3, Figure 6 and Appendix D.

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
GM233	Crug yr Afan Round Cairn	Round cairn	Very Low	None
GM243	Carn y Hyrddod & Neighbouring Cairn	Round cairn	Very Low	None
GM246	Bwlch yr Afan Dyke	Dyke	Very Low	None
GM278	Earthwork 360m NNE of Crug yr Afan	Enclosure	Very Low	None
GM508	Incline Haulage Systems, Cefn Ynysfeio, Treherbert	Incline Drumhouse	None	None
GM231	Clawdd Mawr, Mynydd	Linear earthwork	Excluded	Excluded

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
	Caerau			
GM238	Cairn Lwyd	Round cairn	Excluded	Excluded
GM330	Pebyll Ring Cairn	Ring cairn	Excluded	Excluded
GM354	Mynydd y Gelli Kerb Cairn	Kerb cairn	Excluded	Excluded
GM499	Round Barrow on the Werfa	Round barrow	Excluded	Excluded
GM575	Tarren Maerdy cairn (E)	Round cairn	Excluded	Excluded
GM576	Tarren Maerdy Cairn (W)	Round cairn	Excluded	Excluded

Table 3: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 2 to 5km assessment area

9.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

9.3.1 There is one Listed Building within the revised 2km assessment area. This is St George's church, Cwmparc (ID number 43) at Neuadd (ID number 22). There would be a Very Low indirect, visual impact but no impact on its setting in an urban landscape, see Table 4, Appendix B and Figure 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
43	ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH	CHURCH	Very Low

Table 4: Impacts on Listed Buildings in the revised 2km assessment area

9.3.2 Within the 2km to 5km assessment area, there are a further 26 Listed Buildings. There would be a Very Low indirect visual impact on 2 of these but with no impact on setting from the proposed turbine, see Table 5, Appendix D and Figure 7.

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	West	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
18064	Park and Dare Workmen's Institute and Hall	295900	196659	Very Low	None
18610	Blaenogwr Farmhouse	293739	192293	Very Low	None
18065	Bethlehem Eglwys Presbyteraidd Cymru/ Bethlehem Welsh Presbyterian Chapel	296081	196723	None	None
18272	The Star PH	298920	194948	None	None

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	West	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
18600	Finger Post at the junction of High Street and Glyn Street	293356	190330	None	None
18601	Bethlehem Capel Bedyddwyr, with front retaining wall and gates.	293331	190566	None	None
13115	Tynewydd Farm House	293425	198864	Excluded	Excluded
13126	St.Peter's Parish Church	296951	196179	Excluded	Excluded
13128	Bethesda Welsh Independent Chapel	297096	195376	Excluded	Excluded
17834	Bethany Chapel, including area gate piers and railings	293739	198569	Excluded	Excluded
17836	Brynfedwen House	294103	198244	Excluded	Excluded
17838	No. 50, including T.I.Griffiths Grocery	293257	198833	Excluded	Excluded
18066	Railway footbridge.	295424	196882	Excluded	Excluded
18068	Ainon Capel y Bedyddwyr/ Ainon Welsh Baptist Chapel	295350	197272	Excluded	Excluded
18104	Fountain to SW of St. Peter's church	296939	196138	Excluded	Excluded
18105	Former Rhondda Borough Council Offices	297001	196046	Excluded	Excluded
18106	Maindy and Eastern Workmen's Institute and Hall	297128	195343	Excluded	Excluded
18599	Former Co-operative Wholesale Society Building	293351	190035	Excluded	Excluded
18627	Bethania Capel y Bedyddwyr (Welsh Baptist Chapel)	290274	193040	Excluded	Excluded
18628	United Reformed Church including vestry wing	290501	191408	Excluded	Excluded
18629	Tabernacl Capel yr Annibynwyr (Welsh Independent) including vestry wing	290509	191322	Excluded	Excluded
18630	Former Cooperative Bakery	290491	191294	Excluded	Excluded
18631	Ffaldau Workmen's Institute and attached Billiard Hall	290492	191258	Excluded	Excluded
18632	Mortuary Chapel	290745	191487	Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	West	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
18633	Monument to Benjamin and Elizabeth Noyle, Pontycymmer Cemetery	290734	191469	Excluded	Excluded
18634	Pontycymer Cemetery Entrance	290710	191458	Excluded	Excluded

Table 5: Impacts on Listed Buildings in the 2km to 5km assessment area

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

There are no significant impacts on Non-designated Historic Assets and Buildings within 2km of the turbine site. There is a Low impact on four historic assets and a Very Low impact would be caused to a further eight historic assets included in Appendix B, Figures 3 & 5 and listed in Table 6 below.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
35	TAREN Y GEIFR	CREMATION CEMETERY	Low
39	MYNYDD MAENDY	TRACKWAY	Low
42	TAREN Y GEIFR	SHEEPFOLD	Low
45	TAREN Y GEIFR	BOUNDARY BANK	Low
5	TAREN FELEN UCHAF	CAIRN	Very Low
11	MYNYDD TON	CAIRN	Very Low
18	BWLCH Y CLAWDD	QUARRY	Very Low
30	TALGA	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Very Low
31	TAREN FELEN UCHAF	MEMORIAL STONE	Very Low
32	CWMPARC COMMUNITY CENTRE	WORKINGMEN'S HALL	Very Low
36	CWM LAN	SHEEPFOLD	Very Low
40	CWM LAN	WALL	Very Low

Table 6: List of non-designated historic assets and buildings

9.5 Newly identified sites of historic importance

9.5.1 Eighteen sites of historic importance were added to the original dataset based on the Historic Environment Record. Fourteen of these were records in the National Monuments Record and four were new features recorded by Trysor for this assessment. The details of these sites are included in Table 7, Appendix B and Figures 3 & 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
35	TAREN Y GEIFR	CREMATION CEMETERY	Low
39	MYNYDD MAENDY	TRACKWAY	Low
42	TAREN Y GEIFR	SHEEPFOLD	Low
45	TAREN Y GEIFR	BOUNDARY BANK	Low
30	TALGA	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Very Low
31	TAREN FELEN UCHAF	MEMORIAL STONE	Very Low
32	CWMPARC COMMUNITY CENTRE	WORKINGMEN'S HALL	Very Low
36	CWM LAN	SHEEPFOLD	Very Low
40	CWM LAN	WALL	Very Low
43	ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH	CHURCH	Very Low
33	PARC UCHAF	FARMSTEAD	None
34	TAREN Y GEIFR	BOUNDARY STONE	None
37	PARK WELSH METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	None
38	CWM LAN	WALL	None
41	PARK COLLIERY	COAL MINE	None
44	HOREB ENGLISH BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	None
46	CWM LAN	WALL	None
47	DARE COLLIERY	COAL MINE	None

Table 7: Impacts on Newly Identified sites

9.6 Registered Historic Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 5km or proposed turbines.

9.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

The development site lies just to the southwest of the Rhondda Registered Historic Landscape, as defined by data supplied by Cadw. See figure 9. Trysor consulted Neil Maylan of Cadw and Judith Doyle of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust regarding the possible need for an ASIDOHL in view of the proximity of the turbine site to the Historic Landscape boundary and were advised by both that an ASIDOHL would not be required in this instance due to the relatively small scale of this single turbine development.

9.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

The development site lies in a Special Landscape Area (Bridgend County Council, 2010). The “Northern Uplands” SLA2 area covers a similar area to the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect area CynonHL215, see 9.9 below, and figure 9.

9.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

The proposed turbine would stand in the extensive “H05 Unenclosed Uplands” LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CynonHL215), which is described as an

An extensive, unenclosed upland landscape that survives largely intact and unaffected by modern afforestation, with significant evidence of prehistoric (specifically Bronze Age) funerary activity and medieval agricultural activity.)”

It includes Mynydd Llangeniwyr to the west and Mynydd yr Aber and Fforch Nest to the east, see Figure 9. The overall evaluation of this aspect area is Outstanding.

Since the most recent LANDMAP monitoring in 2013, the windfarm of Fforch Nest/Pantylwal have been built within the aspect area.

9.10 Conservation Area

The Nant y Moel Conservation Area lies just within the 2km study area. It includes 5 terraces of 19th century housing. There would be no impact on this conservation area.

9.11 Tir Gofal interests or requirements

No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

9.12 Buried archaeological potential

During the field visit, no physical, visible evidence was noted suggestive of buried archaeology at the proposed development site. There is also no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology at the proposed location for the turbine. The proposed trackway and cable trench will both cross an area of peat to reach the proposed electricity sub-station. A watching brief may therefore be required on the groundwork required between the turbine base and the substation.

9.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential

No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the turbine site but a large, and evidently deep, peat bog lies to the northeast of the proposed turbine. This peat bog may have high palaeo-environmental potential but it will not be disturbed by the development. The trackway and cable trench between the turbine base and the electricity sub-station will run across the western edge of this area of peat but will apparently avoid the deepest and best preserved area of the bog.

9.14 Hedgerows and field patterns

The turbines and its associated trackway and electricity substation will be located on land which has historically lain outside the area of enclosed farmland in the adjacent valleys, on land which has historically served as open moorland. In late post-medieval times this land was divided and fenced, but no field boundary banks or walls exist close to the turbine site. An early boundary bank running up Taren y Geifr (ID number 45) will not be affected by the development. On Mynydd Maindy, the proposed cable trench has been rerouted to avoid impacting on post-medieval walls associated with the enclosure of land in the sheltered Cwm Lan valley. The field system here, part of Maindy farm, was in place by the early 19th century and is clearly mapped on the parish tithe map in the mid-19th century. The drystone walls are now in a derelict condition. The cable trench will only pass through one of these walls (ID number 40).

9.15 Ancient woodland

There are no areas of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within the 2km assessment area.

9.16 Place-names

There are no significant place-names closely associated with the proposed turbine site.

9.17 Cumulative impact

Wind turbine have now become a characteristic feature of the uplands surrounding the Rhondda and Ogwr valleys. The extensive Pen y Cymoedd windfarm is due to be constructed in the near future and will see large turbines installed to the north, northwest and west of Mynydd Maindy. A small windfarm already existed on Mynydd Maerdy, to the east of Treorchy, some 4.5km to the northeast. A larger windfarm has recently been constructed 3.5km to the southeast at Fforch Nest/Pantywal, although this is not visible from the proposed turbine site itself.

9.18 National Park

There are no National Parks close to the assessment areas.

10. Conclusion

10.1 The developer has amended the original project design, following discussion with Trysor, to avoid a number of historic assets. Therefore, this development would not cause any significant, direct, physical impacts to historic assets.

10.1.1 The cable trench associated with the development would cross through one post-medieval boundary wall (ID number 40) but the direct, physical impact is assessed to be Very Low as the wall is in a derelict condition.

10.1.2 The cable trench and trackway between the proposed turbine base and electricity sub-station will run across the western edge of an area of peat bog, although they would avoid the best preserved area of the bog, which lies to the northeast of the turbine site.

10.1.3 A post-medieval trackway (ID number 39) will also be crossed by the cable trench causing only a Low direct, physical impact.

10.1.4 A further 3 historic assets could be exposed to a Very Low, direct, physical impact due to their proximity to the cable trench. Impacts can be avoided as long as the features are marked out during construction so that construction traffic will avoid these features.

10.2 There would not be a significant indirect, visual impact on the historic environment, or on individual historic assets, in relation to the proposed development.

10.2.1 A number of historic assets to the west and northwest of the proposed turbine would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact. These include the scheduled Dyke of Bwlch y Clawdd (ID number 17), a field boundary bank (ID number 45) and a damaged sheepfold (ID number 42), as well as a modern, unofficial, cremation cemetery (ID number 35) alongside a modern forestry access track.

10.2.2 A further 5 historic assets would experience a Very Low, indirect visual impact, including the listed St George's Church, Cwmparc.

1.7 Archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in respect of this development.

10.3.1 A watching brief should be considered on the turbine base and the new trackway which will link it to the existing forestry road to the southwest and the electricity substation to the northeast.

10.3.2 A watching brief should also be undertaken on the excavation of the cable trench between the turbine base and the electricity substation, to examine the peat deposits in this area.

10.3.3 The cable trench will pass through a derelict drystone wall (ID number 40) on Mynydd Maindy. The cable trench should either pass through a gap in the wall or, if a section of walling is

removed during the excavation of the trench, it should be restored to its previous condition thereafter.

11. Reporting

11.1 Copies of this report will be provided to the client, the National Monument Record and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

12. References

12.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1813, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Bridgend Sheet

Ordnance Survey, 1833, 1" to 1 Mile

Ordnance Survey, 1877, 1:2500, 1st edition

Ystradfordwg parish tithe map 1847 and apportionment, 1843

12.2 Web-based materials

English Heritage, 2011, *The Setting of Heritage Assets*

RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal

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*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, revised December 2014, Standard and Guidance for Historic Desk-based Assessments

Welsh Office, 1996, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*
Welsh Office Circular 60/96

12.4 Unpublished sources

Trysor, 2015, *Specification for an Historic Environment Assessment at Maindy Farm, Tonpentre, Rhondda Cynon Taf*

Trysor, 2011, Mid-Glamorgan (East) Upland Survey. Report to the RCAHMW

12.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 14/01/2015

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, created October 2014

Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, created October 2014

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, created June 2014

13. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

13.1 In line with the requirements of the IfA Standards & Guidance notes for undertaking Desk-based Assessments (Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.

13.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19th and 20th centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area. The earliest map source was the 1813 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which a clear digital copy is available through the British Museum website. The Ystradyfodwg parish tithe map (1847) was also a clear map source. The turbine site was then within a relatively featureless moorland environment, but field parcels in adjacent valleys, including at Maindy farm to the east, were well delineated and clearly numbered, with field names and land use details included on the accompanying schedule, as well as ownership and tenancy details.

13.3 The two main sources of data for the assessment were the Glamorgan Gwent HER and the National Monuments Record for Wales.

13.3.1 HER data was supplied by the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust. The quality of this data was found to be patchy for the assessment area and far from comprehensive. For example, important local sites such as the Park and Dare Collieries are not recorded in the HER, nor the former farmsteads of Parc Uchaf and Parc Isaf which owned much of the land to the north of the turbine site. For most of the records provided reasonably detailed and accurate descriptions were provided.

13.3.2 The National Monuments Record is available online, through Coflein. It was found that the NMR is much more comprehensive than the HER for this area. This is largely as a result of the detailed upland survey undertaken by Trysor as part of the RCAHMW's Uplands Initiative project (Trysor, 2011) which included a field survey of open access land in the area. The NMR also records many of the historic buildings which stand, or formerly stood in Cwmparc, including chapels, the listed parish church and the Workingmens Hall, which had not been included in the HER.

13.4 Cadw's Listed Buildings descriptions were accessed via the Historic Wales Portal where necessary. These records were found to be informative and accurate.

13.5 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online. These date to 2006 and 2009 and provide clear coverage for the whole assessment area.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor, March 2015

Appendix A: Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT AT MAINDY FARM, TON PENTRE, RHONDDA CYNON TAF

1. Introduction

1.1 Colin Risbridger of Windflow UK Limited, Forsyth House, Lomond Court, Castle Business Park, Stirling, FK94TU, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed turbine for Maindy Farm, Ton Pentre, Rhondda Cynon Tâf, CF41 7EX.

1.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk based assessments (IfA, 2012) was used to write this specification.

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the IfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

IfA, 2014, updated

2. The proposed development

2.1 It is proposed that a single turbine, with a hub height of 30m, and 46.3m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SS9421694307 on open land west of Maindy Farm, Ton Pentre, Rhondda Cynon Tâf.

2.2 A foundation hole, 8 metres by 8 metres and cut into the subsoil will be excavated for the turbine base. Access to the turbine will use an existing forestry access track with a short section of track to the turbine base and an area of hard standing 20 metres by 8 metres.

The underground cable will run back towards the farm at Maindy, 2.3 km to the east northeast. A substation would need to be built between the turbine and farm, with its own access track.

3. Objective of the specification

3.1 The objective of this specification is to outline the method to be used for the desk-based assessment.

3.2 The assessment is to determine the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment from existing records and a site visit. The impact from the proposed development on the historic environment will also be assessed to provide sufficient information on the potential historic environment resource, and the impact of the turbine on this resource, to allow informed decision about the impact of the proposal.

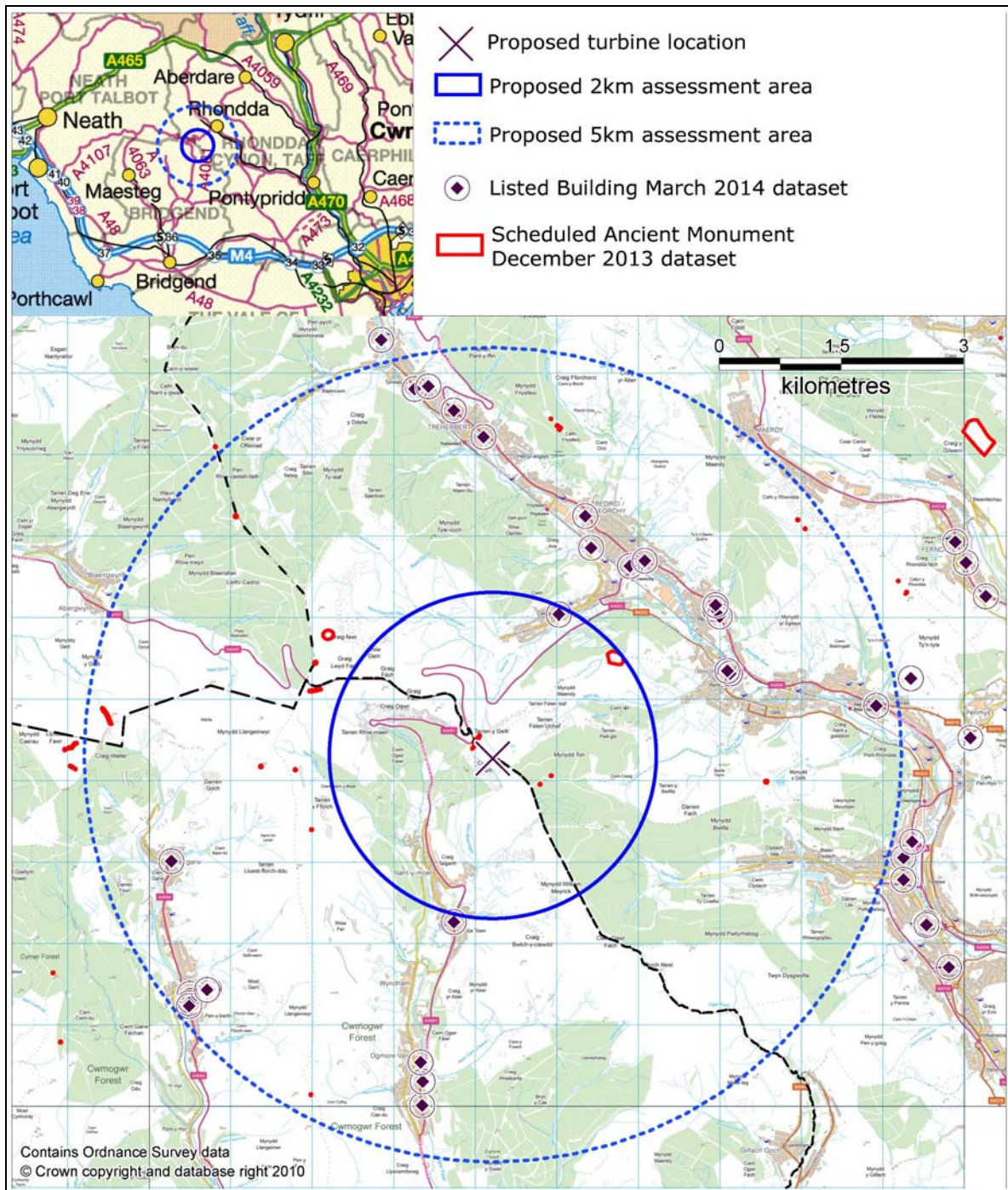


Figure 1: The proposed location of the turbine and the proposed 2km and 5km areas of the assessment.

4. Scope of Work

4.1 The assessment will initially consider known historic assets within a 2 km radius circle centred on SS9421694307 the approximate proposed location of the turbines (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites have been established. Designated sites will be considered within a 5km radius circle.

4.2 The assessment of significance 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* and Cadw's *Conservation Principles* (Cadw 2011)

4.3 All sites recorded within 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 will be consulted.

4.4 Historic mapping including Ordnance Survey maps and the parish tithe map will be consulted to guide the assessment, as well as aerial photographs.

4.5 Relevant documentary sources will be consulted, including estate records and manuscript or published sources if available.

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

- a. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.
- b. Listed buildings and their settings.
- c. Previously Recorded Non-Designated Historic Assets and Buildings and their settings
- d. Newly identified sites of historic importance
- e. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- f. Registered Historic Landscapes
- g. Non-registered historic landscapes
- h. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information
- i. Conservation Areas
- j. Any Tir Gofal interests or requirements
- k. Buried archaeological potential
- l. Palaeoenvironmental potential
- m. Hedgerows and field patterns
- n. Ancient woodland
- o. Place-name evidence
- p. Cumulative impacts, e.g. wind turbines in close proximity
- q. National Parks

4.7 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 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 site of the proposed turbine will be informally fieldwalked to enable recovery and recording of any artefacts. A record of features will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets.

4.8 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 for photographs of historic assets.

5. Reporting

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

5.2 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*. The report will include;

- a. a non-technical summary
- b. aims and objectives
- c. methodology
- d. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset
- e. 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, physical or visual.
- f. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.
- g. conclusions
- h. site location plan
- i.. a bibliography
- k. a gazetteer of all historic assets included in the assessment giving descriptions,
- k. statement on reliability of resources used during assessment.

6. 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, Updated 19th August 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

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

7. Health & Safety

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

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. Qualification of personnel

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered 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, MCifA, 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.

12. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

13. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2015/429

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor
January 2015

**Appendix B:
Site Gazetteer
within 2km**

ID number: 1 MAENDY CAMP CAIRN
CAIRN

HER PRN: 00040m

NMR NPRN: 307643

NGR: SS9566295496 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: GM099 **LB number:** **grade:**

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: Within the outerworks of the Iron Age Maendy Camp

Evidential Value: Excavated evidence

Historical Value: Described in Archaeologia Cambrensis, 1902, p.256-7

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A very denuded Bronze Age cairn excavated in 1897, within the area defined by the outer works of Maendy Camp. The feature was found to include fragments of bone and a funerary urn as well as a broken bronze dagger. It was positioned on a natural spur overlooking the Rhondda valley to the east. The area is now bracken-covered rough pasture, but within the scheduled area of the Iron Age hillfort.

Significance: Nationally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.9km to the northeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine is unlikely to be intervisible with this cairn.

ID number: 2 MAENDY CAMP
HILLFORT

HER PRN: 00053m **NMR NPRN:** 301331
NGR: SS95739551 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Iron Age **Broadclass:** Defence
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork, some excavation in 1897

Historical Value: Described in Archaeologia Cambrensis, 1902, p.258

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This Iron Age hillfort is situated on the edge of an east-northeast facing ridge, on a spur overlooking the Rhondda valley. The area is now largely bracken-covered rough pasture, with coniferous plantations on the north-facing slopes of the ridge. A communications mast stands within 225m of the scheduled area, to the east of the hillfort and impacting on the key view towards the valley.

Significance: Nationally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.9km to the northeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The top of the proposed turbine will just be visible from the northern part of the hillfort. The turbine will not impact on key views of, or from, the hillfort or on its essential setting.

ID number: 3 MAENDY CAMP CAIRN GROUP
CAIRNFIELD

HER PRN: 00054m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS95739551 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: GM099 **LB number:** **grade:**

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER; NMR

Group Value: A group of stony mounds within the area of Maendy Camp

Evidential Value: Series of ill-defined stony mounds

Historical Value: Described in the RCAHMW's Glamorganshire Inventory, Part 2, 1976 (No.488).

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The area is now bracken-covered rough pasture, but within the scheduled area of the Iron Age hillfort.

Significance: Nationally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.9km to the northeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: The top of the proposed turbine may be visible from some of these suspected clearance cairns. It would only cause a minimal visual impact and have no effect on views of the stony mounds or their setting.

ID number: 4 MAENDY CAMP
HEARTH?

HER PRN: 00055m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS95659554 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Excavated

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: GM099 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Part of the Maendy Camp complex

Evidential Value: Excavated evidence

Historical Value: Described in Archaeologia Cambrensis, 1902, p.258

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A possible cooking hearth excavated in 1897, within the area defined by the outer works of Maendy Camp. The feature was found to be a hollow surrounded by ash and burnt stone. The area is now bracken-covered rough pasture, but within the scheduled area of the Iron Age hillfort.

Significance: Unknown

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.9km to the northeast of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This feature was excavated in 1897 and is now a buried feature.

ID number: 5 TAREN FELEN UCHAF
CAIRN

HER PRN: 00061m

NMR NPRN: 307676

NGR: SS9476994776 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER;NMR

Group Value: One of a number of Bronze Age cairns along Mynydd Ton and adjacent hills between the Rhondda and Ogwr valleys

Evidential Value: Denuded stone cairn

Historical Value: Described in the RCAHMW's Glamorganshire Inventory, Part 2, 1976 (No.362).

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This denuded Bronze Age cairn sits on gentle, northeast-facing slope, at just over 450m above sea level, overlooking the Rhondda Fawr valley. It lies in an area of rough pasture. Its denuded condition makes it difficult to see in the landscape, although a modern marker cairn has been added onto the Bronze Age monument which makes the site slightly more visible.

Significance: Regionally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 740m to the northeast of the turbine, 75m southeast of the cable trench

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location and would not impact on views of the cairn or its setting. The cable trench will run 75m to the north and steps would be needed to avoid unintentional impacts on the cairn during construction.

ID number: 6 MYNYDD TON
CAIRN

HER PRN: 00062m

NMR NPRN: 307674

NGR: SS9479593962 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: GM540 **LB number:** *grade:*

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of several Bronze Age cairns along the ridge of Mynydd Ton

Evidential Value: Denuded cairn with a modern marker cairn added to it

Historical Value: Described in the RCAHMW's Glamorganshire Inventory, Part 2, 1976 (No.363).

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cairn was set just to the west of the top of the ridge which runs between the Ogwr and Rhondda Fawr valleys, which suggests that it was positioned to face the Ogwr side of the ridge, or be viewed from that direction. The area is now covered with an extensive, mature forest plantation. Trees have not been planted over the cairn and its immediate environs.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 710m to the east-southeast of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This monument lies within an area of mature forestry and would not be affected by the proposed turbine.

ID number: 7 MYNYDD TON
CAIRN

HER PRN: 00063m

NMR NPRN: 307675

NGR: SS94939405 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: GM540 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of several Bronze Age cairns along the ridge of Mynydd Ton

Evidential Value: Denuded cairn, evidently opened and disturbed by the early 20th century

Historical Value: Described in 1903 by the Rev. J. Griffiths in Transactions of the Cardiff Naturalists Society, Vol.36, p.119-20

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cairn was set just to the east of the top of the ridge which runs between the Ogwr and Rhondda Fawr valleys, which suggests that it was positioned to face the Rhondda side of the ridge, or be viewed from that direction. The area is now covered with an extensive, mature forest plantation. Trees have not been planted over the cairn and its immediate environs.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 790m to the east-southeast of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This monument lies within an area of mature forestry and would not be affected by the proposed turbine.

ID number: 8 MYNYDD TON
CAIRN?

HER PRN: 00064m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS94969413 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

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

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Probably a natural mound

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: GGAT have determined that this feature is probably a natural landform rather than an antiquity, based on historical descriptions of the feature. It lies within a mature coniferous forest plantation.

Significance: Minor Importance

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 800m to the east-southeast of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This feature has been dismissed as an archaeological monument by GGAT's Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments project and determined to be a natural landform.

ID number: 9 MYNYDD TON
CAIRN?

HER PRN: 00065m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS95009334 Unknown

Period: Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: Possibly one of several Bronze Age cairns along the ridge of Mynydd Ton

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: Described in 1903 by the Rev. J. Griffiths in Transactions of the Cardiff Naturalists Society, Vol.36, p.119-20

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A cairn was reported in this area in 1903 but has not been seen since. No assessment of setting can be made, apart from that it would have been situated on the ridge line of Mynydd Ton, between the Rhondda Fawr and Ogwr valleys.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: 1.25km to the southeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: The location of this monument is not known but is said to lay within an area of mature forestry and would not be affected by the proposed turbine.

ID number: 10 CRAIG Y GEIFR
FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 00067m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS941942 Unknown

Period: Neolithic

Broadclass: Object

Form: Finds

Condition: Moved

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of a number of prehistoric flint artefacts recovered from the area

Evidential Value: Find made pre-1911 and artefact removed

Historical Value: Described in Archaeologia Cambrensis, 1911

Aesthetic Value: Example of prehistoric technology

Communal Value: None

Setting: A Neolithic flint axehead was found in the vicinity of Craig y Geifr before 1911. It is kept at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

Significance: Regionally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 140m to the southwest.

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This artefact has been moved from the site of its discovery. The precise location of the findspot is not known.

ID number: 11 MYNYDD TON
CAIRN

HER PRN: 00071m

NMR NPRN: 307658

NGR: SS9522892726 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER;NMR

Group Value: One of several Bronze Age cairns along the ridge of Mynydd Ton

Evidential Value: Denuded stone cairn

Historical Value: Described in the RCAHMW's Glamorganshire Inventory, Part 2, 1976 (No.366).

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This barrow is situated on the Mynydd Ton and overlooks the Ogwr valley to the west and southwest and Mynydd Llangeinwyr beyond. Its modern setting is compromised by the forestry directly to its east, a boundary fence running across it, a triangulation pillar and modern cairns/stone pillars on it, and the Fforch Nest/Pant y Wal wind farm to its south.

Significance: Nationally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.9 kilometres to the southeast.

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible from this location, but would only cause a minimal visual impact. Existing, larger turbines at Pantywyl/Fforch Nest, 1km to the southeast, have already compromised the setting of this monument, as have the extensive forestry plantations to the east.

ID number: 12 CWM Y FFOSP; CWM FFOS YR HWCH
DYKE

HER PRN: 01484m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS94459235 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown

Broadclass: Unassigned

Form: Place-name

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Placename only

Historical Value: Described in 1904 by the Rev. J. Griffiths in Archaeologia Cambrensis, p.153

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This record refers only to the placename Cwm y Ffosp, erroneously explained in 1904 to signify the presence of a Dyke (Ffos yr Hwch). No such feature has ever been identified and the significance of the Ffosp placename is not apparent. No assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 1.98km to the south-southeast

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: No archaeological features are associated with this "ffosp" placename. No impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 13 CRAIG OGWR
FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 01485m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS93789479 Unknown

Period: Neolithic?

Broadclass: Object

Form: Finds

Condition: Moved

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not common

Reference:

Group Value: One of a number of prehistoric flint artefacts recovered from the area

Evidential Value: Find made pre-1903 and artefact removed

Historical Value: Described in 1903 by the Rev. J. Griffiths in Transactions of the Cardiff Naturalists Society, Vol.36, p.119-20

Aesthetic Value: Example of prehistoric technology

Communal Value: None

Setting: Apparently a record of a polished Neolithic hand axe was found in the vicinity of Craig Ogwr before 1903.

Significance: Regionally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** Not known

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This artefact has been moved from the site of its discovery. The precise location of the findspot is not known.

ID number: 14 MYNYDD TON
FINDS

HER PRN: 01869m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS950941 Not accurate

Period: Mesolithic

Broadclass: Object

Form: Finds

Condition: Moved

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Finds only

Historical Value: Mentioned in Archaeology in Wales, 1985, p.3

Aesthetic Value: Example of early prehistoric technology

Communal Value: None

Setting: These finds of two Mesolithic flint artefacts, 150m apart, were made in 1985 in an area of forestry. The area is still within a mature forest plantation.

Significance: Regionally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 840m to the east-southeast of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** These finds have been moved and the findspots are within a forestry block. The turbine would have no impact.

ID number: 15 MYNYDD TON
FINDS

HER PRN: 01874m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS951941 Not accurate

Period: Prehistoric

Broadclass: Object

Form: Finds

Condition: Moved

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Finds only

Historical Value: Mentioned in Archaeology in Wales, 1985, p.3

Aesthetic Value: Example of early prehistoric technology

Communal Value: None

Setting: The findspot of an undated flint core, made in 1985 in an area of forestry. The area is still a mature forest plantation.

Significance: Regionally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 840m to the east-southeast of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The find has been moved and the findspot lies within a forestry block. The turbine would have no impact.

ID number: 17 **BWLCH Y CLAWDD
DYKE**

HER PRN: 02267.0m **NMR NPRN:** 307672
NGR: SS93969438 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Early Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: GM500 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of several possible cross-ridge dykes in the region

Evidential Value: Denuded linear earthwork

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This apparent dyke is situated at the pass between the Dâr valley to the northeast and the Ogwr valley to the southwest. It runs parallel to the line of the pass, however, and does not appear to restrict access over the pass. It survives as a denuded linear feature in an area of rough pasture.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 210m to the northwest of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** Low

**Comment on
Impact:** The proposed turbine will be visible from parts of the dyke, particularly the northeastern section. It will also be visible in views of the earthwork from the northwest, although the key views of the dyke are from the forest road which crosses it and are to the northeast and southwest. The setting of the dyke, already compromised by road and track building, will not be adversely affected.

ID number: 18 BWLCH Y CLAWDD
QUARRY

HER PRN: 03546m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS939946 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

Trysor
Description:

SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
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Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Levelled area

Historical Value: Examined by GGAT in 1996 as part of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A possible area of quarrying associated with the construction of the modern roads across the Bwlch. The area was levelled and used as a car park in the late 20th century but is now disused.

Significance: Minor Importance

**Distance from
closest turbine:**

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

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

**Comment on
Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible from this location but would only cause a minimal visual impact on this levelled area of quarrying.

ID number: 19 **BWLCH Y CLAWDD
TRAMWAY**

HER PRN: 03547.0m **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SS9387094640 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status:

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

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with 1920s roadbuilding

Evidential Value: A short section of tramway was found in situ in 1996 and removed

Historical Value: Reported by GGAT in 1996

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This is possibly the remains of a light tramway used when the cuttings made for the modern roads at the Bwlch were excavated during the 1920s. The remaining tram rails were removed and donated to the Rhondda Heritage Park by GGAT in 1996.

Significance: Minor Importance

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 430m to the northwest of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This feature was destroyed in 1996 when the surviving rails were lifted. The land was subsequently landscaped.

ID number: 20 CWM PARC
QUARRY

HER PRN: 03612m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS9462496175 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:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The quarry was excavated on the southeast facing slope above Cwm Parc to provide building stone for the housing in Cwm Parc in the late 18th and early 19th century.

Significance: Minor Importance

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.9km to the north northeast of the turbine.

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This quarry lies within a forestry plantation and there would be no impact.

ID number: 21 CWM PARC
TRAMWAY

HER PRN: 03664m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS9472096183 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with a sandstone quarry 03609m

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A late 19th century tramway which was used to take building stone from a quarry to the north of Cwm Parc down to the growing village below. It no longer survives.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.95km to the north-northeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This tramway does not appear to survive as early 20th century housing has obscured its lower course, and landscaping and forestry planting have removed or hidden the upper section.

ID number: 22 MYNYDD TON
BOUNDARY STONE

HER PRN: 03728m **NMR NPRN:** 531506
NGR: SS9468593912 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:	One of a series of stones marking a parish boundary along Mynydd Ton		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	Parish boundary marker		
Setting:	This 19th century boundary stone was set on a parish boundary. The stone was not found when visited by Trysor in 2010 for the RCAHMW's Uplands Initiative survey.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:	640m to the southeast of the turbine		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This stone does not appear to survive and could not be found in the field in 2010. The turbine would have no impact.		

ID number: 23 **BLAEN OGWR UCHAF
BUILDING**

HER PRN: 04013m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS9358194357 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Building

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Possibly associated with Blaen Ogwr Uchaf farm.

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A building shown on the 1877 1:2500 OS map and probably a field barn associated with Blaen Ogwr Uchaf farm. It stood at the head of the valley, just outside the field system associated with the farm, in an area of rough pasture. The building no longer stands and its site is hidden in a mature coniferous forestry plantation.

Significance: Minor Importance

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 600m to the west of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This feature now lies in coniferous forestry and would not be intervisible with the proposed turbine.

ID number: 24 COED NANT DYRYS
LEVEL

HER PRN: 04014m **NMR NPRN:** 523218
NGR: SS9306093020 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: One of several old coal workings in Coed Nant Dyrys

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A "Trial Level" is shown here on the 1877 1:2500 map. The level was opened to attempt to work a coal seam in a wooded area on the east-facing valley slope of the Ogwr Valley. The land here is now within a coniferous forest plantation.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.7km to the south-southwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This feature now lies in coniferous forestry and would not be intervisible with the proposed turbine.

ID number: 25 **COED NANT DYRYS
LEVEL**

HER PRN: 04016m **NMR NPRN:** 523219
NGR: SS9310392772 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: One of several old coal workings in Coed Nant Dyrys

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A "Trial Level" is shown here on the 1877 1:2500 map. The level was opened to attempt to work a coal seam in a wooded area on the east-facing valley slope of the Ogwr Valley. The land here is now within a coniferous forest plantation.

Significance: Locally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.9km to the south-southwest of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This feature now lies in coniferous forestry and would not be intervisible with the proposed turbine.

ID number: 26 COED NANT DYRYS
LEVEL

HER PRN: 04017m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS9313092676 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: One of several old coal workings in Coed Nant Dyrys

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: An "Old Coal Level" is shown here on the 1900 1:2500 map but not on the 1877 edition of the map, which shows an air shaft nearby. The level was opened to work a coal seam in a wooded area on the east-facing valley slope of the Ogwr Valley. The land here is now within a coniferous forest plantation.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.95km to the south-southwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This feature now lies in coniferous forestry and would not be intervisible with the proposed turbine.

ID number: 27 NANT Y MOEL
TRAMWAY

HER PRN: 04293.0m **NMR NPRN:** 523221
NGR: SS92839334 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: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with coal workings at Tyllau Glesyn

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This 19th century colliery tramway ran down the Nant Moel valley, from Tyllau Glesyn to the Ogwr valley floor to the southeast. It was disused by the time of the 1877 1:2500 map. Today the surviving sections of the tramway are hidden in woodland and scrub.

Significance: Locally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.65km to the southwest of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This feature now lies in a wooded area and would not be intervisible with the proposed turbine.

ID number: 28 BETHEL CHAPEL
CHAPEL

HER PRN: 07281m

NMR NPRN: 138832

NGR: SS9485995937 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

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: 19th century gable entry chapel

Communal Value: Former place of worship

Setting: This chapel was built in the growing mining village of Cwm Parc in 1873. By 2013 the building had been demolished.

Significance: Locally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.75km to the north-northeast of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This chapel has been demolished.

ID number: 29 BWLCH Y CLAWDD
CAIRN

HER PRN: 07814m

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS9388094652 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age?

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: Possibly one of a number of Bronze Age funerary monuments found along Mynydd Ton and adjacent high ground between the Rhondda Fawr, Ogwr and Afan valleys.

Evidential Value: A buried feature partially exposed by GGAT in a test pit in 1996

Historical Value: Described by GGAT in 1996

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A possible cairn was partially exposed in a test pit opened by GGAT in 1996. It would appear to have been positioned close to overlook the Dâr valley to the northeast. The feature remains buried and there is no surface indication of its location.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: 455m to the northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: This is a buried feature and its true character has not been established. The turbine would have no impact on the feature.

ID number: 30 TALGA
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 408383

NGR: SS9372093160 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

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

Trysor Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: NMR

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This apparent defended enclosure, identified on modern aerial photographs, is situated on a natural terrace on the eastern side of the upper Ogwr valley, overlooking the valley to the west and southwest. It is now a denuded earthwork in an improved pasture field.

Significance: Regionally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.25km to the south-southwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would be visible on higher ground to the northeast but would only have a minimal visual impact on this site. It would not impact on key views of or from the site or affect its setting.

ID number: 31 TAREN FELEN UCHAF
MEMORIAL STONE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SS9487094871 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Commemorative

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: NMR

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Stone in situ

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A small memorial plaque affixed to a natural sandstone slab, commemorating one Peter Evans (1959-2008) whose ashes have presumably been scattered here.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 880m to the northeast of the turbine, cable trench runs 60m to northwest

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location and would not impact on the memorial stone. The cable trench will run 60m to the north and steps would be needed to avoid unintentional impacts on the memorial stone and its immediate environs during construction.

ID number: 32 CWMPARC COMMUNITY CENTRE
WORKINGMEN'S HALL

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 414732

NGR: SS9496795963 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Recreational

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

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

Rarity: Not common

Reference: NMR

Group Value: Historic building in Cwmparc village

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Purpose built Edwardian Workmen's Institute

Communal Value: Community centre

Setting: This community centre and theatre was built as the a Workmen's Institute, on Park Road, Cwmparc in 1908, during the heyday of the village as a mining community. It remains in use today as a community centre and still retains its proscenium theatre.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.8km to the northeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Very Low

Comment on Impact: This hall was built to serve an industrial community. The top of the proposed turbine would be visible from the rear of the hall, but would not impact on key views of the façade of the building or interrupt its modern village setting.

ID number: 34 TAREN Y GEIFR
BOUNDARY STONE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 531500
NGR: SS9416494420 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: NMR
Group Value: One of several boundary stones along the parish boundary
Evidential Value: Historic mapping
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: Parish boundary marker
Setting: A parish boundary stone is shown here on late 19th century OS maps. It was not found in the field in 2010 by Trysor and may now be buried in peat or vegetation.
Significance: Minor Importance
Distance from closest turbine: 105m to the north-northwest of the turbine
Any Direct Impact?: No
Any Indirect Impact?: No
Level of Impact from Turbine: None
Comment on Impact: The stone no longer exists, although it may be buried and could be exposed by any groundworks undertaken in association with the turbine.

ID number: 35 TAREN Y GEIFR
CREMATION CEMETERY

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 531620

NGR: SS9411594502 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Complex **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:			

Rarity: Not common

Reference: NMR

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Memorial stones in situ

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Unofficial cemetery site

Setting: An informal and unofficial cremation cemetery has grown here as local people have started interring the ashes of loved ones. A small number of memorial stones have also been put in place.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 200m to the north-northwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Low

Comment on Impact: The turbine would only cause a Low visual impact to this group of modern cremation burials.

ID number: 36 CWM LAN
SHEEPFOLD

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS9563095332 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Other Structure

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This drystone sheepfold appears to be shown within a field called Coed Cae Newydd (parcel number 1673) on the Ystradfodwg parish tithe map of 1847, although this map appears to show it as a roofed building rather than a sheepfold. It is possible that a cottage or hut here was later converted into a sheepfold.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	Trysor		
Group Value:	Associated with drystone walls defining a field parcel		
Evidential Value:	Standing structure		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This sheepfold is situated on a rough pasture slope to the northern side of the Cwm Lan valley, within an area which had been enclosed by the early 19th century.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Distance from closest turbine:	1.8km to the northeast of the turbine, cable trench would run to the south		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The cable trench, has been moved further south from the route originally proposed and would not impact directly on this fold. The turbine would not be visible from this location.		

ID number: 37 PARK WELSH METHODIST CHAPEL
CHAPEL

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 10320

NGR: SS9494795983 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

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

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: NMR

Group Value: Historic building in Cwmparc village

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Gable entry chapel building

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: This chapel was built on the corner of Park Terrace in 1873. It was hit by a German bomb in 1941 and extensively damaged but reopened in 1953 and continues in use in 2015.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.85km to the northeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: Terraced houses on the opposite side of the street would block views of the proposed turbine. The development would have no impact on this chapel.

ID number: 38 CWM LAN
WALL

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS9569595369 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
This drystone boundary wall runs east from a sheepfold (ID number 42) for some 190m, with a natural rock outcrop interrupting its line towards the middle of the wall. The wall forms the northern side of a field called Coed Cae Newydd (parcel number 1673) on the Ystradfodwg parish tithe map of 1847.

Rarity: Common

Reference: Trysor

Group Value: Part of post medieval field system in Cwm Lan

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This wall forms part of a post-medieval field system which has been created on the northern side of Cwm Lan. The area is characterised by rough pasture and bracken covers much of the valley slope.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest turbine: 1.8km to the northeast of the turbine, cable trench would run to the south

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: Mitigation has been put in place to reroute the cable trench away from this wall and will not be directly impacted upon by the development. The turbine would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 39 MYNYDD MAENDY
TRACKWAY

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS9487194919 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

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

Rarity: Common

Reference: NMR

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Trackway in use and visible in landscape due to erosion through use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Public footpath

Setting: A trackway which runs between Bwlch y Clawdd and Mynydd Maendy, along the southern edge of Taren y Geifr. It has been shown on OS maps as a footpath since the 19th century. It continues in use but there is some braiding of the trackway to the east of Taren y Geifr as it passes on to Mynydd Maendy.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 910m to the northeast of the turbine, cable trench will cross the trackway

Any Direct Impact?: Yes

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Low

Comment on Impact: This trackway is a minor feature but the proposed cable trench will run alongside the track onto Mynydd Maendy and cross it at one point. Care should be taken not to cause vehicular damage to the trackway and to reinstate the land surface where the cable trench crosses the route.

ID number: 40 CWM LAN
WALL

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS9587195348 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 drystone boundary wall forms the eastern side of a field called Coed Cae Newydd (parcel number 1673) on the Ystradfodwg parish tithe map of 1847.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	Trysor		
Group Value:	Part of post medieval field system in Cwm Lan		
Evidential Value:	Standing structure		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This wall forms part of a post-medieval field system which has been created on the northern side of Cwm Lan. The area is characterised by rough pasture and bracken covers much of the valley slope.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Distance from closest turbine:	1.95km to the east-northeast of turbine, cable trench would cut through it		
Any Direct Impact?:	Yes		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	Very Low		
Comment on Impact:	The turbine would not be visible from this location. The cable trench would cut through a very narrow section of the wall and any damaged section should be restored. If possible the cable trench should pass through a collapsed section of wall to avoid damage to standing sections.		

ID number: 41 PARK COLLIERY
COAL MINE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 80502
NGR: SS9440095620 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval; Modern **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Complex **Condition:** Destroyed
Site Status:

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

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: NMR

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Park Colliery operated in the Dâr Valley from the late 19th century into the mid-20th century, closing in 1965. The site of a colliery has been cleared and landscaped in modern times and there is now very little remaining to show its position. The main colliery tips lay upslope to the northwest of the pit, and these tips have also now been removed and the land returned to pasture.

Significance: Regionally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.3km to the north-northeast of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The colliery complex has been removed and the area landscaped.

ID number: 42 TAREN Y GEIFR
SHEEPFOLD

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 531619

NGR: SS9414894495 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

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

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: NMR

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Denuded L-shaped structure

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A small, denuded structure built on the open hill in an area of rough pasture.

Significance: Minor Importance

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 180m to the north-northwest of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes

**Level of Impact
from Turbine:** Low

**Comment on
Impact:** The proposed turbine would be visible but would only cause a Low visual impact. The intention to construct an access trackway to new electricity cabinets above Taren y Geifr could cut through this area.

ID number: 43 ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
CHURCH

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 13874

NGR: SS9502796066 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 18067 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: NMR; Cadw Listing Description

Group Value: Historic building in Cwmparc village

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed as a good example of church designed by G. Halliday, the Llandaff Diocesan architect

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: This church was built on Tallis Street, Cwmparc in 1895. It continues in use in 2015.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest turbine:** 1.9km to the northeast of the turbine

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** Yes

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

**Comment on
Impact:** The top of the proposed turbine would be visible from this location but it would not impact on key views of the church or on its setting.

ID number: 44 HOREB ENGLISH BAPTIST CHAPEL
CHAPEL

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 9975
NGR: SS9357192562 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status:

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

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: NMR

Group Value: Historic building in Nantymoel village

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Typical gable-entry, late 19th century chapel

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: A late 19th century gable entry chapel built in Dinam Close, Nantymoel. It stands at the edge of a group of terraced streets, facing Chapel Street, with open ground to the rear of the building. It is still in use in 2015.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.85km to the south-southwest of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: Adjacent terraces houses on rising ground would block views towards the proposed turbine from this chapel.

ID number: 45 TAREN Y GEIFR
BOUNDARY BANK

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 531701

NGR: SS9422094560 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

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

Rarity: Common

Reference: NMR

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Denuded stony bank

Historical Value: Described by Trysor in 2010 for the RCAHMW's Upland Initiative

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This denuded, stony boundary bank runs southwards, upslope, out of the Dâr valley and curves around to the west and runs into a linear quarry (NPRN 531836). It crosses an area of rough pasture.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest turbine: 150m to the north of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Turbine: Low

Comment on Impact: The turbine would be visible from the southern half of this boundary bank but would only cause a Low visual impact. The cable trench and access trackways should be designed to avoid impacting on this feature.

ID number: 46 CWM LAN
WALL

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS9555895268 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 drystone boundary wall runs south-southwest from a sheepfold (ID number 42) for some 175m. At its southern end it has been truncated and lost due to the construction of a 20th century trackway. The wall appears to be shown on the 1813 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings and forms the western side of a field called Coed Cae Newydd (parcel number 1673) on the Ystradfodwg parish tithe map of 1847.		
Rarity:	Common		
Reference:	Trysor		
Group Value:	Part of post medieval field system in Cwm Lan		
Evidential Value:	Standing wall, damaged at southern end		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This wall forms part of a post-medieval field system which has been created on the northern side of Cwm Lan. The area is characterised by rough pasture and bracken covers much of the valley slope.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Distance from closest turbine:	1.7km to the east-northeast of the turbine, cable trench would run to south		
Any Direct Impact?:	No		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes		
Level of Impact from Turbine:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Mitigation has been put in place to reroute the cable trench, so this wall should not be directly impacted upon by the development. The turbine would not be visible from this location.		

ID number: 47 DARE COLLIERY
COAL MINE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 80501

NGR: SS9510095960 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Complex **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: NMR

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The Dare colliery was situated in the Dar valley.

Significance: Regionally Important

Distance from closest turbine: 1.8 kilometres to the north northeast of the turbine

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Turbine: None

Comment on Impact: The colliery complex has been removed and the area landscaped.

**Appendix C:
Scheduled Ancient Monuments
within 2km to 5km**

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual, Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
GM231	Clawdd Mawr, Mynydd Caerau	Linear earthwork	SS894947					Excluded	Excluded
GM233	Crug yr Afan Round Cairn	Round cairn	SS920954	2.4km to the west-northwest of the turbine	Open Access Land	This cairn is situated at nearly 560m above sea level on a local summit. Originally it is likely to have had 360 degree views, but the planting of extensive conifer forestry to the west has compromised its setting and blocked views in that direction. The cairn lies in an area of rough pasture.	The proposed turbine would be visible from this cairn but would cause only minimal visual impact. It would not affect key views of the monument or its essential setting.	Very Low	None
GM238	Cairn Lwyd	Round cairn	SS919901					Excluded	Excluded
GM243	Carn y Hyrddod & Neighbouring Cairn	Round cairn	SS919934	2.35km to the west-southwest of the turbine	Open Access Land	This cairn sits in a prominent position on the flat-topped ridge of Mynydd Llangeinwyr, just set to the east of the ridge top with views to the Ogwr valley to the northeast and across the hilltops extending into the distance to the west also. It is a denuded cairn, in an area of rough pasture.	The proposed turbine would be visible from this location but would only cause a minimal visual impact. A much larger windfarm is already visible at Fforch Nest/Pantywal to the southeast. The proposed turbine would not impact on views of this cairn or on its essential setting.	Very Low	None
GM246	Bwlch yr Avan Dyke	Dyke	SS920951	2.3km to the west-northwest of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This apparent early medieval dyke runs east-northeast to west-southwest across a saddle, between the sources of two streams. It lies in an area of improved pastureland, the western half of the dyke having been largely ploughed out by post-medieval or modern land improvement.	The proposed turbine would be visible from the eastern end of the dyke but would cause only minimal visual impact. It would not affect key views of the dyke or its essential setting.	Very Low	None
GM278	Earthwork 360m NNE of Crug yr Avan	Enclosure	SS922957	2.4km to the northwest of the turbine	Open Access Land	This unusual earthwork is positioned to overlook the Dâr valley to the east. Its date and purpose are unexplained. It lies in an area of rough pasture.	The proposed turbine would be visible from this earthwork but would cause only minimal visual impact. It would not affect key views of the feature or its essential setting.	Very Low	None
GM330	Pebyll Ring Cairn	Ring cairn	SS910972					Excluded	Excluded
GM354	Mynydd y Gelli Kerb Cairn	Kerb cairn	SS975939					Excluded	Excluded
GM499	Round Barrow on the Werfa	Round barrow	SS913941					Excluded	Excluded
GM508	Incline Haulage Systems, Cefn Ynysfeio, Treherbert	Incline Drumhouse	SS950983	4km to the north-northeast	Unknown	This former winder house served a tramway associated with the late 19th century Ynysfeio Quarry. It is now derelict and lies within a forest plantation.	Views of the proposed turbine would be blocked from this location by mature conifers to the south of the scheduled feature. The turbine would not affect views of the tramway complex or its setting.	None	None
GM575	Tarren Maerdy cairn (E)	Round cairn	SS980970					Excluded	Excluded
GM576	Tarren Maerdy Cairn (W)	Round cairn	SS979972		On open access land			Excluded	Excluded

**Appendix D:
Listed Buildings
within 2km to 5km**

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
13115	Tynewydd Farm House	293425	198864	II*					Excluded	Excluded
13126	St.Peter's Parish Church	296951	196179	II*					Excluded	Excluded
13128	Bethesda Welsh Independent Chapel	297096	195376	II*					Excluded	Excluded
17834	Bethany Chapel, including area gate piers and railings	293739	198569	II					Excluded	Excluded
17836	Brynfedwen House	294103	198244	II					Excluded	Excluded
17838	No. 50, including T.I.Griffiths Grocery	293257	198833	II					Excluded	Excluded
18064	Park and Dare Workmen's Institute and Hall	295900	196659	II*	2.9km to the northeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	A library was built here in 1892 and in 1912 a much larger theatre building was added to the rear of the library. Both were built at the heart of Treorchy to serve the burgeoning mining community of the period. The hall is still in use and remains an imposing building in the streetscape. It is the largest surviving Workmen's Hall in the South Wales coalfield area.	The proposed turbine may be visible from the upper floors of the south-facing side of the building but would not cause more than a minimal visual impact. It would not affect views of the hall or impact on its essential setting.	Very Low	None
18065	Bethlehem Eglwys Presbyteraidd Cymru/ Bethlehem Welsh Presbyterian Chapel	296081	196723	II	3km to the northeast of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This chapel was built in 1881 in the High Street, Treorchy, flanked on either side by terraced housing, with a terraced row on the opposite side of the street also. It remains in use and in good condition with its setting little changed.	The proposed turbine would not be visible from this building. It would not affect views of the chapel or impact on its essential setting.	None	None
18066	Railway footbridge.	295424	196882	II					Excluded	Excluded
18068	Aion Capel y Bedyddwyr/ Aion Welsh Baptist Chapel	295350	197272	II					Excluded	Excluded
18104	Fountain to SW of St. Peter's church	296939	196138	II					Excluded	Excluded
18105	Former Rhondda Borough Council Offices	297001	196046	II					Excluded	Excluded
18106	Maindy and Eastern Workmen's Institute and Hall	297128	195343	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
18272	The Star PH	298920	194948	II	4.35km to the south-southwest of the turbine	Visible from	Built in the High Street in Ogmore Vale in 1910 to serve the local community this building was used until 1977. It is now in a derelict condition.	The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location and would not impact on views of the building or its setting.	None	None
18599	Former Co-operative Wholesale Society Building	293351	190035	II			Built in 1910 to serve the local community this building was used until 1977.		Excluded	Excluded
18600	Finger Post at the junction of High Street and Glyn Street	293356	190330	II	4km to the south-southwest of the turbine	Visible from the public road	This finger post remains in situ at a road junction in Ogmore Vale.	The turbine would not be visible from this location. The turbine would have no impact on views of the chapel or on its essential setting.	None	None
18601	Bethlehem Capel Bedyddwyr, with front retaining wall and gates.	293331	190566	II	3.85km to the south-southwest	Visible from the public road	This chapel was built in 1876, replacing an earlier chapel. It was built in a street setting in the village of Ogmore Vale.	Trees and buildings to the rear of the chapel will block views towards the turbine. The turbine would have no impact on views of the chapel or on its essential setting.	None	None
18610	Blaenogwr Farmhouse	293739	192293	II	2km to the south-southwest	Visible from the public road	This farmhouse once stood alone, within its post-medieval field system. The growth of the mining industry in the 19th century saw the village of Nantymoel grow along the valley floor and the farmhouse was soon incorporated into the settlement. It still stands as a well-maintained residence, but its field system has disappeared beneath the streets of Nantymoel and its original setting has been lost.	The turbine would be visible on the high ground to the northeast but would only cause a minimal visual impact with no impact on the setting of the building or on views of it.	Very Low	None
18627	Bethania Capel y Bedyddwyr (Welsh Baptist Chapel)	290274	193040	II					Excluded	Excluded
18628	United Reformed Church including vestry wing	290501	191408	II					Excluded	Excluded
18629	Tabernacl Capel yr Annibynwyr (Welsh Independent) including vestry wing	290509	191322	II					Excluded	Excluded
18630	Former Cooperative Bakery	290491	191294	II					Excluded	Excluded
18631	Ffaldau Workmen's Institute and attached Billiard Hall	290492	191258	II					Excluded	Excluded
18632	Mortuary Chapel	290745	191487	II					Excluded	Excluded

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from turbine	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect, Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
18633	Monument to Benjamin and Elizabeth Noyle, Pontycymmer Cemetery	290734	191469	II					Excluded	Excluded
18634	Pontycymer Cemetery Entrance	290710	191458	II					Excluded	Excluded