

6. Statement of Archaeological Potential and Significance

Known historic assets

Recorded by the HER

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>6.1. A total of 89 historic assets are recorded within the Site by the HER. Of these, 9 form part of 4 Scheduled Monuments, and the remainder are non-designated. A gazetteer is provided in Annex 4.</p> <p>6.2. The gazetteer specifies whether the assets were visited during the Site walkover surveys and whether any extant above-ground remains were observed. It also notes whether the Proposed Development has the potential to impact on above- or below-ground remains of the assets, to inform the impact assessment within the ES Chapter.</p> <p>6.3. Even where no above-ground remains were observed during the Site walkover surveys, there is potential for the survival of below-ground remains in those locations. For this reason, as far as possible, the Proposed Development layout was designed to avoid the location of recorded historic assets.</p> <p>6.4. However it was not possible to avoid the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential buried archaeological remains of up to 8 possible Bronze Age burial mounds, indicated by cropmark ring ditches, within Solar Parcel K at Cefn-y-gelli (O2617m, | <p>O4578m, O4579m, O4580m, O4581m, O4582m, O4583m, O4584m, O4585m); and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential post-medieval, medieval, and/or earlier deposits associated with the extant road of Ffordd-y-Gyfraith and its former branches to the British Fortified Residence and Mynydd Baeden (O3111.0m). <p>6.5. Neither the geophysical survey nor the trial trench evaluation found any evidence for Bronze Age burial mounds at Cefn-y-gelli; although geophysical survey has its limitations in detecting small discrete features and the trial trenching strategy only provided a sample of the area.</p> <p>6.6. The extant road of Ffordd-y-Gyfraith and the extant track to Mynydd Baeden represent non-designated historic assets and are considered to be of local significance.</p> <p>6.7. The former track to the British Fortified Residence, which is no longer extant but has some earthwork traces, also represents a non-designated historic asset of local significance; although it appears to have an historic functional association with a designated historic asset.</p> |
|---|--|

Recorded by the Trial Trench Evaluation

6.8. The trial trench evaluation recorded the following archaeological features:

- A pit containing a Bronze Age cremation urn, directly north of Solar Parcel H;
- An enclosure (E1) associated with both Bronze Age and Roman pottery, in Solar Parcel E;
- A circular pit associated with Roman pottery, in Solar Parcel J;
- Two enclosures (E2 and E6), undated but likely post-medieval as their ditches cut through the subsoil, in Solar Parcel J;
- Linear ditches corresponding to mapped 'intrenchments' at Mynydd Ty-talwyn and displaying evidence for recutting in the post-medieval and/or modern periods, in the vicinity of the access track to Turbine 1;
- Linear ditches, which are likely post-medieval in date and agricultural in origin, some but not all of which correspond with mapped 19th-century field boundaries, across the Site;

- Four large undated pits (ME6), which may be associated with historic quarrying, in Solar Parcel G; and
- Two small undated pits, which are likely post-medieval in date as they cut through the subsoil, one within the footprint of Turbine 3³⁵ and the other in Solar Parcel J.

6.9. The Bronze Age cremation burial is considered a non-designated historic asset of up to regional significance; its significance being derived from the evidential and historical values of the pottery urn and the cremated human bone within it. The urn was not lifted during the trial trench evaluation.

6.10. The prehistoric to Romano-British enclosure (E1) in Solar Parcel E is considered a non-designated historic asset of up to county level significance; its significance being derived from the evidential and historical values of the archaeological, environmental and artefactual deposits of the enclosure ditch fills (which contained Bronze Age and Roman pottery, and frequent charcoal).

6.11. The Roman pit in Solar Parcel J is considered a non-designated historic asset of local significance; its significance being derived from the limited evidential and historical value of the pit fill (which

³⁵ This example lies in the vicinity of the Scheduled Monuments GM092, GM093 and GM340 on the Mynydd Ty-talwyn plateau.

contained only two sherds of pottery and occasional charcoal insufficient to inform as to the pit's function or period of use).

- 6.12. The various rectilinear and linear ditches (including enclosures E2 and E6 and the features identified on historic maps as 'intrenchments'), and the various pits of presumed post-medieval to modern origin (including the large examples in Solar Parcel G and the small examples within the footprint of Turbine 3 and in Solar Parcel J), are considered non-designated historic assets of at most local significance; their significance being derived from the limited evidential and historical value of the ditch and pit fills regarding the use of the local landscape in recent centuries.

Potential historic assets

- 6.13. Given the results of the desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, and trial trench evaluation, it is considered that there is still some potential for buried archaeological remains of later prehistoric, medieval, and later activity to occur within the Site, as follows:
- Evidence of Bronze Age burial mounds and/or associated settlement, livestock enclosures, and field systems, at Cefn-y-gelli (i.e. Solar Parcels J, K and L) and around Mynydd Baeden (i.e. Solar Parcels F, G, H and I);

- Evidence of medieval agricultural activity in the vicinity of the British Fortified Residence (i.e. Solar Parcel E) and on Mynydd Ty-talwyn (i.e. Solar Parcel D and Turbines 3 and 4); and
- Evidence of post-medieval agricultural and industrial activity throughout the Site.

- 6.14. Based on currently-available information, there is nothing to suggest the presence of prehistoric archaeological remains of a level of significance demonstrably equivalent to that of a Scheduled Monument. Depending on their level of survival and precise character (including the presence of a human burial, artefacts, and environmental evidence), buried archaeological remains of Bronze Age burial mounds would likely be considered non-designated historic assets of up to regional significance.

- 6.15. Potential buried remains of medieval trackways and agricultural activity (which may include the undated linear ditches recorded by the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation), even if potentially associated with the house platforms, are unlikely to be considered of national importance, as such features typically retain limited artefactual and environmental evidence pertaining to their use. Instead they would likely be considered non-designated historic assets of local significance.

- 6.16. As also discussed in paragraph 6.12, buried remains of post-medieval and modern agricultural and

industrial activity – such as former field boundaries (whether known from historic maps or not), the ‘intrenchment’ ditches, quarry pits, and trial pits – would be considered at most non-designated historic assets of local significance. Some may even retain insufficient evidential and historic value to be considered historic assets at all.

7. Setting Assessments

- 7.1. The significance of an historic asset can be derived from many elements, including the intrinsic interests of its physical form and elements of its setting.
- 7.2. The significance of a Scheduled Monument is principally derived from the archaeological and/or historic interest of its above- and below-ground remains. The significance of a Listed Building is principally derived from the special architectural and historic interest of its physical fabric. The significance of a Conservation Area is principally derived from the character and appearance of the spatial layout, built form, open/green spaces contained within its boundaries. Setting makes a lesser contribution than intrinsic values to the significance of such assets.
- 7.3. Development proposals may adversely impact historic assets where they remove a feature which contributes to the significance of an historic asset (a physical effect); or where they interfere with an element of an historic asset's setting which contributes to its significance, such as interrupting a key relationship or a designed view (a non-physical effect).

Stage 1

- 7.4. Stage 1 of the methodology recommended by Cadw (see **Section 4** above), is to identify which historic assets might be affected by the development proposals. A 10km radius study area was applied for the assessment of the proposed wind turbines, and a 3km radius study area was applied for the assessment of the proposed solar parcels and the proposed substation.
- 7.5. Consideration, based upon professional judgement and on-site analysis, was made as to whether any of the designated historic assets present within these study areas may include the Site as part of their setting, whether the Site contributes to their overall heritage significance, and whether the assets may potentially be affected by the Proposed Development as a result.
- 7.6. Firstly, GIS was used to identify the number and location of designated historic assets within both a 10km and a 3km radius of the Site (including the Site itself):

Table 2: Numbers of designated historic assets by type, within 10km and 3km of the Site

Asset Type	10km	3km
Scheduled Monuments	105	19
Listed Buildings	560 comprising: • 23 Grade I • 59 Grade II* • 478 Grade II	116 comprising: • 1 Grade I • 10 Grade II* • 105 Grade II
Conservation Areas	19	2
Registered Historic Parks and Gardens	9	5
Gardens/Kitchen Gardens	14	5
Registered Historic Landscapes	3 comprising: • Margam Mountain	1 comprising: • Margam Mountain

	• Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig and Margam Burrows • The Rhondda	
--	--	--

7.7. Four Scheduled Monuments lie within the Site:

- British Fortified Residence at Maescadlawr (GM086);
- Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms (GM092 and GM093); and
- Earthwork and Platform Houses N of Nant Fadog (GM340).

First Sieve

- 7.8. Following this, the ZTVs for the wind turbines, solar parcels, and substation were applied (**Annex 10**).
- 7.9. The Wind ZTV is bare earth; and assumes a 200m height to blade tip. The Solar and Substation ZTVs are screened; and assumes the following heights: 3m for the arrays and 12m for the substation.
- 7.10. Further detail regarding the ZTVs can be found in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. On account of their relatively low height, the solar arrays can be more readily mitigated by existing and proposed woodland as well as the local topography, and as such, significant effects for receptors at long range are unlikely to occur. The ZTV for the solar arrays and substation is accordingly a screened model and has used a 3km study area. Meanwhile, given the considerable height of the wind turbines, even mature woodland will have a limited screening effect, especially in views from raised vantage points (including cross-valley views). The ZTV for the wind turbines is accordingly a bare earth model and has used a 35km and 20km detailed study area.
- 7.11. Plans showing designated heritage assets overlain by the Wind ZTV are provided as **Figures 14a–14c**.
- 7.12. Filtering out those assets with no theoretical visibility of any wind turbines reduced the number of assets within 10km to:

- 78 Scheduled Monuments;
- 342 Listed Buildings;
- 18 Conservation Areas;
- 8 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (and 14 Gardens/Kitchen Gardens); and
- 3 Registered Historic Landscapes.

7.13. Plans showing designated heritage assets overlain by the Solar SZTV are provided as **Figures 15a–15b**.

7.14. Filtering out those assets with no theoretical visibility of any of the solar parcels gave the following reduced asset counts within 3km:

- 13 Scheduled Monuments;
- 5 Listed Buildings (all at Llangynwyd):
- The Hopcyn Cross (20429);
 - Group of 4 Hopkin and Jenkins tombs within iron railings on the W side of the path to the S porch (20434);
 - Group of nine memorials on the W side of the path to the S porch, Church of St Cynwyd (20435);
 - Jenkins Monument in the churchyard, Church of St Cynwyd (20436);

- Churchyard walls around the graveyard, Church of St Cynwyd (20437).
 - 1 Conservation Area (Llangynwyd);
 - 0 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (and 0 Gardens/Kitchen Gardens); and
 - 1 Registered Historic Landscape (Margam Mountain).
- 7.15. Plans showing designated heritage assets overlain by the Substation SZTV are provided as **Figures 16a–16b**.
- 7.16. Filtering out those assets with no theoretical visibility of the substation gave the following reduced asset counts within 3km:
- 8 Scheduled Monuments;
 - Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms (GM092 and GM093) within the Site;
 - Roman Camp (GM058), c.1.3km north-west of the Site;
 - Y Bwlwarcu (GM059), c.1.3km north-west of the Site;
 - Twmpath Diwlith Round Barrow (GM557), c.2km north-west of the Site;
- Site of Bodvoc Stone (GM433), c.2.1km north-west of the Site;
 - Garth Hill Platform House (GM552), c.2.3km north of the Site; and
 - Pen-y-Castell Camp (GM240), c.2.5km south-west of the Site.
- 0 Listed Buildings;
 - 0 Conservation Areas;
 - 0 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (and 0 Gardens/Kitchen Gardens); and
 - 1 Registered Historic Landscape (Margam Mountain).
- 7.17. Assets which fell outside the ZTVs were still reviewed to ensure that none had a setting or derived any of their value from assets or land within the ZTVs. This included:
- Scheduled Monument of Camp 530m E of Tonmawr (GM090), c.1km west of the Site, beyond the plantations of Craig Yr Aber and Cwm Cynffig; and
 - Scheduled Monument of Camp N of Tonmawr (GM057), c.1.75km west of the Site, beyond the plantations of Craig Yr Aber and Cwm Cynffig.

7.18. In addition, assets within the ZTVs but outside the study area were assessed to establish if they had the potential to experience impacts from the Proposed Development.

Second Sieve

7.19. Further information regarding the assets identified in the first sieve was then sourced from Cadw's databases, and an impression of their setting was gauged by reviewing current Ordnance Survey mapping and Google Earth imagery, visiting the assets (June 2023 and April 2024), and using professional judgement.

7.20. This secondary sieving process resulted in more assets being scoped out from further assessment, as it became clear that they were unlikely to experience any impacts from the Proposed Development even if they had theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development. The assets scoped out at this stage included (but is not limited to):

- Scheduled Monuments of Twmpath Diwlith Round Barrow and Site of Bodvoc Stone, c.2km and c.2.1km north-west of the Site respectively, beyond Y Bwlwarcau;
- Grade II Listed Buildings of Aberbaiden Farm and Cefn Ydfa, c.460m south and c.715m east of the Site respectively;

- All Listed Buildings at Llangynwyd except the Grade II* Listed Church of St Cynwyd;
- The Scheduled Monument and four Listed Buildings of Cefn Cribw Ironworks (GM417), c.1.4km south of the Site;
- The Scheduled Monument of Pen-y-Castell Camp (GM240), c.2.5km south-west of the Site; and
- Listed structures such as mile markers, bridges, tunnels, and churchyard crosses and monuments.

7.21. This left a considerably reduced number of assets to take forward to Stages 2 and 3 settings assessment, as listed in **Table 3** below. Those assets were then subject to a (further) visit in April 2024 and/or February 2025 to visually assess their surroundings and to ground-truth the ZTVs. In some cases, wirelines and additional SZTVs were prepared to assist in clarifying the extent of visibility of the Proposed Development in key views from and towards the assets.

Table 3: Assets to be progressed to Stages 2 and 3 setting assessment, with SAM/Record Numbers provided in brackets for reference

Scheduled Monuments	Grade II* Listed Buildings	Grade II Listed Buildings	Conservation Areas	Registered Historic Landscapes
British Fortified Residence at Maescadlawr (GM086)	Church of St Cynwyd (11243)	Gilfach-ganol Farmhouse (11375)	Llangynwyd	Margam Mountain (HLW (WGI/MGI) 2)
Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms (GM092, GM093)			Derllwyn Road, Tondu	
Earthwork and Platform Houses N of Nant Fadog (GM340)				
Llangynwyd Castle (GM085)				
Y Bwlwarcau (GM059)				
Roman Camp (GM058)				

Construction Traffic

7.22. The construction traffic access routes are illustrated on **Figures 17a–17c**. The green route is the route for all construction vehicles, but abnormal loads will also be taking the pink route. The anticipated duration of the construction phase is 24 months, or 104 weeks, with peak activity in Weeks 13 and 14.

7.23. In the PEDW Scoping Direction, the Bridgend County Borough Council’s Conservation Team requested that the heritage assessment consider the potential impacts of construction traffic noise and vibration on historic assets. Noise would be a non-physical effect, while vibration would be a physical effect.

7.24. The traffic and transport assessment (**ES Volume II, Chapter 12: Traffic and Movement**) and the noise and vibration assessment (**ES Volume II, Chapter 9: Noise and Vibration**) have modelled construction traffic volumes and noise. Vibration has not been modelled as no significant effects are anticipated. The traffic and movement chapter notes:

“The Applicant would enter into a Highway Wear and Tear Agreement or a suitable alternative for the local adopted roads / routes to be used by construction vehicles. A pre-construction works inspection of the roads would be carried out with both parties in attendance with their condition recorded. Following completion of construction of the Proposed Development, a further inspection would be carried out by both parties with repairs being agreed to return the roads to their pre-construction condition, to be

carried out in a timely manner for approval by the Council. Notwithstanding this, the Applicant would carry out regular monitoring of the carriageway condition during the construction of the Proposed Development. Necessary repair works would be carried out in a timely manner to prevent further deterioration of the carriageway during the works. Priority would be given to any damage which would be dangerous to users of the road affected.”

7.25. The noise and vibration assessment further explains:

“When road surfaces are maintained in good condition and free from significant irregularities, vibration from vehicle movements on the public highway is typically negligible. Therefore, vibration impacts from construction vehicles using existing public highways for Site access routes have not been assessed further, as these routes are maintained to Highway Standards and any potential vibration effects would be minimal.”

7.26. As part of Stage 1 setting assessment, consideration was given to the potential impact of construction traffic volume and noise on proximate designated historic assets. Conservation Areas, and Listed Buildings within 100m of each construction traffic access route are listed in **Table 4**. The following paragraphs provide further analysis for Listed Buildings. Impacts on Derllwyn Road Tondy Conservation Area are considered separately, as part of the full setting assessment for that asset.

7.27. Of these Listed Buildings, only the Grade II Listed Church of St Ffraid aka St Bride Llansantffraid and

the Grade II Listed Nicholls Arms Public House are considered potentially sensitive to construction traffic. The church is a place of worship and contemplation; the use and experience of this asset may be disrupted by increased traffic noise. The public house is a community meeting place; the use and experience of this asset may be temporarily disrupted by increased traffic movements and noise.

- 7.28. The remaining proximate Listed Buildings comprise transport infrastructure (mile marker, bridges, tunnels, walls to incline planes of tramway), and are not considered sensitive to construction traffic. These are industrial structures, which were intended to be used by road and rail traffic. Increased traffic noise in the vicinity of the assets is not anticipated to compromise the ability to experience the physical remains of these assets.
- 7.29. The traffic and transport assessment for the Proposed Development has collated existing traffic data and modelled construction traffic data for both routes. The closest Automatic Traffic Count (ATC) locations to potentially-sensitive Listed Buildings are ATC3 (on the A4063, outside the south-eastern corner of Derllwyn Road Tondy Conservation Area) and ATC7 (at the proposed site access point on New Road, c.320m west of the western boundary of Derllwyn Road Tondy Conservation Area). The Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) data (for a 24

hour period over a 7-day week) for ATC3 and ATC7 is presented in **Table 5**.

- 7.30. For **ATC3**, during the peak of construction, there would be a peak of 56 (northbound) and 56 (southbound) HGVs per day of, compared to the current 2025 baseline of 42 and 53 and the projected 2029 baseline of 44 and 55, and thereby result in an average 110 and 111 daily total of HGV movements when projected growth is also taken into account.
- 7.31. For **ATC7**, during the peak of construction, there would be a peak of 6 HGVs per day 6, compared to the current 2025 baseline of 14 and 21 and the projected 2029 baseline of 15 and 21, and thereby result in an average 18 and 25 daily total of HGV movements when projected growth is also taken into account.
- 7.32. The noise assessment has modelled construction traffic noise for all of the traffic assessment road links, using the projected AADT data for these locations. For **ATC3**, the predicted change in noise level from the baseline to baseline with construction traffic is 0.6 dB while for **ATC7** it is 1.5 dB (**Table 6**).
- 7.33. The noise assessment has concluded the following:
- “All road links are predicted to experience a change in road traffic noise less than 1 dB on all but one link where a change of 1.5 dB is predicted (ATC7). The assessment is based on traffic flows occurring during***

the peak construction period and therefore represents a worst case assessment; the noise levels will be lower during non-peak periods of construction."

- 7.34. The Grade II Listed Buildings of the Church of St Ffraid aka St Bride Llansantffraid and Nicholls Arms Public House are already experienced from and in the context of busy and noisy roads. It is considered that the temporary increase in HGV traffic movements and associated noise along the A4063 at Tondu will have a negligible effect on the experience of these assets.

Table 4: Designated historic assets located within 100m of the proposed construction access routes

Green Route	Pink Route
Derllwyn Road Tondy Conservation Area	Derllwyn Road Tondy Conservation Area
Group of Grade II Listed Buildings c.30–80m east of A4063 at Sarn: • Church of St Ffraid aka St Bride Llansantffraid (11224) • Churchyard cross socket (20181) • Monument to Morgan Morgan (20178) • Williams monument and railings (20182) • Bowen/Roberts Monuments (20180)	Grade II Listed Former Bridgend Tramroad bridge over Nant Cynffig, c.60m north of the B4281 (16839)
Grade II Listed Mile Marker on the west side of A4063 at Tondy (19053)	
Grade II Listed Bridge over Incline Plane Tondy, c.80m west of the A4063 at Tondy (19058, 20758)	
Grade II Listed North portal and wings of the Rock-fawr Bridge on Sir Robert Price's private tramway, c.10m west of the A4063 to the north of Tondy (20747)	
Grade II Listed Cildeudy tunnel, c.20m west of the A4063 at Coytrahen (20742)	
Grade II Listed Nicholls Arms PH on the west side of the A4063 at Coytrahen (20745)	
Grade II Listed Walls flanking the inclined plane joining the Bettws tramway to the DLP Railway, c.50m west of the A4063 at Coytrahen (20744)	

Grade II Listed Pont-y-rhyd-ddu, c.40m east of the A4063 to the north of Coytrahen (20743)	
--	--

Table 5: Existing and predicted traffic data for ATC3 on green route (A4063 Tondy, outside the south-eastern corner of Derllwyn Road Tondy Conservation Area) and ATC7 on pink route (New Road near secondary site access point)

	AADT = 24h 7d average											
	Survey Data (2025)			Growthed Baseline (2029)			Development Traffic (Construction)		Growthed Baseline + Construction			
	All Vehicles	HGVs	% HGVs	All Vehicles	HGVs	% HGVs	Cars/LGVs	HGVs	All Vehicles	% Change All	HGVs	% Change HGVs
3 NB	6752.5714	42	0.6%	7023	44	0.6%	45	51	7119	1.37%	95	116.76%
3 SB	7028.5714	53.14286	0.8%	7310	55	0.8%	45	51	7406	1.31%	106	92.28%
7 EB	793.1428571	1.571428571	0.2%	845	15	1.8%	0	3	848	0.36%	18	20.05%
7 WB	718.8571429	1.571428571	0.2%	783	22	2.8%	0	3	786	0.38%	25	13.59%

NB = Northbound
 SB = Southbound
 EB = Eastbound
 WB = Westbound

Table 6: Predicted traffic noise levels for ATC3 on green route (A4063 Tondy, outside the south-eastern corner of Derllwyn Road Tondy Conservation Area) and ATC7 on pink route (New Road near secondary site access point)

ATC	18hr AAWT Baseline Traffic Flows (%HDV)	18hr AAWT Baseline + Construction Traffic (%HDV)	Change in Noise Level (dB LA10,18hr)
3	14416 (0.7%)	15184 (1.3%)	0.6
7	1591 (0.2 %)	1715 (2.5 %)	1.5

Stage 2

Scheduled Monument of British Fortified Residence

- 7.35. The British Fortified Residence (GM086) is located within the northern part of the Site near Maescadlawr. It comprises the partially-excavated earthwork and buried remains of a medieval farmstead of 14th-century date. There is a longhouse, two square houses and a hollow-way. The Scheduling description states:

"The monument comprises the remains of a deserted rural settlement. Probably dating to the medieval period (AD 1066-1485), a complex of earthworks contains a number of square house platforms and holloway. The site lies at 215m above OD on ground falling to the east."

The complex of buildings covers an area approximately 45m by 55m in a large hollow scooped out of the hillside. An entrance on the north-west leads to a centrally placed square house measuring 9.1m each way, with three rooms. To the east of the entrance is a long house, 19.8m by 7.3m, divided into two rooms. Another entrance to the site exists on the south-east."

- 7.36. Scheduling demonstrates that the British Fortified Residence is an historic asset of national importance, as per Annex A of TAN 24. Its heritage significance is predominantly derived from the evidential and historic value of its above- and

below-ground remains. The Scheduling description gives the reason for designation as follows:

"The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement and subsistence practices. It is an important relic of a medieval landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact archaeological deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence, including buried land surfaces. Their importance is further enhanced by their group value."

- 7.37. Elements of setting also contribute to the heritage significance of the Scheduled Monument.
- 7.38. The British Fortified Residence occupies the east-facing slopes of high ground, c.500m south of Nant Bryncynan and c.175m east of a stream that arises from two springs at Maescadlawr and joins Nant y Gadlys to the east (**Plate 73**). Both Nant Bryncynan and Nant y Gadlys ultimately flow into Afon Llynfi, c.2km north-east of the British Fortified Residence.
- 7.39. The British Fortified Residence would have had an associated agricultural landholding, but its extent is not known. It seems reasonable to assume that it included the plateau and slopes of the high ground on which it was sited, possibly extending north to Nant Bryncynan and east to Maescadlawr.
- 7.40. The HER plots the medieval road of Ffordd-y-Gyfraith as leading directly to the British Fortified

Residence, branching off from the modern road at a point c.400m to its south. There is accordingly an historical functional association between the road/the former route of the medieval road and the British Fortified Residence.

- 7.41. A much larger complex of medieval house platforms is recorded on the south side of Ffordd-y-Gyfraith, terraced into the hillside of Mynydd Ty-talwyn in the western-central part of the Site. Some are Scheduled and others are not (**Plate 87**). None appear to have been subject to archaeological investigation and so it is not known whether they were occupied at the same time as the British Fortified Residence and so have any direct historical association with the British Fortified Residence. However it is assumed that the “*group value*” mentioned in the Scheduling description (see above) is in reference to these monuments.
- 7.42. The geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation of Solar Parcel E to the south-east of the British Fortified Residence, and Solar Parcel D and Turbines 3 and 4 on the Mynydd Ty-talwyn plateau to the west and south-west of the British Fortified Residence, identified no evidence of medieval settlement activity in those locations.

- 7.43. There may have been some overlap in the period of occupation/use of the British Fortified Residence and Llangynwyd Castle (see 7.94). The latter is believed to date from the 13th century and it is not known when it was abandoned. However no historical functional association can be proven between Llangynwyd Castle and the British Fortified Residence.
- 7.44. The topographical situation and the form of the British Fortified Residence earthworks is best appreciated at close-range, from the field within which it lies³⁶ (**Plate 74, Plate 75**), while the layout of the earthworks is best appreciated from the air³⁷. The monument cannot be experienced from any other part of the Site. There are no views of it from the track to its north or the public footpath through the neighbouring field to its south due to intervening hedgerows/fences and change of topography (**Plate 76, Plate 77**).
- 7.45. There are long-ranging panoramic views looking north-west through north to east from the British Fortified Residence (**Plate 78, Plate 79**). These views feature surrounding farmland in the foreground, the settlements of Maesteg, Llangynwyd, Pont Rhyd-y-Cyff, Cwmfelin and Bettws and the Llynfi River in the valley in the midground, and uplands in the

³⁶ There is no public access to this field, but as it forms part of the Site, it was accessed during the Site visits.

³⁷ <https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/15245/images/>

background. On the uplands, several groups of wind turbines can be seen.

- 7.46. Meanwhile the views looking west, south, and south-east from the British Fortified Residence are close-/mid-ranging on account of the topography (**Plate 80, Plate 81**). There is no visibility of the house platforms at Mynydd Ty-talwyn to the south-west due to the intervening topography and the ephemeral nature of those earthworks. There are open views in the direction of Llangynwyd Castle but no structure or earthwork can be discerned due to the presence of woodland on that monument (see above).
- 7.47. The present character of the landscape featuring in these views is not considered entirely representative of the medieval landscape character. However the agricultural land use is likely to have been similar: the uplands being used mostly for pasture, with cultivation on the more fertile land (strip fields, rather than the larger enclosed fields that exist today).
- 7.48. It is considered that the following elements of setting contribute to the significance of the British Fortified Residence:
- The east-facing slopes of a point of high ground, on the west side of a narrow valley, which would presumably have afforded shelter from prevailing westerly winds and

good drainage downslope as well as perhaps having a defensive consideration;

- Its proximity to the springs and streams of Nant y Gadlys and Nant Bryncynan, which would have provided a water supply for the settlement;
- Its associated agricultural hinterland, which presumably included the summit and slopes of the high ground on which the settlement was located, and perhaps the land dropping down north to Nant Bryncynan and north-east to Maescadlawr;
- Its possible association with the medieval road known as Ffordd-y-Gyfraith, which the HER plots as having formerly diverted north from the modern road to directly serve the British Fortified Residence from the south;
- Its possible associations with the medieval house platforms on Mynydd Ty-talwyn, although there is no intervisibility with these sites/the plateau due to the intervening topography;
- The surrounding field, from where the surviving earthworks are typically and best experienced – particularly the rising ground to the south-west of the monument, which allows the viewer to appreciate the monument within its wider landscape setting;

- The panoramic views from the monument looking north-west through north to east, which allows the geographical and topographical situation of the settlement to be appreciated, and may also have had a defensive function; and
- The open, pastoral, and rugged character of the upland area of Mynydd Ty-talwyn/Mynydd Baeden, largely free of visible modern built form, which arguably assists in imagining the medieval landscape.

7.49. To summarise with regards to the Site, it is considered that Ffordd-y-Gyfraith and its former branch to the British Fortified Residence, the Mynydd Ty-talwyn plateau hosting other medieval settlement remains, and the current landscape character of those parts of the Site featuring in views from and towards the British Fortified Residence – specifically, the surrounding field and the land on the north side of the track to Maescadlawr – contributes to the significance of the Scheduled Monument.

Wind Development

7.50. With reference to **Figure 13**, the British Fortified Residence is located c.300m south-east of Turbine 5, c.450m north-east of Turbine 4, and c.510m north-north-west of Turbine 3.

7.51. The Wind ZTV (**Annex 10; Figure 14c; Plate 82**) indicates that all 6 of the proposed turbines will be visible from the entirety of the British Fortified Residence except for its south-eastern corner, from where 5 turbines will be visible; and that all 6 of the proposed turbines will also be visible from the remainder of the field within which it lies. However further modelling has shown that only up to 3 turbines will be covisible in specific viewsheds, as explained below.

7.52. Wirelines (**Annex 11**) demonstrate that Turbines 4 and 5 (and the blade tips of Turbine 6) will feature in views looking west from the monument – i.e. upslope towards where the track to Maescadlawr branches off from Ffordd-y-Gyfraith (**Plate 83**); while Turbines 1, 2 and 3 will feature in views looking south from the monument – i.e. upslope towards the Mynydd Ty-talwyn plateau, another area of medieval settlement (although the remains are not actually visible) (**Plate 84**).

7.53. Although not modelled by a wireline, only Turbine 5 is expected to feature in the panorama looking north-west to north-east from the British Fortified Residence.

Solar Development

7.54. The British Fortified Residence is located c.340m north-east of Solar Parcel D and c.700m west of Solar Parcel E.

- 7.55. The Solar SZTV indicates that solar development will be visible from the majority of the Scheduled Monument, and much of the remainder of the field within which it lies (**Figure 15b**).
- 7.56. A bespoke SZTV was prepared to clarify which of the solar parcels would be visible (**Annex 10**). It indicates only partial visibility of Solar Parcel E to the east (**Plate 85**). Solar Parcel D to the west would not be visible. In other words, only a peripheral glimpse of part of one solar parcel will feature in the panoramic views looking north-west to north-east from the British Fortified Residence.

Substation

- 7.57. The British Fortified Residence is located c.410m east-north-east of the substation.
- 7.58. The Substation SZTV indicates that the substation will not be visible from the Scheduled Monument, or the remainder of the field within which it lies, or the track to its north (**Figure 16b**).

Impact Assessment

- 7.59. The Proposed Development will result in change within the setting of the British Fortified Residence. Co-visibility of wind turbines and solar arrays in views towards and from the asset will change the experience of the monument in its rural landscape setting.

- 7.60. The large-scale and moving blades of the turbines in particular may detract from the appreciation of the surviving earthwork form of the monument and its topographical and geographical context; and may compromise the ability to imagine the medieval landscape.
- 7.61. Impacts are articulated further in the **ES Volume II: Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage**. For the purposes of this Report, with reference to paragraph 6.1.24 of *PPW 12*, the Proposed Development will not have a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon the setting of the British Fortified Residence.

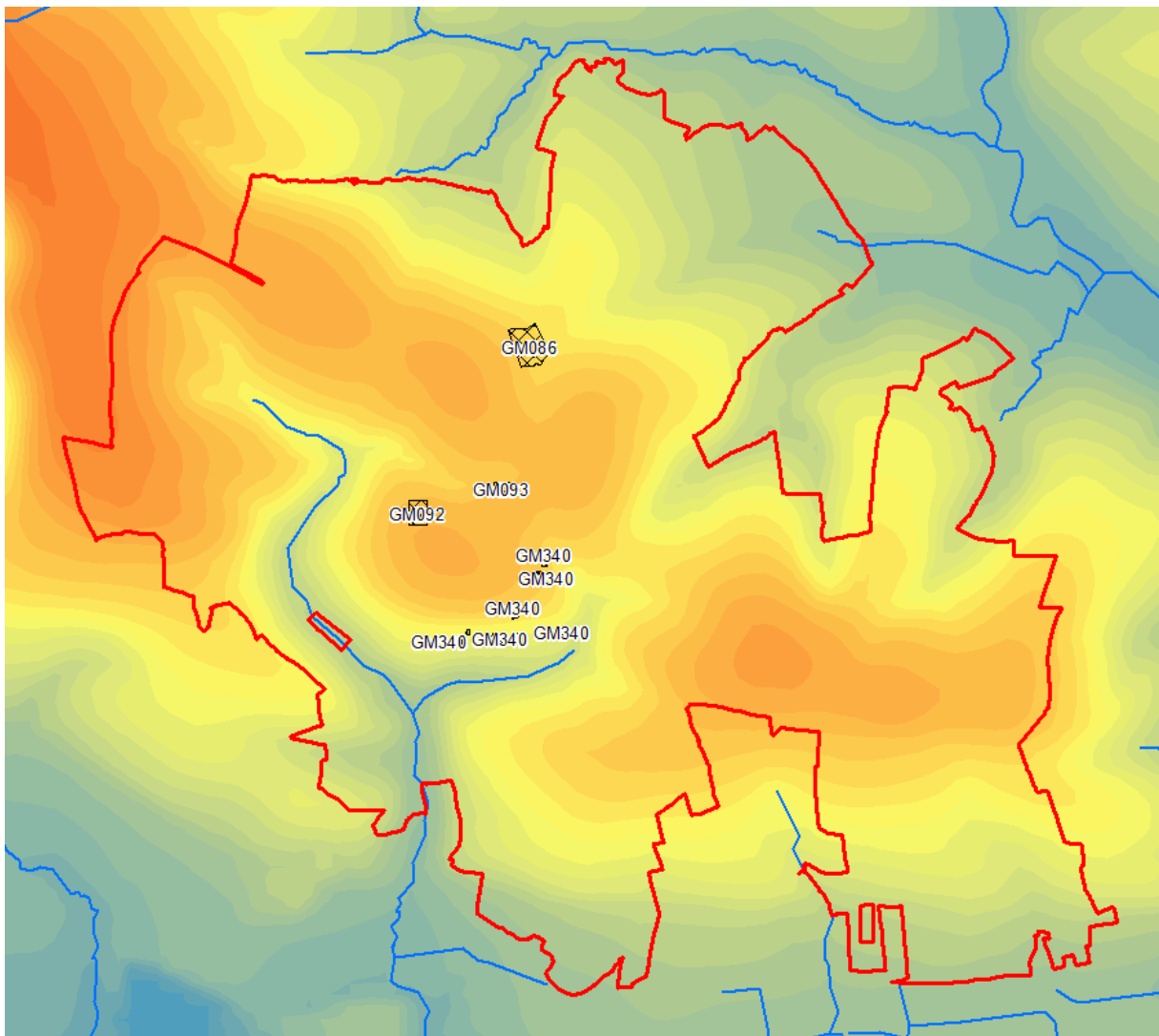


Plate 73: Extract of digital terrain model (see Figure 1) showing position of the British Fortified Residence GM086 and the other Scheduled medieval house platforms on Mynydd Ty-talwyn. NB the stream at Maescadlawr is not recorded in the OS Rivers dataset.



Plate 74: Looking south-west towards the earthworks of the British Fortified Residence (April 2024)



Plate 75: Looking north-west towards the earthworks of the British Fortified Residence (April 2024)



Plate 76: Looking east towards the earthworks of the British Fortified Residence (February 2025)



Plate 77: Looking north towards the earthworks of the British Fortified Residence from the public footpath – no visibility (February 2025)

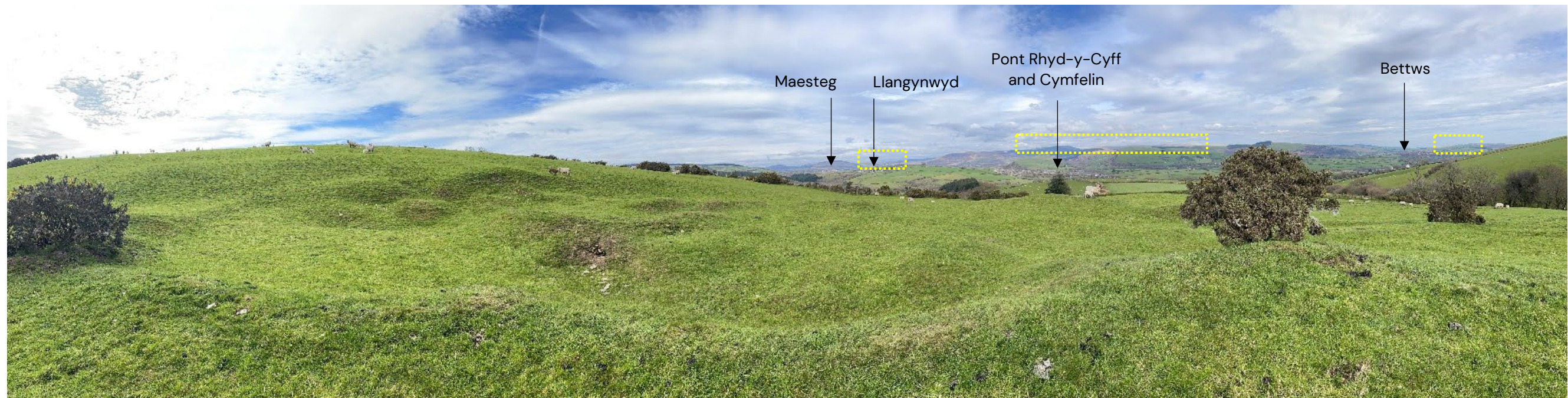


Plate 78: Panorama looking north-west through to north from the south-east corner of the main earthworks of the British Fortified Residence; existing wind turbines on the horizon are outlined in yellow (April 2024)



Plate 79: Panorama looking north through to north-east from a short distance to the south-west of the main earthworks (circled) of the British Fortified Residence (April 2024)



Plate 80: Looking south-east from the British Fortified Residence (April 2024)



Plate 81: Looking south-west from the British Fortified Residence towards Mynydd Ty-talwyn – no visibility of other Scheduled Monuments (April 2024)

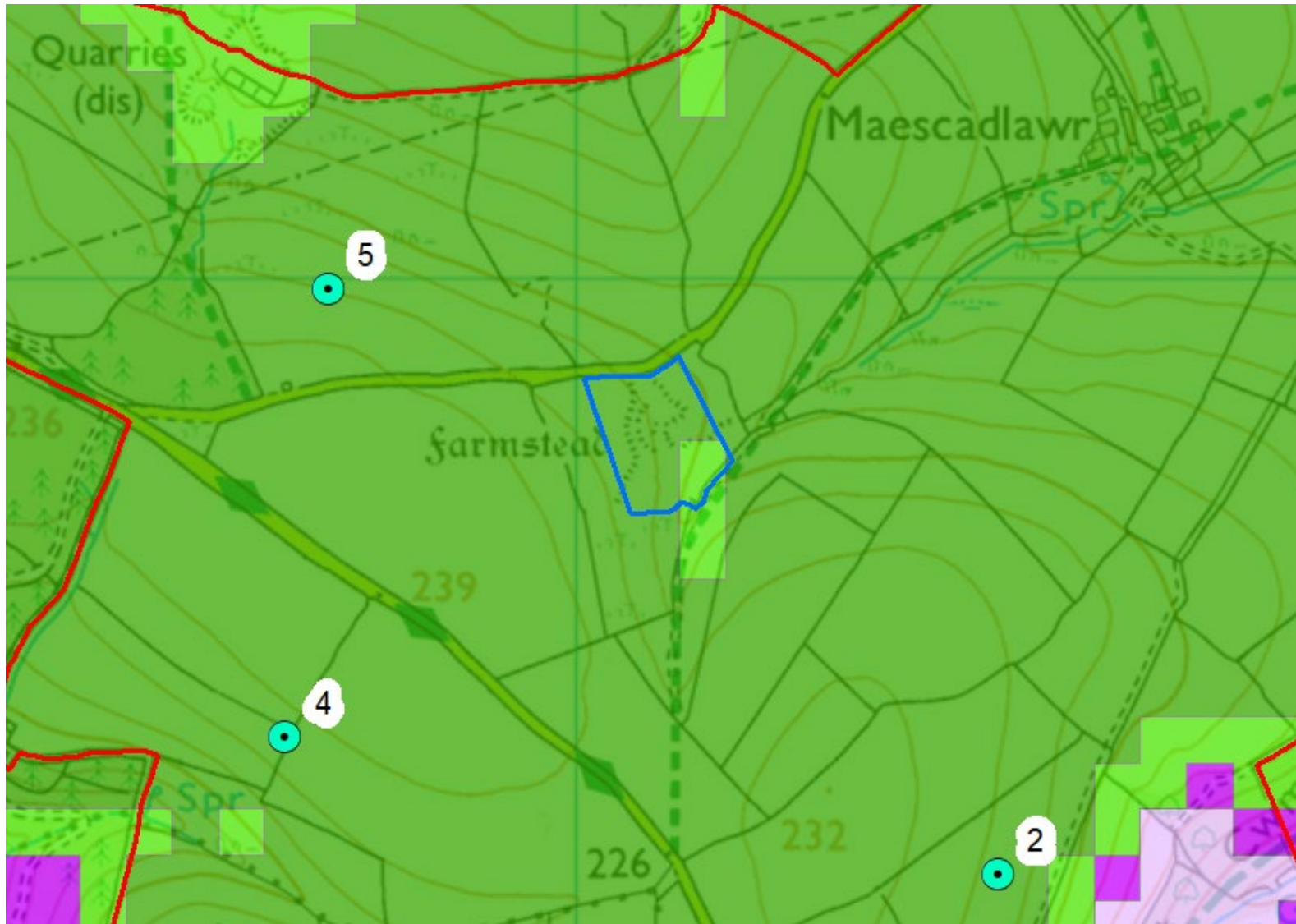


Plate 82: Close-up extract from the Wind ZTV, which predicts visibility of all six turbines (signified by green shading) from the British Fortified Residence (blue outline), with the closest turbines shown and labelled for reference

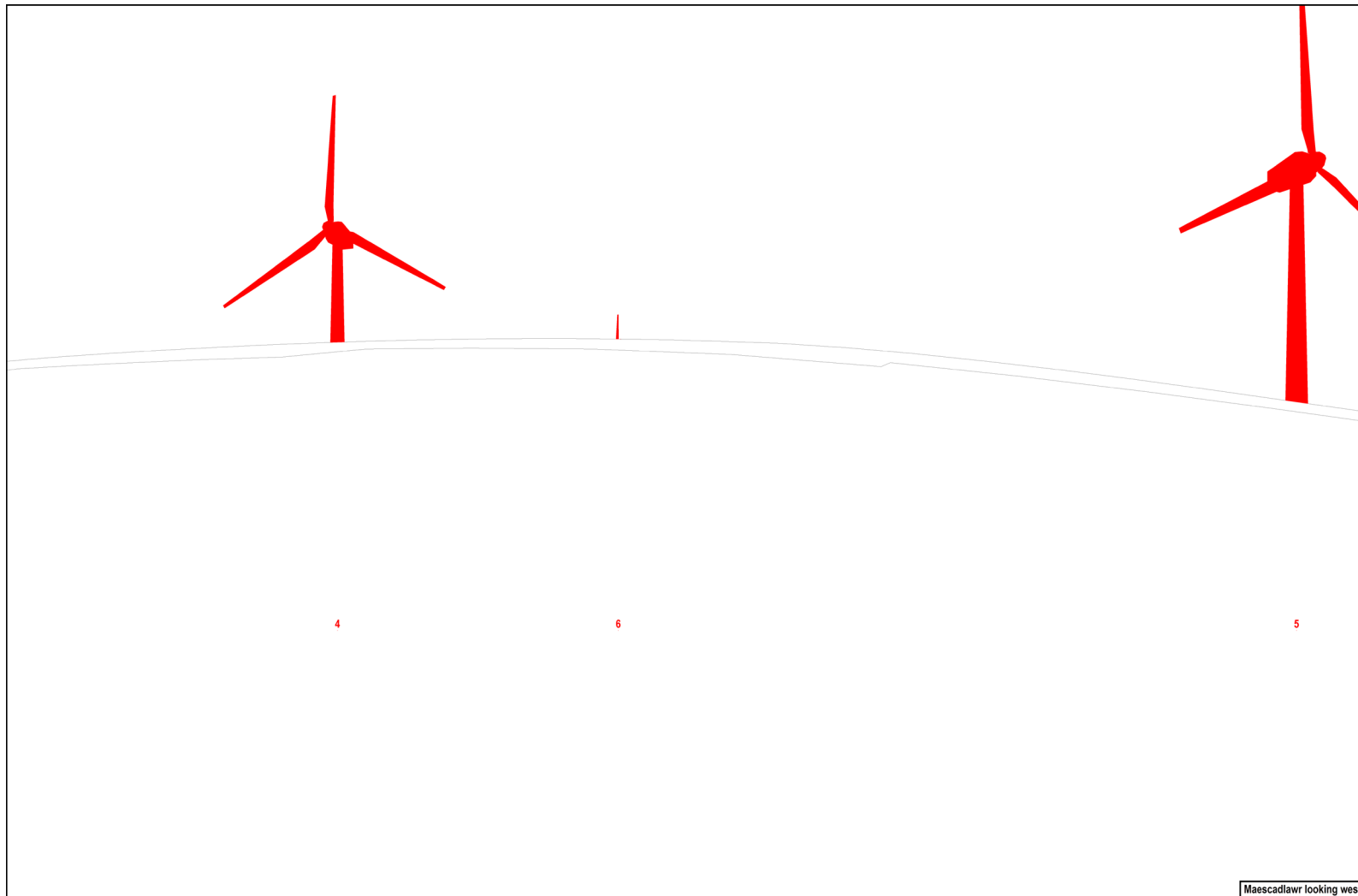


Plate 83: Wireline to show visibility of Turbines 4 and 5 (and blade tips of Turbine 6) in views looking west from the British Fortified Residence at approx. SS 86083 86837

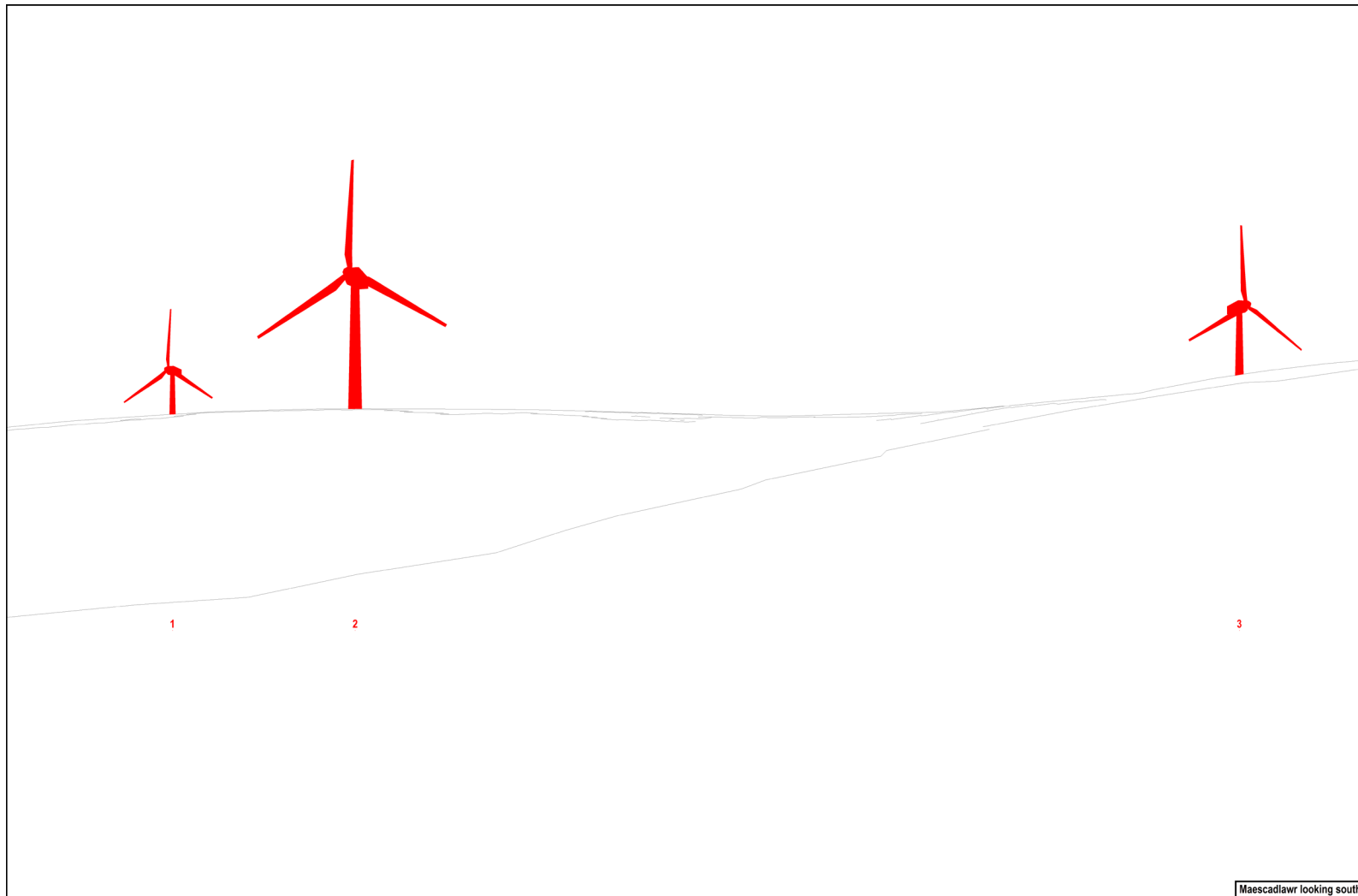


Plate 84: Wireline to show visibility of Turbines 1, 2 and 3 in views looking south from the British Fortified Residence at approx. SS 86083 86837

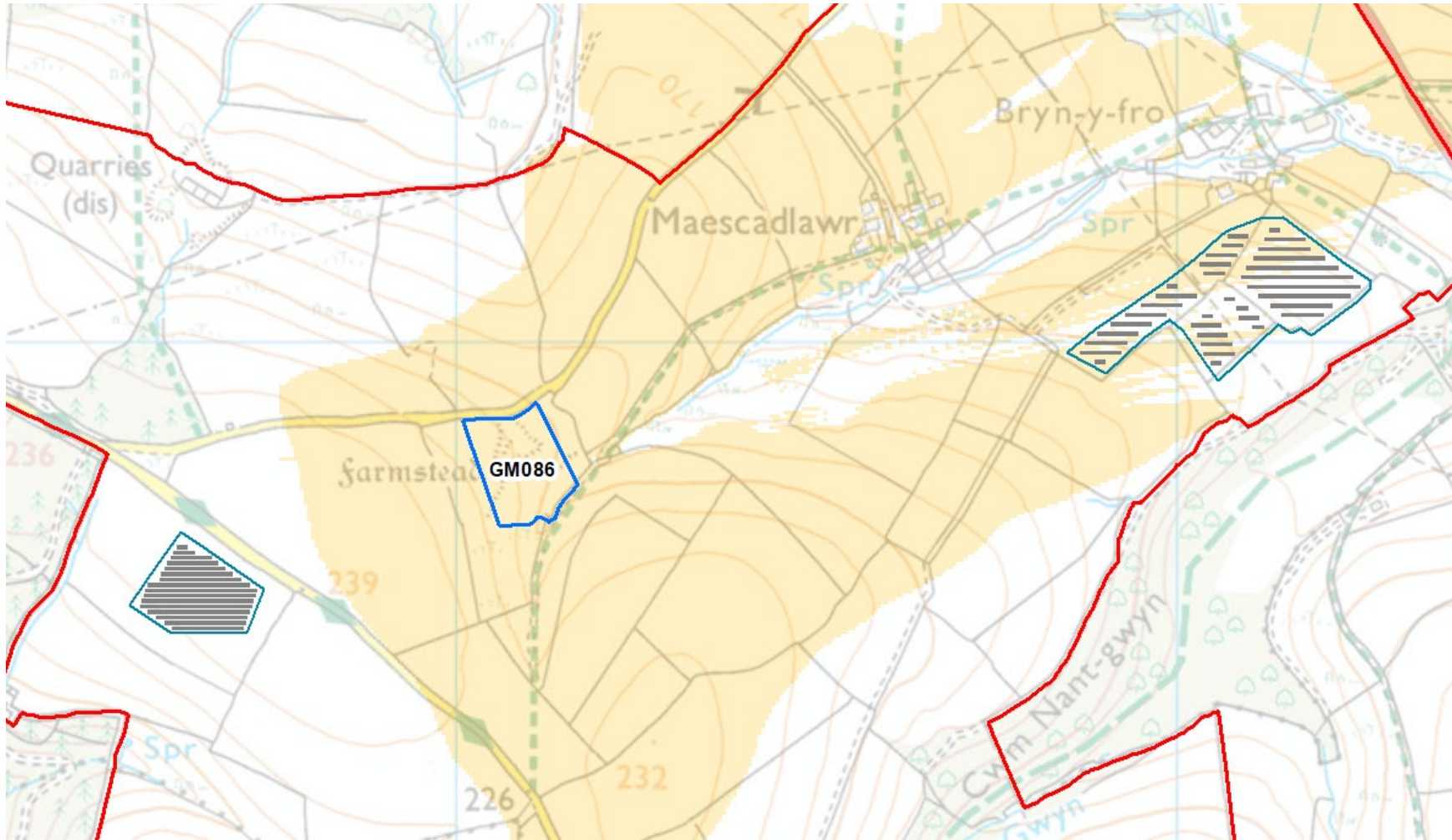


Plate 85: Extract from bespoke SZTV to illustrate theoretical visibility of the proposed solar parcels from the British Fortified Residence. Orange shading shows areas where development 3m tall would be visible to a viewer 1.7m tall standing in the centre of the monument. Most of Solar Parcel E to the east would be visible. None of Solar Parcel D to the west would be visible.

Scheduled Monuments at Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Nant Fadog

7.62. The two Scheduled Monuments called 'Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms', GM092 and GM093, each comprise one house platform. The Scheduled Monument called 'Earthwork & Platform Houses N of Nant Fadog' (GM340) comprises ten discrete house platforms.

7.63. The Scheduling description for GM092 states:

"The monument consists of a platform house probably dating to the medieval period. A platform house is a levelled area of ground upon which a house is built. Mynydd Ty Talwyn is situated on the north facing slope of the hill and comprises a low bank and ditch approximately 0.10m high and deep."

7.64. The Scheduling description for GM093 states:

"The monument consists of a platform house, a levelled area of ground upon which a house is built. Mynydd Ty Talwyn is situated on the north facing slope of the hill and comprises a shallow platform of c. 26 x 14m, with some low bumps in the turf. Faint traces of the hollow way down to the rivulet are visible."

7.65. The Scheduling description for GM340 states:

"The monument consists of the remains of ten platform houses. A platform house is a levelled area of ground on which a house is built and probably dates to the medieval period. The platforms are located on the

southern slope of Mynydd Ty Talwyn, and are spread out over a large distance."

7.66. Scheduling demonstrates that the 'Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms' and 'Earthwork & Platform Houses N of Nant Fadog' are historic assets of national importance, as per Annex A of TAN 24. Their heritage significance is predominantly derived from the evidential and historic value of the above- and below-ground remains. Each Scheduling description gives the reason for designation as follows:

"The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of settlement organisation. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques. A platform house may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value."

7.67. Elements of setting also contribute to the heritage significance of the Scheduled Monuments.

7.68. The Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms occupy the upper north-facing slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn while the house platforms of Nant Fadog occupy the south- and south-east facing slopes (**Plate 86**). Nant Craig-yr-Aber and Nant Fadog flow at the western and southern base of the plateau respectively.

- 7.69. As noted in Section 5, the HER identifies other, non-designated, medieval house platforms and probable medieval hollow-ways on the Mynydd Ty-talwyn plateau (**Plate 87**). This provides further evidence of the utilisation of this landscape for settlement during the medieval period.
- 7.70. Taking a precautionary approach, it is assumed that each discrete component of GM340, and each HER monument on the same plateau, does represent a house platform. It is then presumed that they are all broadly contemporary and represent medieval occupation and use of these uplands. Accordingly, an historical association is assumed between the Scheduled Monuments; the non-designated house platforms O6013m, O6320m, O6129m, and O1729m; the non-designated hollow-ways O8074m, O8075m, O6128m; and the non-designated holy well O1145m.
- 7.71. The geophysical survey of Solar Parcel D and the substation, and Turbines 3 and 4, which lie on the Mynydd Ty-talwyn plateau, recorded only historic plough trends and former field boundaries. Of the 18 trial trenches that were subsequently dug in those areas, the only archaeological feature that was revealed was a steep-sided and flat-bottomed pit of unknown date and function. No evidence of medieval settlement was recorded within the footprint of these components of the Proposed Development.
- 7.72. The extent of the agricultural hinterland of the settlement(s) of Mynydd Ty-talwyn is not known. It

seems reasonable to assume that it included at least the land of the plateau and slopes. The medieval road known as Ffordd-y-Gyfraith, which skirts the east side of Mynydd Ty-talwyn, c.115m from GM093, may have been the boundary with the landholding of the British Fortified Residence at Maescadlawr, if the two settlement areas were inhabited contemporaneously (see above).

- 7.73. Other (non-designated) medieval house platforms are recorded on the opposite (east) side of Ffordd-y-Gyfraith (O4228m, O1712m, O1713m, O1714m, O4225m, O0135m). The British Fortified Residence is located c.470m north-east of GM093, c.640m north-east of GM092, and c.790m north of the closest component of GM340. A medieval enclosure of unspecified function is recorded on the mid-slopes of Cefn-y-gelli, separated from it by the Nant Fadog watercourse (O1731m). The relationship (if any) between these monuments and those at Mynydd Ty-talwyn is not known.

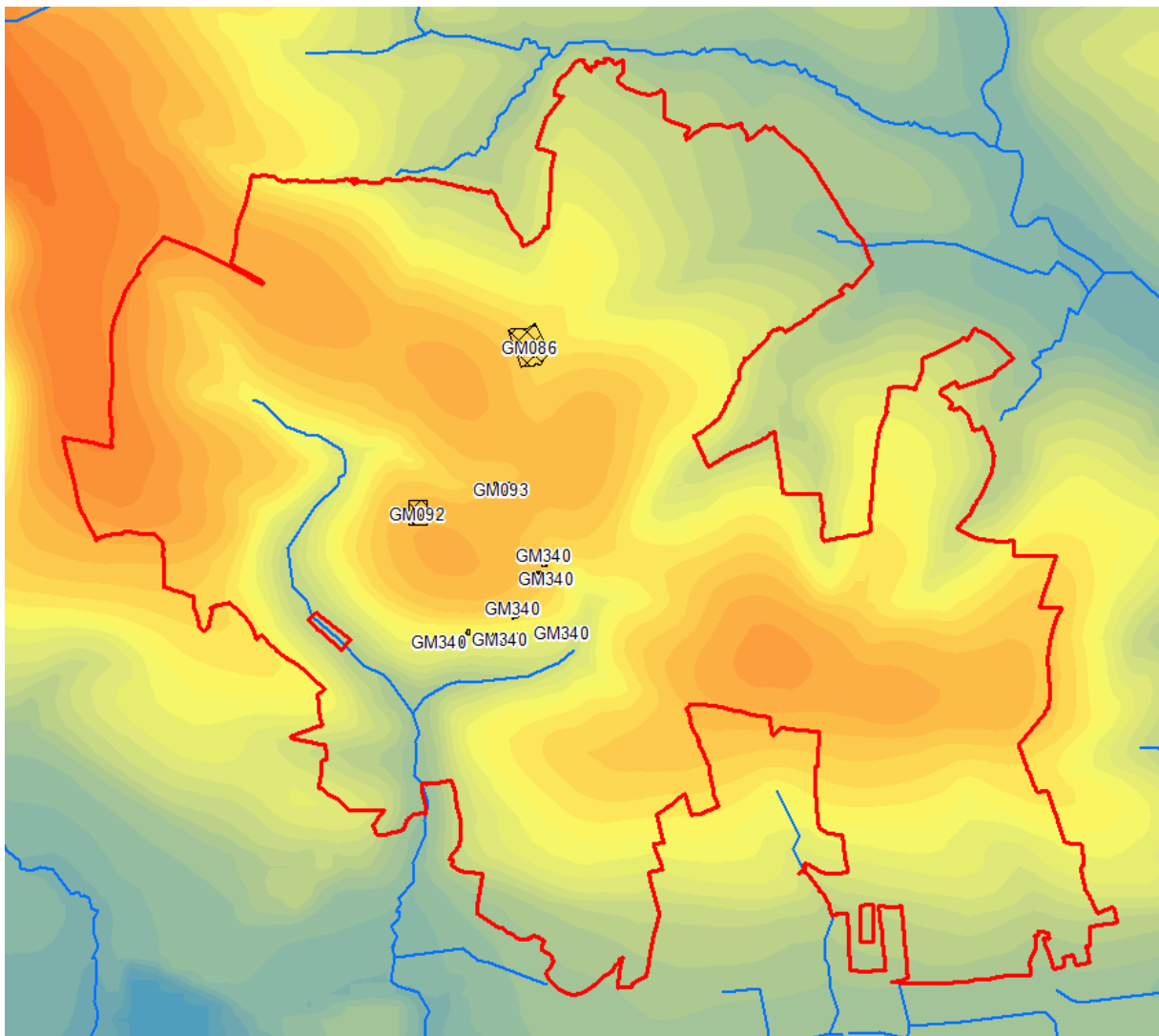


Plate 86: Extract of digital terrain model (see Figure 1) showing the topographical position of GM092, GM093 and GM340 at Mynydd Ty-talwyn

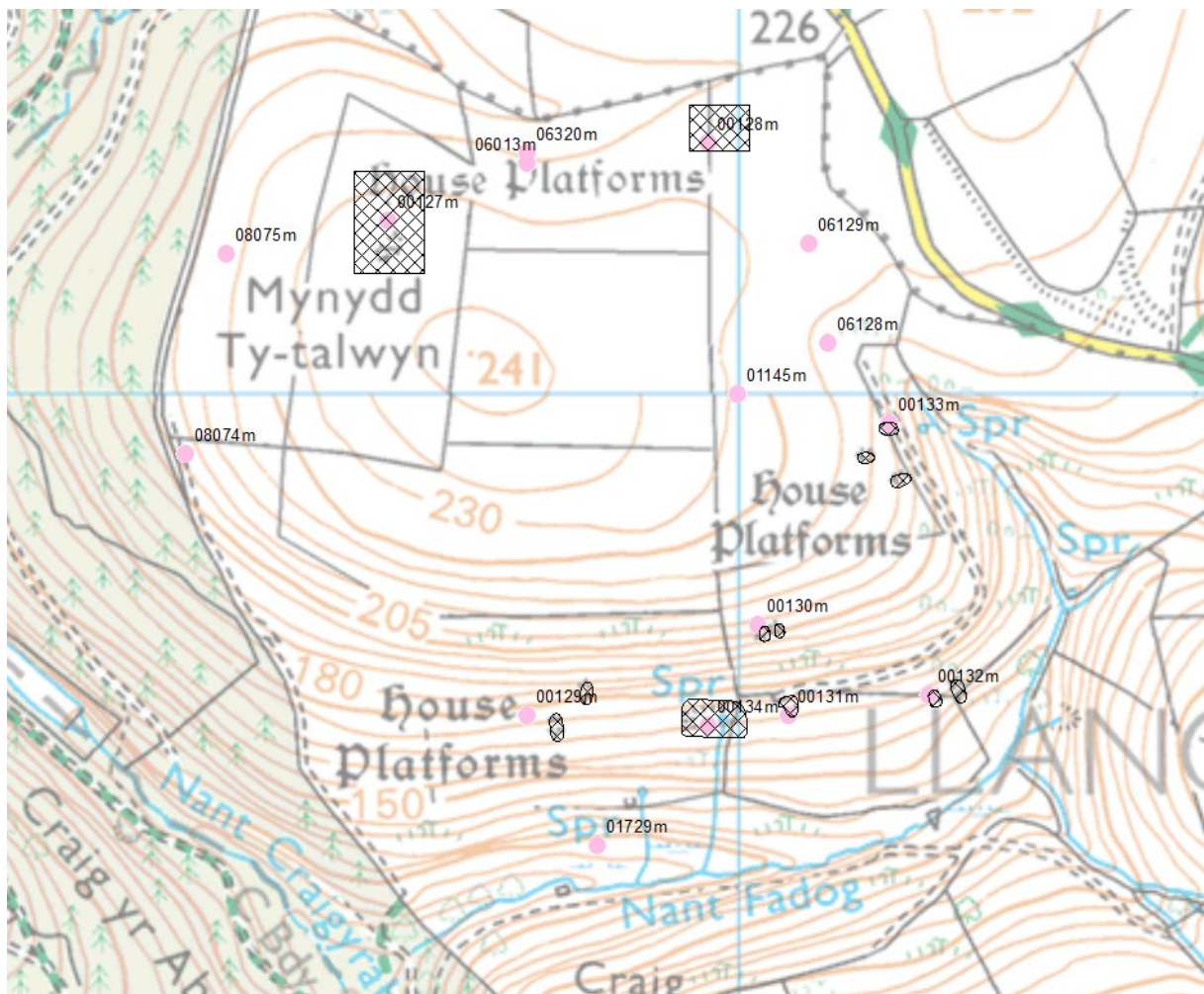


Plate 87: Scheduled Monuments (hatched) and non-designated monuments (pink dots, with labels) at Mynydd Ty-talwyn

- 7.74. During the Site walkover survey in April 2024, no earthworks could be discerned in the recorded locations of **GM092** and **GM093** (**Plate 88–Plate 91**).
- 7.75. From the field containing GM092, there are mid-ranging westerly and northerly views towards Craig-yr-Aber Woods (a modern, managed plantation) and Ffordd-y-Gyfraith along the ridge (**Plate 88, Plate 89**). The easterly and southerly views are confined to the Mynydd Ty-talwyn plateau. From the field containing GM093, there are again mid-ranging westerly and northerly views towards Craig-yr-Aber Woods (**Plate 91**) and also easterly and south-easterly views towards Mynydd Baeden (**Plate 92**). The southerly views are short-ranging, confined to the Mynydd Ty-talwyn plateau.
- 7.76. During the Site walkover survey in April 2024, earthworks were discerned for only four, possibly five, of the 11 components of **GM340** (**Plate 93–Plate 103**). These earthworks could only be observed at close range, on account of being covered in scrubby vegetation and/or being quite ephemeral. The topographical position of the GM340 platforms on the south- and east-facing slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn can be experienced in cross-valley views from Cefn-y-gelli to the south, although the earthworks themselves cannot be discerned (**Plate 104–Plate 106**).
- 7.77. From the upper and lower south-facing slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn, there are direct southerly views

across the steep-sided valley of Nant Fadog towards Cefn-y-gelli and beyond to the Bristol Channel (**Plate 109**). From the east-facing slopes, there are easterly and south-easterly views to Mynydd Baeden, and again southerly views to Cefn-y-gelli and beyond to the Bristol Channel (**Plate 110, Plate 111**).

- 7.78. The present character of the landscape featuring in these views is not considered entirely representative of the medieval landscape character. Craig-yr-Aber Woods is a modern managed plantation and would not have existed in the medieval period. However the agricultural land use is likely to have been similar: the uplands being used mostly for pasture, with cultivation on the more fertile land (strip fields, rather than the larger enclosed fields that exist today). The apparent preponderance of house platforms might suggest that the uplands were more densely settled in the medieval period than today; alternatively, it could be survival bias, ongoing grazing of the uplands meaning these sites have avoided destruction through ploughing.
- 7.79. There is relatively little modern infrastructure visible from the Scheduled Monuments: only the motocross track at Cefn-y-gelli and the small wind turbine at Mynydd Baeden. The range of the views, which allows the topographical context of the house platform to be understood, is unchanged.

7.80. It is considered that the following elements of setting contribute to the significance of **GM092** and **GM093**:

- The upper north-facing slopes of the point of high ground known as Mynydd Ty-talwyn, which would have ensured good drainage downslope as well as mid-ranging views to the north – the need for a defensive advantage perhaps outweighing the need for a more sheltered position;
- Their proximity to the watercourse of Nant Craig-yr-aber, which would have provided a water supply for the settlement(s);
- Their associated agricultural hinterland, which presumably included the plateau of Mynydd Ty-talwyn and at least its northern and western slopes;
- Their possible association with the medieval road known as Ffordd-y-Gyfraith, which may have separated their agricultural hinterland from that of the British Fortified Residence (if indeed the two were contemporaneous);
- Their possible associations with the medieval house platforms on the south and east side of Mynydd Ty-talwyn, on the east side of Ffordd-y-Gyfraith, and the British Fortified Residence, although there is seemingly

limited to no intervisibility with the other sites due to the intervening topography;

- The views looking roughly north and south-east from the assets, which allows their geographical and topographical situation to be appreciated, and may also have had a defensive function; and
- The open, pastoral, and rugged character of the Mynydd Ty-talwyn plateau, free of modern built form, which arguably assists in imagining the medieval rural landscape.

7.81. It is considered that the following elements of setting contribute to the significance of **GM340**:

- The mid to lower south- and east facing slopes of the point of high ground known as Mynydd Ty-talwyn, which would presumably have afforded shelter from prevailing westerly winds and ensured good drainage downslope;
- Their proximity to the watercourse of Nant Fadog, which would have provided a water supply for the settlement(s);
- Their associated agricultural hinterland, which presumably included the land on the southern slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn and perhaps the north-facing slopes of Cefn-y-gelli on the opposite side of Nant Fadog;

- The possible associations with the medieval house platforms on the north side of Mynydd Ty-talwyn, on the east side of Ffordd-y-Gyfraith, and the British Fortified Residence, although there is seemingly limited to no intervisibility with the other sites due to the intervening topography;
- The cross-valley views looking south and south-east from the assets towards Cefn-y-gelli, which allows their geographical and topographical situation to be appreciated; and
- The open, pastoral, and rugged character of the Mynydd Ty-talwyn plateau and wider surroundings of Mynydd Baeden, generally free of modern built form³⁸, which arguably assists in imagining the medieval rural landscape.

7.82. To summarise with regard to the Site, it is the group value of the Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Nant Fadog house platforms and any currently-unknown of associated activity on Mynydd Ty-talwyn in particular, and the current landscape character of the Mynydd Ty-talwyn, Cefn-y-gelli and Mynydd Baeden uplands featuring both in outward views from the assets and inward views towards and

between the assets from those locations, that contributes to the significance of all three Scheduled Monuments.

Wind Development

- 7.83. With reference to **Figure 13**, Turbine 3 lies c.310m north of the closest component of GM340, c.290m south-west of GM093, and c.135m south-east of GM092; and Turbine 4 lies c.280m north of GM092 and c.340m north-west of GM093.
- 7.84. The Wind ZTV (**Annex 10; Figure 14c**; Plate 107) indicates that:
- All 6 turbines would be visible in the cross-valley views of Mynydd Ty-talwyn from Cefn-y-gelli;
 - All 6 turbines would be visible from GM092, GM093, and the trio of GM340 platforms on the eastern slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn – as well as from the intervening plateau, i.e. featuring in lines of sight between the monuments; and
 - Between 3 and 4 turbines would be visible from the remaining components of GM340 on the upper northern slopes of Mynydd Ty-

³⁸ The exceptions being the motocross track at Cefn-y-gelli and the small wind turbine and telecommunications mast at Mynydd Baeden.

talwyn and the lower southern slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn.

- 7.85. Consultation with Cadw in July 2024 identified a need to consider the cross-valley views towards Mynydd Ty-talwyn from Cefn-y-gelli to the south. A wireline has accordingly been prepared to model the visibility of the wind turbines in this view (**Plate 108**). This shows that much of the shafts as well as the hubs and blades of all 6 turbines will be visible.

Solar Development

- 7.86. The closest solar parcel to GM092 and GM093 is Solar Parcel D; the assets lie c.375m south and c.395m south-east of Solar Parcel D respectively. The closest solar parcels to GM340 are Solar Parcels J and K; the smallest separation distance from GM340 components and Solar Parcels J and K is c.365m (Solar Parcel J, to the south) and c.560m (Solar Parcel K, to the south-east).
- 7.87. The Solar SZTV indicates that solar development will be visible from the entirety of GM092, GM093, and GM340 (**Figure 15b**). Considering the visibility of individual solar parcels, there is expected to be visibility of the entirety of Solar Parcel D in the mid-ranging views looking north from GM092 and GM093 (**Plate 89**); and visibility of some of Solar Parcels J and K, and also Solar Parcels F and G, in the cross-valley views looking south and south-east from the slopes above the various components of GM340 (**Plate 109, Plate 110**).

- 7.88. A bespoke SZTV was prepared to clarify which of the solar parcels would feature in the cross-valley views looking south (across parts of GM340) from the upper south-facing slopes of the Mynydd Ty-talwyn plateau (**Annex 10**). It demonstrates that the northern part of Solar Parcel J, the north-western corner of Solar Parcel K, and the western halves of Solar Parcels F and G would be visible (**Plate 112**).

Substation

- 7.89. The substation is located c.460m north of GM092, c.560m north-west of GM093, and c.910m north-west of the nearest component of GM340.
- 7.90. The Substation SZTV indicates that the substation will be visible from GM092 and GM093, the surrounding / intervening area of the Mynydd Ty-talwyn plateau, and the high ground of Cefn-y-gelli; but not from any component of GM340 (**Figure 16b**).

Impact Assessment

- 7.91. The Proposed Development will result in change within the setting of Scheduled Monuments GM092, GM093 and GM340. Co-visibility of wind turbines and solar arrays (and substation as applicable) in views towards and from Mynydd Ty-talwyn will change the experience of the Scheduled Monuments in their rural landscape setting.

- 7.92. The large-scale and moving blades of the turbines in particular may detract from the appreciation of the physical form of the monuments and their topographical and geographical context, and also disrupt lines of sight between the components of individual monuments and between the different monuments (which have group value); while the change to the landscape character may compromise the ability to imagine the monuments as rural medieval settlements within a rural medieval landscape.
- 7.93. Impacts for GM092, GM093 and GM340 are articulated further in the **ES Volume II, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage**. However, with reference to paragraph 6.1.24 of *PPW 12*, the individual-development type and in-combination development effects are not considered to be a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging for any of these assets.



Plate 88: Looking west towards GM092 from the eastern boundary of the field it lies within – no discernible earthworks (April 2024)

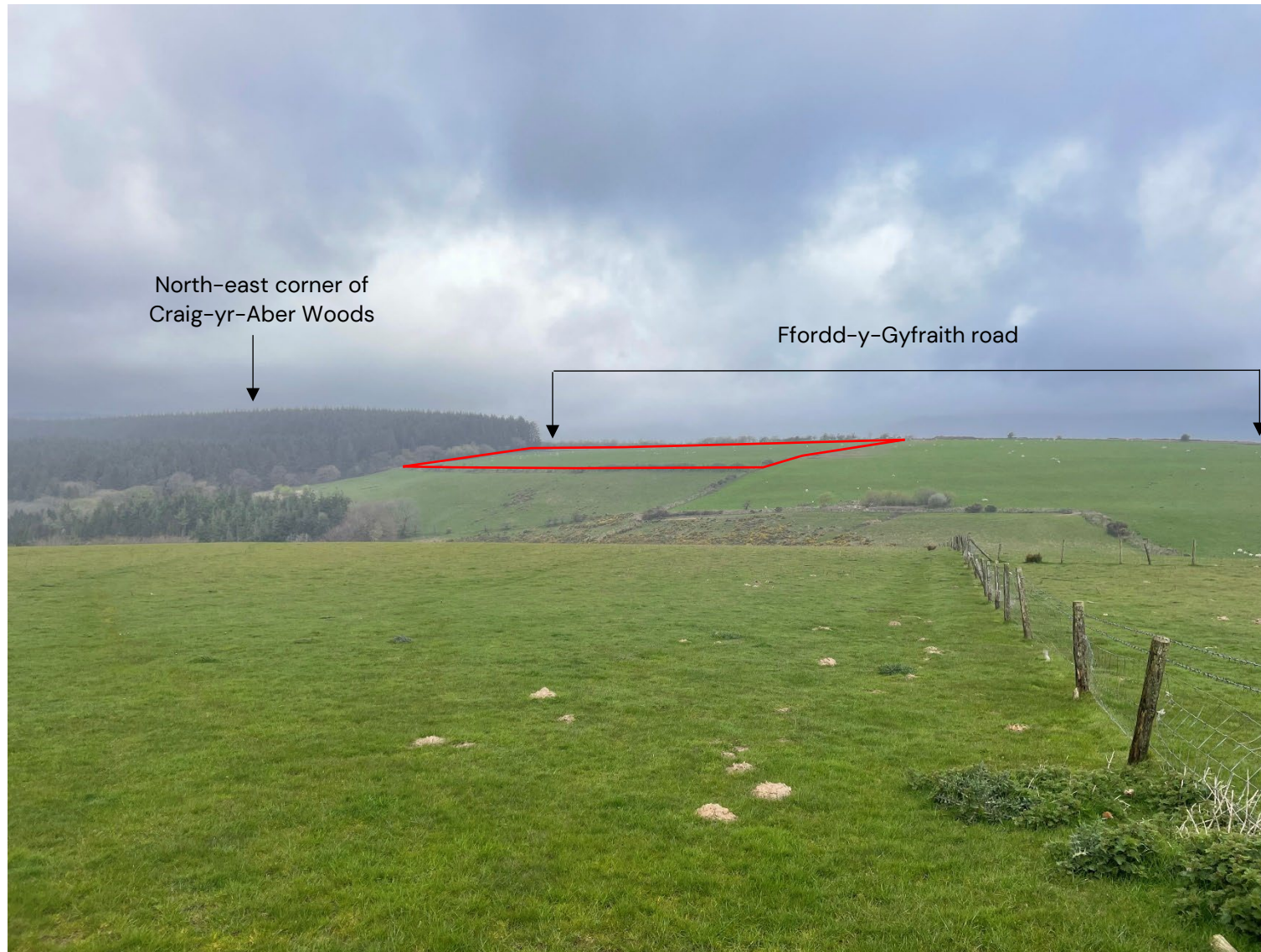


Plate 89: Looking north from the eastern boundary of the field containing GM092, towards the Ffordd-y-Gyfraith road on the ridge; Solar Parcel E inclusive of the Substation and Turbine 4 is outlined in red (April 2024)



Plate 90: Looking north-north-east towards GM092 from the western boundary of the field it lies within – no discernible earthworks (April 2024)



Plate 91: Looking north towards GM093 – no discernible earthworks (February 2025)



Plate 92: Looking south-east from the approximate location of GM093, towards the high ground of Mynydd Baeden (April 2024)



Plate 93: Looking north-east towards the pair of GM340 platforms on the upper southern slopes of Mynydd Tylwyn – no visibility (April 2024)



Plate 94: Looking north-east towards the pair of GM340 platforms on the upper southern slopes of Mynydd Tylwyn – no visibility (April 2024)



Plate 95: Looking east towards the western pair of GM340 platforms on the lower southern slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn – no visibility (April 2024)



Plate 96: Looking west at the western of the central pair of GM340 platforms on the lower southern slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn (April 2024)



Plate 97: Looking south at the eastern of the central pair of GM340 platforms on the lower southern slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn (April 2024)



Plate 98: Looking north-east at the eastern of the central pair of GM340 platforms on the lower southern slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn (April 2024)



Plate 99: Looking south at the eastern pair of GM340 platforms on the lower southern slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn (April 2024)



Plate 100: Looking south-east at the eastern pair of GM340 platforms on the lower southern slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn (April 2024)



Plate 101: Looking south towards the southernmost of the trio of GM340 platforms on the eastern slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn – no visibility (April 2024)



Plate 102: Looking east towards the central of the trio of GM340 platforms on the eastern slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn – no visibility (April 2024)



Plate 103: Looking north-east towards the northern of the trio of GM340 platforms on the eastern slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn – faint depression? (April 2024)



Plate 104: View looking north towards the Mynydd Ty-talwyn plateau from the west end of the summit of Cefn-y-gelli at approx. SS 862 851 (photo courtesy of Headland Archaeology, August 2024)



Plate 105: Zoomed version of Plate 104, with approximate locations of GM340 marked (photo courtesy of Headland Archaeology, August 2024)



Plate 106: View looking north towards the Mynydd Ty-talwyn plateau from the centre of the summit of Cefn-y-gelli at approx. SS 865 852 (photo courtesy of Headland Archaeology, August 2024)

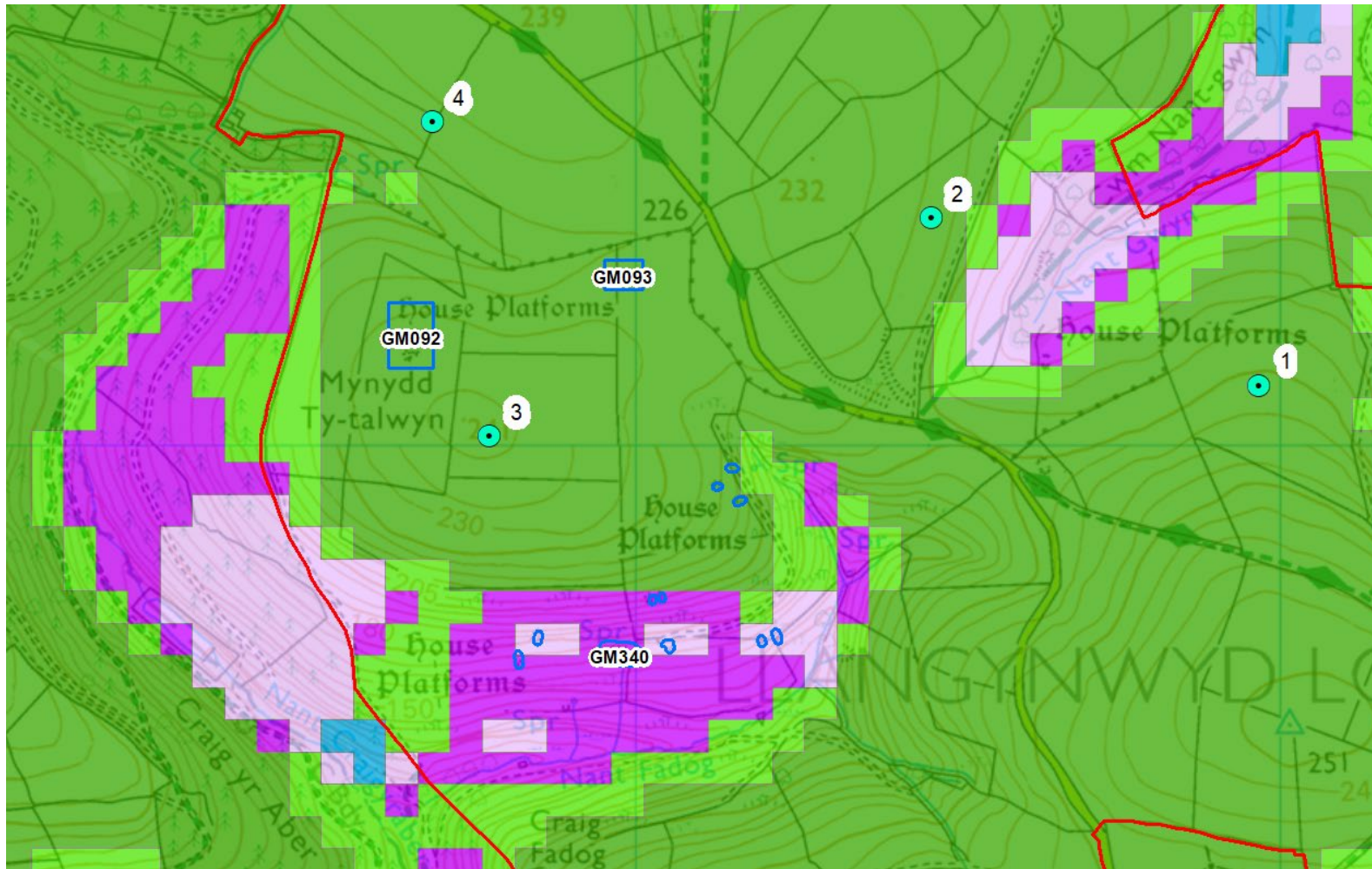


Plate 107: Extract from the Wind ZTV, which predicts visibility of all six turbines from GM092, GM093, and Cefn-y-gelli (signified by green shading), and either three to four (signified by pink/purple shading) or all six turbines (signified by green shading) from discrete parts of GM340

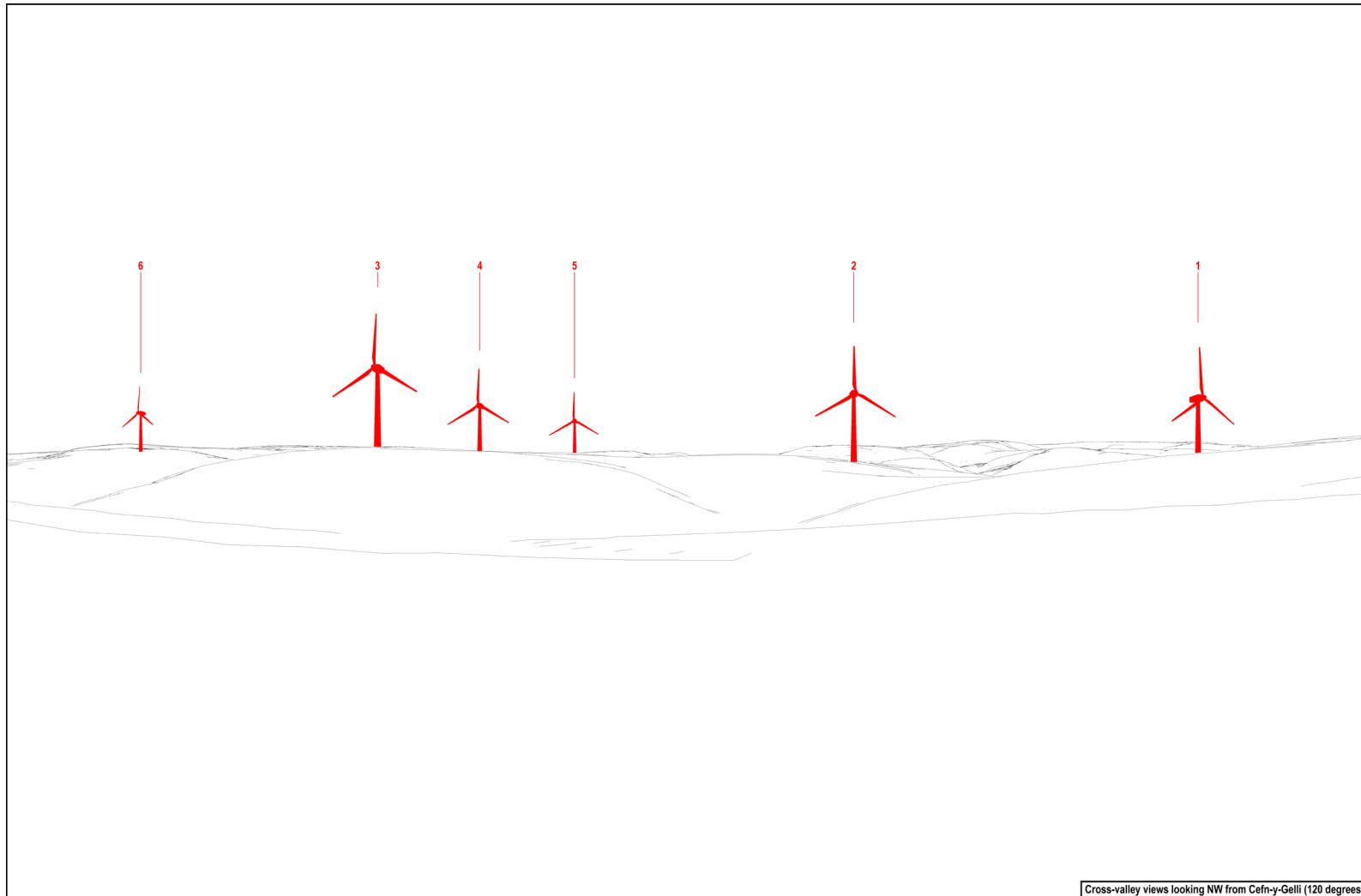


Plate 108: Wireline demonstrating visibility of all six turbines in cross-valley views towards the Mynydd Ty-talwyn plateau from Cefn-y-gelli at approx. SS 86368 85236



Plate 109: Looking south-east towards Cefn-y-gelli from the upper southern slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn at approx. SS 859 857; Solar Parcels F, G, J and K are outlined in red (April 2024)



Plate 110: Looking south from near the northernmost of the trio of platforms on the eastern slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn; Solar Parcels F, G, J and K are outlined in red (April 2024)



Plate 111: Looking south-west from near the southernmost of the trio of platforms on the eastern slopes (April 2024)

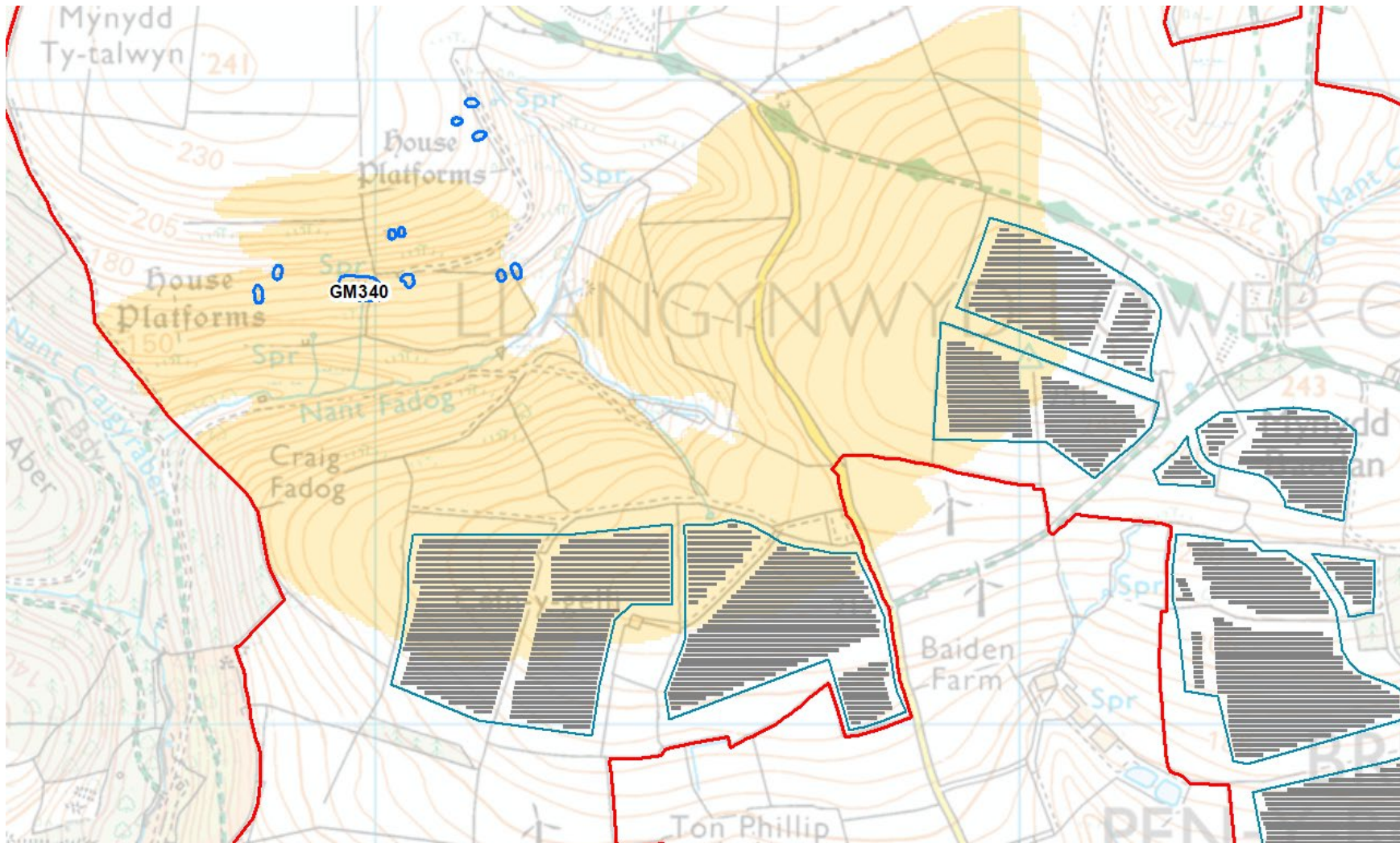


Plate 112: Extract from bespoke SZTV prepared to illustrate theoretical visibility of the proposed solar parcels from the upper south-facing slopes of Mynydd Ty-talwyn. Orange shading shows areas where development 3m tall would be visible to a viewer 1.7m tall standing on the upper slopes. The northern part of Solar Parcel J, the north-western corner of Solar Parcel K, and the western halves of Solar Parcels F and G would be visible.

Scheduled Monument of Llangynwyd Castle

- 7.94. Llangynwyd Castle (GM085) is located c.1.2km north of the Site at its closest point. The Scheduled Monument comprises the masonry, earthwork and buried remains of a 13th-century gatehouse, curtain wall and footings of other buildings on a possibly earlier motte mound and within an outer enclosure representing an associated bailey. The Scheduling description is provided in **Annex 6**.
- 7.95. Scheduling demonstrates that Llangynwyd Castle is an historic asset of national importance, as per Annex A of TAN 24. Its heritage significance is predominantly derived from the evidential and historic value of its above- and below-ground remains. The Scheduling description notes the following:
- “The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive organisation. The monument forms an important element within the wider medieval context and the structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information in regard to chronology, building techniques and functional detail. The large outer bailey and defensive earthwork may be expected to contain buried archaeological deposits associated with the occupation of the castle.”***
- 7.96. Elements of setting also contribute to the heritage significance of the Scheduled Monument.
- 7.97. Digital terrain modelling helps illustrate the strategic geographical and topographical context of Llangynwyd Castle (**Figure 1**). The castle is located at the base of Mynydd Margam, on a promontory above the confluence of two streams.
- 7.98. Other medieval castles in the region include the 11th- to 14th-century Kenfig Castle c.7.7km to the south-west and the 12th-century Stormy Castle c.7km to the south. The territory of each castle is not known. There is no known association between Llangynwyd Castle and these other Castles or the various medieval monastic granges that were located within the study area (see 5.99).
- 7.99. Llangynwyd Castle likely had some sort of functional relationship with the village of Llangynwyd (which is known to have medieval origins) and may also have controlled or monitored movements along the Ffordd-y-Gyfraith road to the south and/or the Llangynwyd Mountain road from Margam to Llangynwyd to the west (and presumably also from the north) (see 5.99).
- 7.100. Given its proximity, it is possible that some land in the north-western part of the Site formed part of the territory of Llangynwyd Castle. However there is no known documentary or archaeological evidence of any specific functional (e.g. defensive) association.
- 7.101. The British Fortified Residence at Maescadlawr (see above) may have been in use at the same time as

the castle, i.e. the 13th to 14th centuries (see 5.90) but no specific association is known. It not known whether the medieval house platforms at Mynydd Ty-talwyn are contemporaneous with the castle.

- 7.102. When Llangynwyd Castle was in use, its longest-ranging views may have been in a panorama from north-east through east to south-east: along and across the valley of Afon Llynfi and its tributaries including Nant Bryncynan and Nany y Gadlys and to the high ground beyond. Given the topography, there may have been some visibility of the north-western part of the Site in such views. However there is no known archaeological or documentary evidence that the Castle was so-sited to ensure visibility of the Site. To the south-west and north-east of the Castle, are localised points of high ground known as Waun-y-Gilfach and Moel Troed-y-Rhiw respectively, and to the west is Margam Mountain; these landforms would presumably have limited the range of views in those directions from the Castle.
- 7.103. When Llangynwyd Castle was in use, it would likely have been visible at mid- to long-range from the surrounding landscape. However because the castle buildings no longer survive, and there is now surrounding and intervening woodland, it is hard to gauge whether there might have been views from Ffordd-y-Gyfraith through the Site and/or from other locations from where the Site could have been co-visible. There is no known documentary or

archaeological evidence that the Castle was intended to be seen from Ffordd-y-Gyfraith through the Site or from any part of the Site itself.

- 7.104. It is not known when the castle fell out of use, and its buildings demolished. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 depicts the earthwork of the castle mound only, in a largely open area between the two streams (**Plate 113**). The second edition of 1900 shows a linear earthwork to the north-west of the mound, labelled 'Intrenchments' (**Plate 114**; see 5.58 onwards). There is no change recorded on the 1921 or 1948 editions (not reproduced). The surrounding woodland seems to have developed in the later 20th century.
- 7.105. The visit carried out for this assessment noted that the castle mound is hidden within the plantation of Waun-y-Gilfach and the linear earthwork lies within a pasture field to its north-west. There is a house to the north and a farm to the west of the pasture field. The Llangynwyd Mountain Road skirts the north and west of the area. There are no clear views of the linear earthwork, or the mound, from publicly accessible locations (**Plate 115, Plate 116**). The earthwork and structural remains of Llangynwyd Castle can only be experienced at close range, from within the surrounding woodland, to which there is no public access.
- 7.106. It is considered that the following elements of setting contribute to the significance of Llangynwyd Castle:

- Its strategic positioning on a promontory between two streams within the valley, allowing it to be seen and be seen from the surrounding landscape;
- Its presumed historic functional association with the medieval settlement of Llangynwyd;
- Its possible historic functional associations with Ffordd-y-Gyfraith and the Llangynwyd Mountain Road, perhaps controlling movement along these routes to/from the mountains;
- Its territory/estate, the extents of which are unknown, but likely to include the immediately surrounding land, for example Waun-y-Gilfach; and
- The present-day close-ranging views of the surviving earthwork and structural remains, from within the woodland of Waun-y-Gilfach.

7.107. The Wind ZTV and the Solar and Substation SZTVs indicate that there would be no visibility of these components of the Proposed Development from the Scheduled Monument (***Annex 10; Figures 14b, 15a, 16a, 17a***).

7.108. It is considered that the Proposed Development will not change any of the above elements of setting that contribute to the significance of Llangynwyd

Castle, and as such, will conserve the setting and significance of the Scheduled Monument.

7.109. With reference to paragraph 6.1.24 of *PPW 12*, the Proposed Development will not have a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon the setting of Llangynwyd Castle.

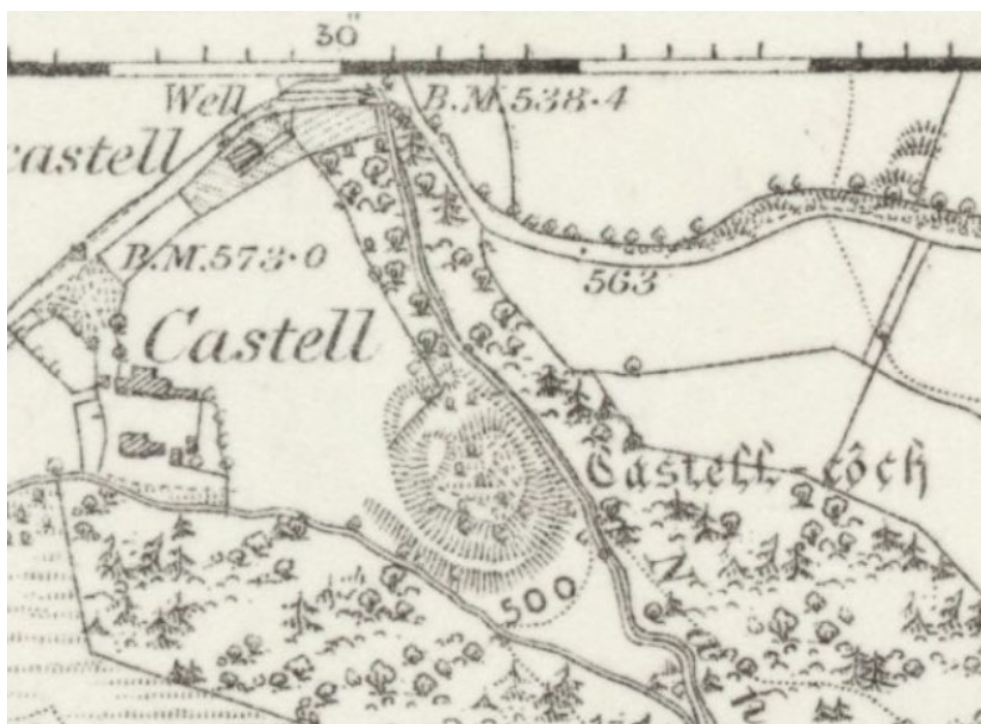


Plate 113: 1884 OS Map showing Llangynwyd Castle

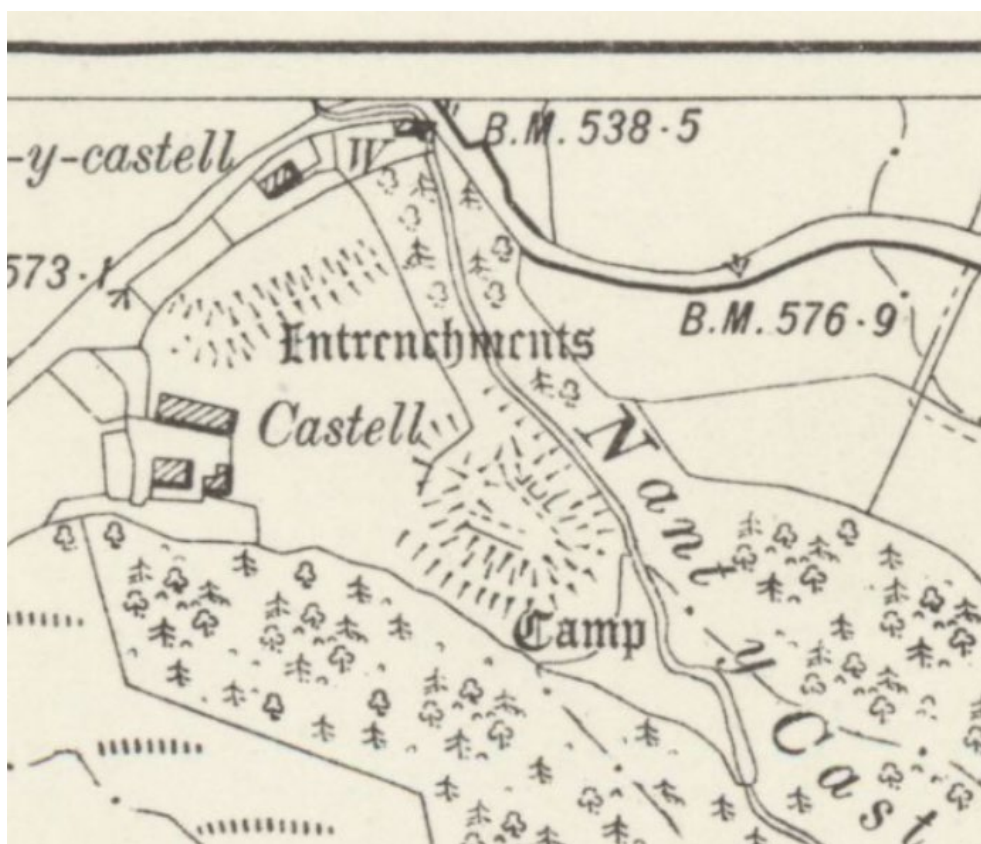


Plate 114: 1900 OS Map showing Llangynwyd Castle



Plate 115: Looking east from the Llangynwyd Mountain Road towards the field identified by the 1900 OS map as containing "Entrenchments" (SS 8501 8876) (June 2023)



Plate 116: Looking south-east from the Llangynwyd Mountain Road towards the field identified by the 1900 OS map as containing "Entrenchments" (SS 8501 8876) (June 2023)

Scheduled Monument of Y Bwlwarcau

7.110. Y Bwlwarcau (GM059) comprises the earthwork and buried remains of an Iron Age fortified enclosure on the east facing slopes of Margam Mountain. At its centre is a small pentagonal area, which is enclosed by concentric banks and ditches. Beyond this is a larger area also enclosed by concentric banks and ditches, with another small enclosure in its south-east corner. The Scheduled area encompasses a larger area than the earthworks of the enclosure itself, and lies c.1.35km north-west of the Site at its closest point.

7.111. Of its type and function, the Scheduling description notes: ***"...this is one of the largest and best preserved forts in the area of a type which appears to have been primarily pastoral. Its hill-slope position and small central enclosure with widely spaced banks outside are best explained by a stock-raising function rather than the defence of a territory."***

7.112. Scheduling demonstrates that Y Bwlwarcau is an historic asset of national importance, as per Annex A of TAN 24. Its heritage significance is predominantly derived from the evidential and historic value of its above- and below-ground archaeological remains, although elements of its setting also contribute albeit to a lesser degree. The reason for designation cited in the Scheduling description is as follows:

"The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of late prehistoric defensive organisation. The monument forms an

important element within the wider Iron Age context and may be expected to contain archaeological information in regard to elements such as chronology, building techniques and social organisation."

7.113. Y Bwlwarcau is part of a wider landscape of prehistoric (and later) activity. Within and in the vicinity of the monument, the HER identifies Bronze Age burial mounds (00115m, 00117m, 00754w) and medieval house platforms (01323m, 00118m). Other Iron Age fortified enclosures are located to the east and south of Mynydd Margam. Just 560m to the south-east of Y Bwlwarcau's outer earthworks are the outer earthworks of Roman Camp; while two more 'camps' occupy the western and southern slopes of Moel Mon-tawr, c.1.8km to the south-west and c.2.3km to the south respectively.

7.114. The topographical and geographical position of Y Bwlwarcau, on the lower (but still elevated) eastern slopes of Mynydd Margam, close to a spring and watercourse, was surely to take advantage of shelter from strong westerly winds, better draining pasture for livestock grazing, access to a water supply, and long-ranging visibility for defence. It is not known whether Y Bwlwarcau and Roman Camp were contemporaneous (the name 'Roman' likely being a 19th or 20th century misattribution) and if so whether they controlled the same or different territories.

7.115. There is no public access to Y Bwlwarcau. During the visit undertaken in June 2023, the asset was assessed from the public right of way though the

field to its south. It was not possible to discern any earthworks from this location, on account of the presence of scrubby vegetation within the monument and the intervening distance (**Plate 117**).

- 7.116. The asset can only be experienced from among its earthworks; only at close range can the earthworks be discerned and appreciated (although the Scheduling description notes: ***“On the ground its layout is rather difficult to comprehend, so large is the area, and so many are its low banks.”***). The asset cannot be experienced from beyond the boundary of the Scheduled area, and certainly not from the Site.
- 7.117. From the aforementioned public right of way through the neighbouring field, which is at a slightly higher elevation than Y Bwlwarcau, there are panoramic views spanning north through east to south and the same is assumed for the asset itself (**Plate 117, Plate 118**). It is presumed that the breadth and depth of these views was important to the defensive function of the enclosure when it was in use. By contrast, there are relatively short-ranging views to the west on account of the rising topography; this precludes any visibility of Roman Camp (**Plate 119**).
- 7.118. In the foreground and midground of the easterly panorama is a pastoral landscape of fenced fields, the wooded river valley and modern commercial plantations, and farmsteads, villages, and towns. In the background are the uplands of Mynydd Pwll-yr-

lwrch, Moel Cynhordy, and Mynydd Llangeinwyr, with at least four distinct groups of wind turbines. While the topographical components and structure of the view are largely unchanged from the prehistoric period, the present appearance and character of the landscape is not representative of the prehistoric period.

- 7.119. That said, it is considered that the predominantly rural character of the landscape, and the continued grazing of the uplands surrounding Y Bwlwarcau, do assist in imagining how the enclosure may once have functioned in raising and protecting livestock.
- 7.120. It is considered that the following elements of setting contribute to the significance of Y Bwlwarcau:
- Its geographical and topographical positioning on the elevated and sheltered lower eastern slopes of Mynydd Margam, close to a spring and watercourse – providing shelter from strong westerly winds, access to drained pasture and a water supply, and affording long-ranging easterly views for defence;
 - Its outlying grazing land, which, according to the Scheduling description, it was built to use/control, and from where it is typically experienced; and

- Other surviving components of the prehistoric landscape, namely Bronze Age cairns and other Iron Age fortified enclosures to the south and south-west, with which it may have had historical associations (whether direct or indirect).

- 7.121. No Iron Age fortified enclosures (or any other evidence of Iron Age settlement or agricultural activity) are recorded on Mynydd Ty-talwyn, Mynydd Baeden, or in any other part of the Site. No historical functional association between Y Bwlwarcau and the Site is known.
- 7.122. Research carried out for this assessment has found no indication that Y Bwlwarcau was so-positioned to ensure visibility of (or its visibility from) the Site. The Site is not a location from where the asset can be experienced.
- 7.123. The breadth and depth of the easterly panoramic views from the asset illustrates its topographical and geographical context. The use and character of the wider landscape, in the midground and background, is considered incidental to the significance of the asset.

Wind Development

- 7.124. The Wind SZTV indicates that all 6 of the proposed turbines will be visible from the Scheduled Monument of Y Bwlwarcau, save for a sliver of land

inside its northern edge, from where variously 5, 1 and 0 turbines are expected to be visible (**Figure 14b**).

Solar Development

- 7.125. The Solar SZTV indicates that solar development will be visible from the majority of the Scheduled Monument of Y Bwlwarcau (**Figure 15a**).

Substation

- 7.126. The substation SZTV indicates that the substation will be visible from all but the far north-eastern corner of the Scheduled Monument of Y Bwlwarcau (**Figure 16a**).

Impact Assessment

- 7.127. It is considered that long-ranging visibility of the aforementioned components of the Proposed Development (and specifically, the wind turbines, as the tallest structures) in views from or towards Y Bwlwarcau will not compromise an understanding and appreciation of the earthworks of Y Bwlwarcau or its landscape context.
- 7.128. It is considered that the Proposed Development will not change any of the elements of setting that contribute to the significance of Y Bwlwarcau, and as such, will conserve the setting and significance of the Scheduled Monument.

- 7.129. With reference to paragraph 6.1.24 of *PPW 12*, the Proposed Development will not have a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon the setting of Y Bwlwarcau.



Plate 117: Looking north-east towards Y Bwlwarcaw from the PRoW through the neighbouring field to the south-west (SS 837 883) – no visibility of earthworks (June 2023)



Plate 118: Looking south-east towards the Site from the same location as Plate 117 (June 2023)



Plate 119: Looking north-west towards Roman Camp from the same location as Plate 117 – no visibility (June 2023)

Scheduled Monument of Roman Camp

- 7.130. Roman Camp (GM058) comprises the earthwork and buried remains of a prehistoric enclosure and cross-ridge dyke. The Scheduling description notes that the enclosure is quadrangular and surrounded by a ditch between two banks; and that the cross-ridge dyke extends from the north side of the enclosure, with other linear banks associated with it.
- 7.131. Scheduling demonstrates that Roman Camp is an historic asset of national importance, as per Annex A of TAN 24. Its heritage significance is predominantly derived from the evidential and historic value of its above- and below-ground archaeological remains, although elements of its setting also contribute albeit to a lesser degree. The reason for designation cited in the Scheduling description is as follows:
- “The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of late prehistoric agricultural and defensive organisation. The monument forms an important element within the wider prehistoric context (Mynydd Margam is particularly archaeologically rich) and may be expected to contain archaeological information in regard to elements such as chronology, building techniques and social organisation.”***
- 7.132. Roman Camp is part of a wider landscape of prehistoric (and later) activity. Just 560m to the north-west of Roman Camp’s outer earthworks are the outer earthworks of Y Bwlwarcau (see above); while two more ‘camps’ occupy the western and

southern slopes of Moel Mon-tawr, c.1.2km to the south-west and c.1.8km to the south respectively.

- 7.133. The topographical and geographical position of Roman Camp, on the lower (but still elevated) eastern slopes of Mynydd Margam, close to a spring and watercourse, was surely to take advantage of shelter from strong westerly winds, better draining pasture for livestock grazing, access to a water supply, and long-ranging visibility for defence. It is not known whether Roman Camp and Y Bwlwarcau were contemporaneous (the name ‘Roman’ likely being a 19th or 20th century misattribution) and if so whether they controlled the same or different territories.
- 7.134. Several public rights of way cross very close to Roman Camp, and during the visit undertaken in June 2023, it was apparent that users of these footpaths divert from it to visit the monument. The earthworks are not readily discernible when approaching from the south, on account of the rising topography, uneven ground and tussocky grass (**Plate 120**). However there are clear views of its enclosing ditch and the cross-ridge dyke upon reaching the monument (**Plate 121–Plate 123**).
- 7.135. The asset is best experienced from among its earthworks; only at close range can the earthworks be discerned and appreciated. The asset cannot be experienced from beyond the boundary of the Scheduled area, and certainly not from the Site.

- 7.136. From Roman Camp, there are panoramic views spanning south-west through south to north-east; but relatively short-ranging views to the north and west on account of the rising topography (**Plate 124–Plate 131**). It is presumed that the breadth and depth of the panoramic views was important to the defensive function of the enclosure when it was in use.
- 7.137. In the foreground and midground of the panorama are the outlying areas of rough grazing, modern commercial plantations, the Bristol Channel, and the uplands of Mynydd Pwll-yr-lwrch, Moel Cynhordy, and Mynydd Llangeinwyr, with at least four distinct groups of wind turbines. While the topographical components and structure of the view are largely unchanged from the prehistoric period, the present appearance and character of the landscape is not representative of the prehistoric period.
- 7.138. That said, it is considered that the predominantly rural character of the landscape, and the continued grazing of the fields surrounding Roman Camp, do assist in imagining how the enclosure may once have functioned as a place of settlement and perhaps stock-raising (as is believed to be the case for nearby Y Bwlwarcu).
- 7.139. It is considered that the following elements of setting contribute to the significance of Roman Camp:
- Its geographical and topographical positioning on the elevated and sheltered lower eastern slopes of Mynydd Margam, close to two springs – providing shelter from strong westerly winds, access to drained pasture and a water supply, and affording long-ranging south-westerly through to north-easterly views for defence;
 - The outlying grazing land, which likely formed part of its territory/estate; and
 - Other surviving components of the prehistoric landscape, namely other Iron Age fortified enclosures to the north-west and south and south-west, with which it may have had historical associations (whether direct or indirect).
- 7.140. No Iron Age fortified enclosures (or any other evidence of Iron Age settlement or agricultural activity) are recorded on Mynydd Ty-talwyn, Mynydd Baeden, or in any other part of the Site. No historical functional association between Roman Camp and the Site is known.
- 7.141. Research carried out for this assessment has found no indication that Roman Camp was so-positioned to ensure visibility of (or its visibility from) the Site. The Site is not a location from where the asset can be experienced.

7.142. The breadth and depth of the south–westerly through to north–easterly panoramic views from the asset illustrates its topographical and geographical context. The use and character of the wider landscape, in the midground and background, is considered incidental to the significance of the asset.

Wind Development

7.143. The Wind SZTV indicates that all 6 of the proposed turbines will be visible from the Scheduled Monument of Roman Camp (**Figure 14b**).

Solar Development

7.144. The Solar SZTV indicates that solar development will be visible from the northern half of the Scheduled Monument of Roman Camp, including the majority of the enclosure itself (**Figure 15a**).

Substation

7.145. The Substation SZTV indicates that the substation will be visible from the north–western corner of the Scheduled Monument of Roman Camp, namely the linear banks extending north from the enclosure (but not the enclosure itself) (**Figure 16a**).

Impact Assessment

7.146. It is considered that long–ranging visibility of the aforementioned components of the Proposed

Development (and specifically, the wind turbines, as the tallest structures) in views from or towards Roman Camp will not compromise an understanding and appreciation of the earthworks of Roman Camp or its landscape context.

7.147. It is considered that the Proposed Development will not change any of the elements of setting that contribute to the significance of Roman Camp, and as such, will conserve the setting and significance of the Scheduled Monument.

7.148. With reference to paragraph 6.1.24 of *PPW 12*, the Proposed Development will not have a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon the setting of Roman Camp.



Plate 120: Looking north towards Roman Camp from the PRoW to its south (SS 833 879) – no visibility of earthworks (June 2023)



Plate 121: Looking north-west across the outer ditch from the southern entrance (June 2023)



Plate 122: Looking north-east across the outer ditch from the southern entrance (June 2023)



Plate 123: Looking west along the northern ditch of the enclosure (June 2023)



Plate 124: Looking south-west from the approximate centre of the enclosure (June 2023)



Plate 125: Looking south-east from the approximate centre of the enclosure (June 2023)



*Plate 126: Looking north from the approximate centre of the enclosure
(June 2023)*



*Plate 127: Looking north-west from the approximate centre of the enclosure
(June 2023)*



Plate 128: Looking north-east from the approximate centre of the enclosure – no visibility of Y Bwlwarcaw (June 2023)



Plate 129: Looking east from the approximate centre of the enclosure (June 2023)



Plate 130: 5x zoomed version of Plate 129 (June 2023)



Plate 131: Panorama looking west through south to east, from the cross-ridge dyke that extends north from the northern side of the enclosure (June 2023)

Grade II* Listed Building of the Church of St Cynwyd

- 7.149. The Church of St Cynwyd (11243) is located c.1.5km north of the Site at its closest point. There may have been a church at Llangynwyd from as early as the 6th century, but the present building is of 14th century origin (albeit with some fabric in its porch from a 13th-century predecessor) and was restored in the 17th and late-19th centuries. The earliest surviving built components include the tower arch from the nave, trefoil-headed lights and quatrefoils in the chancel and a priest's door. The full Listing description is provided in **Annex 7**.
- 7.150. Grade II* Listing demonstrates that the Church of St Cynwyd is a particularly important building of more than special interest, as per Annex B of TAN 24. Its heritage significance is predominantly derived from the more than special architectural and historic interest of its built form and fabric, although elements of its setting also contribute albeit to a lesser degree. The reason for designation cited in the Listing description is as follows: ***"Included at Grade II* for the surviving medieval work, the high quality of the C19 restoration and for its notable setting at the centre of the village conservation area, with associations with the romantic story of the Maid of Cefn-ydfa."***
- 7.151. The Church of St Cynwyd is located in the centre of the village of Llangynwyd. It sits within an elevated D-shaped churchyard that is completely bounded by stone walling and encircled by a narrow road.

Sometime between June 2023 and February 2025, the church's exterior stonework was whitewashed, which has increased its visual prominence. There are clear views of the church from the churchyard, and all parts of the village core (**Plate 132–Plate 136**).

- 7.152. It is considered that the Church of St Cynwyd is both typically and best experienced from its churchyard and from the sections of Llan Road outside the northern, eastern and southern sides of the churchyard. Only at close range can the church's built form and features of special architectural and historic interest, and its position within the village core relative to other historic buildings, be discerned and appreciated.
- 7.153. Despite its elevated positioning within the village, there are few mid-ranging views of the Church of St Cynwyd on the approaches to the village. Only the top of the church tower is glimpsed when approaching the village via the lanes from the north, east and south, due to intervening vegetation and built form.
- 7.154. The view from the north is afforded only at and after the sharp bend of Llan Road, at a distance of around 150m (**Plate 137**). From the east, there is a fleeting glimpse of the top of tower from outside Nos. 1 and 2 Maesllan (**Plate 138**); it is thereafter screened by other buildings and trees before returning to view only within a c.50m range. The view from the south is afforded only at the sharp bend of the unnamed lane, at a distance of c.250m (**Plate 139**). From the

west, there are no views until the first houses are reached, on account of the sloping and vegetated character of the lane (**Plate 140, Plate 141**).

7.155. There are however some long-ranging views of the Church of St Cynwyd from parts of the wider landscape, including the Site. Even though the church cannot be seen fully or in any detail, the value of these views is in illustrating the geographical and topographical situation of Llangynwyd: on a localised point of high ground above the river valley to the east (which is the focus of industry and more urban settlements) but below the uplands to the west and north. The landscape setting of Llangynwyd village is predominantly rural and pastoral in character, comprising uplands for sheep grazing and woodland, and there is a sense of relative isolation/remoteness.

7.156. Viewpoints located between the Site and Llangynwyd, and within the Site, include:

- The section of the Llangynwyd Mountain Road running north from the top of Craig yr Aber Woodland/its junction with Ffordd-y-Gyfraith (i.e. to the north of the Site) (**Plate 142, Plate 143**);
- The westernmost section of Ffordd-y-Gyfraith running east of the top of Craig yr Aber Woodland (which runs through the Site, with the view being afforded across Solar Parcel D) (**Plate 144**);

- The track running east from Ffordd-y-Gyfraith to Maescadlawr (within the Site) (Plate 145, Plate 146, Plate 157); and
- The Ogwr Ridgeway Walk connecting Ffordd-y-Gyfraith and Mynydd Baeden (within the Site) (**Plate 158**).

7.157. There are no clear long-ranging views of Llangynwyd Church from the south-easterly continuation of Ffordd-y-Gyfraith through the Site, or from the Mynydd Ty-talwyn plateau within the Site, on account of intervening landforms and plantations etc.

7.158. Churches were not designed to afford outward views; however, these can form part of the experience of the asset, in illustrating its setting (see 7.155). From its churchyard and cemetery, there are close-ranging views of other buildings within the village core (**Plate 147**) as well as longer-ranging views in a south-westerly to south-easterly direction – extending to the uplands crossed by Ffordd-y-Gyfraith, which include parts of the Site (**Plate 148**).

7.159. It is considered that the following elements of setting contribute to the significance of the Church of St Cynwyd at Llangynwyd:

- Its historical functional association with the historic rural parish and village of Llangynwyd;

- Its central and elevated position within the medieval settlement core, ensuring its visual prominence and dominance particularly at close range but also at long range;
- Its walled churchyard and outlying cemetery, with which it has an historical and extant functional association and from where the asset is typically and best experienced;
- The sections of Llan Road along the northern, western and southern sides of the churchyard, which also offer key views of the asset;
- Selected long-ranging views of the asset from the south, across the intervening uplands and valley, which allows the church to be seen in the context both of Llangynwyd village and its landscape setting; and
- Views from the curtilage of the asset towards grazing land of the outlying valley and uplands to the south, which illustrate the historic rural isolation and agricultural economy of the village.

7.160. The Site lies within the parish of Llangynwyd. There are long-ranging northerly views towards the church from certain points on roads, tracks, and footpaths that cross the Site. In such views, the church is seen in its immediate and wider rural landscape context.

Ffordd-y-Gyfraith and the track to Maescadlawr offer the clearest views from the Site.

7.161. Parts of the Site feature in the long-ranging outward south-westerly to south-easterly views from the churchyard of the church. Currently, few modern built components are present in this view (the river valley towns and other wind farms being located to the east and north).

7.162. It is considered that the semi-remote and undeveloped character of the landscape featuring in both long-ranging northerly views towards the church and long-ranging southerly views from the church makes a small contribution to the significance of the Church of St Cynwyd.

Wind Development

7.163. The Wind ZTV indicates that all 6 of the proposed turbines will be visible from the Church of St Cynwyd (**Annex 10; Figure 14b**). There will also be covisibility of elements of the Proposed Development from 'third point' locations offering close-, mid- and long-ranging views of the asset (as detailed above).

7.164. Wirelines and photomontages confirm that all 6 turbines will be visible in the outward southerly views from the eastern boundary of the cemetery of the Church of St Cynwyd (**Annex 11; Plate 149, Plate 150, Plate 151**).

Solar Development

- 7.165. The Solar SZTV indicates that solar development will be visible from the churchyard and cemetery of the Church of St Cynwyd, as well as from other locations in Llangynwyd village that offer views of the asset and/or are covisible in views of the asset (**Figure 15a**).

Substation

- 7.166. The Substation SZTV indicates that the substation will not be visible either from the churchyard of the Church of St Cynwyd, or from other locations in Llangynwyd village that offer views of the asset and/or are covisible in views of the asset (**Figure 16a**).

Impact Assessment

- 7.167. The Proposed Development will not physically affect the asset itself but it will change views towards its southern landscape setting through the introduction of various different forms of modern built development (namely wind turbines and solar arrays).
- 7.168. It is considered that this will not compromise the ability to appreciate the geographical and topographical context of the church, but will erode the sense of historic rural remoteness as experienced in views from the curtilage of the asset.

- 7.169. Impacts are articulated further in the **ES Volume II, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage**. For the purposes of this Report, it is considered that the Proposed Development will not entirely conserve the setting of the Grade II* Listed Building of the Church of St Cynwyd.



Plate 132: View of the Church of St Cynwyd from the churchyard path to the west (June 2023)



Plate 133: View of the Church of St Cynwyd from the cemetery path to the east (June 2023)



Plate 134: Looking south-west to the Church of St Cynwyd from the junction of Llan Road outside the north-eastern corner of its churchyard (February 2025)



Plate 135: Looking north-east to the Church of St Cynwyd from the junction of Llan Road outside the south-western corner of its churchyard (February 2025)



Plate 136: Looking south to the Church of St Cynwyd from Llan Road outside the northern boundary of the churchyard; the high ground of Ffordd-y-Gyfraith is indicated by an arrow (February 2025)



Plate 137: Glimpse of the Church of St Cynwyd from just before the bend on the approach to Llangynwyd via Llan Road from the north (February 2025)



Plate 138: Glimpse of the Church of St Cynwyd from Nos. 1 and 2 Maesllan, on the approach to Llangynwyd via Llan Road from the east (February 2025)



Plate 139: Glimpse of the Church of St Cynwyd from the bend in the lane on the approach to Llangynwyd from the south (February 2025)



Plate 140: No visibility of the Church of St Cynwyd from the lane entering the village from the west (February 2025)



Plate 141: View of the Church of St Cynwyd from the final c.50m of the lane entering the village from the west (February 2025)



Plate 142: Long-ranging view of the Church of St Cynwyd (arrow) from the layby on the section of the Llangynwyd Mountain Road just north of the turning for Ffordd-y-Gyfraith (SS 847 874) (April 2024)



Plate 143: 5x zoomed version of Plate 142



Plate 144: Long-ranging view of the Church of St Cynwyd (arrow) from the western section of Ffordd-y-Gyfraith, c.500m north-west of the proposed substation (SS 851 870) (April 2024)



Plate 145: Long-ranging view of the Church of St Cynwyd (arrow), from the west end of the track to Maescadlawr (SS 856 868) (April 2024)



Plate 146: 5x zoomed version of Plate 145



Plate 147: View from the south side of the Church of St Cynwyd (within its churchyard) towards Old House Inn (Grade II Listed) (June 2023)



Plate 148: Panorama, looking east through south to west, from the far east end of the cemetery of the Church of St Cynwyd towards the high ground of Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Mynydd Baeden (June 2023)

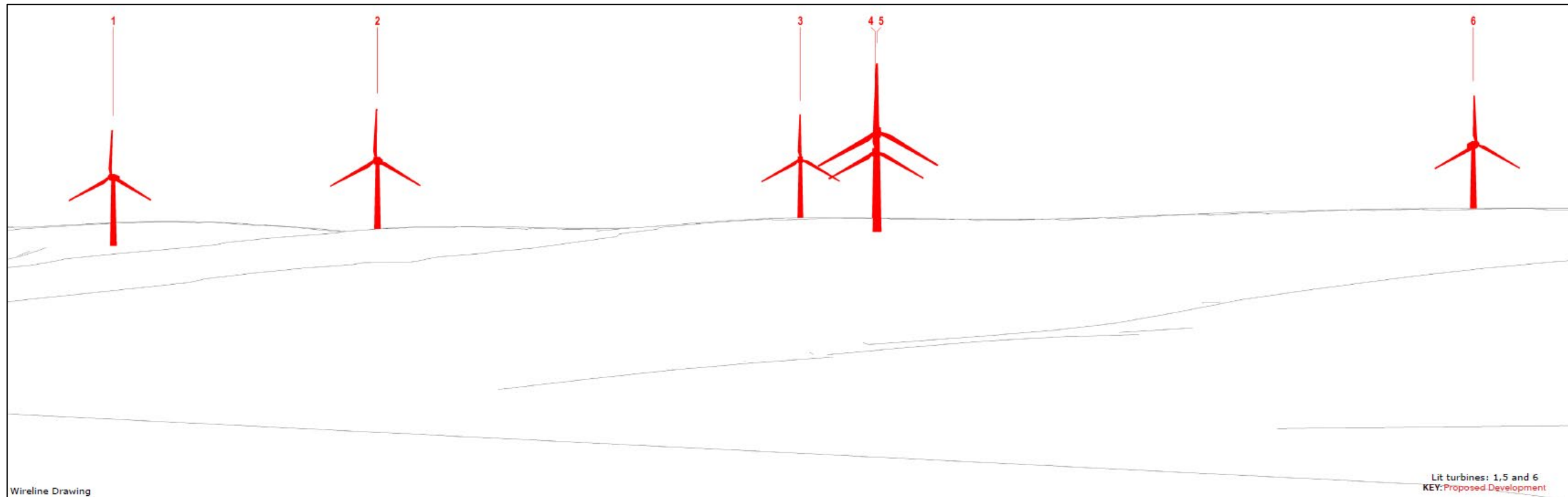


Plate 149: Wireline to show visibility of all six proposed turbines in the view from the far east end of the cemetery of the Church of St Cynwyd



Plate 150: Photomontage to show visibility of all six proposed turbines in the view from the far east end of the cemetery of the Church of St Cynwyd at Year 0 – please refer to the **ES Volume III, Appendix 8.2: Visualisations Information** for further information regarding methodology and technical specifications of modelling



Plate 151: Photomontage to show visibility of all six proposed turbines in the view from the far east end of the cemetery of the Church of St Cynwyd at Year 15 – please refer to the **ES Volume III, Appendix 8.2: Visualisations Information** for further information regarding methodology and technical specifications of modelling

Grade II Listed Building of Gilfach-ganol Farmhouse

- 7.170. Gilfach-ganol Farmhouse (11375) is located c.160m north of the Site at its closest point. The Listing description does not provide a date of origin, but notes that it began as a single unit dwelling and was subdivided and altered by the addition of a porch in c.1700, with other changes in the 19th and 20th centuries. The full Listing description is provided in **Annex 7**.
- 7.171. Grade II Listing demonstrates that Gilfach-ganol Farmhouse is a building of special interest which warrants every effort being made to preserve it, as per Annex B of TAN 24. Its heritage significance is predominantly derived from the special architectural and historic interest of its built form and fabric, although elements of its setting also contribute albeit to a lesser degree. The reason for designation cited in the Listing description is as follows: ***“Listed, notwithstanding modern alterations, as retaining the character of a small regional farmhouse with original detail.”***
- 7.172. Gilfach-ganol Farm is located on the north side of Nant Byncynan, in a narrow, wooded valley. It is one of several historic farmsteads here. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885 shows not only Gilfach-ganol but Gilfach-uchaf, Ty’n-y-ton, Gilfach-isaf. Some of these other farmsteads survive but none are Listed.
- 7.173. Gilfach-ganol is accessed by a private drive from the Llangynwyd Mountain Road. A short distance to the north-west of Gilfach-ganol Farmhouse is a garden wall containing bee boles and a stile; this structure is separately Grade II Listed, but is not considered sensitive to the Proposed Development and so is not subject to full setting assessment in its own right.
- 7.174. On account of the local topography, there are mid-ranging views of Gilfach-ganol Farmhouse from the section of the Llangynwyd Mountain Road broadly between the turn for Ffordd-y-Gyfraith and the turn for its drive (**Plate 152**). From the drive entrance, however, the asset could not be discerned due to intervening buildings, including a modern house that seems to have replaced the historic Gilfach-uchaf (**Plate 153**).
- 7.175. During the site visits in April 2024 and February 2025, it was not possible to inspect Gilfach-ganol from the two mapped public rights of way running west of the Llangynwyd Mountain Road or from the mapped public right of way running south from the track to Maescadlawr to Gilfach-isaf (located to the east of Gilfach-ganol). The uppermost of the two routes from the west and the path from the Maescadlawr could not be located, while the lowermost of the two routes from the west was very overgrown and therefore un navigable (**Plate 154**).
- 7.176. In long-ranging views from within the Site, Gilfach-ganol could not be identified with certainty; only a

distant glimpse of a small whitewashed building that could be the asset or could be one of its neighbouring properties was identified from the track to Maescadlawr and from the fields of the Site on the north side of the track.

7.177. It is considered that Gilfach-ganol farmhouse is both typically and best experienced from its curtilage and associated garden plot. Only at close range can the farmhouse's built form and features of special architectural and historic interest, and its position relative to the watercourse of Nant Bryncynan, its agricultural landholding, and the neighbouring farmsteads in this small valley, be discerned and appreciated.

7.178. From the Llangynwyd Mountain Road, only the western elevation and part of the southern elevation of Gilfach-ganol Farmhouse could be seen; both elevations appear to have scarce fenestration. It is anticipated that views from the farmhouse are short-ranging, directed over the associated garden plot and immediately-outlying fields that form part of its landholding. There is nothing to suggest that the farmhouse was designed to ensure views of the Site; its position was clearly chosen to be sheltered and close to a supply of water for its inhabitants and, presumably, livestock.

7.179. It is considered that the following elements of setting contribute to the significance of Gilfach-ganol Farmhouse:

- Its sheltered position in the wooded valley of, and beside, the watercourse known as Nant Bryncynan;
- The immediately-surrounding pasture fields, presumed to form part of its historic landholding, which will be co-visible in close-ranging views of the farmhouse from within its curtilage and which will feature in views from the farmhouse; and
- Its presumed historical association with the other nearby historic farmsteads within the small river valley (Gilfach-uchaf, Ty'n-y-ton, Gilfach-isaf).

7.180. The Site makes no contribution through setting to the significance of Gilfach-ganol Farmhouse.

Wind Development

7.181. The Wind ZTV indicates that 5 of the proposed wind turbines will be visible from Gilfach-ganol Farmhouse, and between 5 and 6 of the proposed wind turbines will be visible from its access track and outlying fields (**Figure 14b**).

Solar Development

7.182. The Solar SZTV indicates that solar development will not be visible from Gilfach-ganol Farmhouse, but will be visible from the initial 190m of its 400m-long private drive as well as from the section of

Llangynwyd Mountain Road offering a mid-ranging view of the asset – and therefore could be covisible in views of the asset (**Figure 15a**).

Substation

- 7.183. The Substation SZTV indicates that the substation will not be visible from Gilfach-ganol Farmhouse, but will be visible from the initial 190m of its 400m-long private drive as well as from the section of Llangynwyd Mountain Road offering a mid-ranging view of the asset – and therefore could be covisible in views of the asset (**Figure 16a**).

Impact Assessment

- 7.184. The Proposed Development will neither physically affect the asset itself nor alter any of the above elements of its setting.
- 7.185. Covisibility of the proposed wind turbines, solar arrays and substation infrastructure in the long- and mid-ranging views towards Gilfach-ganol Farmhouse from the Llangynwyd Mountain Road and its private drive will not compromise the ability to appreciate the asset.
- 7.186. In conclusion, the Proposed Development will conserve this Listed Building and those elements of its setting that contribute to its significance.



Plate 152: View of Gilfach-ganol Farmhouse from the Llangynwyd Mountain Road (SS 847 875) (April 2024)



Plate 153: Looking south-east down the private track to Gilfach-ganol – no visibility of asset and no sign of public footpath (April 2024)



Plate 154: Overgrown lower footpath to Gilfach-ganol from Llangynwyd Mountain Road (April 2024)

Llangynwyd Conservation Area

- 7.187. Llangynwyd Conservation Area is located c.1.4km north of the Site at its closest point. The Conservation Area was designated in 1973. A brief Character Statement was produced in 1991 and is reproduced in **Annex 8**.
- 7.188. The Character Statement emphasises that the village is compact, clustered around the Church of St Cynwyd, and has a **“strongly expressed architectural character typical of many of the hill villages of Glamorgan”**. Its built form includes farmhouses and cottages; stone is the local building material, and high stone walls enclose the churchyard and line the narrow lanes. Most roofs are now tiled in lieu of the original slate.
- 7.189. At the time the Character Statement was prepared there were only three Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area, but today there are ten: the Church of St Cynwyd (see above), the churchyard walls, five tombs/memorials within the churchyard, a memorial cross, The Old House public house, and a telephone kiosk.
- 7.190. The Character Statement also highlights **“groups of rural cottages imparting a pleasant informal character”**. Examples are found on the north side of Llan Road in the northern part of the Conservation Area, and on the south side of Llan Road in the eastern part of the Conservation Area. There are

also detached villa style houses of 19th-century date. There are few 21st-century properties.

- 7.191. Additional information is provided by an information board in the village core:

“The Conservation Area

Llangynwyd retains its original form and layout with a compact set of buildings around a medieval church. The high stone walls enclosing the extensive graveyard – possibly the largest private graveyard in Europe – and lining the narrow lanes are important visual elements contributing to a strong architectural character. Buildings are generally constructed of stone, some rendered and colour washed.

Historic Hilltop Village

Llangynwyd is a typical example of a pre-industrial hilltop settlement of the Blaenau, the uplands South Wales. It grew up on a drover's route where a church was built on a religious site established by Celtic saints in the 6th century. Its isolated setting meant it was largely untouched by 19th century industry which had such a dramatic effect on the valley towns a short distance away. The village is notable for its dramatic landscape setting and views over the surrounding countryside. You can still see the remnants of ancient woodland, evidence of medieval strip farming and scattered farmsteads dating from the 16th and 17th centuries. To the west you can make out the earthen ramparts of an Iron Age settlement known as Y Bwlwarcaw, one of several indications of early settlement in the area.”

- 7.192. Based on observations made during the visits carried out for this assessment, the Church of St Cynwyd, which is prominent on account of its elevated position and its sizeable walled churchyard, and The Old House, which is distinctive for having a thatched roof, are considered the focal buildings within the Conservation Area.
- 7.193. In terms of open spaces, the Conservation Area includes the churchyard, its cemetery, and part of the car park of The Old House public house in the centre of the Conservation Area, four large pasture fields on the north side of Llan Road in the northern part of the Conservation Area, and one field outlying a farm in the south-western part of the Conservation Area.
- 7.194. The character and appearance of Llangynwyd Conservation Area is clearly derived from the spatial layout (street pattern), built form, and open green spaces of the historic settlement core contained within its boundaries.
- 7.195. The spatial layout (comprising the loop of Llan Road around the churchyard, and its radii), the buildings' form and features of architectural and historic interest, and the position and character of the green spaces relative to the built form can only be experienced from within the Conservation Area. Key *inward* views within the Conservation Area are directed along the sections of Llan Road surrounding the churchyard, and particularly from

the south, whence all of the Listed Buildings can be discerned and appreciated (**Plate 155–Plate 157**).

- 7.196. In terms of the setting of the Conservation Area, the Character Statement notes that Llangynwyd “**is situated on high ground, overlooking the Nant y Gadlys Valley to the south**”. The village information board highlights “**its dramatic landscape setting and views over the surrounding countryside**”. The topographical and geographical context and wider landscape setting of the village can be experienced both in certain mid- to long-ranging views *towards* Llangynwyd from elevated locations in the wider landscape, and in long-ranging views *from* Llangynwyd.
- 7.197. The Character Statement notes that the key approaches to Llangynwyd are via the narrow lanes from the north, south and east. During the visits undertaken for this assessment, it was noted that the hedges lining these lanes largely preclude mid-ranging views of any component of the Conservation Area – even the church (see above). However the lanes' enclosed and leafy character does emphasise the rural isolation and historic character of the village.
- 7.198. While these lanes offer few to no views of Llangynwyd, there are longer-ranging views of Llangynwyd from other roads and public rights of way on higher ground further to the west and south. Viewpoints located between the Site and Llangynwyd, and within the Site, include:

- The section of the Llangynwyd Mountain Road running north from the top of Craig yr Aber Woodland/its junction with Ffordd-y-Gyfraith (i.e. to the north of the Site) (**Plate 142, Plate 143**);
- The westernmost section of Ffordd-y-Gyfraith running east of the top of Craig yr Aber Woodland (which runs through the Site, with the view being afforded across Solar Parcel D) (**Plate 144**);
- The track running east from Ffordd-y-Gyfraith to Maescadlawr (within the Site) (Plate 145, Plate 146, Plate 157); and
- The Ogwr Ridgeway Walk connecting Ffordd-y-Gyfraith and Mynydd Baeden (within the Site) (**Plate 158**).

7.199. These locations are very open and allow for panoramic views illustrating both the immediate and the wider landscape setting of Llangynwyd. The village is seen perched on a low hill above the river valley to the south-east and below the uplands to the west and north, surrounded by grazing land with dispersed farmsteads. The village is very different in scale, form and appearance to the larger, industrialised settlements of Tondy and Bettws in the river valley (see 1.1).

7.200. There are no clear long-ranging views of Llangynwyd from the south-easterly continuation of Ffordd-y-

Gyfraith through the Site, or from the Mynydd Tylwyn plateau within the Site, on account of intervening landforms.

7.201. Key *outward* views from the Conservation Area are as follows:

- From the churchyard and cemetery of the Church of St Cynwyd and from the car park of The Old House, there are panoramic views looking east through north to west – across intervening grazing land and woodland and towards the uplands within the Site (**Plate 148, Plate 159**);
- From the section of Llan Road outside the western boundary of the churchyard, extending south through the staggered crossroads at the memorial cross and up to the southern boundary of the Conservation Area, there are views to the south and west (**Plate 160–Plate 163**);
- From the section of Llan Road outside the northern boundary of the churchyard and continuing west into the north-western part of the Conservation Area, there are views to the west and south-west (**Plate 164**); and
- From the section of Llan Road in the north-eastern part of the Conservation Area, there are views to the south-west (**Plate 165**).

7.202. It is considered that the following elements of setting contribute to the significance of Llangynwyd Conservation Area:

- The topographical and geographical context of Llangynwyd, on a low hill above the Nant y Gadlys valley with upland ranges to the north, east, and south – which can be experienced in panoramic views from the churchyard and cemetery at the centre of the Conservation Area as well as in panoramic views towards the Conservation Area from the Llangynwyd Mountain Road, Ffordd-y-Gyfraith, and the track to Maescadlawr;
- The narrow, enclosed, and leafy character of the lanes leading towards and from Llangynwyd, which are the principal approaches to the Conservation Area and foster a sense of the upland rural isolation and historic agricultural economy of the village;
- Immediately outlying grazing land within the historic agricultural hinterland of Llangynwyd, where this can be experienced in views towards and from the Conservation Area, for instance, to the south of The Old House; and
- The rural, semi-remote, and largely-undeveloped character of the wider landscape to the west and south, which is most clearly visible in long-ranging views

from Llan Road and the Church of St Cynwyd at the centre of the Conservation Area.

7.203. The Site lies within the parish of Llangynwyd. There are long-ranging northerly and north-westerly views towards the Conservation Area from certain points on roads, tracks, and public rights of way that cross the Site. In such views, the Conservation Area is seen in its immediate and wider rural landscape context. Ffordd-y-Gyfraith and the track to Maescadlawr offer the clearest views from the Site.

7.204. Parts of the Site feature in the long-ranging outward south-westerly to south-easterly views from the churchyard of the Church of St Cynwyd at the centre of the Conservation Area. Currently, few modern built components are present in this view (the river valley towns and other wind farms being located to the east and north).

7.205. It is considered that the semi-remote and undeveloped character of the surrounding/wider landscape that features in both long-ranging northerly views towards the Conservation Area and long-ranging southerly views from the Conservation Area – which includes the Site – makes a small contribution to the significance of Llangynwyd Conservation Area.

Wind Development

7.206. The Wind ZTV indicates that all 6 of the proposed turbines will be visible from throughout the

Conservation Area; as well as from 'third point' locations offering close-, mid- and long-ranging views of the Conservation Area (as detailed above) (**Annex 10; Figure 14b**).

- 7.207. Wirelines and photomontages confirm that all 6 turbines will be visible in the outward southerly views from the eastern boundary of the cemetery of the Church of St Cynwyd (**Annex 11; Plate 149, Plate 150, Plate 151**).

Solar Development

- 7.208. The Solar SZTV indicates that solar development will be visible from the majority of Llangynwyd Conservation Area (**Figure 15a**).

Substation

- 7.209. The Substation SZTV indicates that the substation will not be visible from any part of Llangynwyd Conservation Area (**Figure 16a**).

Impact Assessment

- 7.210. The Proposed Development will not physically affect the Conservation Area itself but it will visibly change its southern landscape setting through the introduction of various different forms of modern built development (wind turbines and solar arrays).
- 7.211. This will not compromise the ability to appreciate the geographical and topographical context of

Llangynwyd village, but will erode the sense of historic rural remoteness and isolation as experienced in certain views from within the Conservation Area.

- 7.212. Impacts are articulated further in the **ES Volume II, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage**. For the purposes of this Report, it is considered that the Proposed Development will not entirely conserve the setting of Llangynwyd Conservation Area.



Plate 155: Looking west along Llan Road between the Church of St Cynwyd and The Old House, towards the memorial cross and Corner House Inn (February 2025)



Plate 156: Looking north to the Church of St Cynwyd and The Old House from the car park of The Old House (February 2025)



Plate 157: View of Llangynwyd (arrow) within the panorama, looking west through north to east, from part-way along the track to Maescadlawr, just west of the British Fortified Residence (SS 858 869) (April 2024)



Plate 158: Long-ranging view of Llangynwyd (arrow), from the Ogwr Ridgeway Walk through the Site (SS 869 858) (February 2025)



Plate 159: Outward southerly view from the car park of The Old House, with the ridgeline being Ffordd-y-Gyfraith and the plantation being Craig yr Aber Woodland (February 2025)



Plate 160: Outward southerly view from the staggered crossroads by the memorial cross and Corner House Inn (February 2025)



Plate 161: Outward westerly view from by Corner House Inn (February 2025)



Plate 162: Outward south-westerly view from the section of lane running south from the village, at/near the southern boundary of the Conservation Area (February 2025)



Plate 163: Outward southerly view from the section of lane running south from the village, at/near the southern boundary of the Conservation Area (February 2025)



Plate 164: Glimpse of outlying high ground to the west, from the T-junction of Llan Road at the north-western corner of the churchyard (February 2025)



Plate 165: Glimpse of outlying high ground to the south-west, from Llan Road in the north-eastern part of the Conservation Area (February 2025)

Derllwyn Road Tondy Conservation Area

7.213. The north-western corner of Derllwyn Road Tondy Conservation Area abuts the south-eastern corner of the Site. The Conservation Area was designated in 1986. A brief Character Statement was produced in 1991 and is reproduced in **Annex 8**.

7.214. The Character Statement describes ***“a village quality”*** to Derllwyn Road. It notes that the buildings here range in date from the 19th-century to the time of publication, but there is a discordance of building materials of the 19th and 20th century. At the time the Character Statement was prepared there were only two Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area, but today there are 59, of which 52 are at Park Terrace.

7.215. The Character Statement identifies The Old Tondy Ironworks and the grounds of the former Tondy House as green spaces of historical interest within the Conservation Area. The following extracts from the Character Statement are of relevance to this assessment:

- ***“...an urban quality to the attractive stone-fronted Park Terrace”;***
- ***“To the north the rolling countryside and grounds of the demolished Tondy House give a pleasant backcloth with pastureland and woodland setting”;***

- ***“The pleasant winding street pattern leads to New Road, a simple country road of rural character and great natural beauty”.***

7.216. Based on observations made during the visits carried out for this assessment, the Listed Buildings of Foxtroy Residential Home, Park Farm and Park Cottage (which form a group) on Derllwyn Road and the Listed Buildings of Park Terrace are considered the focal buildings within the Conservation Area.

7.217. The character and appearance of Derllwyn Road Tondy Conservation Area is clearly derived from the spatial layout (street pattern), built form, and open green spaces contained within its boundaries.

7.218. The spatial layout, built form and open spaces of the Conservation Area can only be experienced from within the Conservation Area. The section of New Road within the Conservation Area has an enclosed and leafy character that is appreciated only by travelling along it in either direction. The village quality of Derllwyn Road, and the distinctive vernacular architecture of its 19th-century buildings, can only be experienced from Derllwyn Road itself. Likewise, the Listed Buildings of Park Terrace are best appreciated from Park Terrace itself: only at close range can their built form and features of special architectural and historic interest be discerned and appreciated (**Plate 166, Plate 167**).

7.219. The Character Statement makes no reference to the setting of the Conservation Area, and so this has

been determined from observations made during the site visits. To the north and west, its setting is agricultural and rural in character – comprising the buildings of Tondu House Farm, pasture fields, and woodland. To the east and south, its setting is more urban and industrial in character, comprising modern roads, residential and commercial development, and scrubland/woodland.

- 7.220. There are limited views *towards* the Conservation Area from the wider landscape. Of particular relevance to this assessment are the approaches and views from the west, given the proximity of the Site.
- 7.221. From the section of New Road that runs east from the junction of Fountain Road along the southern boundary of the Site up to the western boundary of the Conservation Area, there is no visibility of the Conservation Area until the point where the public footpath from Park Terrace joins the road (**Plate 168–Plate 170**). From here, there is a partial view of Park Terrace over the roadside hedge. No other part of the Conservation Area can be seen; but outlying modern residential development of Tondu and outlying urban areas, evidence of industry, and uplands on the horizon, are all co-visible.
- 7.222. From the public footpath that runs through the woodland outside the northern boundary of the easternmost part of the Site, there are tiny glimpses of Park Terrace through the intervening trees (**Plate 171**).

- 7.223. From the public footpath from Cwmrisca, which runs outside the northern boundary of the south-eastern part of the Site, and from the public footpath from Fountain Road, which runs parallel to New Road on its south side, there is no visibility of the Conservation Area on account of intervening woodland and other vegetation.
- 7.224. There are also limited views *from* the Conservation Area to the wider landscape. Of particular relevance to this assessment are the views from the western and northern parts of the Conservation Area, given the proximity of the Site.
- 7.225. From the sections of New Road both west and east of the turning for Derllwyn Road, there are long-ranging, but partial, easterly views to high ground on the horizon. From the section of road immediately south of the east end of Park Terrace, by the children's play area, there are long-ranging but partial south-easterly views to high ground on the horizon. These views illustrate in part the topographical and geographical context of this part of Tondu. There is no potential for the Proposed Development to be co-visible in these views.
- 7.226. From the western edge of the Conservation Area at New Road, there are views to the pasture fields and woodland on its north and south sides – including the field in the south-eastern part of the Site (**Plate 172**). From the western edge of the Conservation Area at the terminus of Park Terrace, there is a view of the outlying area of rough grazing but not New

Road or the fields of the Site on the north side of New Road (**Plate 173**). The public footpath from Park Terrace emerges onto New Road outside the Conservation Area; from here there are views to the Site (**Plate 174**). The pasture fields and woodland outlying the western boundary of the Conservation Area illustrate the historic rural landscape setting to the west of Tondy.

- 7.227. It is considered that the following elements of setting contribute to the significance of Derllwyn Road Tondy Conservation Area:
- The wooded slopes to the north of New Road, which gives the section of New Road between the turn for Derllwyn Road and the eastern edge of the Conservation Area its enclosed and leafy character;
 - The triangular field on the north side of New Road, directly west of the track to Tondy House Farm (within the Site), which features in views towards and from the Conservation Area and illustrates the rural agricultural landscape setting to the west of Tondy; and
 - The rough pasture between Park Terrace and New Road (outside the Site), which also features in views towards and from the Conservation Area and illustrates the rural agricultural landscape setting to the west of Tondy.

- 7.228. It is considered that the easternmost, triangular, field of the Site makes a small contribution through setting to the significance of Derllwyn Road Tondy Conservation Area.

Wind Development

- 7.229. The Wind ZTV indicates that there will be no visibility of the proposed wind turbines from the overwhelming majority of Derllwyn Road Tondy Conservation Area; but that 1-2 of the proposed wind turbines will be visible from just within the southern-western and northern boundaries (**Figure 14b**).

Solar Development

- 7.230. The Solar SZTV indicates that solar development will not be visible from any part of Derllwyn Road Tondy Conservation Area, but will be visible from the section of New Road leading east towards the Conservation Area – although in all probability not in the same viewshed (**Figure 15a**).

Substation

- 7.231. The Substation SZTV indicates that the Substation will not be visible from any part of Derllwyn Road Tondy Conservation Area or from New Road leading to the Conservation Area (**Figure 16a**).

Impact Assessment

- 7.232. The Proposed Development will not physically affect the Conservation Area itself. The visibility of 1-2 turbines from a very small part of the Conservation Area will not compromise the ability to appreciate the geographical and topographical context of Tondy village, or the rural character of outwards views from the northern and western parts of the Conservation Area. In summary, the Proposed Development will conserve the setting of Llangynwyd Conservation Area.

Construction Traffic

- 7.233. Construction traffic routes are within the immediate setting of the Conservation Area (**Figures 17a–17c**).
- 7.234. The main construction route (green) traces the A4063 from Junction 36 of the M4 up to the north-eastern boundary of the Site at Coytrahen. The A4063 runs along the eastern boundary of Tondy Conservation Area either side of the junction with Derllwyn Road.
- 7.235. The abnormal loads route (pink) shares the initial section of the green route: the A4064 from Junction 36 of the M4 up to the B4281 roundabout. It then traces the B4281 through Aberkenfig before turning north up Fountain Road and then east along New Road. It enters the Site through the field to the west of the aforementioned triangular field, c.330m west

of the western boundary of the Conservation Area (**Figure 13**).

- 7.236. With reference to the predicted construction traffic and noise levels presented in **Table 5** and **Table 6**, it is considered that the temporary increase in HGV traffic movements and associated noise along the A4063 and New Road will have a negligible effect on the experience of Derllwyn Road Tondy Conservation Area.



Plate 166: Looking west from the east end of Park Terrace (April 2024)



Plate 167: Looking east from the west end of Park Terrace (April 2024)



Plate 168: View looking east along New Road, from outside the western boundary of the Conservation Area (February 2025)



Plate 169: First glimpse of Park Terrace through a field gate, from slightly further east than the location shown in Plate 168 (February 2025)



Plate 170: View of the west end of Park Terrace, from the entrance to the public footpath by the bus stop on New Road (February 2025)



Plate 171: Tiny glimpse of Park Terrace from the public footpath outside the northern boundary of the easternmost part of the Site at New Road (February 2025)



Plate 172: View looking west towards the field of the Site from the western boundary of Tondy Conservation Area at New Road (February 2025)



Plate 173: Looking west from the west end of Park Terrace; the south-easternmost field of the Site lies behind the hedge (arrow) (April 2024)



Plate 174: View looking west through north to east from where the public footpath from Park Terrace joins New Road; the south-easternmost field of the Site lies behind the hedge (April 2024)

8. Registered Historic Landscape of Margam Mountain

- 8.1. The Registered Historic Landscape of Margam Mountain (Mynydd Margam) covers an area of 3,232 hectares. It lies c.800m north-west of the Site at its closest point. Cadw's full report is provided in **Annex 9**.
- 8.2. The Registered Historic Landscape comprises a distinctive block of afforested uplands on the south-west fringe of the Glamorgan Blaenau. From the coastal plain to the south-west, the land gradually climbs by way of gentle slopes and plateaux to local crests, the highest of which is Mynydd Margam itself. The uplands are dissected and indented by several ravines and small wooded valleys, each with a small stream rising in peat bogs near the crest.
- 8.3. Mynydd Margam preserves evidence of human activity spanning the later prehistoric period to the present-day. Earlier activity is represented by Bronze Age cairns, Iron Age hillforts, a Roman road and milestones, early medieval inscribed stones and reoccupation of the Iron Age hillforts, medieval settlement and religious (monastic) activity, the post-medieval house and designed landscape of Margam Castle, the 19th- and 20th-century steel works, and Second World War defensive sites.
- 8.4. Margam Mountain is a Registered Historic Landscape of 'special' interest. This is the lower level

of interest that can be ascribed to such assets; the higher level being 'outstanding'. The significance of Margam Mountain is derived predominantly from the character and appearance of the uplands and the evidential and historic interest of the above- and below-ground archaeological resource. Elements of its setting also contribute to its significance, albeit to a lesser degree.

- 8.5. Cadw's full report makes the following references to setting:

"[The block of uplands] overlook and visually dominate the narrow coastal plain near the modern port and industrial town of Port Talbot."

"On the north east, the area is bounded by the valley of the Llynfi, a tributary of the River Ogmore, and on the north west by the small wooded valley of Cwm Dyffryn. The southern limit is bounded by Cwm Cynffig at the head of the River Kenfig, while the western limit coincides with the modern M4 motorway which more or less follows the edge of the coastal plain."

"Dominating prospects to the south west, and outside the area currently described here, are the colossal Margam Abbey Steel Works and the Port Talbot area. They represent an example of a new landscape in complete visual contrast with, and out of all proportion to, the earlier, adjacent, more subtly grafted landscape described here."

- 8.6. The outlying landscape to the south-east, which includes the Site, is not mentioned. This area is characterised by lower-lying uplands of Moel Ton-mawr, Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Mynydd Baeden; the commercial plantations of Cwm Cynffig and Craig yr Aber; the river valleys of Afon Llynfi and its tributaries (e.g. Nant Bryncynan and Nant y Gadlys); and the towns of Pyle and Cefn Cribw, Tondy/Sarn and Bridgend, and Maesteg.
- 8.7. The uplands to the south-east are of a different scale, character, and appearance to those of Margam Mountain. Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Mynydd Baeden within the Site are lower landforms that comprise grassland used for sheep grazing. Afforested areas are limited to commercial plantations focussed on the river valleys of Afon Cynffig and Nant Craig yr Aber. There is evidence of prehistoric to modern activity, but fewer archaeological sites of national significance.
- 8.8. From the Site, there are limited views of Mynydd Margam. There are no clear views from much of Ffordd-y-Gyfraith on account of its orientation and topography and the intervening plantation of Craig yr Aber Woodland (**Plate 175**). From the Ogwr Ridgeway Walk across Mynydd Baeden, there are long-ranging views of the scrubby and wooded slopes of Mynydd Margam, but none of its archaeological sites can be discerned (**Plate 176**).
- 8.9. From the section of the Ogwr Ridgeway Walk connecting Ffordd-y-Gyfraith at the north-western corner of the Site and the south-eastern boundary of the Registered Historic Landscape, the views towards and of the grassed and wooded slopes of Mynydd Margam are relatively short ranging on account of the gradual hill-climb and the neighbouring plantation (**Plate 177**).
- 8.10. From within the south-eastern part of the Registered Historic Landscape, the views to the north and east open up. There are mid-ranging views to Mynydd Margam to the north (**Plate 178**); long-ranging views towards the Bristol Channel to the west (**Plate 179**); and long-ranging views to lower-lying uplands and valleys to the south-east (**Plate 180**). It is only from within the Registered Historic Landscape that its archaeological sites can be experienced, as previously discussed for Y Bwlwarcau and Roman Camp (**Plate 181**; see **Section 7** above).
- 8.11. From the southerly continuation of the Ogwr Ridgeway Walk between Mynydd Margam and Moel Mon-tawr, views are funnelled northwards and southwards by the plantations to the west and east. The views to the north are characterised by scrubland and plantations, with distant uplands and wind turbines (**Plate 182, Plate 183**); the views to the south are characterised by rough grassland with bracken and grazed pasture, with clear views of the Bristol Channel (**Plate 184, Plate 185**). There is no visibility of the Site in views to the north or east.

8.12. It is considered that the following elements of setting contribute to the significance of the Registered Historic Landscape of Margam Mountain:

- The narrow coastal plain with modern industry and the Bristol Channel to the south-west, which presents a very different character and appearance to Mynydd Margam and thereby illustrate its geographical and topographical context and contrasting historical development; and
- The wooded and grassland character of the Glamorgan Blaenau to the north and north-east, which is partly visible in views from within the Registered Historic Landscape, which again help illustrate its geographical and topographical context.

8.13. It is considered that the Site makes no contribution through setting to the significance of the Registered Historic Landscape.

8.14. The Wind ZTV indicates that from the vast majority of the Registered Historic Landscape, there will be no visibility of the proposed wind turbines (**Figure 14a**). However, all 6 turbines will be visible from much of the south-eastern part (which encompasses Y Bwlwarcaw and Roman Camp; see **Section 7**), as well as a central west/east swathe across the summit and a localised area to the north-east. This is illustrated by wirelines and photomontages prepared for Viewpoints 1-3 in the

Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (**ES Volume III, Appendix 8.10: Visualisations Viewpoints 1 to 15**).

8.15. For the purposes of this heritage setting assessment, it is considered that visibility of the proposed wind turbines from certain parts of the Registered Historic Landscape will not detract from the experience of the Registered Historic Landscape in its wider landscape setting.

8.16. Wind farms can already be seen on the crest of uplands to the north and north-east of Maesteg, and because the proposed turbines would be seen at mid- to long-range, it is anticipated that they would be read as part of the existing grouping of established turbines. They will not compromise an understanding of the geographical and topographical context of Mynydd Margam at the south-western fringe of the Glamorgan Blaenau.

8.17. In conclusion, it is considered that the Proposed Development will conserve the Registered Historic Landscape of Margam Mountain and those elements of its setting that contribute to its significance.



Plate 175: Looking north-west from Ffordd-y-Gyfraith through the Site towards Mynydd Margam (SS 861 863) – no visibility (April 2024)



Plate 176: Panorama looking north-west through to north-east from the Ogwr Ridgeway Walk on Mynydd Baeden (SS 869 858) (February 2025)



Plate 177: Looking north-west towards Mynydd Margam from the section of the Ogwr Ridgeway Walk c.200m south-east of the RHL boundary (SS 841 874) (June 2023)



Plate 178: Looking north-west from the same location as Plate 179, towards an area of cleared commercial plantation on Mynydd Margam (June 2023)



Plate 179: Looking south towards the Bristol Channel from where the Ogwr Ridgeway Walk crosses the boundary of the RHL (SS 838 876) – electricity pylons and wind turbines are visible (June 2023)



Plate 180: Panorama looking north-west through east to south-east from the section of the Ogwr Ridgeway Walk in the south-eastern part of the RHL, directly south-east of Roman Camp (SS 836 877) (June 2023)



Plate 181: Looking north-west towards the Scheduled Monument of Roman Camp from the section of the Ogwr Ridgeway Walk to its south-east (SS 834 878) (June 2023)



Plate 182: Looking north along the Ogwr Ridgeway Walk between Mynydd Margam and Moel Mon-tawr (SS 830 876) (June 2023)



Plate 183: Looking north along the Ogwr Ridgway Walk between Mynydd Margam and Moel Mon-tawr (SS 829 874) (June 2023)



Plate 184: Looking south-west towards the Bristol Channel from the Ogwr Ridgway Walk running south of Moel Mon-tawr (SS 827 870) (June 2023)



Plate 185: Looking south towards the Bristol Channel from the Ogwr Ridgway Walk running south of Moel Mon-tawr (SS 826 868) (June 2023)

9. Summary and Conclusions

Archaeology

- 9.1. A total of 89 historic assets are recorded within the Site by the HER. Of these, 9 are designated as 4 Scheduled Monuments, and the remainder are non-designated.
- 9.2. As far as possible, the Proposed Development layout has been designed to avoid known historic assets. The exceptions are as follows:
- The buried archaeological remains of up to 8 possible Bronze Age burial mounds, indicated by cropmark ring ditches, at Cefn-y-gelli; and
 - Post-medieval, medieval, and/or earlier deposits associated with the extant road of Ffordd-y-Gyfraith and its former branches to the British Fortified Residence and Mynydd Baeden.
- 9.3. Following a geophysical survey, the trial trench evaluation of the six wind turbine footprints, solar parcels, and substation footprint recorded the following archaeological features:
- A pit containing a Bronze Age cremation urn, directly north of Solar Parcel H;
 - An enclosure associated with both Bronze Age and Roman pottery, in Solar Parcel E;

- A circular pit associated with Roman pottery, in Solar Parcel J;
- Two enclosures, undated but likely post-medieval as their ditches cut through the subsoil, in Solar Parcel J;
- Linear ditches corresponding to mapped 'intrenchments' at Mynydd Ty-talwyn and displaying evidence for recutting in the post-medieval and/or modern periods, in the vicinity of the access track to Turbine 1;
- Linear ditches, which are likely post-medieval in date and agricultural in origin, some but not all of which correspond with mapped 19th-century field boundaries, across the Site;
- Four large undated pits, which may be associated with historic quarrying, in Solar Parcel G; and
- Two small undated pits, which are likely post-medieval in date as they cut through the subsoil, one within the footprint of Turbine 3 and the other in Solar Parcel J.

- 9.4. There is also potential, indicated by the desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, and trial trench evaluation, for buried archaeological remains of later prehistoric, medieval, and later activity to occur

within the parts of the Site not fully evaluated by trial trenching, as follows:

- Evidence of Bronze Age burial mounds and/or associated settlement, livestock enclosures, and field systems, at Cefn-y-gelli (i.e. Solar Parcels J, K and L) and around Mynydd Baeden (i.e. Solar Parcels F, G, H and I);
- Evidence of medieval agricultural activity in the vicinity of the British Fortified Residence (i.e. Solar Parcel E) and on Mynydd Ty-talwyn (i.e. Solar Parcel D and Turbines 3 and 4); and
- Evidence of post-medieval agricultural and industrial activity throughout the Site.

9.5. None of the known or potential historic assets identified within the Site are anticipated to be of a significance equivalent to that of a Scheduled Monument; they comprise non-designated historic assets of local up to regional level significance..

Heritage setting

9.6. All designated historic assets within a minimum 10km radius of the Site have undergone an appropriate level of setting assessment in accordance with the methodology advocated by Cadw.

9.7. The following assets will be taken through to the **ES Volume II, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage** for further assessment against the proposed Development:

- Scheduled Monument of British Fortified Residence;
- Both Scheduled Monuments of Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms;
- Scheduled Monument of Earthwork & Platform Houses N of Nant Fadog;
- Grade II* Listed Church of St Cynwyd at Llangynwyd; and
- Llangynwyd Conservation Area.

References

- Berry**, M. 2025a. *Mynydd Ty-Talwyn Energy Park – Solar Panels and Substation: Geophysical Survey Report*. Headland Archaeology, report no. TALW24.
- Berry**, M. 2025b. *Mynydd Ty-Talwyn Energy Park – Wind Turbines: Geophysical Survey Report*. Headland Archaeology, report no. TAEP25.
- Breeze**, A., 2015. *The Arthurian Battle of Badon and Braydon Forest, Wiltshire*.
- Burne**, A. H., 1950. *The Battlefields of England*. Methuen.
- Butterworth**, H. G., 1885. Notes. Glamorgan: King Arthur. *Cardiff Times*, Saturday 10th October 1885. Accessed via the British Newspaper Archive (online).
- Campbell**, L., 2021. *The Origins of British Hillforts: A comparative study of Late Bronze Age hillfort origins in the Atlantic West*.
- Church**, A. J., 1889. *The Story of the Nations Library: Early Britain*. Thomas Fisher Unwin. (Referenced in *The Morning Post*, Tuesday 24th December 1889. Accessed via the British Newspaper Archive (online)).
- Clarke**, P., 2025. *Archaeological Field Evaluation Report: Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park*. Archaeology Wales, report no. 2428.
- Davies**, S. J., 2017. *The British 'Fortified' Residence Theory*. Available online at <https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/15245/>
- Evans**, T. C. (Cadrawd), 1877. *History of Llangynwyd Parish* (with illustrations). Available online at https://www.kimkat.org/amryw/1_testunau/sion_prys_112_history-of-llangynwyd_1887_0089e.htm
- Evans**, C. J., 1908. *The Story of Glamorgan*. Available online at <https://archive.org/details/storyglamorgan00evangoog>
- Evans**, F., 1912. *Tir Iarll (The Earl's Land): comprising the ancient parishes of Llangynwyd, Bettws, Margam, and Kenfig*.
- Fox**, C. and **Fox**, A., 1934. 'Forts and Farms on Margam Mountain, Glamorgan', *Antiquity* Vol. 8, Issue 32, pp.395–413.
- Giles**, T. A. and **Habington**, T., 1842. Gildas' 'On the Ruin of Britain'. Available online at <http://www.heroofcamelot.com/docs/Gildas-On-the-Ruin-of-Britain.pdf>
- Guest**, E., 1883. *Origines Celticae (A Fragment) And Other Contributions To The History Of Britain*.

Howells, B., 2009. *Antiquities of Margam Mountain*.

Morgan, O. (Morien), 1883. Letter to the *Western Mail*, Thursday 5th July 1883. Accessed via the British Newspaper Archive (online).

Morgan, T. (Llyfynwy), unknown. *The Topographical History of Llangynwyd Parish*.

Morganwg, D., 1883. Letter to the *Western Mail*, Thursday 5th July 1883. Accessed via the British Newspaper Archive (online).

Morris, L., 1887. *Celtic Remains*. Cambrian Archaeological Association.

Ogwr Borough Council, 1991. *Conservation Areas in the Borough of Ogwr*.

Pringle, K. D., 1924. Breconshire Notes and Queries: An address to the Brecon Field Club on June 25th. *Brecon County Times*, Thursday 3rd July 1924.

Raffield, B. P., 2010. *"Inside that fortress sat a few peasant men, and it was half-made": A Study of 'Viking' Fortifications in the British Isles AD793-1066*.

Reed, T. D., 1944. *The Battle for Britain in the Fifth Century: An Essay in Dark Age History*. Methuen.

Riley, W., 1895. 'Intrenchments and Camps on Mynydd Baidan and Mynydd Margam', in *Cardiff Naturalists' Society Reports and Transactions*, Vol. XXVII, Part II, pp 71-89. Accessed via the National Library of Wales (online).

Underwood, R., 1999. *Anglo-Saxon Weapons and Warfare*. Tempus.

Vermaat, R., 2005. *The Text of Gildas: de Excidio et Conquestu Britanniae. (Parts 1 and 2, chapters 1-37)*. Available online, <http://www.vortigernstudies.org.uk/arthist/vortigernquotesgil.htm>

Wilkins, C., 1885. 'A Forgotten Welsh Worthy'. *Red Dragon*, Vol. III, No. 6., pp.505;

Historic Maps

Date	Name
1884	Ordnance Survey County Series for Glamorgan, 1:10,560
1899	Ordnance Survey County Series for Glamorgan, 1:2,500
1900	Ordnance Survey County Series for Glamorgan, 1:10,560
1912	Ordnance Survey County Series for Glamorgan, 1:10,560
1918	Ordnance Survey County Series for Glamorgan, 1:2,500
1924	Ordnance Survey County Series for Glamorgan, 1:10,560
1948	Ordnance Survey County Series for Glamorgan, 1:10,560
1964	Ordnance Survey County Series for Glamorgan, 1:10,560
1970	Ordnance Survey County Series for Glamorgan, 1:10,560



Annex 1: Consultation with Cadw

From: [Neil Maylan](#) [REDACTED]
To: [Elizabeth Pratt](#); [Rob](#) [REDACTED]
Subject: RE:Mynydd ty Talwyn (DNS) Scoping
Date: 01 August 2023 07:55:52
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Hi Elizabeth

Will a scoping opinion be submitted to PEDW for this development?

You should also consult Coflien, the online portal for the National Monuments Record. Although this is not technically a planning source it does sometimes include historic assets that have not yet been included in the HER. The search areas are appropriate

You haven't mentioned any walkover survey in order to identify any unrecorded assets in the area, I assume that will be included in your assessment.

I look forward to seeing a draft setting report so that we can agree viewpoints. I can also agree that the impact on the setting of the registered historic landscape should be assessed using the setting methodology and that an ASIDOHL is not required.

Best wishes

Neil

From: Elizabeth Pratt [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, July 20, 2023 5:51 PM
To: Maylan, Neil (ETC - CST - Cadw - Historic Environment) [REDACTED]; Rob Dunning [REDACTED]
Subject: Due 3rd August Mynydd ty Talwyn (DNS) Scoping

Dear Neil and Rob,

I hope you're both well.

Pegasus Group have been instructed to provide heritage (and landscape) input for a forthcoming DCO application for up to 10 onshore wind turbines and solar arrays on land east of Margam Mountain. We are currently contributing to the ES Scoping Report being coordinated by RSK on behalf of developer Galileo, and I am hoping for some initial advice regarding assessment scope and methodology for archaeology and built heritage, please. I am attaching a location plan with the current *provisional* development areas marked. A total of four Scheduled Monuments are located within the redline.

We anticipate work commencing with a heritage statement, encompassing an archaeological desk-based assessment and setting assessments. Consulted sources of information for the archaeological desk-based assessment would include: Cadw data, GGAT HER data (events, monuments, HLC), grey literature reports and relevant publications, historic mapping and relevant documentary sources, historic aerial photographs, LiDAR imagery (if available), geological data, and of course a site visit. **Are there any other sources you would expect to be reviewed, please? I'm conscious a WSI will need to be prepared in due course.**

I have already requested GGAT HER data for a generous 5km study area from our redline boundary. I actually consider 3km to be sufficient, with the additional data intended as futureproofing in case of any changes to the redline (i.e. addition of land parcels, which would result in a 'splay' to a set-radius study area). For the setting assessments, meanwhile, I have so far applied a 10km study area from our redline boundary and will of course be following Cadw's methodology and utilising ZTV modelling to assist with Stage 1 scoping. **I am hoping for confirmation from you on the size of both study areas, please.**

I have carried out an *initial* review with the ZTV and a site visit, and consider the four Scheduled medieval settlement groups within the site, the Scheduled prehistoric forts of to the NW of the site (Y Bwlwarcau, Roman Camp, Camp N of Tonmawr, Camp 530m E of Tonmawr), the Registered Historic Landscape of Margam Mountain,

and Llangynwyd Conservation Area and the Church of St Cynwyd, to be particularly sensitive. Of course that is not to say that other assets will not also require full assessment, but just my thoughts so far! **I do not need a full list of assets within that radius, but it would be useful if you have any comments or concerns about specific assets at this stage, please.** Otherwise, once I have produced draft setting assessments, perhaps we can agree viewpoint locations for photomontages, as appropriate.

Look forward to hearing from you both.

Best wishes,

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Pratt MA (Cantab.), MA, PhD, MCifA

Associate Heritage Consultant



33 Sheep Street | Cirencester | GL7 1RQ



Expertly Done. [LinkedIn](#) | [Twitter](#) | [Instagram](#) | [Our Charity](#) | [Our Website](#)

[DESIGN](#) | [ECONOMICS](#) | [ENVIRONMENT](#) | [HERITAGE](#) | [LAND & PROPERTY](#) | [PLANNING](#) | [TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE](#)

Offices throughout the UK and Ireland. We are ISO certified 9001, 14001, 45001. Pegasus Group is the trading name of Pegasus Planning Group Ltd [07277000] registered in England and Wales. Registered Office: 33 Sheep Street, Cirencester, GL7 1RQ. This email and any associated files, is intended for the exclusive use of the addressee only. If you are not the intended recipient you should not use the contents nor disclose them to any other person. If you have received this message in error please notify us immediately. We have updated our Privacy Statement in line with GDPR; please click here to view it.

Sganiwyd y neges hon am bob feirws hysbys wrth iddi adael Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cymryd o ddifrif yr angen i ddiogelu eich data. Os cysylltwch â Llywodraeth Cymru, mae ein [hysbysiad preifatrwydd](#) yn esbonio sut rydym yn defnyddio eich gwybodaeth a sut rydym yn diogelu eich preifatrwydd. Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn anfon ateb yn Gymraeg i ohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi. On leaving the Welsh Government this email was scanned for all known viruses. The Welsh Government takes the protection of your data seriously. If you contact the Welsh Government then our [Privacy Notice](#) explains how we use your information and the ways in which we protect your privacy. We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.



Annex 2: Consultation with GGAT

From: [Rob Dunning](#)
To: [Elizabeth Pratt](#)
Subject: RE: Mynydd ty Talwyn (DNS) Scoping
Date: 02 April 2024 15:02:52
Attachments: [image003.png](#)



Dear Elizabeth,

Many thanks for the email and apologies for not replying sooner, I've been on holidays.

I can confirm we have no comments on the WSI.

Regards,

Rob

From: Elizabeth Pratt [REDACTED]
Sent: 22 March 2024 10:59
To: Rob Dunning [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Mynydd ty Talwyn (DNS) Scoping

Hi Rob,

Further to our email discussions last summer (below), I have prepared the attached WSI to formalise the intended scope and methodology of our heritage desk-based assessment.

Please could you confirm that you are happy with this – or alternatively let me know if anything is missing, or needs amending?

FYI I am hoping to carry out the full site walkover in April.

Best wishes,

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Pratt MA (Cantab.), MA, PhD, MCIfA

Associate Heritage Consultant

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

33 Sheep Street | Cirencester | GL7 1RQ

PEGASUS
GROUP

Expertly Done. [LinkedIn](#) | [X](#) | [Instagram](#) | [Our Charity](#) | [Our Website](#)

From: Rob Dunning [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, August 8, 2023 12:21 PM
To: Elizabeth Pratt [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Mynydd ty Talwyn (DNS) Scoping

Dear Elizabeth,

The Conservation Officer for Bridgend is Claire Hamm [REDACTED], although as far as I am

aware Neath Port Talbot doesn't have one. GGAT does comment on built heritage if appropriate.

Regards,

Rob

From: Elizabeth Pratt [REDACTED]
Sent: 04 August 2023 11:15
To: Rob Dunning [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Mynydd ty Talwyn (DNS) Scoping

Hi Rob,

Thanks for your prompt response. I have now ordered NMR data, and made sure to specify Glamorgan Archives and CRAPW in the sources listed in our draft ES Scoping Report.

Do you have contacts for the Conservation Officers at Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot, please? Or does GGAT advise on built heritage at all? I'm struggling to find details online.

Best wishes,

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Pratt MA (Cantab.), MA, PhD, MCIfA

Associate Heritage Consultant

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
33 Sheep Street | Cirencester | GL7 1RQ
PEGASUS
GROUP 

Expertly Done. [LinkedIn](#) | [Twitter](#) | [Instagram](#) | [Our Charity](#) | [Our Website](#)

From: Rob Dunning [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, July 24, 2023 10:52 AM
To: Elizabeth Pratt [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Mynydd ty Talwyn (DNS) Scoping

Dear Elizabeth,

Many thanks for the email, which I've added to our file (BRI0563). I would certainly agree that a desk-based assessment would be appropriate in the first instance. With regards to data sources, I would add the NMR (curated by the RCAHMW) and it would be useful to specifically name the Glamorgan Archives for documentary sources and CRAPW for aerial photos. As you note an agreed WSI will be required, as per CIfA S&Gs.

No issues with the study area from my point of view.

Regards,

Rob

Rob Dunning BSc MCIfA
Archaeological Planning Officer

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd
SA12 Business Centre
Seaway Parade
Baglan Energy Park
Port Talbot
SA12 7BR

e-mail [REDACTED]
<https://ggat.org.uk/cms/>

If you are not the intended recipient or an employee or agent responsible for delivering the message any disclosure, copying, distribution or any action taken in reliance upon it is unauthorised and maybe unlawful.

If you have received this message in error, please contact us by return and delete any messages or attachments.

From: Elizabeth Pratt [REDACTED]
Sent: 20 July 2023 17:51
To: [REDACTED] Rob Dunning [REDACTED]
Subject: Mynydd ty Talwyn (DNS) Scoping

Dear Neil and Rob,

I hope you're both well.

Pegasus Group have been instructed to provide heritage (and landscape) input for a forthcoming DCO application for up to 10 onshore wind turbines and solar arrays on land east of Margam Mountain. We are currently contributing to the ES Scoping Report being coordinated by RSK on behalf of developer Galileo, and I am hoping for some initial advice regarding assessment scope and methodology for archaeology and built heritage, please. I am attaching a location plan with the current *provisional* development areas marked. A total of four Scheduled Monuments are located within the redline.

We anticipate work commencing with a heritage statement, encompassing an archaeological desk-based assessment and setting assessments. Consulted sources of information for the archaeological desk-based assessment would include: Cadw data, GGAT HER data (events, monuments, HLC), grey literature reports and relevant publications, historic mapping and relevant documentary sources, historic aerial photographs, LiDAR imagery (if available), geological data, and of course a site visit. **Are there any other sources you would expect to be reviewed, please? I'm conscious a WSI will need to be prepared in due course.**

I have already requested GGAT HER data for a generous 5km study area from our redline boundary. I actually consider 3km to be sufficient, with the additional data intended as futureproofing in case of any changes to the redline (i.e. addition of land parcels, which would result in a 'splay' to a set-radius study area). For the setting assessments, meanwhile, I have so far applied a 10km study area from our redline boundary and will of course be following Cadw's methodology and utilising ZTV modelling to assist with Stage 1 scoping. **I am hoping for confirmation from you on the size of both study areas, please.**

I have carried out an *initial* review with the ZTV and a site visit, and consider the four Scheduled medieval settlement groups within the site, the Scheduled prehistoric forts of to the NW of the site (Y Bwlwarcau, Roman Camp, Camp N of Tonmawr, Camp 530m E of Tonmawr), the Registered Historic Landscape of Margam Mountain, and Llangynwyd Conservation Area and the Church of St Cynwyd, to be particularly sensitive. Of course that is not to say that other assets will not also require full assessment, but just my thoughts so far! **I do not need a full list of assets within that radius, but it would be useful if you have any comments or concerns about specific assets at this stage, please.** Otherwise, once I have produced draft setting assessments, perhaps we can agree viewpoint locations for photomontages, as appropriate.

Look forward to hearing from you both.

Best wishes,

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Pratt MA (Cantab.), MA, PhD, MCIfA

Associate Heritage Consultant



33 Sheep Street | Cirencester | GL7 1RQ



Expertly Done. [LinkedIn](#) | [Twitter](#) | [Instagram](#) | [Our Charity](#) | [Our Website](#)

[DESIGN](#) | [ECONOMICS](#) | [ENVIRONMENT](#) | [HERITAGE](#) | [LAND & PROPERTY](#) | [PLANNING](#) | [TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE](#)

Offices throughout the UK and Ireland. We are ISO certified 9001, 14001, 45001. Pegasus Group is the trading name of Pegasus Planning Group Ltd [07277000] registered in England and Wales. Registered Office: 33 Sheep Street, Cirencester, GL7 1RQ. This email and any associated files, is intended for the exclusive use of the addressee only. If you are not the intended recipient you should not use the contents nor disclose them to any other person. If you have received this message in error please notify us immediately. We have updated our Privacy Statement in line with GDPR: [please click here to view it](#).

Annex 3: Gazetteer of Cadw data for 3km Study Area

Scheduled Monuments

SAM Number	Name	Period	Community
GM056	Danish Camp	Prehistoric	Margam
GM057	Camp N of Tonmawr	Prehistoric	Margam
GM058	Roman Camp	Prehistoric	Margam
GM059	Y Bwlwarcau	Prehistoric	Llangynwyd Middle
GM085	Llangynwyd Castle	Medieval	Llangynwyd Middle
GM086	British Fortified Residence	Medieval	Llangynwyd Middle
GM090	Camp 530m E of Tonmawr	Prehistoric	Margam
GM092	Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms	Medieval	Llangynwyd Lower
GM093	Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms	Medieval	Llangynwyd Lower
GM240	Pen-y-Castell Camp	Prehistoric	Cynffig
GM241	Cefn Cross Standing Stone	Prehistoric	Cefn Cribwr

GM340	Earthwork & Platform Houses N of Nant Fadog	Medieval	Llangynwyd Lower
GM417	Cefn Cribwr Ironworks	Post Medieval/Modern	Cefn Cribwr
GM433	Remains of Tondu Ironworks	Post Medieval/Modern	Ynysawdre
GM443	Site of Bodvoc Stone	Prehistoric	Margam
GM493	Bryndu Coke Ovens	Post Medieval/Modern	Cynffig
GM552	Garth Hill Platform House	Medieval	Maesteg
GM557	Twmpath Diwlith Round Barrow	Prehistoric	Maesteg
GM589	Plas-y-Betws relict garden	Post Medieval/Modern	Garw Valley

Listed Buildings

Record Number	Name	Grade	Community
11218	Cefn-ydfa farmhouse and adjoining ruins.	II	Llangynwyd Lower
11224	Church of St Ffraid aka St Bride, Llansantffraid	II	St. Bride's Minor
11228	Glan Rhyd Railway Viaduct	II*	Newcastle Higher

11229	The Pheasant	II	Newcastle Higher
11243	Church of St Cynwyd	II*	Llangynwyd Middle
11256	Llwydarth farmhouse	II*	Maesteg
11327	Maendy	II*	St. Bride's Minor
11329	Gelli-siriol farmhouse	II	Llangynwyd Middle
11335	Former Truck Shop Tondu Ironworks now Foxtroy Residential Home	II	Ynysawdre
11351	Former Tramroad Bridge	II	Newcastle Higher
11352	The Old House Inn PH	II	Llangynwyd Middle
11353	Telephone call box in front of the Old House PH	II	Llangynwyd Middle
11373	Pentre Farmhouse, with attached farm range.	II	Maesteg
11375	Gilfach-ganol farmhouse	II	Llangynwyd Middle
14559	Tyle-coch	II	Garw Valley
16839	Former Bridgend Tramroad bridge over Nant Cynffig	II	Newcastle Higher
18626	Church of St David, Bettws	I	Garw Valley

18637	Ty Isaf	II	Garw Valley
18638	Small Tramroad bridge over Nant Cedfyw, Shwt	II	Garw Valley
18955	Cefn Cribwr ironworks, the furnace and charging house	II*	Cefn Cribwr
18956	Bedford House	II	Cefn Cribwr
18957	Cast house at Cefn Cribwr Ironworks	II*	Cefn Cribwr
18958	Blast Engine house at Cefn Cribwr Ironworks	II	Cefn Cribwr
18959	Calcining kilns at Cefn Cribwr ironworks	II	Cefn Cribwr
19051	Church of All Saints, Pen-y-Fai	II	Newcastle Higher
19052	Tynygarn Mile marker	II	Newcastle Higher
19053	Mile marker	II	Newcastle Higher
19054	Church Lodge	II	Newcastle Higher
19055	School Lodge	II	Newcastle Higher
19056	Gateway at former entrance to Court Colman.	II	Newcastle Higher
19057	Court Colman	II	Newcastle Higher

19058	Bridge over Incline Plane Tondy	II	Newcastle Higher
19176	Kenfig Hill War Memorial	II	Pyle
19177	The Talbot Institute	II	Pyle
20178	Monument to Morgan Morgan in Llansantffraid churchyard	II	St. Bride's Minor
20179	Glan Rhyd Railway Viaduct (partly in Newcastle Higher community)	II*	St. Bride's Minor
20180	Bowen/Roberts Monuments in Llansantffraid churchyard	II	St. Bride's Minor
20181	Churchyard cross socket in Llansantffraid churchyard	II	St. Bride's Minor
20182	Williams monument and railings in Llansantffraid churchyard	II	St. Bride's Minor
20429	The Hopcyn Cross	II	Llangynwyd Middle
20430	Two chest tombs on S side of the Church of St Cynwyd	II	Llangynwyd Middle
20431	Group of five tombs S of the tower of the Church of St Cynwyd	II	Llangynwyd Middle
20432	Bee boles and stile in garden wall at Gilfach-uchaf farm	II	Llangynwyd Middle
20433	Ty'n-y-waun farmhouse	II	Llangynwyd Middle
20434	Group of 4 Hopkin and Jenkins tombs within iron railings on the W side of the path to the S porch	II	Llangynwyd Middle

20435	Group of nine memorials on the W side of the path to the S porch, Church of St Cynwyd	II	Llangynwyd Middle
20436	Jenkins Monument in the churchyard, Church of St Cynwyd	II	Llangynwyd Middle
20437	Churchyard walls around the graveyard, Church of St Cynwyd	II	Llangynwyd Middle
20742	Cildeudy tunnel	II	Llangynwyd Lower
20743	Pont-y-rhyd-ddu (partly in Garw Valley community)	II	Garw Valley
20744	Walls flanking the inclined plane joining the Bettws tramway to the DLP Railway.	II	Llangynwyd Lower
20745	Nicholls Arms PH	II	Llangynwyd Lower
20746	Abutments to overbridge/ loading bay on the former Duffryn Llynvi and Porthcawl Railway	II	Llangynwyd Lower
20747	North portal and wings of the Rock-fawr Bridge on Sir Robert Price's private tramway.	II	Llangynwyd Lower
20758	Bridge over Incline Plane Tondy	II	Ynysawdre
20760	Park House	II	Ynysawdre
20761	Park Cottage	II	Ynysawdre
20762	23, Derllwyn Road, Tondy, CF32 9HD	II	Ynysawdre

20763	Former Blast Engine Houses at Tondy Ironworks	II*	Ynysawdre
20764 – 20789	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Ynysawdre
20790 – 20815	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	II	Ynysawdre
20816	Calcining Kilns and attached abutment at Tondy Ironworks	II*	Ynysawdre
20817	Lift Tower at Tondy Ironworks	II*	Ynysawdre
23261	Aberbaiden	II	Margam
87697	Cefn Road Overbridge	II	Laleston
87698	Llangewydd Overbridge	II	Newcastle Higher

Conservation Areas

Site Name	Local Planning Authority
Derllwyn Road, Tondy	Bridgend
Llangynwyd	Bridgend

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens

Reference	Site Name	Community
PGW(Gm)52(NEP)	Margam Park	Margam
PGW(Gm)65(BRI)	Coytrahen House	Llangynwyd Lower
PGW(Gm)10(BRI)	Glanrhyd Hospital	Newcastle Higher
PGW(Gm)7(BRI)	Court Colman	Newcastle Higher
PGW(Gm)5(BRI)	Bryngarw	Garw Valley

Registered Historic Landscapes

Record Number	Name	Register Type
HLW (WGI/MGI) 2	Margam Mountain	Special

Annex 4: Gazetteer of HER data for the Site, with notes from walkover survey and consideration of susceptibility to physical development effects

Notes

1. Entries in **blue** type were not visited, due to one or more of the following reasons:
 - HER records indicated asset destroyed
 - Asset location distant from Proposed Development infrastructure
 - Access issues – poor ground conditions

2. Entries in **red** type coincide with Proposed Development areas.

NB The HER displays a polygon for O4742m, O4743m and O4744m, which is encroached upon by wind turbine T5. However, the discrete data point for O4742m lies in the part of the polygon that does not coincide with the Proposed Development infrastructure; while the discrete data points for O4743m and O4744m are shown to lie c.190m east of the polygon. For this reason, the response N is given for these assets in the 'Potential for physical impacts from the Proposed Development' column.



PRN	Name	NGR	Period	Type	Condition	Visited during walkover surveys (Y/N)	Extant above-ground remains observed during walkover surveys (Y/N/-)	Potential for physical impacts from the Proposed Development (Y/N)
GGAT00126m =GM086	Bryncynan Settlement, Mynydd Ty-Talwyn ("British Fortified Residence")	SS86088681	Medieval	Deserted rural settlement	Near destroyed	Y	Y	N
GGAT00127m =GM092	Mynydd Ty-Talwyn 1 (Ph74-75) Platform, Llangynwyd Lower	SS8565186173	Medieval	Platform	Damaged	Y	N	N
GGAT00128m =GM093	Mynydd Ty-Talwyn 2 (Ph76-77) Platform, Llangynwyd Lower	SS85978625	Medieval	Platform	Damaged	Y	N	N
GGAT00129m =GM340	Mynydd Ty-Talwyn 3 (Ph78-79) Long Hut, Llangynwyd Lower	SS85798568	Medieval	Long hut	Damaged	Y	N	N
GGAT00130m =GM340	Mynydd Ty-Talwyn 4 (Ph81-82) Long Hut, Llangynwyd Lower	SS86028577	Medieval	Long hut	Damaged	Y	N	N
GGAT00131m =GM340	Mynydd Ty-Talwyn 5 (PH80) Long Hut, Llangynwyd Lower	SS86058568	Medieval	Long hut	Damaged	Y	N	N
GGAT00132m =GM340	Mynydd Ty-Talwyn 6 (Ph87-88) Long Hut, Llangynwyd Lower	SS86198570	Medieval	Long hut	Damaged	Y	Y	N
GGAT00133m =GM340	Mynydd Ty-Talwyn 7 (Ph83-86) Long Hut, Llangynwyd Lower	SS86158597	Medieval	Long hut	Damaged	Y	N	N
GGAT00134m =GM340	Medieval Pastoral Enclosure	SS85978567	Medieval	Enclosure	Not known	Y	N	N
GGAT00135m	Mynydd Baiden 3 Long Hut, Llangynwyd Lower	SS86998586	Medieval	Long hut	Damaged	Y	N	N



GGAT00165m	Rockfield Standing Stone 1	SS8596786991	Bronze Age	Standing stone	Near intact	Y – incorrectly mapped, does not lie within the Site	–	–
GGAT00990m	Standing Stone, Maescadlawr	SS8611986823	Unknown	Standing stone	Destroyed	Y	N	N
GGAT01142m	Llangynwyd Well	SS8687	Medieval	Well	Not known	Y – but the GIS-mapped location is not true as it derives from a four-figure grid reference (i.e. 1km grid square)	N	–
GGAT01143m	Ffynnon Wrgan	SS8687	Medieval	Well	Not known	Y – but the GIS-mapped location is not true as it derives from a four-figure grid reference (i.e. 1km grid square)	N	–
GGAT01144m	Ffynnon Caerau	SS8687	Medieval	Well	Not known	Y – but the GIS-mapped location is not true as it derives from a four-figure grid reference (i.e. 1km grid square)	N	–
GGAT01145m	Ffynnon Vysgar	SS8686	Medieval	Well	Not known	Y – but the GIS-mapped location is not true as it derives from a four-figure grid reference (i.e. 1km grid square)	N	–
GGAT01408m	Cwmrisga	SS87988468	Post Medieval	House	Damaged	Y	Y	N
GGAT01712m	Platform at Mynydd Baiden 2	SS86628597	Medieval	Platform	Near intact	Y	Y	N
GGAT01713m	Platform, Cwm Nant-Gwyn 1	SS86658614	Medieval	Platform	Damaged	Y	Y	N
GGAT01714m	Platform, Cwm Nant-Gwyn 2	SS86638630	Medieval	Platform	Damaged	Y	N	N
GGAT01729m	Long Hut, Craig Fadog	SS85868555	Medieval	Deserted rural settlement	Near destroyed	Y	N	N



GGAT01731m	Enclosure, Craig Fadog	SS86048537	Medieval	Deserted rural settlement	Near destroyed	Y	Y	N
GGAT02617m	Cefn-Y -Gelli (A45 Nantgarw-Margam Pipeline Site 7)	SS866852	Bronze Age	Round barrow cemetery	Destroyed	Y	N	Y
GGAT03111.0m	Ffordd Y Gyfraith	SS8652487115	Medieval	Road	Not known	Y	Y	Y
GGAT04225m	Mynydd Baiden 1	SS86908585	Medieval	Platform	Damaged	Y	Y	N
GGAT04228m	Cwm Nant-Gwyn 3	SS86608615	Medieval	Platform	Damaged	Y	N	N
GGAT04450m	Cwm Risca Farm	SS87338562	Unknown	Linear feature	Damaged	Y	Y	N
GGAT04578m	Cefn-Y-Gelli Ring Ditch 1	SS86558520	Bronze Age	Ring ditch	Near destroyed	Y	N	Y
GGAT04579m	Cefn-Y-Gelli Ring Ditch 2	SS86568521	Bronze Age	Ring ditch	Near destroyed	Y	N	Y
GGAT04580m	Cefn-Y-Gelli Ring Ditch 3	SS86518524	Bronze Age	Ring ditch	Near destroyed	Y	N	Y
GGAT04581m	Cefn-Y-Gelli Ring Ditch 4	SS86548527	Bronze Age	Ring ditch	Near destroyed	Y	N	Y
GGAT04582m	Cefn-Y-Gelli Ring Ditch 5	SS86588529	Bronze Age	Ring ditch	Near destroyed	Y	N	Y
GGAT04583m	Cefn-Y-Gelli Ring Ditch 6	SS86668525	Bronze Age	Ring ditch	Near destroyed	Y	N	Y
GGAT04584m	Cefn-Y-Gelli Ring Ditch 7	SS86708520	Bronze Age	Ring ditch	Near destroyed	Y	N	Y
GGAT04585m	Cefn-Y-Gelli Ring Ditch 9	SS86738523	Bronze Age	Ring ditch	Near destroyed	Y	N	Y
GGAT04587m	Cefn-Y-Gelli Possible Round Barrow 2	SS87058540	Bronze Age	Round barrow	Destroyed	Y	N	N
GGAT04682m	Old Quarry 01 At Llangynwyd	SS86428719	Post Medieval	Quarry	Not known	N	-	N
GGAT04742m	Bryncynan Farm, Llangynwyd 7	SS85908720	Post Medieval	Clearance cairn	Near intact	Y	N	N
GGAT04743m	Bryncynan Farm, Llangynwyd 6	SS86108720	Post Medieval	Field boundary	Near intact	Y	Y	N
GGAT04744m	Bryncynan Farm, Llangynwyd 5	SS86108710	Post Medieval	Quarry	Near intact	Y	Y	N
GGAT04867m	Cwm Risca Farm	SS8769485546	Unknown	Pond	Near intact	N	-	N
GGAT06013m	House Platform, Cefn Parc Farm, Cefn Cribwr	SS85798623	Medieval	House platform	Damaged	Y	N	N



GGAT06122m	Linear Feature, Mynydd Baedan, Cefn Cribwr	SS86658562	Unknown	Linear feature	Damaged	Y	Y	N
GGAT06123m	Platforms, Cefn Parc Farm, Cefn Cribwr	SS86338473	Post Medieval	Platforms	Damaged	N	-	N
GGAT06126m	Barn, Cefn-Y-Gelli, Cefn Cribwr	SS86408515	Post Medieval	Barn	Damaged	Y	Y	N
GGAT06127m	Findspot, Cefn-Y-Gelli, Mynydd Baedan	SS86478533	Bronze Age	Flint scatter	Near Intact	Y	N	N
GGAT06128m	Old Drove way Cefn Parc Farm, Cefn Cribwr	SS86098605	Medieval	Hollow way	Near Intact	Y	Y	N
GGAT06129m	House Platform, Cefn Parc Farm, Cefn Cribwr	SS86078615	Medieval	House platform	Near Intact	Y	Y	N
GGAT06320m	House Platform, Cefn Parc Farm, Cefn Cribwr	SS85798624	Medieval	House platform	Near Intact	Y	N	N
GGAT06488s	Maescadlawr Farmstead	SS8664687139	Post Medieval	Farmstead	Intact	Y	Y	N
GGAT07035m	Trial Level	SS8652387036	Post Medieval	Level	Not Known	N	-	N
GGAT07070m	Old Level, Llangynwyd Lower	SS8790584366	Modern	Level	Not Known	N	-	N
GGAT08072m	Quarry, Cefn Parc Farm	SS86138541	Post Medieval	Quarry	Damaged	Y	Y	N
GGAT08073m	Bell Pit/Prospection Hollow, Cefn Parc Farm	SS86158545	Post Medieval	Bell pit	Damaged	Y	Y	N
GGAT08074m	Trackway, Cefn Parc Farm, Cefn Cribwr	SS85458594	Medieval	Linear feature	Near Intact	Y	Y	N
GGAT08075m	Trackway, Cefn Parc Farm, Cefn Cribwr	SS85498614	Medieval	Hollow way	Near Intact	Y	Y	N
GGAT08539m	Trig Pillar (Tp4998), Mynydd Baiden	SS8701885569	Modern	Triangulation point	Intact	N	N	N
GGAT08790m	Mynydd Ty-Talwyn Hedgebank Boundary, Cefn Parc Farm	SS86168611	Post Medieval	Field boundary	Near Destroyed	Y	Y	N
GGAT08791m	Cefn-Y-Gelli Hedgebank Boundary, Cefn Parc Farm	SS86428534	Multiperiod	Field boundary	Near Destroyed	Y	Y	N
GGAT08794m	Field Boundary, Cefn Parc Farm	SS86478533	Unknown	Field boundary	Damaged	Y	Y	N
GGAT08966m	Cefn Parc Farmstead		Post Medieval	Farmstead	Intact	N	-	N
GGAT09201m	Cwntir Barn		Post Medieval	Farmstead	Intact	Y	Y	N