Annex 6: Selected Designation Descriptions for Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
GM086	British Fortified Residence		Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Bridgend	Llangynwyd Middle	286090	186827

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Defence	Deserted Rural Settlement	Medieval

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

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.

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.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1]

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
GM092	Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms		Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Bridgend	Llangynwyd Lower	285652	186171

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Domestic	House Platform	Medieval

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

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 a low bank and ditch approximately 0.10m high and deep.

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.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1]

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
GM093	Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms		Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Bridgend	Llangynwyd Lower	285981	186266

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Domestic	House Platform	Medieval

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

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.

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.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1]

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
GM340	Earthwork & Platform Houses N of Nant Fadog	19/06/1973	Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Bridgend	Llangynwyd Lower	286011	185719

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Domestic	Platform house	Medieval

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

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.

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.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1]

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
GM059	Y Bwlwarcau		Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Bridgend	Llangynwyd Middle	283778	188536

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Defence	Hillfort	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The monument comprises the remains of a hillfort probably dating to the Iron Age (800 BC – AD 74). Located on the eastern facing slope of Mynydd Margam, 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. Y Bwlwarcau is complex. On the ground its layout is rather difficult to comprehend, so large is the area, and so many are its low banks. This complexity may be the result of several phases of development.

In the centre is a small, roughly pentagonal area enclosed by a bank and an impressive steep-sided ditch up to 2m deep. This was presumably the living quarters of the fort's occupants. The main entrance is a simple gap on the east side. Outside the ditch is an outer bank, ditch and low counterscarp bank which may be earlier than the inner ones. Outside the central enclosure a much larger area is surrounded by two and in places three or more less concentric

small banks and ditches. These converge on the north-west side, where an old trackway enters the area through a simple gap which may be an original entrance. Along the north side, at the top of a steep valley, the multiple banks give way to a single scarp, ditch and counterscarp bank. Cultivation and field boundaries have obscured some of the outer banks on the east side, but an entrance gap is still visible in the middle, with a hollow causeway running from it to the entrance to the inner enclosure. In the south-east corner is a rectangular enclosure, surrounded on the north, south and west by a shallow ditch and discontinuous inner and outer low banks.

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.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1]

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report

Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
GM058	Roman Camp	28/07/1931	Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Neath Port Talbot	Margam	283312	188031

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Monument	Enclosure	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation

The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The monument comprises the remains of a prehistoric enclosure and cross-ridge dyke. The site is situated at 300m above OD on a broad mountain spur falling gently to the south, about 4km south-west of Maesteg. The enclosure is quadrangular, the west and north sides straight, the east and south bowed outwards slightly and measuring respectively 25, 31, 39, 44m; the area is 0.1ha. It is defended by a ditch between two banks, both about 4 to 6m wide, 1.5m high above the ditch bottom and 0.7m above the natural surface; the overall width is 11 to 15m. A hollow trail cuts right through the enclosure from north to south. On the north it has breached the defences, but on the south it appears to have utilised the original entrance, which survives as a gap 4.5m wide through both banks. The remains of a cross-ridge dyke project out to the north from the enclosure. A number of other earthwork banks are associated with the dyke.

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.

Cadw : Scheduled Monuments- Full Report [Records 1 of 1]

Annex 7: Selected Designation Descriptions for Listed Buildings

Full Report for Listed Buildings

The list description is not intended to be a complete inventory of what is listed: it is principally intended to aid identification. By law, the definition of a listed building includes the entire building (i) and any structure or object that is fixed to the said building and ancillary to it and (ii) any other structure or object that forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948, and was within the curtilage of the building, and ancillary to it, on the date on which said building was first included in the list, or on 1 January 1969, whichever was later.

Summary Description

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
11243		II*	Designated	26/07/1963	08/09/1998

Name of Property	Address
Church of St Cynwyd	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Bridgend	Llangynwyd Middle	Llangynwyd Middle	Llangynwyd	285732	188830

Street Side	Location
	The church lies at the centre of the village of Llangynwyd, surrounded by a D-shaped stone walled graveyard.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	

History

The church and village is probably of early origin, reputedly of the C6, St Cynwyd Cynwydion being a little known saint of the congregation of Cattwg, son of Cynfelyn ap Garthwys. The present building of the C14 incorporates fragments in the porch of the previous building of the C13, and was itself extensively restored by G E Halliday of Cardiff in 1891-3, the cost of £3,000 being funded by Miss Olive Talbot of Margam Castle. The restoration removed the curious bridge gallery in the nave. An inscription formerly recorded on the chancel wall plate denotes an earlier restoration of 1688, when 3 windows were put in the S wall and the roof replaced.

Exterior

Built of coursed Pennant sandstone, with some limestone and igneous rock intrusions, and with a slate roof. It consists of a nave with W tower, a S porch of 1893, and a C14 chancel, largely rebuilt in the C19. The tower has a pilaster stair in the SE corner, and the nave has a widening for the former rood stair on the N side. Single C14 trefoil-headed lights to the chancel, reset or the walling refaced, but twin ogee-headed window lights on the S side of the sanctuary. An stone panel, inscribed to Dafydd Richard is set in the S wall and a weathered stone head is set above the filleted roll moulded C14 priest's door. Two-light C19 window on the N side and 3-light E window. The nave has two ogee headed windows on the N, but large C19 2 and 3-light cusped windows on the S with labels and carved mask dropped terminals. Two C19 cinquefoil lancets W of the porch, between which is reset a sundial inscribed E P MEDEDIT / DE TONDY 1686. The iron gnomon is missing. The gabled porch, of Quarella stone, has the date 1893 and monogram of Olive Talbot carved on fleuron shields in the bold casement moulding, which rises to an ogee peak above which is a nodding-ogee niche containing the limestone figure of St Cynwyd. The tower has 1 tall stage including the bell chamber above the moulded plinth, quoined for part of its height only, and set back above two string courses, the upper carrying the crenellated parapet with crocketed square pinnacles at the corners. A large C19 4-light window is set above the wave-moulded W door, which has heart moulding stops and a bold hood.

Interior

The nave is covered by a late C19 arch-braced collar roof, the principals rising from wall posts on stone corbels. Rere-arches with fleurons to the C19 windows and the E window has nook shafts. The C19 chancel arch is set on impost corbels, and has two C14-C15 quatrefoils to either side above. The C15 tower arch is tall, of two chamfered orders, rising from the floor level raised 3 steps above the nave. The interior of the tower has a shallow stone barrel vault. The door to the tower stair opens from the S side of the nave. A door to the former rood stair on the N side of the nave, with the gallery opening above. The chancel is of generous width; 3 roof bays, also arch-braced, and 2 moulded purlins. A stone cornice is enriched with rectangular leaves. Remarkably rich encaustic floor tiles. Three steps rise to the altar. Fittings: A dado of panelled oak set across the E wall. The wooden reredos is delicately carved and painted, including a representation of St Cynwyd holding a model of the church, restored 1984. Low wrought iron chancel screen. Oak octagonal pulpit. Plain octagonal limestone font, tapering to a square base, probably medieval. At the rear of the church, 4 late medieval oak pews (a fifth is in the National Museum of Wales). Also an oak parish chest. The six tower bells, by Abraham Rudhall of Gloucester, 1730, were recast and hung in a new frame in 1893 and rehung again in 1953. Glass: E window an Ascension of 1893 by A Saville of London, tower W window, and grisaille in the N and S windows. Monuments: A good collection of wall monuments. In the nave N side, from the W: (a) incised tapered stepped cross with a crude representation of a chalice at the side, late medieval to C17; (b) Bas relief triple crosses joined with a semi-circle at the base, all raised on a stepped base, similar date; (c) small relief cross pattee, inscribed

to Mary Powel, 1671; these found built in to the walls when restoration took place. (d) sandstone wall slab with semicircular top stone, to William Hopcyn, d.1707; (e) Large wall tablet with fluted side pilasters, cornice and urn in semicircular top, to Hopkin Hopkin, d. 1742 and numerous other family members to 1945; (f) Smaller stone tablet with incised fluted pilasters, urn in crest, to Ann ab Gwillim Treharn, both d. 1814; (g) slab with skull and cross bones in a raised crest, to Jenkin Griffith, d.1909; (h) white marble tablet on slate, to David Thomas, d. at Ypres, 1917, etc; (i) Carrara marble sacophagus tablet on slate, to Evan Rees of Gadlys Factory, d. 1923; (j) Marble tablet on slate, crosses at corners, to Catherine Maddock, d.1922; (k) Incised stone inscribed ME.1616 WT.1596 / MM.1608. Also two brasses. On the S nave wall: (l) tablet commemorating the renovation of the tower in 1931, and (m) a tablet commemorating the Bryncynon Bequest, also after 1931. Also 3 brasses. In the chancel, S wall, (n) a simple slate tablet engraved to Richard Penril Llewelyn, vicar 1841-1891, and his wife; (o) Elegant sarcophagus tablet in marble set against black stone, to Jenkin Thomas Jenkins of Gelly, d.1876. One brass. Also, set in the floor, the famous black grave slab with an inserted brass, a later memorial to Ann Thomas, 'y ferch o Gefn-ydfa'. Under the tower is a series of 6 gravestones of the C17 on, brought in for protection, including those of Ann Thomas and Wil Hopcyn. In the porch, fragments of the earlier building, including a C13 column base secondarily used as a sharpening stone, and a moulding.

Reason for designation

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.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1]

Full Report for Listed Buildings

The list description is not intended to be a complete inventory of what is listed: it is principally intended to aid identification. By law, the definition of a listed building includes the entire building (i) and any structure or object that is fixed to the said building and ancillary to it and (ii) any other structure or object that forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948, and was within the curtilage of the building, and ancillary to it, on the date on which said building was first included in the list, or on 1 January 1969, whichever was later.

Summary Description

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
11375		II	Designated	05/01/1993	08/09/1998

Name of Property	Address
Gilfach-ganol farmhouse	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Bridgend	Llangynwyd Middle	Llangynwyd Middle	Gilfach	284900	187561

Street Side	Location
	Located approximately 2000m SW of Llangynwyd, close by Afon Bryncynan and midway between the woods of Craig-yr-aber and Waun-y-gilfach. Access is by a long farm track from the road

Description

Broad Class	Period

Domestic

History

The building began as a single-unit dwelling with gable entry from the W beside an axial stack. It was modified by being subdivided into hall and inner room and a newel stair to an attic room c.1700 and extended by a small chamber to the rear. Further extensions in the C19 and again in the late C20.

Exterior

Built of local stone, roughcasted and whitewashed, with a asbestos slate roof of 1996. The front walls of the earlier section are battered at the base. The entrance is now near-centre on the S front, a modified early living room window, and set within a lean-to open rendered porch with side seats, probably an addition of c.1700. Timber lintels, no longer visible, and stone sills. Nine-pane C20 timber windows, and modern stable-type front door. To the rear a new 2-storey gabled structure containing kitchen and other rooms. Rubble terraced platform to downhill side.

Interior

Original living hall has the original stone flags replaced by stone 1996, and two deeply chamfered cross beams with cut stops. The lath and plaster partition forming the inner room has been removed, leaving mortices on a third cross beam. Circular stone stair behind stack, and various small openings in the walls, including a cupboard beside the secondary fireplace inserted c.1700 in the inner room. Timber fire lintel. Two bay roof, the principal rafters curved at the base (not as RCAHM) and having a single tenoned collar. They carry two tiers of purlins.

Reason for designation

Listed, notwithstanding modern alterations, as retaining the character of a small regional farmhouse with original detail.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1]

Annex 8: Character Statements for Conservation Areas (Ogwr Borough Council, 1991)

Llangynwyd Conservation Area

Historic and Architectural Interest

The village is situated on high ground, overlooking the Nant y Gadlys Valley to the south. It is seven miles north of Bridgend and one mile south of Maesteg. The village is approached by narrow lanes from the north, south and east, and clusters around the Church of St Cynwyd, a building almost completely rebuilt at the turn of the century upon the foundations of a 15th century structure. The village and its immediate environs are of considerable antiquity. A hill fort constructed on the Roman pattern lies a mile to the west while the scant remains of a 13th century castle lie nearer to the village. The village is also famed for the tragic romance of Ann Thomas, the Maid of Cefn Ydfa, a local heiress of the 18th century. A memorial stands in the village centre which commemorates illustrious poets, artists and writers of the locality and a plaque to Will Hopcyn on the churchyard wall marks the location of his dwelling. A heritage garden south of the village has been recently implemented and includes St Cynwyd's Well within its area.

Listed Buildings [outdated list]

The Old House Inn P.H. – Grade II

Telephone Call Box outside the Old House – Grade II

Church of St Cynwyd Ecclesiastic – Grade B [Now Grade II*]

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Nil.

Supplementary List

Corner House P.H.

Other Notable Buildings

Groups of rural cottages imparting a pleasant informal character.

Character and Appearance

The village is compact, having a number of pleasant groups of farms and cottages. One terrace immediately to the north of the Church is of particular interest and includes Bethesda Independent Chapel and an old Public House, "The White Hart" now converted into a dwelling. The Old House retains its original character and is now an Inn.

Llangynwyd has a strongly expressed architectural character, typical of many of the exposed hill villages of Glamorgan, the high stone walls enclosing the extensive churchyard and lining the narrow lanes, are important elements in the visual quality of the village. Buildings are generally of stone construction, some rendered and colourwashed. Many of the original slate covered roofs have now been tiled. There is some modern development within the area.

Derllwyn Road Tondu Conservation Area

Historic and Architectural Interest

The Derllwyn Road area is situated in an elevated position west of the A4063, Maesteg Road at Tondu.

To the north the rolling countryside and grounds of the demolished Tondu House give a pleasant backcloth with pastureland and woodland setting. There is a village quality along the older Derllwyn Road area with its private 19th century houses set behind neat forecourts, and an urban quality to the attractive stone fronted Park Terrace and local authority housing erected in 1962. The majority of the modern development along Derllwyn Road dates from the 1980s. Older dwellings date from the 19th century and comprise terraced, detached and semi-detached housing which were associated with employees of the neighbouring industries, i.e. the nearby railway with its important junction, Tondu Ironworks and later, National Coal Board.

The Old Tondu Ironworks, now a site of overgrown dereliction, lends itself to inform recreation based on its industrial archaeological significance.

Listed Buildings

The former Truck Shop and No. 25 Derllwyn Road (NW side), now a private residential home for the elderly – Grade II

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Tondu Ironworks including coke ovens.

Supplementary List

Nil.

Other Notable Buildings

Various groupings of distinctive 19th century buildings of the vernacular style built with local materials.

Character and Appearance

Nineteenth century buildings possess slate roofs, sandstone/rendered walls, plain doors, boundary walls, double hung sash windows, chimney stacks. The brick built 20th century houses with their tiled roofs strike a somewhat discordant note but it is hoped will mellow in time. This recent development has taken its toll of deciduous trees, but there are at present (1989), 3 T.P.O.s in operation.

The pleasant winding street pattern leads to New Road, a simple country road of rural character and great natural beauty and together with the grounds of the demolished Tondu House contribute greatly to the interest of the area.

Annex 9: Full Report of Registered Historic Landscape

Full Reports of Registered Historic Landscape

Registered Historic Landscapes

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	RegisterType
HLW (WGI/MGI) 2	Margam Mountain	2001	Special

Status
Designated

Description

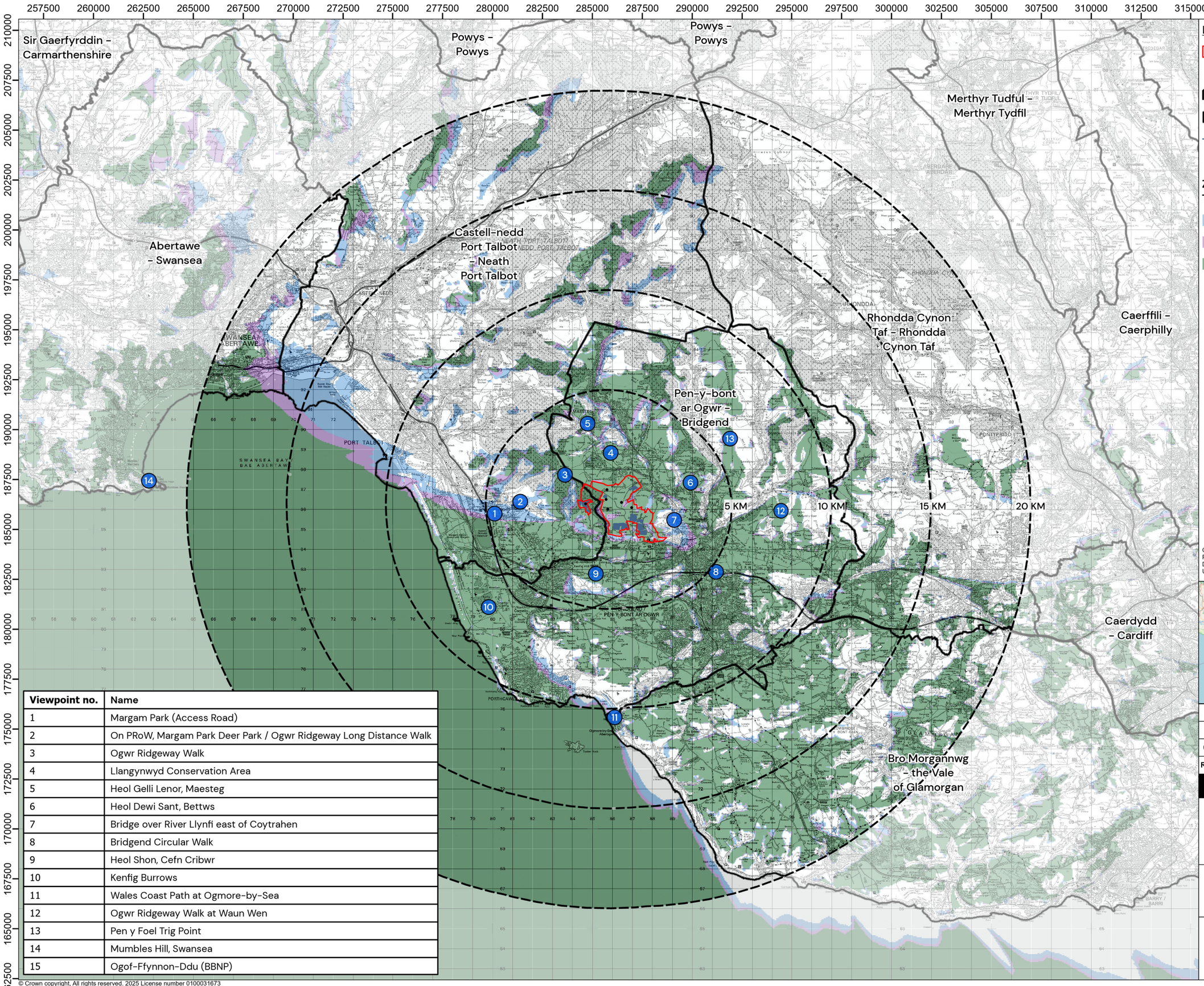
Summary Description and Reason for Designation

Margam Mountain is a distinctive block of South Wales uplands on the south west fringe of the Glamorgan Blaenau, where they meet the Bro and overlook and visually dominate the narrow coastal plain near the modern port and industrial town of Port Talbot. From the coastal plain just above sea level, the flanks of the mountain rise steeply to a series of more gentle slopes and plateaux between 200m and 300m above OD, with local crests reaching over 300m above OD, the highest of which is Margam Mountain itself, at 344m above OD, in the centre of the area. The whole mountain is dissected and indented by several ravines and small wooded valleys or cwmoedd, each with a small stream rising in peat bogs near the crest. 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. The historic landscape identified here is dominated by the steep southern flanks of Margam Mountain, a strategic location which controlled early routes to West Wales, including the main Roman road linking the Roman forts of Cardiff and Neath. Much of the area is now afforested, though archaeologically it benefited from the early landscape studies undertaken in the 1930s. The area displays continuity, density and diversity of human occupation. This was originally concentrated and scattered on the mountain itself, though recently it grew rapidly, forcing itself into the narrow confines of the coastal plain, where the natural topographical limitations and physical constraints at the junction of the Blaenau and Bro of Glamorgan allowed. Situated above the originally densely wooded valley floors and lowland, yet accessible from the adjacent high ground, the mountain has been the focus of human activity from at least the Bronze Age, as attested by a number of single, and groups of, large cairns and barrows. The Iron Age is also well represented by an unusual concentration of distinctive hill forts, enclosures and habitation sites, and the trackways that connected them. Mynydd y Castell, Caer Cwm Philip and Y Bwlwarcau form a chain of strongholds defending the strategically important route corridor across the southern flanks of the mountain. However, the forts are equally well sited to exploit the extensive mountain pastures to the north,

and indeed the complex layout and much lower defences at Y Bwlwarcau could suggest that the site's primary function was stock-raising rather than defence. The succeeding Roman period is attested by the route of the main Roman road, recorded in the 2nd-century Antonine Itinerary, and the discovery of two Roman milestones in the vicinity. Today, its course is probably preserved in the line of Water Street. The early medieval period is well-represented by the suggested reoccupation of the hillforts and the 7th century Bodvoc Stone sited on a Bronze Age barrow on the mountain. To the south west, at Margam and Eglwys Nunnydd, there are important early religious associations. Here there is a concentration of religious sites and Early Christian Inscribed Stone monuments, associated with an early Welsh monastic focus. This is attested by both the great Cistercian abbey at Margam, the richest monastic house in Wales, founded in 1147 on a site presumed to be on or near its predecessor; and also by an important church site at Eglwys Nunnydd, a dedication probably associated with St Non, the mother of St David, the Patron Saint of Wales. A major collection of Early Christian Inscribed Stones, ranging from the 6th to the 11th centuries, and found within or close to the area described here, is housed at the Margam Stones Museum next to the Abbey church. Only part of the Abbey church and fragments of neighbouring buildings survive of this once great establishment — the entire area described here lay within the Abbey's granges. After the Dissolution, much of the Abbey property was acquired by Sir Rice Mansel and remained in the family until 1942. The family's residence was based on the Abbey's domestic ranges, which were added to and altered in a variety of building styles by successive generations. The house was demolished in the late 18th century and a new mansion, Margam Castle, was built in the 1830s. During the last two centuries, the main attractions at Margam have been the magnificent Georgian orangery, built in 1787–90 to provide a repository for an ancient and famous collection of citrus trees, and the surrounding pleasure gardens which were developed mainly in the 19th century. The house and gardens are set in a large walled park which originated in the Tudor period. After a period of neglect, Margam Park was eventually acquired in 1974 by the former West Glamorgan County Council, which began an extensive programme of restoration and rehabilitation. The continuity of the military significance of the area is demonstrated by the medieval castle of Llangynwyd in the east of the area, the administrative centre of Tir Iarll (Earl's Land), a lordship of the lords of Glamorgan, and also more recently, on the southern crest of Margam Mountain, by the Graig Fawr Chain Home Low Radar Site, constructed as part of the Second World War defensive measures. 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.

Cadw : Full Reports of Registered Historic Landscape [Records 1 of 1]

Annex 10: Zone of Theoretical Visibility Models



Viewpoint no.	Name
1	Margam Park (Access Road)
2	On PRoW, Margam Park Deer Park / Ogwr Ridgeway Long Distance Walk
3	Ogwr Ridgeway Walk
4	Llangynwyd Conservation Area
5	Heol Gelli Lenor, Maesteg
6	Heol Dewi Sant, Bettws
7	Bridge over River Llynfi east of Coytrahen
8	Bridgend Circular Walk
9	Heol Shon, Cefn Cribwr
10	Kenfig Burrows
11	Wales Coast Path at Ogmore-by-Sea
12	Ogwr Ridgeway Walk at Waun Wen
13	Pen y Foel Trig Point
14	Mumbles Hill, Swansea
15	Ogof-Ffynnon-Ddu (BBNP)

Legend:

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbines
- 20km Study Area
- Local Authority Boundary
- Proposed Solar Development
- LVIA Viewpoint

Zone of Theoretical Visibility - Blade Tip (200m)

- 1-2 Turbines Visible
- 3-4 Turbines Visible
- 5-6 Turbines Visible

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Units: Meter

Rev	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
00	21/10/2025	First Draft	CS	DT	AA

Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park

GALILEO EMPOWER

TITLE:

Figure 8.4: Blade Tip ZTV to 20 km with Viewpoints

0 5
Kilometres
SCALE: 1:175,000 @ A3

REV 01

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District, Metropolitan district, Unitary authority - OS Boundary-Line:
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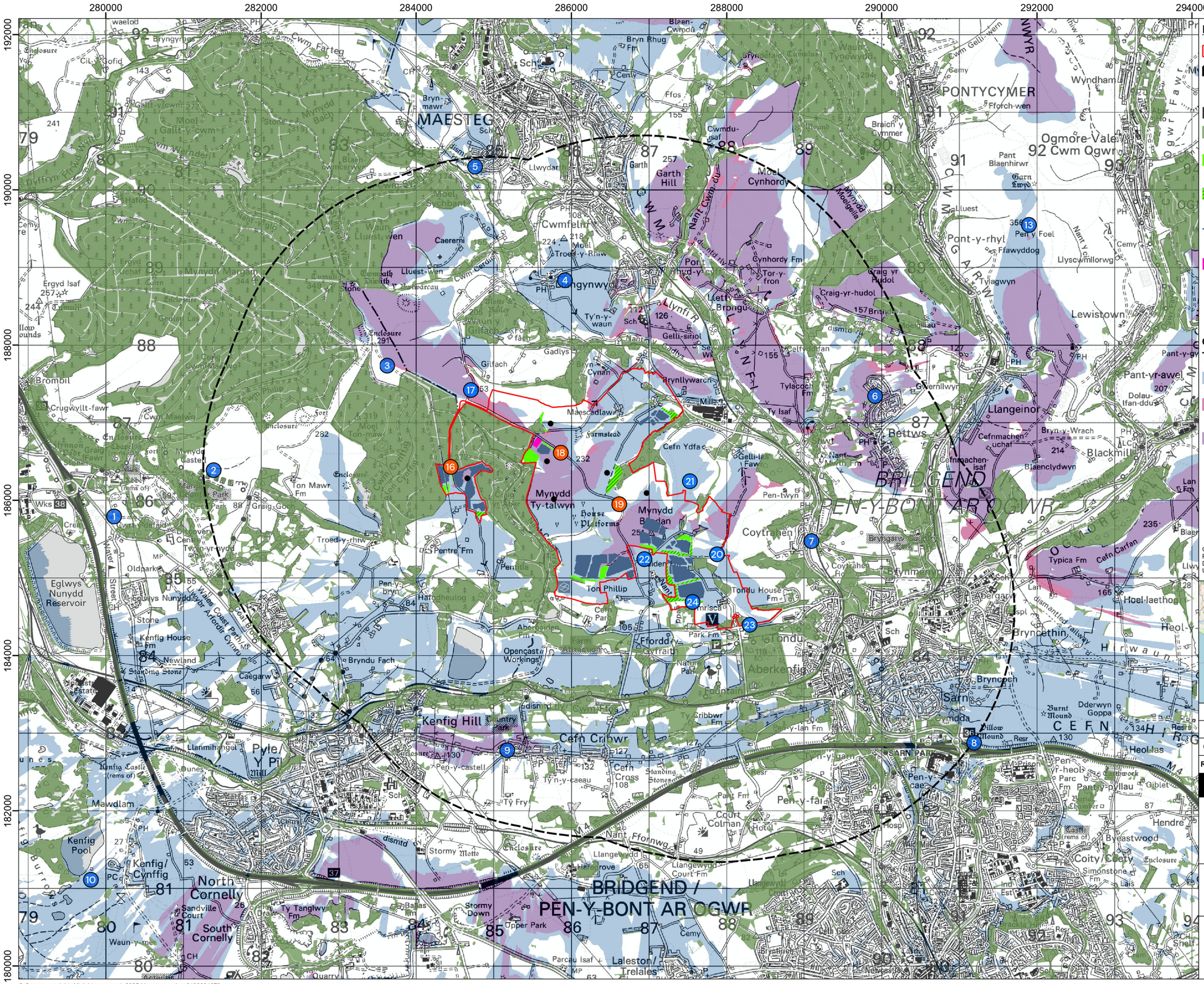

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Units: Meter

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00	30/10/2025	First Draft	AA	AA	AA

Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park

GALILEO EMPOWER

TITLE:

Figure 8.30: Screened ZTV Solar and Substation Elements

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Kilometres
SCALE: 1:45,000 @ A3

REV 01

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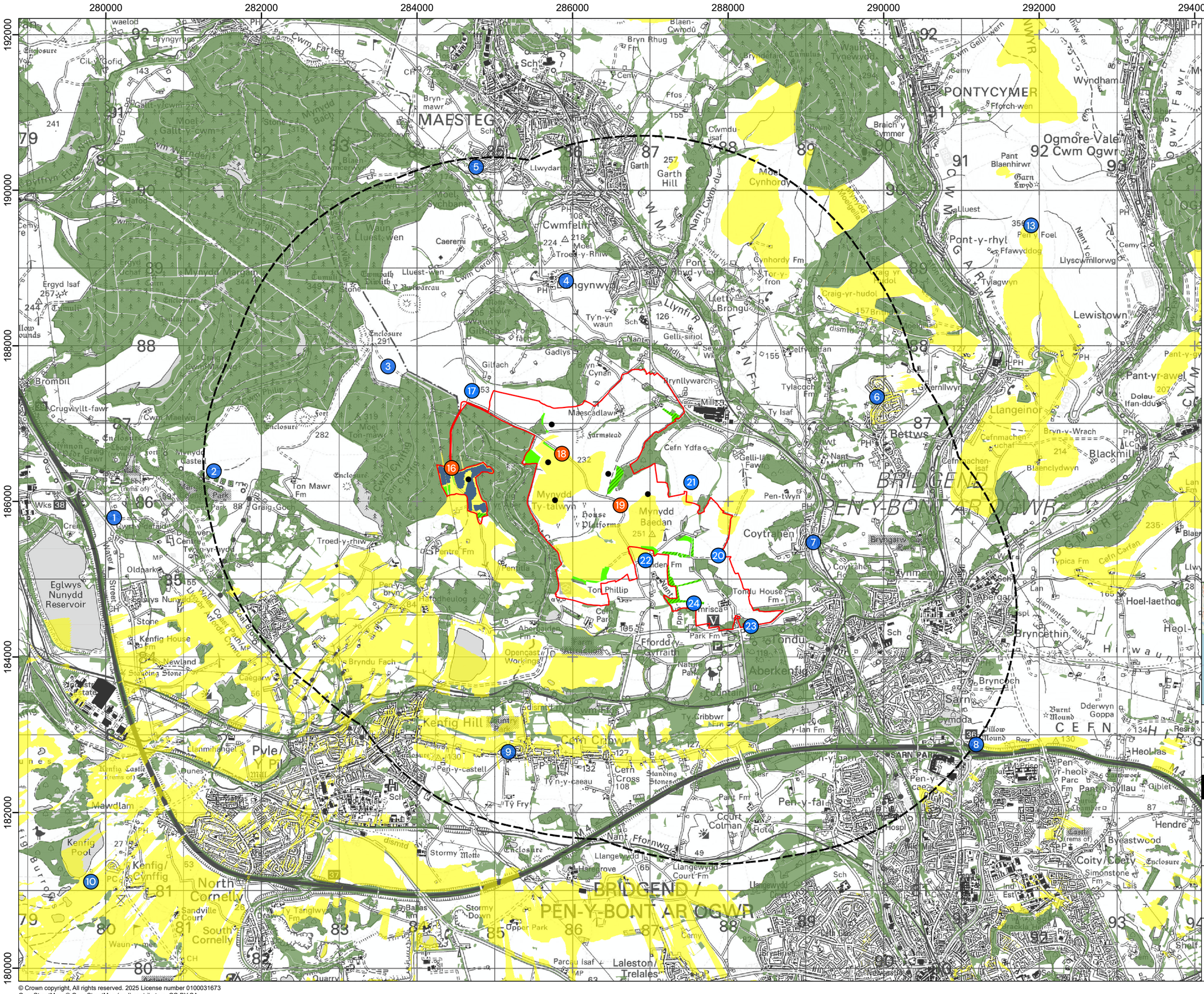
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PONTYCYMER
Ogmore-Vale
Cwm Ogwr
Cwmfelin
Garth Hill
Llangynwyd
Bettws
Llangeinor
Lewistown
Blackmill
Brombil
Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir
Kenfig Hill
Pyle
North Cornelly
South Cornelly
BRIDGEND / PEN-Y-BONT AR OGWR
Coytrahen
Mynydd Baedan
Mynydd Ty-talwyn
Tondu
Aberkenfig
Sarn
CEFN
Coity / Coety
Laleston / Trelales
Hendre
Byeastwood
Pant-yr-awel
Hoel-laethog
Bryncethin
Llyn Fawr
Llyn Tegedog
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Llyn Ffos-y-ceiliog
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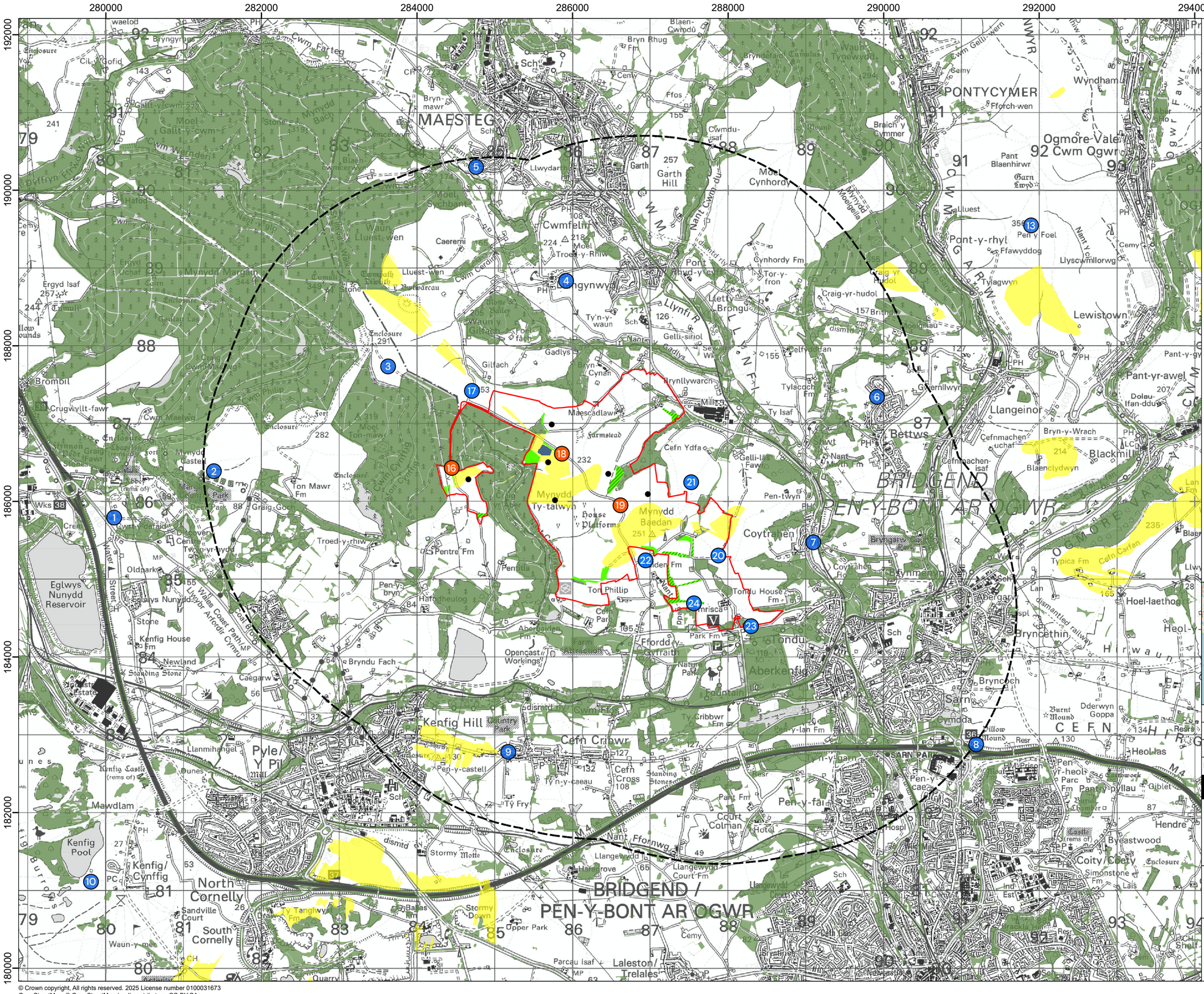
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Llangynwyd
Llangeinor
Bettws
Lewistown
Ogmore-Vale
Cwm Ogwr
Garth Hill
Moel Cynhordy
Kenfig Hill
Cefn Cribwr
North Cornelly
South Cornelly
BRIDGEND / PEN-Y-BONT AR OGWR
Coytrahen
Mynydd Ty-talwyn
Mynydd Baedan
Maescadlawr
Brynllywarch
Cefn Ydfa
Tondu
Aberkenfig
Sarn
Pyle / Y Pil
Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir
Kenfig Pool
Laleston / Trelales
Coity / Coety
Hendre
Byeastwood
Pant-yr-awel
Blackmill
Bryncethin
Hoel-laethog
Heol-las
Pen-y-fai
Pen-y-bont
Cefn Cribwr
Cefn Cross
Ty-talwyn
Tondu House Fm
Ton Phillip
Opencast Workings
Llynfi R
Ogwr Fawr
Ogwr Fach
Wales Coast Path
Llwybr Arfordir Cymru
Mynydd Margam
Mynydd Cynffig
Mynydd Baedan
Mynydd Moelgelia
Mynydd Cynhordy
Mynydd Ty-talwyn
Mynydd Maesgeirchen
Mynydd Llangeinor
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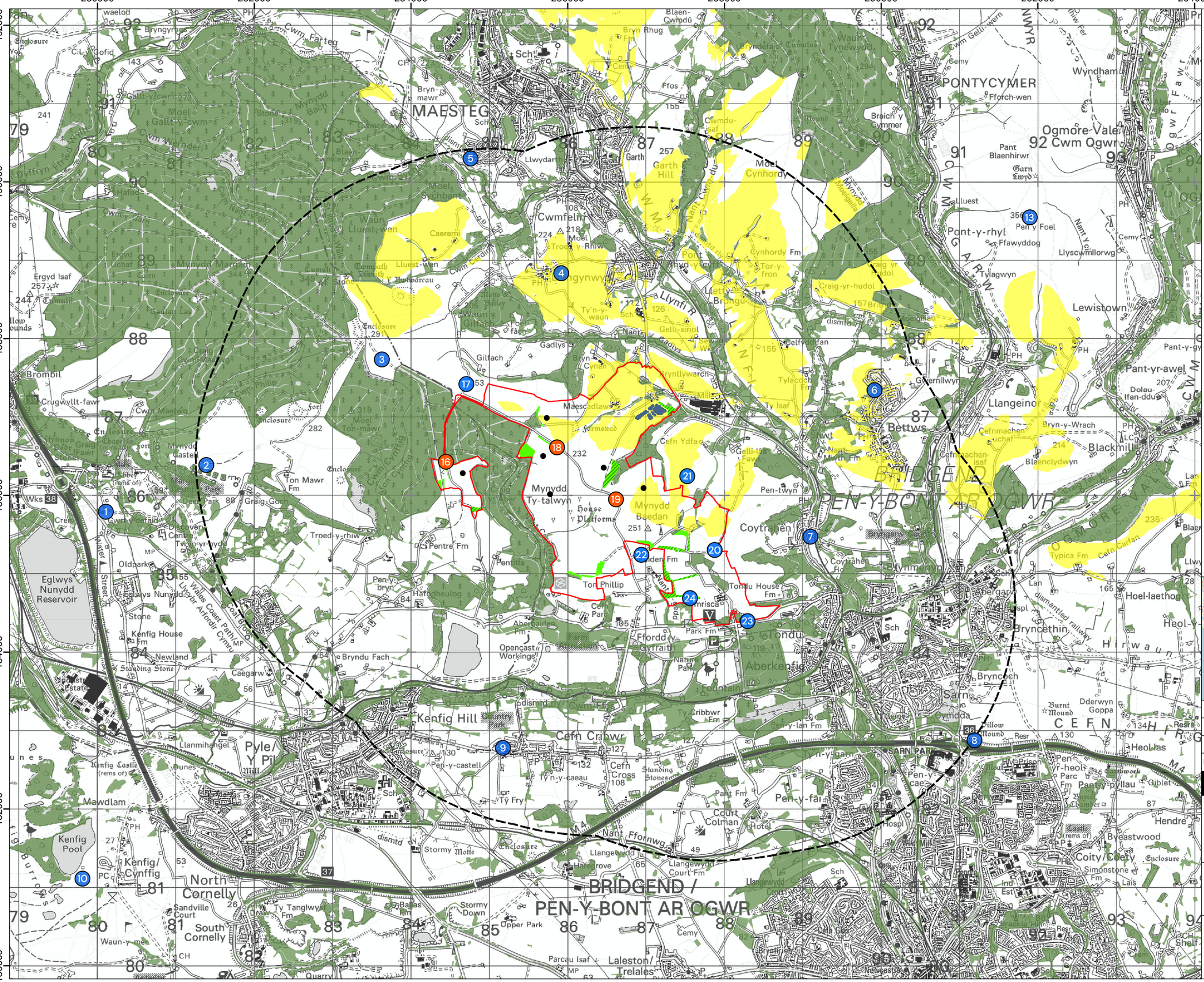
Mynydd Baedan
Mynydd Maesgeirchen



Legend:

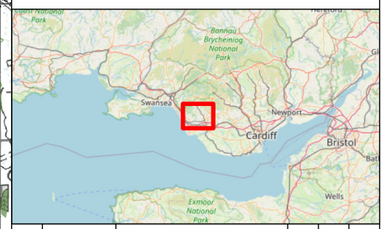
- Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbines
- 3km Study Area
- OS Local Buildings
- OS Local Woodland
- Photomontage Viewpoint
- LVIA Viewpoint
- Proposed Woodland Mix A - 8m Height at Year 15
- Proposed Woodland Mix B - 9.5m Height at Year 15
- Proposed Solar Development - 3m Development Height
- Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Screened ZTV Production Information -
- DTM data used in calculations is OS Terrain 5 that has been combined with OS Open Map Local data for woodland and buildings to create a Digital Surface Model (DSM).

- Indicative woodland and building heights are modelled at 15m and 8m respectively.
- Viewer height set at 2m (in accordance with para 6.11 of GLVIA Third Edition)
- Calculations include earth curvature and light refraction

N.B. This Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) image illustrates the theoretical extent of where the proposed development may be visible from, assuming 100% atmospheric visibility, and includes the screening effect from woodland and buildings, based on the assumptions stated above.

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Units: Meter



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Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park

GALILEO EMPOWER

TITLE:

Figure 8.36: Screened ZTV Solar - Parcel Area 3

0 1
Kilometres
SCALE: 1:45,000 @ A3

N W E S

REV 02

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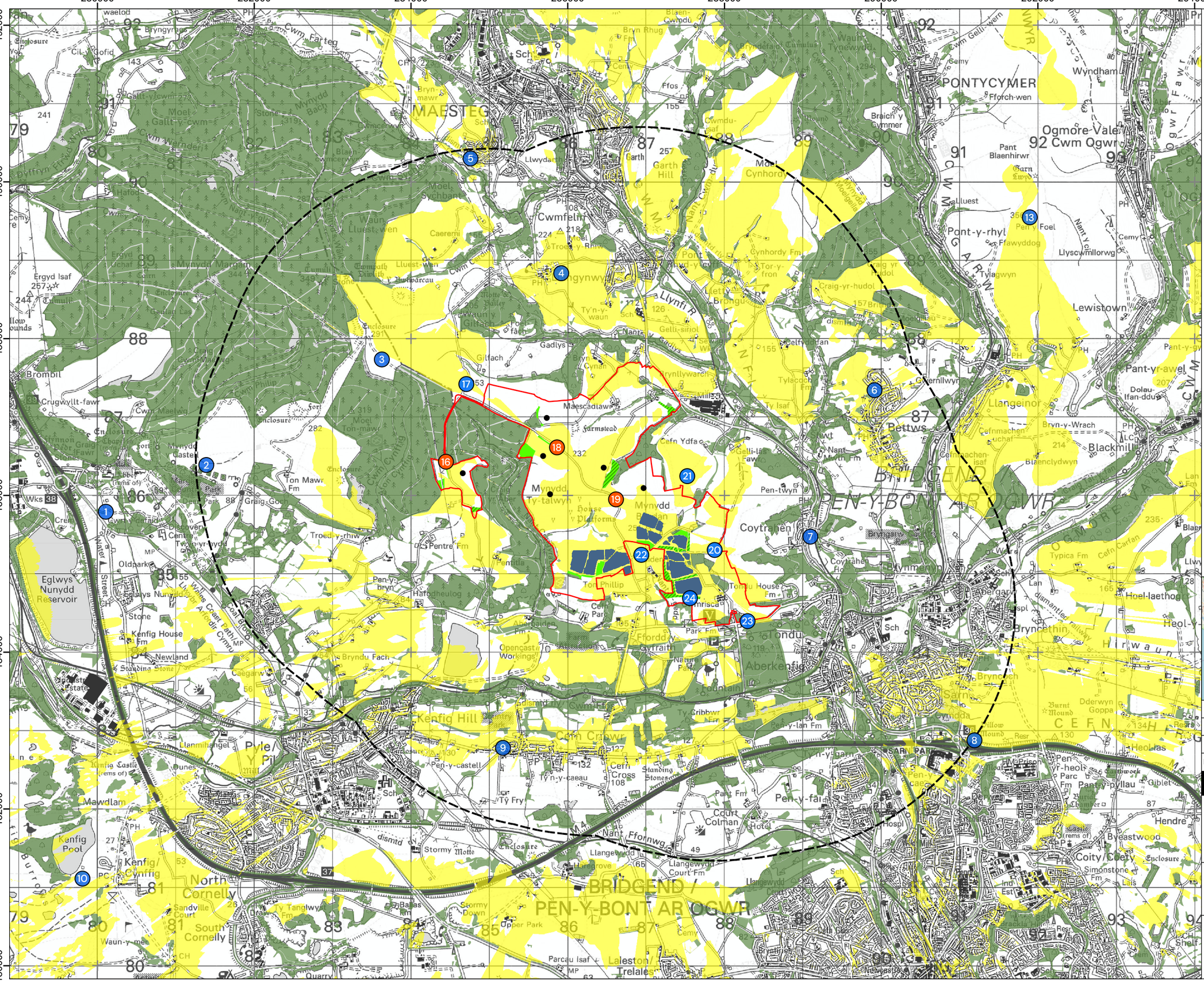


Legend:

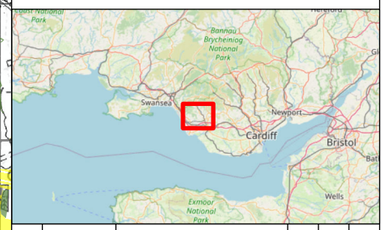
- Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbines
- 3km Study Area
- OS Local Buildings
- OS Local Woodland
- Photomontage Viewpoint
- LVIA Viewpoint
- Proposed Woodland Mix A - 8m Height at Year 15
- Proposed Woodland Mix B - 9.5m Height at Year 15
- Proposed Solar Development - 3m Development Height
- Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Screened ZTV Production Information -
- DTM data used in calculations is OS Terrain 5 that has been combined with OS Open Map Local data for woodland and buildings to create a Digital Surface Model (DSM).

- Indicative woodland and building heights are modelled at 15m and 8m respectively.
- Viewer height set at 2m (in accordance with para 6.11 of GLVIA Third Edition)
- Calculations include earth curvature and light refraction

N.B. This Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) image illustrates the theoretical extent of where the proposed development may be visible from, assuming 100% atmospheric visibility, and includes the screening effect from woodland and buildings, based on the assumptions stated above.

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Units: Meter



Rev	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
00	02/10/2025	First Draft	AA	AA	AA

Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park

GALILEO EMPOWER

TITLE:

Figure 8.36: Screened ZTV Solar - Parcel Area 4

0 1
Kilometres
SCALE: 1:45,000 @ A3

N W E S

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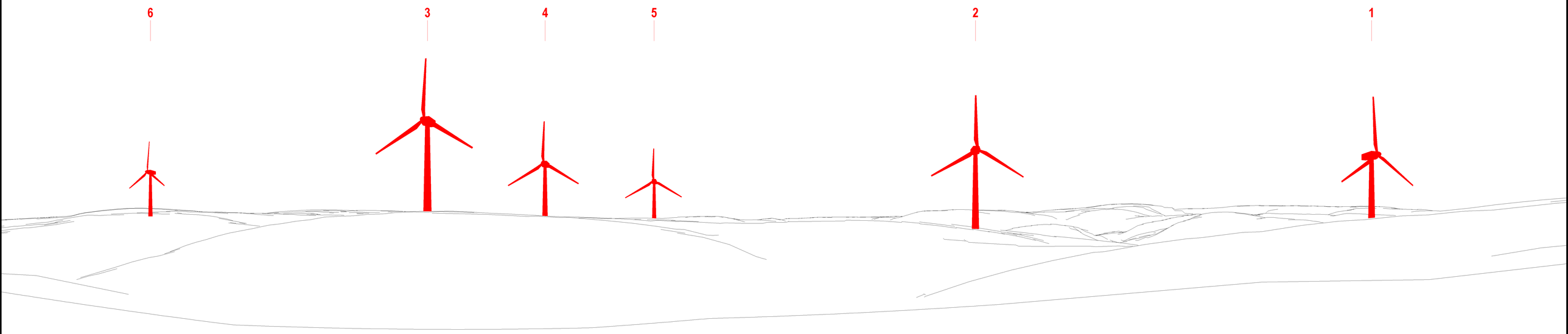
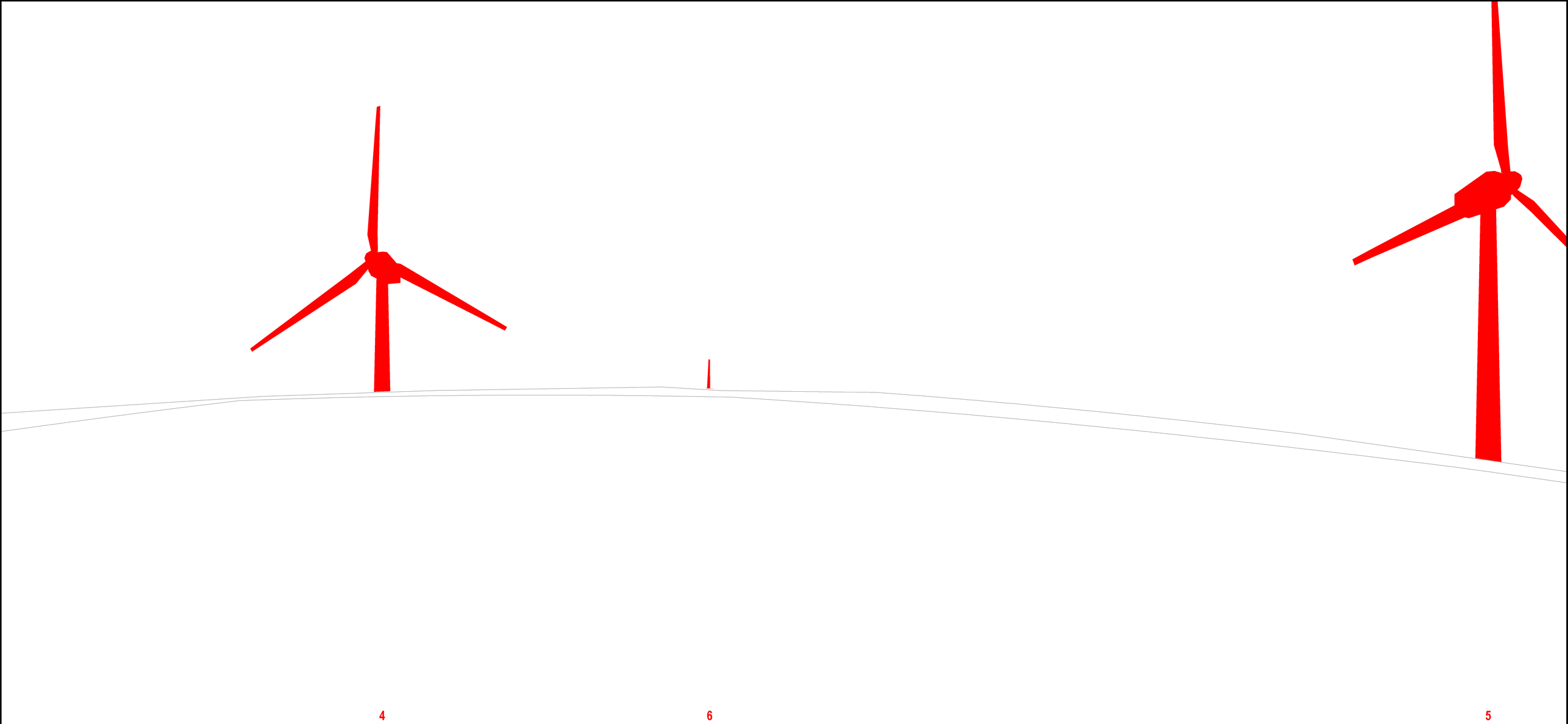
Annex 11: Wirelines for Wind Turbines



Cross-valley views looking NW from Cefn-y-Gelli (120 degrees)

Maescadlawr looking south



Maescadlawr looking west

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