

MAES MAWR SOLAR - ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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REPORT

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Prepared by:

RPS

Philip Bethell
Senior Associate Director

Southgate House
Southgate Street
Gloucester
GL1 1UB

T +44 1242 259 290
E philip.bethell@rpsgroup.com

Prepared for:

Elgin Energy EsCO Ltd

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential, and potential effects on the settings of designated archaeological heritage assets in the surrounding area.

There is one Scheduled Monument within 1km of the study area:

- Tomen Y Clawdd (GM064), 800m NW of the study site.

There are a further 21 Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the study site. A Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) model has been used to ascertain if these monuments have potential intervisibility with the study site and so will need to be assessed for potential impacts on their settings. The following further 6 Scheduled Monuments were considered to be within or on the periphery of the ZTV, and were assessed:

- Rhiw Saeson Caerau (GM065) 4.5km SW of the study site
- Five Round Barrows on Garth Hill (GM107) 2.5km S of the study site
- Cross Ridge Dyke & Earthwork on Cefn Eglwysilan (GM452) 4km N of the study site
- Newbridge Beam Engine (GM457) 3.5km N of the study site
- Garnedd Lwyd (GM462) 4km N of the study site
- Ring Cairn and Two Standing Stones on Coedpenmaen Common (GM510) 4km NW of the study site

As identified by desk based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	Low – no Prehistoric material recorded within 1km	Low (Local) – only chance finds likely
Roman	Low – only Roman potsherd recorded within 1km	Low (Local) – only chance finds likely
Early Medieval/Medieval	Low – likely to have been marginal agricultural land at best	Low (Local) – only chance finds likely
Post Medieval/ Industrial/ Modern	Low – Agricultural land throughout this time	Low (Local) – only chance finds likely, evidence of agricultural use

The archaeological interest of the study site is low for all periods.

Some of the hedgerows forming internal boundaries within the study site are likely to be considered 'important' under the Hedgerow Regulations, as they were present at the time of the Tithe mapping in 1840.

The potential development impacts on the historic environment consist of direct impacts on buried archaeological remains within the study site, and impacts on the settings of designated archaeological heritage assets beyond the study site within 5km of its boundaries.

The one Scheduled Monument within 1km of the study site has very limited intervisibility with the study site, and the study site is not considered to be part of its setting. For the other six Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the study site, no more than a negligible potential effect on the setting of one asset, the Rhiw Saeson Caerau hillfort, is identified. For all the others, a combination of intervisibility, distance, and the scale of contribution to often very extensive settings has led to the conclusion that no impact will arise on the significance of any designated archaeological heritage asset as a result of the proposed development.

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Any buried buildings and archaeological remains encountered are likely to be confined to those of the agricultural activities within the study site. Any such remains are considered likely to be of no more than local interest.

It is considered that, overall, the proposed development is unlikely to have any significant impact on the historic environment.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Philip Bethell of RPS Consulting for Elgin Energy EsCO Ltd.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also known as the study site, is land at Maes Mawr Farm, Upper Boat, Trefforest, Rhondda Cynon Taff. The study site is centred approximately on National Grid Reference ST 10030 85840. The assessment considers the extent of the study site as shown in Figure 1. The study site is irregular in shape and has a total area of approximately 40ha. The study site is currently in use as agricultural land.
- 1.3 This desk-based assessment is designed to provide the baseline information to enable informed decisions about managing any impacts that may potentially arise on any significant archaeological assets in the site. This report discusses both the potential for encountering below-ground archaeology during the course of the development within the study site and within a radius of 1km, and the potential for impacts to arise on the settings of designated archaeological heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments) within a radius of 5km.
- 1.4 In accordance with government policy (Planning Policy Wales and associated guidance), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study site.
- 1.5 Additionally, in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020), the assessment includes the results of an examination of published and unpublished records and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise.
- 1.6 As a result, the assessment enables relevant planning decision makers to make a suitably informed decision, in relation to archaeology, on an application for the study site's development. Specifically, this would include assessment of the significance of archaeological heritage assets on and close to the study site and assesses the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological heritage assets, thus enabling potential impacts on such assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological impact mitigation solutions

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National (UK-wide) legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 The Well-being of Future Generation (Wales) Act 2015 places duties on public bodies requiring them to act in accordance with the ‘sustainable development principle’. The Act also establishes well-being goals which include achieving ‘a Wales of vibrant culture and Welsh language’, described as ‘a society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language’. The Act lays down the principle that a properly protected, conserved and enhanced historic environment can improve the quality of life and well-being for everyone.
- 2.3 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 was given Royal Assent in March 2016. This Act provides the legislative framework for managing the historic environment in Wales. Accompanying the Act is new policy and guidance in the form of a Technical Advice Note (TAN) specific to the Historic Environment (TAN24, see below), and changes to Planning Policy Wales (PPW). This legislation and guidance supersedes the previous Welsh Office Circulars which formed the basis of historic environment policy in Wales.
- 2.4 The Welsh Government has published Planning Policy Wales (PPW), currently updated to Version 11 from February 2021 (PPW11). This sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Procedural advice is given in circulars and policy clarification letters.
- 2.5 PPW is additionally supported by guidance published by Cadw. This includes Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (2017), and Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017).

National Planning Policy

- 2.6 Chapter 6 of PPW11, entitled ‘Distinctive and Natural Places’, has a section entitled ‘The Historic Environment’ (section 6.1 - pp. 125-131) which provides policy for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 6.1 in relation to the historic environment can be summarised as seeking to:
- protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;
 - conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;
 - safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;
 - preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, whilst the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;
 - preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and
 - protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.
- 2.7 Section 6.1 of PPW11 describes the historic environment as comprising all the surviving physical elements of previous human activity and illustrates how past generations have shaped the world around us. The historic environment is made up of individual historic features, archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic parks, gardens, townscapes and landscapes, collectively known as historic assets.

- 2.8 Welsh planning legislation and policy guidance outlines that the conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application, whether those remains are scheduled or not (PPW11 Para. 6.1.23). In order to take account of archaeological considerations and deal with them from the beginning of the development control process, Local Planning Authorities in Wales need to be fully informed about the nature and importance of archaeological remains, and their setting, and the likely impact of any proposed development upon them.
- 2.9 Paragraphs 6.1.26 of PPW11 states that where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment.
- 2.10 Paragraph 6.1.27 of PPW11 states that if the planning authority is minded to approve an application and where archaeological remains are affected by proposals that alter or destroy them, the planning authority must be satisfied that the developer has secured appropriate and satisfactory provision for their recording and investigation, followed by the analysis and publication of the results and the deposition of the resulting archive in an approved repository. On occasions, unforeseen archaeological remains may still be discovered during the course of a development. A written scheme of investigation should consider how to react to such circumstances or it can be covered through an appropriate condition for a watching brief.
- 2.11 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance PPW11, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Hedgerow Regulations

- 2.12 Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, hedgerows are deemed to be historically Important if they are more than 20m long and over 30 years old and if they meet at least one of these criteria:
- they mark all or part of a parish boundary that existed before 1850
 - they mark an archaeological feature of a site that is a scheduled monument or noted on the Historic Environment Record;
 - they mark the boundary of an estate or manor or looks to be related to any building or other feature that's part of the estate or manor that existed before 1600
 - they are part of a field system or looks to be related to any building or other feature associated with the field system that existed before the Inclosure Acts (that is before 1845)
- 2.13 In practice (and following case law) hedgerows are deemed Important under the above regulations if they can be demonstrated to exist on the appropriate pre-1845 parish tithe or enclosure map.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.14 The site is located within the Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council area, which has adopted the Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Local Development Plan 2006-2021 in March 2011.
- 2.15 The adopted local plan contains the following policy relating to the historic environment:

Policy AW 7 - Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment

Development proposals which impact upon sites of architectural and / or historical merit and sites of archaeological importance will only be permitted where it can be

demonstrated that the proposal would preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the site. Development proposals which affect areas of public open space, allotments, public rights of way, bridleways and cycle tracks will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that :-

- 1. There is a surplus of such facilities in the locality, or;**
- 2. The loss can be replaced with an equivalent or greater provision in the immediate locality; or**
- 3. The development enhances the existing facility**

2.16 The local plan is also supported by supplementary planning guidance (SPG), the most relevant of which is 'The Historic Built Environment' adopted in March 2011. This guidance covers what this report distinguishes as built heritage assets and archaeological heritage assets, but considers all such heritage assets to be part of the historic built environment. Section 3.4 of this SPG lays out the local planning authority's attitude towards the archaeological heritage as follows:

- The presence, or potential presence, of an archaeological site is a material consideration in the planning process. The County Borough has a rich and diverse archaeological record including prehistoric burial cairns on the Twyn Gweryllfa, a Roman fort at Miskin, the medieval town of Llantrisant and the post-medieval coal and iron making sites of the Valleys. However, many places in the County Borough have the potential to contain valuable archaeological resources.
- On development sites where there are known archaeological sites, or which have the potential to contain such, additional information will be required in order to ensure the proposal allows for the preservation of the archaeological resource.
- The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) is the Archaeological Trust for this region and its curatorial staff act as the Council's archaeological advisor in the planning process. The Council works closely with the curatorial staff of GGAT in considering archaeology in the planning process and in respect of submitted planning applications, GGAT provides the Council with the following advice:
 - The sites on which GGAT would like to be consulted, to determine if the archaeological resource needs to be considered;
 - Identification of the application sites that do contain, or potentially contain, archaeological sites;
 - The works that need to be done to investigate the presence of archaeological sites and ensure they are properly recorded and preserved where appropriate;
 - Appropriate conditions to be attached to any planning permission in respect of the archaeological resource.

2.17 In order to assist developers on sites where archaeology requires consideration, GGAT have produced a guidance note entitled a "Brief Guide to Archaeology and Planning in Southeast Wales" (available at www.ggat.org.uk).

2.18 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

Definitions and Guidance

2.19 The 'Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales' published by Cadw in March 2011 provides the basic principles under which all subsequent guidance has evolved. The six principles expressed are:

- Historic assets will be managed to sustain their values.
- Understanding the significance of historic assets is vital.
- The historic environment is a shared resource.
- Everyone will be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment.
- Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent.
- Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.

Definition of the historic environment

2.20 The historic environment is defined in TAN 24 (at para. 1.7) as:

- “All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed.”

Definition of Heritage Assets

2.21 Heritage assets are defined by Cadw (March 2011) and TAN 24 (2017) as:

- “An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, an historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated.”

2.22 A Designated Heritage Asset is considered to be a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area. In Wales areas of landscape have been designated and included in the non-statutory Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales.

Significance

2.23 Significance in relation to heritage policy considerations is defined as:

- The sum of the cultural heritage values (Cadw 2011).

Setting

2.24 Guidance on the assessments of impact on the settings of heritage assets is provided by Cadw in ‘Setting of Historic Assets in Wales’ (May 2017). This provides a 4-stage process for determining if any impact on the settings of historic assets would arise from a proposed development, and how it could be mitigated if impacts are identified

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The underlying bedrock consists of mudstone, siltstone and sandstones of the Carboniferous Grovesend Formation.
- 3.2 Superficial deposits of Devensian Till – Diamicton, deposited during the Quaternary Period.

Topography

- 3.3 The land occupies a low spur above the River Taff, 1km to the east. The study site has a general rise from west to east, with the western boundaries lying at approximately 92m to 95m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). On the eastern side of the study site, the highest point is approximately 128m AOD, where it runs up to a small ridge.
- 3.4 A watercourse runs south-east to north-west through the study site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	c. 800,000 -	10,000 BC
Mesolithic	c. 10,000 -	4,400 BC
Neolithic	c. 4,400 -	2,300 BC
Bronze Age	c. 2,300 -	700 BC
Iron Age	c. 700 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Post-Roman/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1536
Post Medieval	AD 1536 -	1750
Industrial	AD 1750 -	1899
Modern	AD 1900 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with national and local policy, considers both the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site, and the potential for impacts on the settings of designated archaeological assets (Scheduled Monuments).
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the study site (Fig. 2a), also referred to as the study area. This assessment is based on a consideration of evidence in the Historic Environment Record (HER) curated by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) for the study site and for a 1km radius around the study site centre (the study area). Data held by The National Monuments Record (NMR), part of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) was also consulted. Historic maps and documents were examined from publicly-available on-line sources, as well as historic Ordnance Survey maps from open/commercial sources. This information has enabled a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 19th century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.
- 4.4 Where assessment has been made of potential impacts on the settings of archaeological heritage assets, the search radius has been extended to 5km.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.5 No previous archaeological work has taken place within the study site.
- 4.6 Event data from the GGAT HER is plotted in Figure 2a. Within the study area, the following earlier archaeological events are recorded:
- E003223, E003224, E003230, E003231: ES Chapter, watching brief and auger survey along the line of the Church Village Bypass, which lies immediately to the north-west of the study site. A modern trackway, historic hedgerows, and an area of peat cutting were investigated and recorded.
- E005468: Desk-based assessment of the Aberthaw to Upper Boat to Cilfynydd Overhead Electricity Line.
- E005538: Land at Maes Bach Farm, Tonteg. Desk-based assessment and watching brief were carried out on a solar development on the farm adjacent to the study site (to the south-east). No archaeological features were recorded, and only Post-Medieval and Modern finds were recovered.

Prehistoric

- 4.7 There are no Prehistoric finds or features recorded within the study site or within the 1km search area.
- 4.8 As a result, based on the current evidence, it is considered that the study site has a low potential for hitherto unknown archaeological assets from any Prehistoric period to be present. Any such finds are likely to consist of chance finds, and therefore to be of no more than low/local significance.

Roman

- 4.9 There are no Roman period finds or features recorded within the study site.
- 4.10 Within the study area, the only evidence for Roman period activity was Roman pot sherds recorded approximately 1km south of the site (HER 02780m).
- 4.11 As a result, based on the current evidence, it is considered that the study site has a low potential for hitherto unknown archaeological assets from the Roman period to be present. Any such finds are likely to consist of chance finds, and therefore to be of no more than low/local significance.

Early Medieval/Medieval

- 4.12 There are no Early-Medieval or Medieval finds or features recorded within the study site.
- 4.13 There were no towns developed in Glamorgan until after the Norman Conquest (Pugh 1971), and settlement consisted of isolated farmsteads and small villages. There is no evidence of any settlement focus during this period in or around the study site.
- 4.14 No evidence for Medieval activity is recorded by the HER for the study site itself, or within the 1km study area. Within the study area, the only recorded Medieval feature is the Scheduled motte site of Tomen-y-Clawdd, located 900m north-west of the study site (HER00598m, GM064). The monument was considered to be a minor fortification or an abandoned castle. Further afield, both Caerphilly and Llantrisant developed as planned Norman boroughs during the 13th century, defended by substantial castles (Pugh 1971).

- 4.15 The desk-based assessment for the neighbouring site, Maes Bach Farm (HER E005538, CgMs 2014) recorded that GGAT planning archaeologists conjectured that the farmsteads such as Maes Bach farm may have had an origin significantly earlier than the Post-Medieval (GGAT 2004).
- 4.16 Judith Doyle of GGAT considered that Maesmawr Road, the north-south lane which bisects the study site, and separates Maes Mawr farm from Maes Bach farm, may have an origin in the Medieval period or earlier. There is, however, no firm evidence to support a Medieval date for the earliest settlement at Maes Mawr Farm.
- 4.17 Based on the available evidence, the study site does not appear to have been a focus for settlement during the Medieval period, or even to have all been actively managed as agricultural land.
- 4.18 As a result, based on the current evidence, it is considered that the study site has a low potential for hitherto unknown archaeological assets from the Early-Medieval and Medieval periods to be present. Any such finds are likely to consist of chance finds, and therefore to be of no more than low/local significance.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.19 No Post-Medieval or Modern finds or features are recorded in the HER from within the study site.
- 4.20 A field system visible on aerial photographs is recorded 1km south of the site (HER 04813m), and dated to the Post-Medieval period.
- 4.21 In these periods understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER and NMR.
- 4.22 George Yates's 1799 Map of Glamorgan (Figure 3) shows Maes Mawr (HER 01612m, NMR 33507). The newly opened Glamorganshire Canal (HER 01682.0s) is depicted in the valley 1km east of the study site, built to transport iron from Merthyr Tydfil to Cardiff. The settlement pattern across the area is of isolated farmsteads and small villages, with few of the modern settlements established to any degree.
- 4.23 Coal mining had begun to spread across the area by the early 19th century, as a letter of 1813 (GRO 1813) discusses the issues surrounding rights over the coal to be found under the neighbouring farm at Maes Bach. Maes Bach was part of the Marquis of Bute's estate by 1824 (Thomas 1992), and the exploitation of coal reserves on the Bute Estate holdings, and the subsequent growth of local heavy industry, gathered pace throughout the 19th century.
- 4.24 The first map to show the study site in any detail is the 1840 Llantwit Vardre Tithe Map (Figure 4). The current field pattern was established by this time, so most of the surviving field boundaries around and within the study site date from at least this time. The land use was a mixture of meadow grazing and arable.
- 4.25 The focus for industrial growth was further north than the study site, in the Rhondda and Taff valleys above their confluence at Pontypridd, and the lower Taff vale where the study site is situated did not develop as an industrial centre to the same extent. One development of note was the short-lived Nantgarw Pottery (NMR GM335, 1.5km south-east of the study site) which produced fine porcelain from 1813 to 1822. The most obvious addition to the landscape during the first half of the 19th century was the Taff Vale Railway (HER 02766.0m), completed in 1841 to improve the transport of coal between Merthyr and Cardiff.
- 4.26 On the 1st edition 1:10,560-scale Ordnance Survey map of 1885 (Figure 5), Maes Mawr colliery (NMR 56115) is shown immediately to the north of the study site. These traces of mining activity were all on the west bank of the river, and there was no industrial development on the east side of

the Taff close to the PDA. Further railways were built, for example the Llantrisant and Taff Vale Junction railway, 100m to the north-west of the study site. Within the study site, the distinctive curving line of trees that crosses from north-east to south-west was the route of a colliery incline which connected to the Taff Vale Junction railway. The south-western part of the study site is shown as furze or rough pasture at this time.

- 4.27 The peak of the local coal mining industry was at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. Nantgarw Colliery, 1.3km south-east of the site (NMR 94450) was sunk in 1910, and although mothballed in 1927, was reconstructed in 1946 and remained active until 1986 (Cornwell 2001). No development took place within the study site, and up to 1921 (Figure 6) very little changed across the wider area.
- 4.28 The 1953 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7) shows major industrial development on the east side of the Taff valley, between the river and the canal. This was the Treforest Trading Estate (NMR 56324), the first purpose-built such estate in Wales. It was first developed in the late 1930s, to provide employment alternatives to the rapidly declining coal mining industry. The estate factories played an important role during the Second World War.
- 4.29 The later 20th century and early 21st century mapping (Figures 8 to 10) shows no change to the site and shows the closest residential development to be around Ton-Teg, at the south-east corner of Church Village, 400m north-west of the study site. The Church Village Bypass now runs along an old railway line route and encloses this settlement area. The farmstead at Maes Mawr has expanded with the building of additional modern sheds and barns, but these are outside of the application site boundary.
- 4.30 Current evidence indicates that the study site has been used solely for agricultural purposes throughout the Post-Medieval, Industrial and Modern periods from at least 1700. While development has taken place in the surrounding area, none has taken place within the study site. Post-medieval features in the form of field boundaries survive, but the archaeological potential of the study site is low for these periods.
- 4.31 Based on the current evidence, it is considered that the study site has a low potential for hitherto unknown archaeological assets from the Post-Medieval to Modern periods to be present. Any such finds are likely to consist solely of evidence of agricultural practices, and therefore to be of no more than low/local significance.

Undated

- 4.32 Two areas of peat deposits were encountered during monitoring of the Nantgarw to Margam pipeline, 1km south of the study site (HER 02770m, 02771m). No dating evidence was associated with these findings.

Historic Landscape

- 4.33 While no specialist Historic Landscape Characterisation data has been viewed for the study site, it lies within the Landmap Aspect Area CynonHL187 (GGAT 2004). Landmap is a Wales-wide landscape characterisation tool developed by the Countryside Council for Wales, and describes the Aspect Area as follows:

‘Irregular fieldscape enclosing a series of isolated and dispersed Post-medieval farmsteads. Most, if not all, of the farmsteads date to the Post-medieval period and it remains unclear if this distribution represents Medieval settlement continuity through this period.’

- 4.34 The implication of this assessment is that the current landscape containing the study site had its origins in Post-Medieval enclosures, and the area may well have been more marginal, uncultivated land prior to the building of Maes Mawr farmhouse in the 18th century.

4.35 As noted above, the divisions within the study site date from at least the time of the Tithe map compilation, published in 1840.

Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

4.36 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology enshrines the concept of the ‘significance’ of heritage assets. Significance as defined in Cadw’s Conservation Principles (2011) is ‘the sum of the cultural heritage values’ of a heritage assets.

4.37 There are no designated archaeological heritage assets within the study site.

4.38 There are designated built heritage assets in close proximity to the study site, but they are not considered in this report, which deals solely with archaeological heritage assets.

4.39 There is one Scheduled Monument within the 1km study area:

- GM335 Tomen-y-Clawdd Medieval motte, 800m north-west of the site.

4.40 There are a further 21 Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the study site.

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

4.41 This assessment has been informed by a model Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for the surrounding area (Figure 2b). The ZTV analysis was carried out to create a Digital Surface Model to illustrate the theoretical extent of where the development will be visible from, assuming 100% visibility, and includes the screening effect from vegetation and buildings, based on the following assumptions:

- Observer height eye-level set at 1.5m;
- Indicative woodland/screening vegetation and building heights are modelled at 12m and 9m respectively;
- 19 origin points from within the study site have been used to illustrate the full parameters of the proposed development set at 3.2m above existing ground level within the centre of each of the fields of the site proposed to contain solar panels;
- OS Terrain 5 data has been used for generating the ground model.

Designated heritage assets within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility

4.42 The following table lists those assets (all Scheduled Monuments) which are considered to be within the ZTV and therefore potentially affected by the proposed development:

SM no	Name/Description	Distance from study site
GM064	Tomen y Clawdd	800m north-west
GM065	Rhiw Saeson Caerau	4.5km south-west
GM107	Five Round Barrows on Garth Hill	2.5km south
GM452	Cross Ridge Dyke & Earthwork on Cefn Eglwysilan	4km north
GM457	Newbridge Beam Engine	3.5km north
GM462	Garnedd Lwyd	4km north
GM510	Ring Cairn and Two Standing Stones on Coedpenmaen Common	4km north-west

Tomen y Clawdd GM064

4.43 *Description:* The monument comprises the remains of a motte dating to the Medieval period (c. 1066 -1540 AD) situated at the confluence of two streams on high ground on the edge of the

uplands. The uplands were under Welsh control and this area may have marked the northern limit of Norman control in this region. The monument survives as an amenity in the heart of a housing estate at Tonteg. Overall the mound measures some 50m across, its flat top 21.5m in diameter. The mound is 4.2m above the bottom of the encircling ditch, 3m above the surrounding ground. Prior to local developments there was apparently no evidence for a bailey.

4.44 *Significance:* The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Medieval defensive practices. The monument is well-preserved and an important relic of the Medieval landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both structural evidence and intact associated deposits.

4.45 *Setting:* The monument is overgrown with trees and sits on a roundabout in the centre of a modern housing development. The setting is almost completely enclosed within the housing, with a small gap offering the only glimpsed views to the wider area on the south side. The housing serves to divorce the monument from the wider landscape. A small part of the study site may be visible as part of glimpsed views, but the study site is not considered to contribute to the setting of the monument, which in turn does not form a major part of the monument's significance.

Rhiw Saeson Caerau

4.46 *Description:* The monument comprises the remains of a hillfort which probably dates to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 74). The asset is situated on the top of a small hill east of Llantrisant, 4.5km south-west of the study site. It consists of a series of banks and ditches enclosing a more or less circular area. The interior is featureless apart from a small pond near the southern edge. Along the southern edge there are no banks and ditches as the ground falls away steeply here.

4.47 *Significance:* The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later Prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The monument forms an important element within the wider later Prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The monument is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail.

4.48 *Setting:* The monument has a panoramic setting which encompasses extended views in every direction. This panoramic setting underpins the significance of the monument. The study site forms a small part of this extensive setting and cannot be considered to make a substantial contribution to the significance of the monument. There is no known historical association with the study site.

Five Round Barrows on Garth Hill GM107

4.49 *Description:* A group of five Bronze Age funerary monuments, defined as Round Barrows (cairns) by Evans (Evans 2003). No evidence of structural features remains. The barrows vary in size from 9.1m in diameter and 0.6m high (Barrow III) to 35m in diameter and 4.3m high (Barrow 2). The barrows are situated in a line c. 400m long on the flattened summit of Garth Hill.

4.50 *Significance:* The barrows have significance in their retention of material from their original date of construction, and as representative of spiritual, religious and cultural practices in the Bronze Age. They also have significance as prominent long-lasting features in a landscape that has seen many changes over time.

4.51 *Setting:* The barrows have a 360° panoramic setting which encompasses views 50km + in some directions. They lie in rough pasture at the top of Garth Hill, at a height of 300m AOD, and the extended views of the surrounding landscape in all directions form their setting. The setting forms an essential part of their significance. There is no known historical association with the study site. The study site is partially visible from the monument but cannot be considered to form more than a very small part of this setting, nor make a material contribution to its significance.

Cross Ridge Dyke & Earthwork on Cefn Eglwysilan

- 4.52 *Description:* The monument comprises a linear bank and ditch running across an upland ridge. The dyke runs c. 520m across moorland in a west-south-west by east-north-east direction. Its western end rests on a steep slope, its eastern end on the head of a stream gully. The ditch lies to the north with the bank in the south, measuring approx. 5.2m wide by 0.8m high.
- 4.53 *Significance:* The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Prehistoric land division and perhaps ritual practices. The monument is an important relic of a Prehistoric landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of environmental and structural evidence.
- 4.54 *Setting:* The monument has a panoramic setting which encompasses views across large areas. This setting forms an important part of the monument's significance. The study site is partially visible from the monument but cannot be considered to form more than a very small part of this setting. There is no known historical association with the study site.

Newbridge Beam Engine GM457

- 4.55 *Description:* The monument comprises a beam winding engine from Newbridge (or Gelliwion) Colliery in Pontypridd, re-erected in its present position outside the former Treforest School of Mines in 1920. It was originally built in 1845 and remained in working order until 1919. The engine was made by Varteg Iron Company and remains as built, with the exception of the cylinder, which was renewed by Brown Lennox in 1861.
- 4.56 *Significance:* The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance and illustrate our knowledge and understanding of the development of the mining industry in Wales.
- 4.57 *Setting:* The Beam Engine is not in its original position. Its setting comprises an open grassed garden adjacent to the listed Forest House, University of Glamorgan, which was previously the South Wales and Monmouthshire School of Mines. There is no historical association with the study site. While there are views southwards down the valley towards the study site, these are obscured by trees and other buildings. This element of the setting does not contribute to the significance of the monument.

Garnedd Lwyd

- 4.58 *Description:* The monument comprises the remains a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The round cairn measures c. 18m in diameter by 0.5m high and is turf covered.
- 4.59 *Significance:* The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The monument is an important relic of a Prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Cairns may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.
- 4.60 *Setting:* The monument is on a broad ridge with views across wide areas of the surrounding area. The view from the monument itself, however, is enclosed to the south-east by a large spoil tip. In addition, due to the low height of the mound, and the localised topography on the ridge top, views towards the study site are limited, and at most some small parts of the study site can be seen. While the ridge-top setting contributes a lot to the significance of the monument, the study site forms a negligible part of this setting. There is no known historical association with the study site.

Ring Cairn and Two Standing Stones on Coedpenmaen Common

- 4.61 *Description:* The monument comprises the remains of a ring cairn of earth and stone which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The cairn is roughly 11m in diameter. The remains include eight small upright kerb stones about 1m wide, a cist and possible capstone at the

south-west edge of the ring. Excavations in about 1830 reported cremations and 'bronze buttons' were found in the stone cist. The two standing stones lie to the north and north-east of the cairn. The stones are considered to be of doubtful antiquity and are probably relatively recent additions (Cadw listing information, Evans 2000).

4.62 *Significance:* The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The feature is an important relic of a Prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of both intact ritual and burial deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Ring cairns may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.

4.63 *Setting:* The monument lies on Coedpenmaen Common, an area of open amenity land to the east of Pontypridd. The common is a mixture of open grassland and woodland. The monument is in open ground adjacent to a footpath in the centre of the common, but with a dense screen of woodland enclosing the setting to the south and south-east (towards the study site). The monument does not enjoy wide views over the landscape due to the woodland. There is no historical association with the study site, and the study site does not form part of the monument's setting.

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

4.64 As identified by desk based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	Low – no Prehistoric material recorded within 1km	Low (Local) – only chance finds likely
Roman	Low – only Roman potsherd recorded within 1km	Low (Local) – only chance finds likely
Early Medieval/Medieval	Low – likely to have been marginal agricultural land at best	Low (Local) – only chance finds likely
Post Medieval/ Industrial/ Modern	Low – Agricultural land throughout this time	Low (Local) – only chance finds likely, evidence of agricultural use

4.65 The archaeological interest of the study site is low for all periods.

4.66 Some of the hedgerows forming internal boundaries within the study site are likely to be considered 'important' under the Hedgerow Regulations, as they were present at the time of the Tithe mapping in 1840.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The study site is composed entirely of agricultural land, divided into a number of fields of varying sizes. It is of mixed use pasture and arable. There is a watercourse running through the study site, and several ponds/small lakes. Hedgerows are well established with mature trees and shrubs.
- 5.2 Belts of trees are present along the watercourse, and the route of a redundant mining railway.
- 5.3 A site walkover visit was made in April 2022, along with visits to selected designated archaeological heritage assets in the surrounding area.

Proposed Development

- 5.4 The proposed development is for the installation of solar panels in all the fields, along with associated infrastructure in the form of access roads, transformers, cable trenches, fencing and lighting.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

- 5.5 There will be no direct physical impacts on any designated archaeological assets.
- 5.6 At distances further than 1km from the study site, it is considered that the solar farm would not produce noise or light pollution, or generate increased traffic, which could adversely affect these assets in a way unrelated to visibility. Any effects on designated archaeological heritage assets will be confined to the settings of any assets affected.
- 5.7 The ZTV identified seven Scheduled Monuments which could potentially be affected by the proposed development.

Tomen y Clawdd GM064, 800m NW of the study site

- 5.8 The enclosed nature of the setting, giving at best partial views of the study site, shows that the study site makes no more than a minimal contribution to the setting of the monument, and can therefore have no more than a negligible effect on the setting of the monument. The proposed development would therefore have no impact on the significance of the monument.

Rhiw Saeson Caerau GM065 4.5km SW of the study site

- 5.9 It has been identified that the study site makes only a small contribution to the extensive setting of the hillfort, and therefore the proposed development will have no more than a negligible impact on the setting of the monument, and no effect on the significance of the monument.

Five Round Barrows on Garth Hill GM107 2.5km S of the study site

- 5.10 The setting of the barrows is so extensive, that the partial views of the study site form a very small part of this setting. It is considered therefore that the proposed development could have no impact on the significance of the monument.

Cross Ridge Dyke & Earthwork on Cefn Eglwysilan GM452, 4km N of the study site.

5.11 The setting of the monument is extensive, and the study site makes only a small contribution to this setting. As a result, it is considered that the proposed development could have no more than a negligible impact on the setting of the monument, and no effect on its significance.

Newbridge Beam Engine GM457, 3.5km N of the study site.

5.12 The study site forms no part of the setting of this monument, and therefore will have no impact on its significance.

Garnedd Lwyd GM462, 4km N of the study site.

5.13 There are partial views at best of the study site from this monument, and the proposed development would therefore make no more than a negligible impact on the setting. As a result it is considered that the proposed development would have no effect on the significance of the monument.

Ring Cairn and Two Standing Stones on Coedpenmaen Common GM510, 4km north-west

5.14 The shielding tree belt to the south-west of the monument prevent views to the study site, and the study site therefore makes no contribution to the setting. As a result, the proposed development would have no effect on the significance of the monument.

5.15 As a result of this assessment, it is considered that the proposed development would have a no effect on the significance of any designated assets.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

5.16 There is the potential for any buried archaeological remains to be disturbed or destroyed by any new construction within the study site. In the case of the proposed solar farm development, this would be where topsoil is removed for e.g. access tracks, construction compounds, transformer bases, etc.

5.17 The assessment has identified a low potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains from any period to be present within the study site, and it is therefore considered that the potential impact is low.

5.18 Any removal of hedgerows within the site could have an adverse impact on important historic hedgerows. It is understood that existing hedgerows are to be retained within the proposed development.

5.19 It is considered that, overall, the proposed development is unlikely to have any significant impact on the historic environment

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The study site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential, and potential effects on the settings of designated archaeological heritage assets in the surrounding area
- 6.2 There is one Scheduled Monument within 1km of the study site, and a further six Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the study site which are identified as lying within a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and therefore potentially affected by the proposed development.
- 6.3 As identified by desk based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	Low – no Prehistoric material recorded within 1km	Low (Local) – only chance finds likely
Roman	Low – only Roman potsherd recorded within 1km	Low (Local) – only chance finds likely
Early Medieval/Medieval	Low – likely to have been marginal agricultural land at best	Low (Local) – only chance finds likely
Post Medieval/ Industrial/ Modern	Low – Agricultural land throughout this time	Low (Local) – only chance finds likely, evidence of agricultural use

- 6.4 The potential development impacts on the historic environment consist of direct impacts on buried archaeological remains within the study site, and impacts on the settings of designated archaeological heritage assets beyond the study site within 5km of its boundaries.
- 6.5 The assessment has identified that no adverse effect will arise on the significance of any designated archaeological heritage assets. Of those identified as lying within the ZTV, they either lack intervisibility with the study area, or have very extensive settings to which the study site makes only a very small contribution on the grounds of distance and intervisibility. As a result, it is considered that the proposed development will have no measurable effect on the significance of any designated archaeological heritage asset.
- 6.6 It is considered that, overall, the development is unlikely to have any significant impact on the historic environment.

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Cartographic

1799 Yate's map of Glamorgan

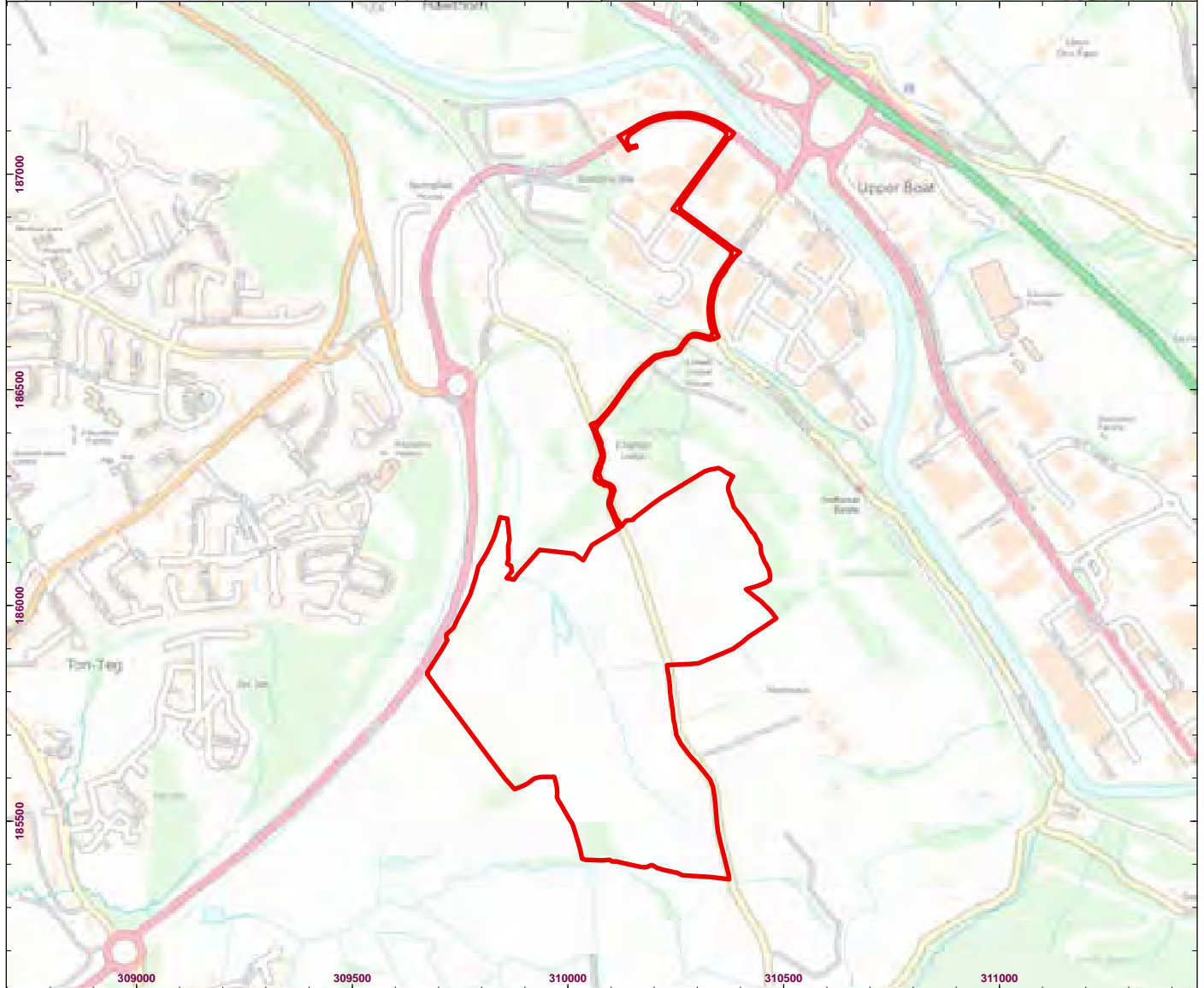
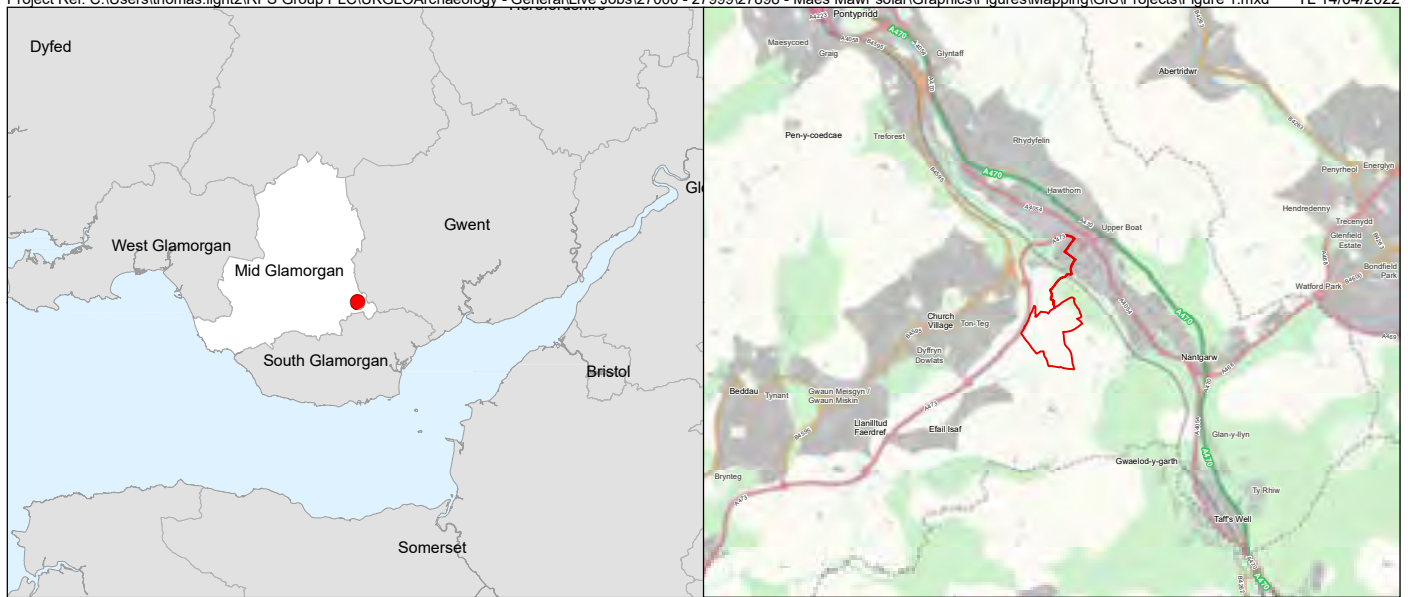
1840 Llantwit Vardre Tithe map

Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 and 1:10,000: 1885, 1900, 1921, 1947-50, 1953, 1964-65, 1970-76, 1980-84, 1993, 1999, 2006, 2021

Ordnance Survey 1:2,500: 1875, 1900, 1919, 1943, 1959, 1974, 1990, 1993-95



FIGURES



 Site Boundary

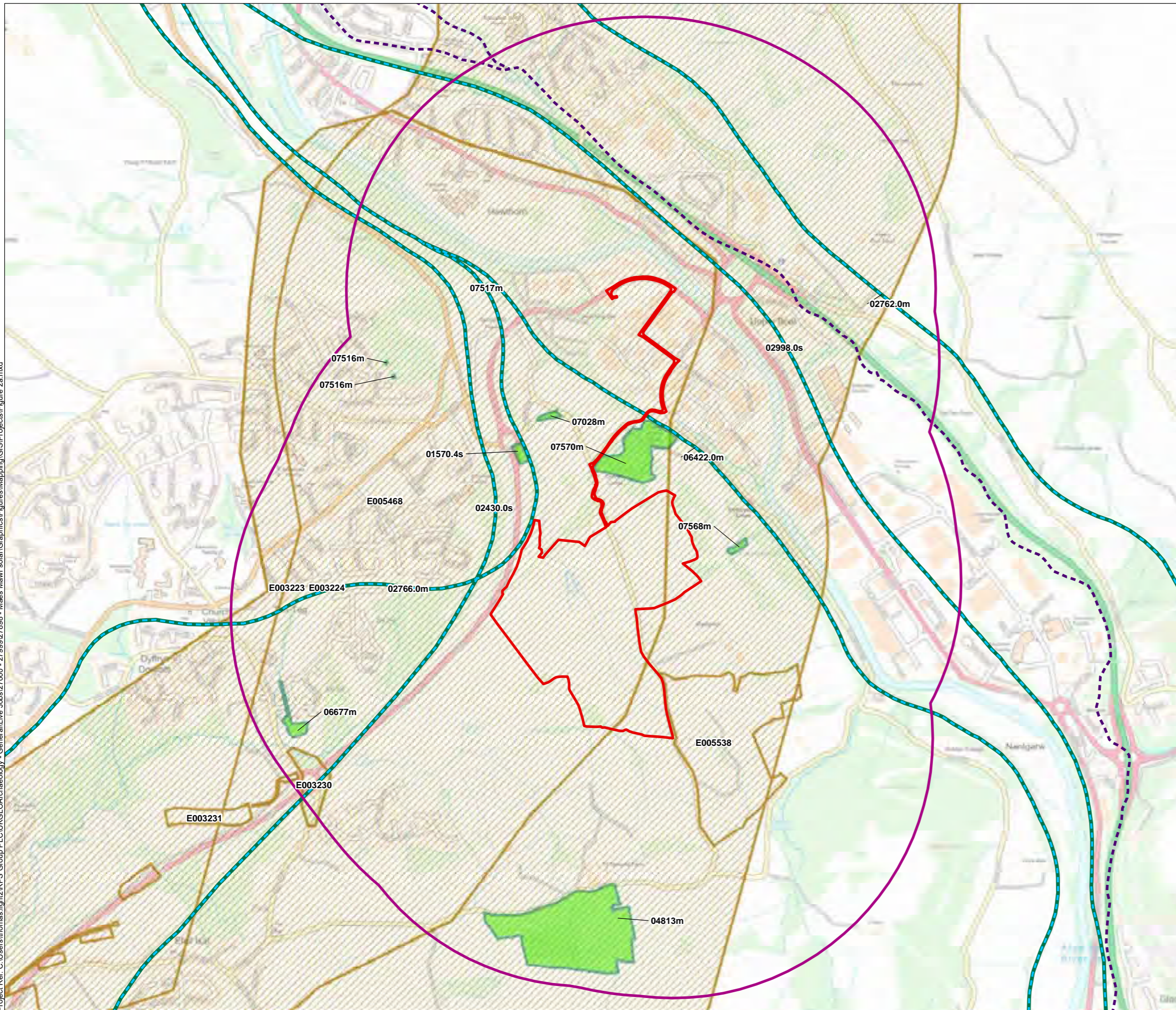


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Scale at A4: 1:15,000



Figure 1
Site Location

Project Ref: C:\Users\thomas.light\OneDrive\Documents\GIS\Projects\GIS\Projects\Figure 2a.mxd

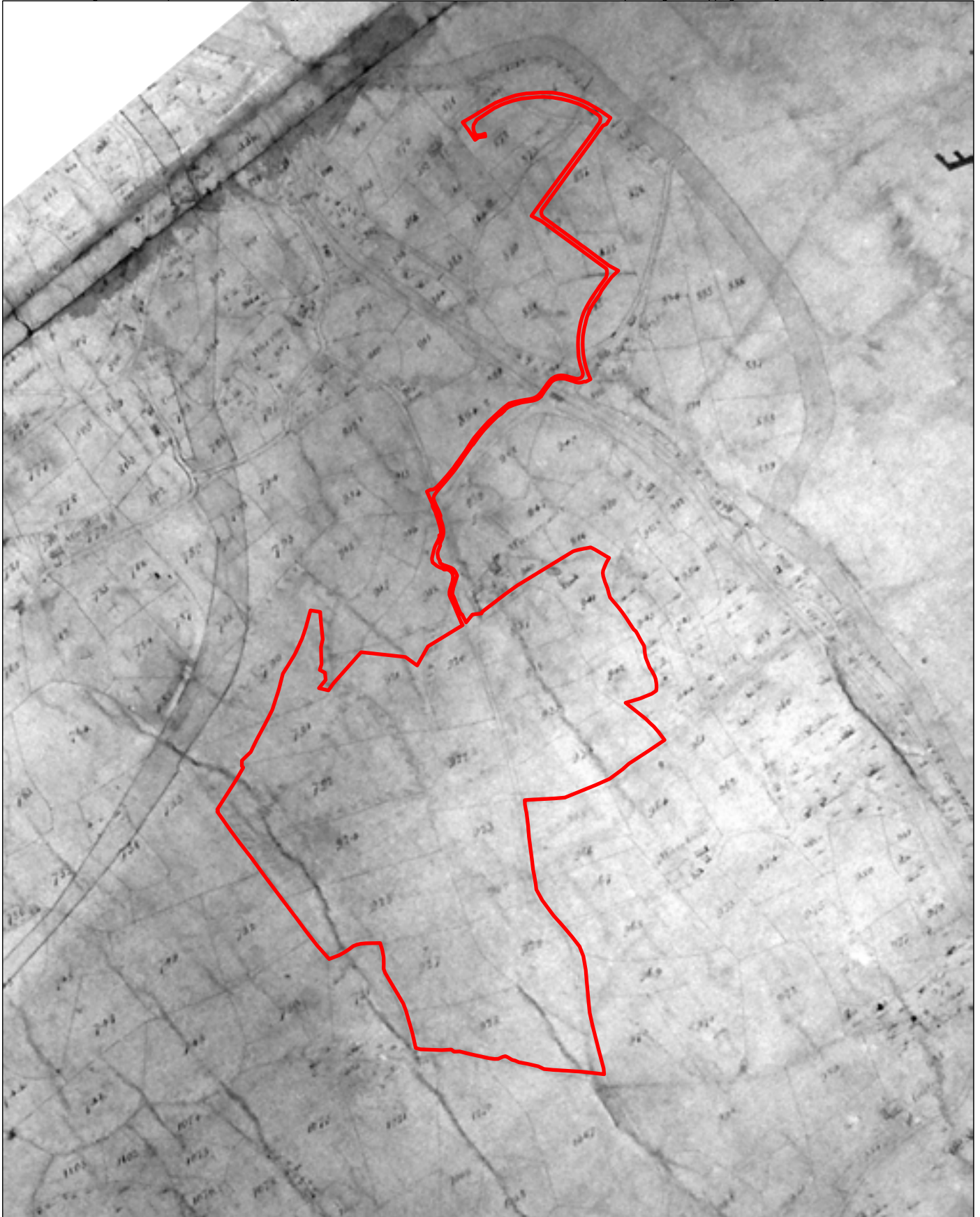


- Legend**
- Application Site Boundary
 - 1km Site Buffer
- Non-designated Heritage Assets:
- Historic Canal
 - Historic Rail Line
 - HER Record (linear)
 - HER Record (polygon)
- Previous Archaeological Work:
- Event Record (polygon)

N
 0 100 200m
 Scale at A3: 1:14,000



Figure 2a
 Historic Environment Record Data
 - Events and Monuments



 Site Boundary (approximate)

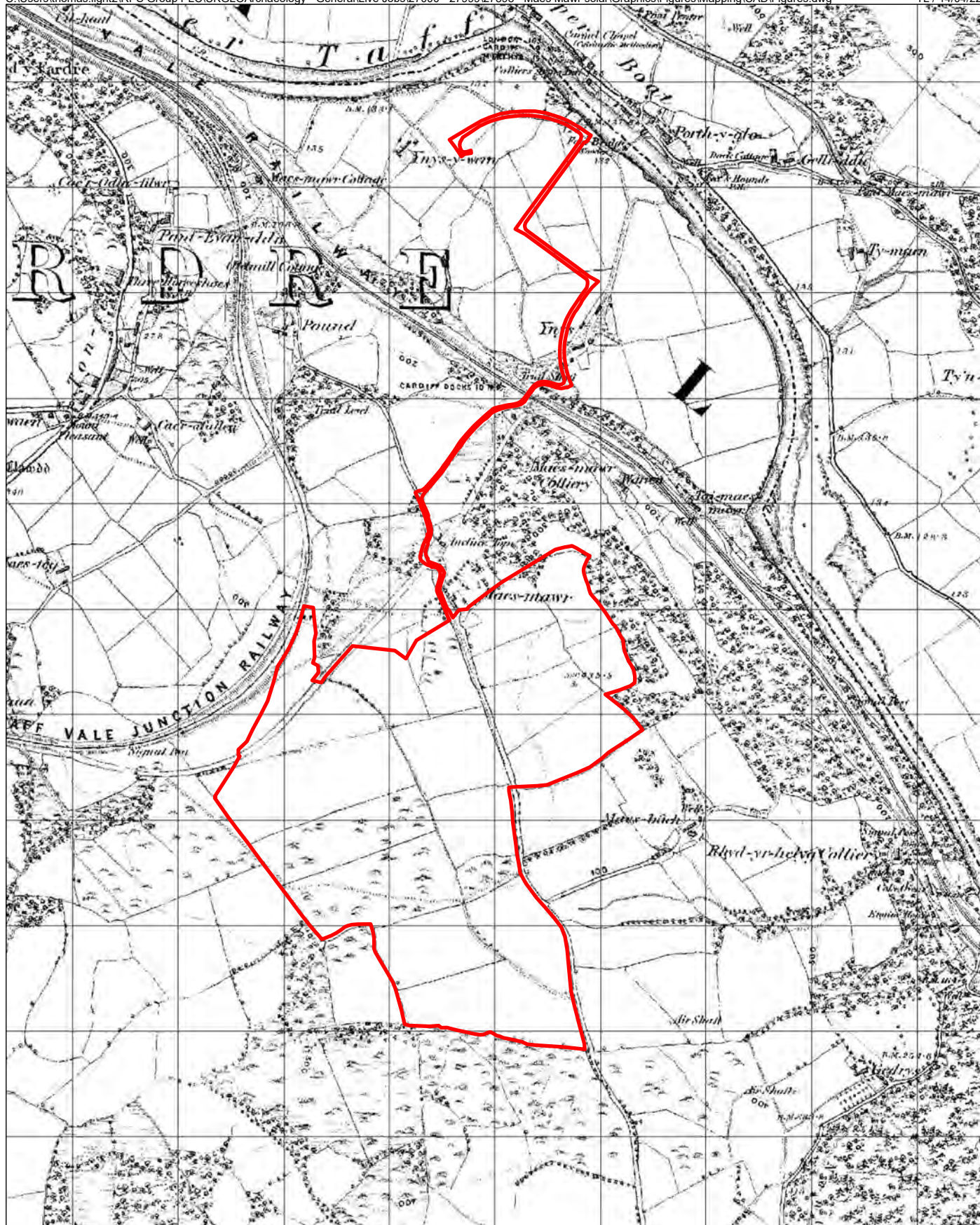


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 4

1840 Tithe Map,
Llantwit Vardre Parish



 Site Boundary

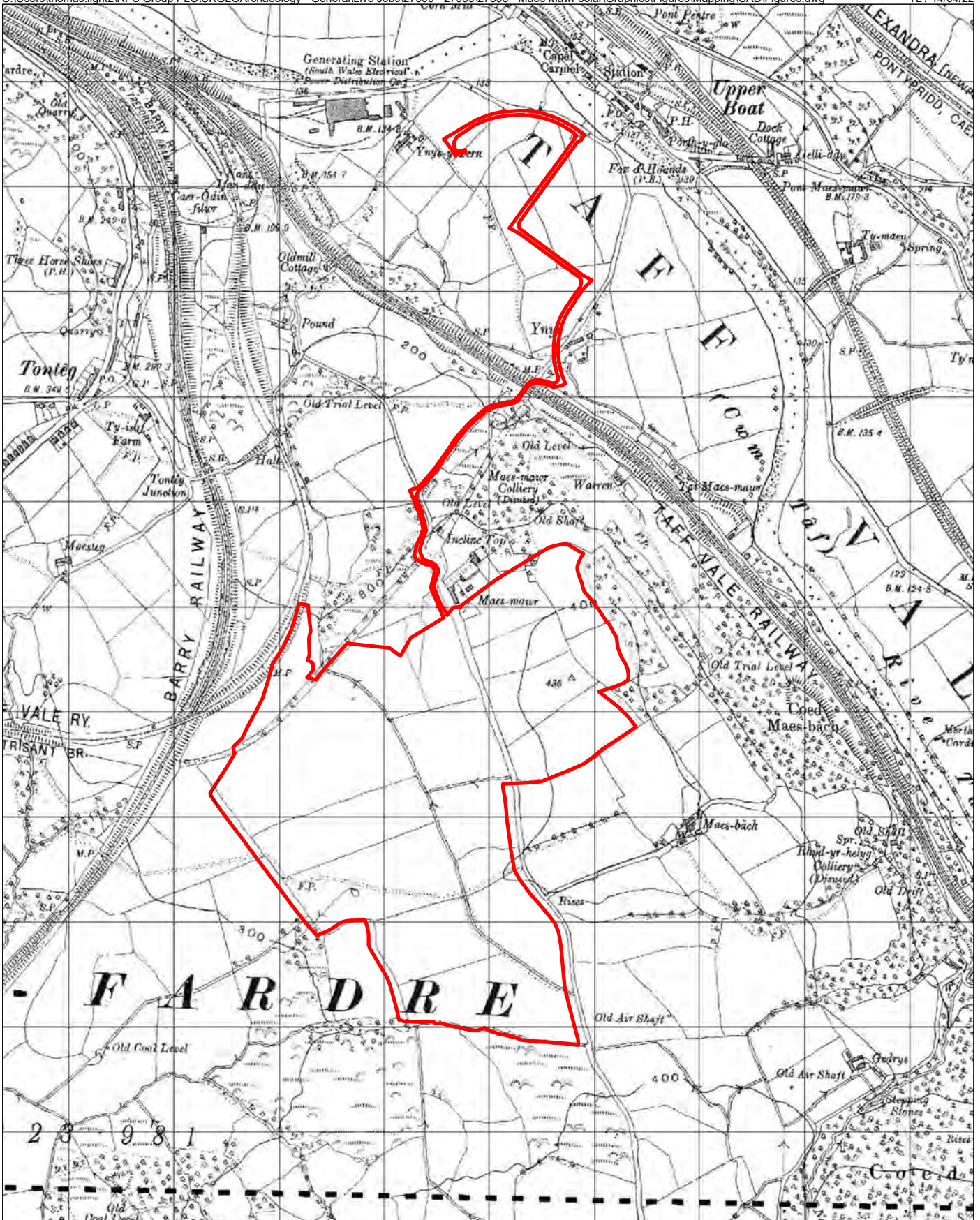


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Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 5

1885 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

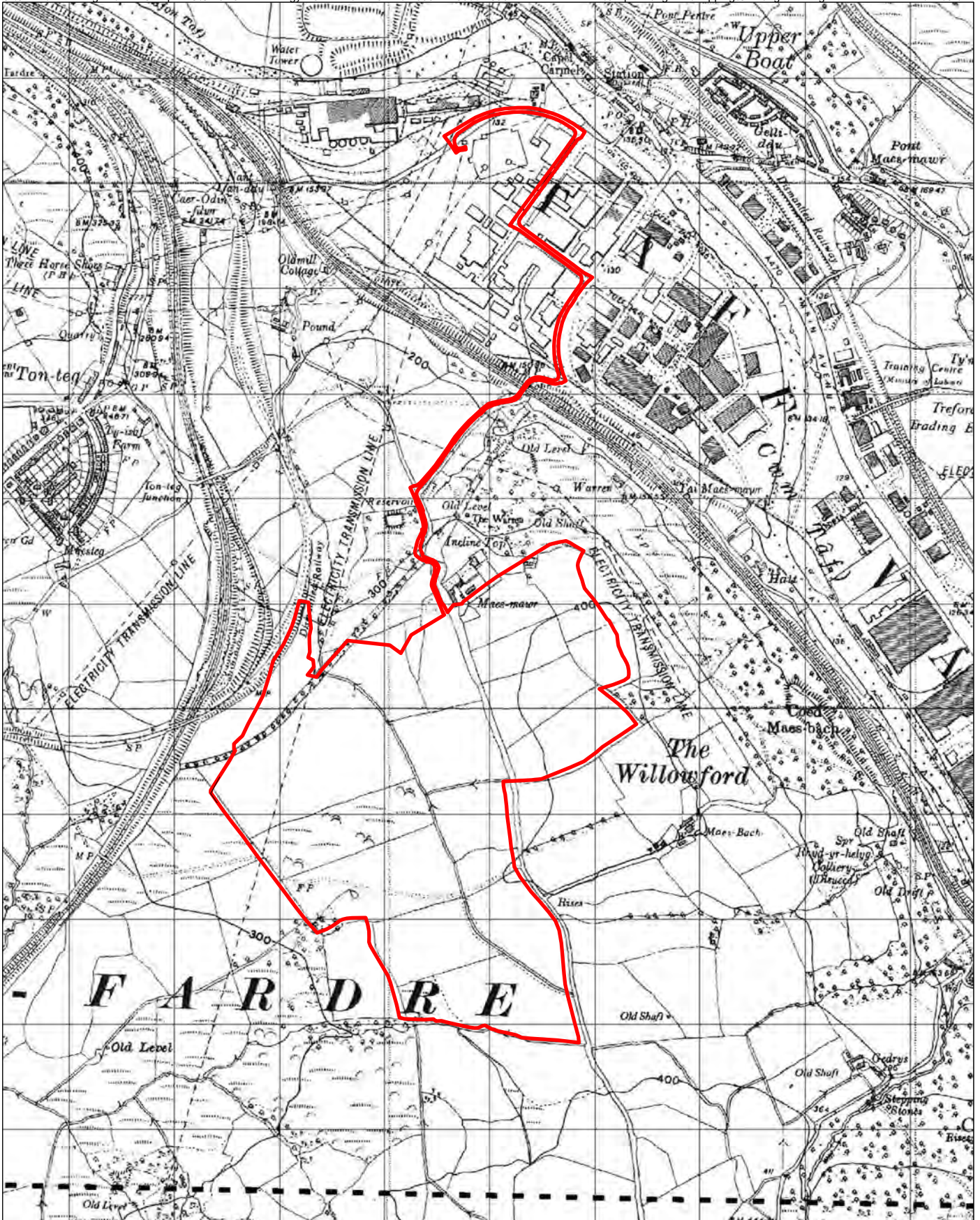


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Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 6

1921 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

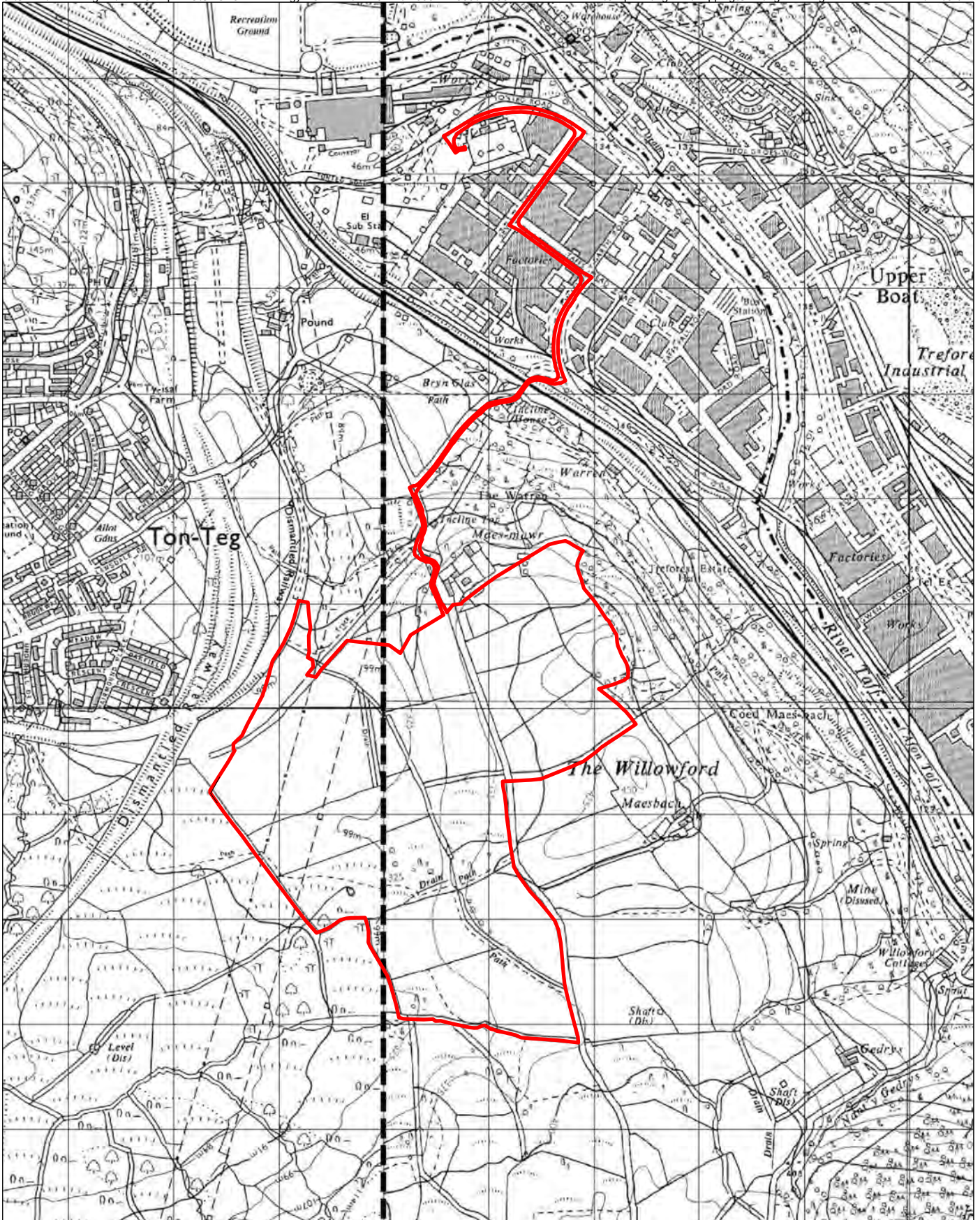


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Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 7

1953 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

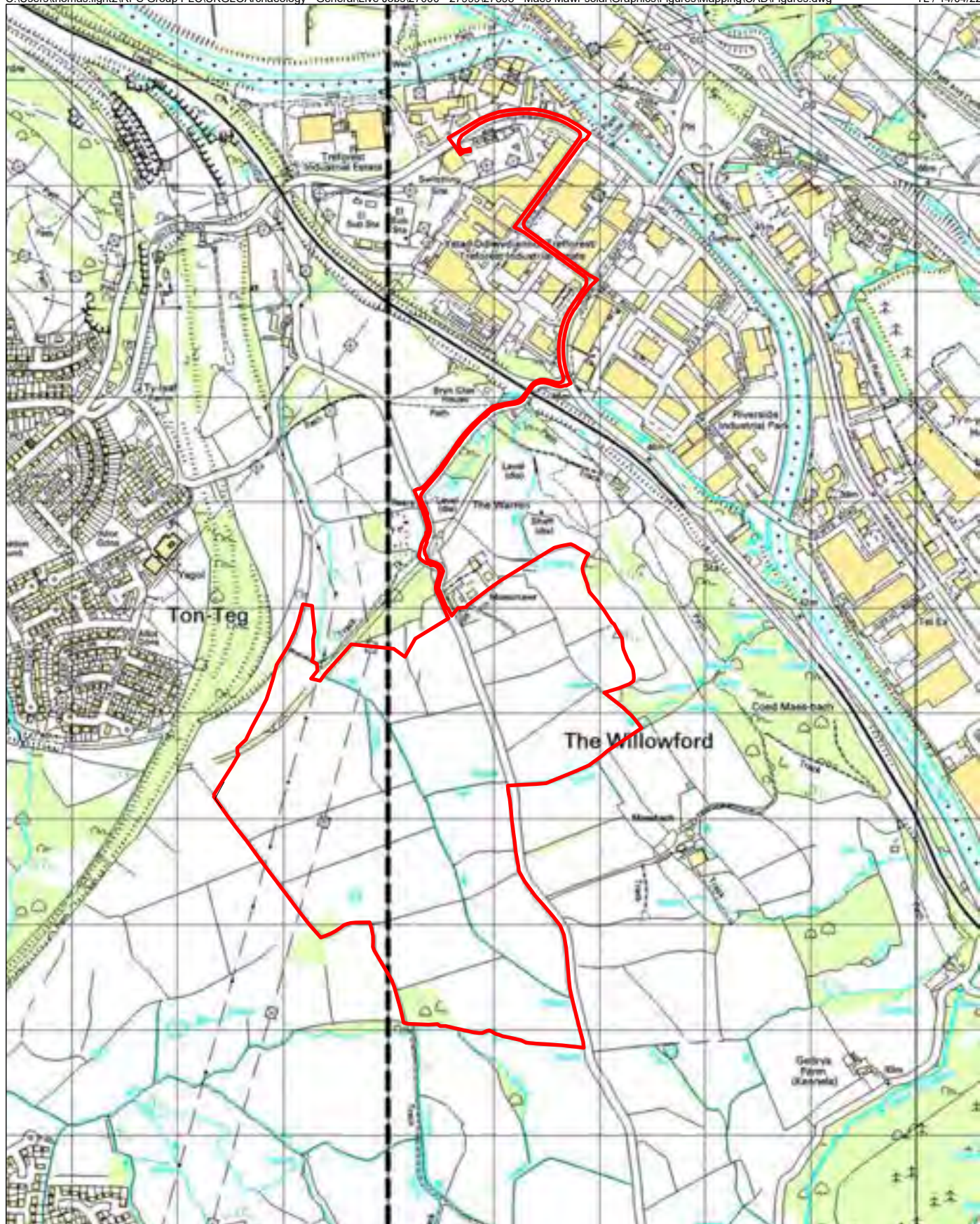


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Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 8

1970-76 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

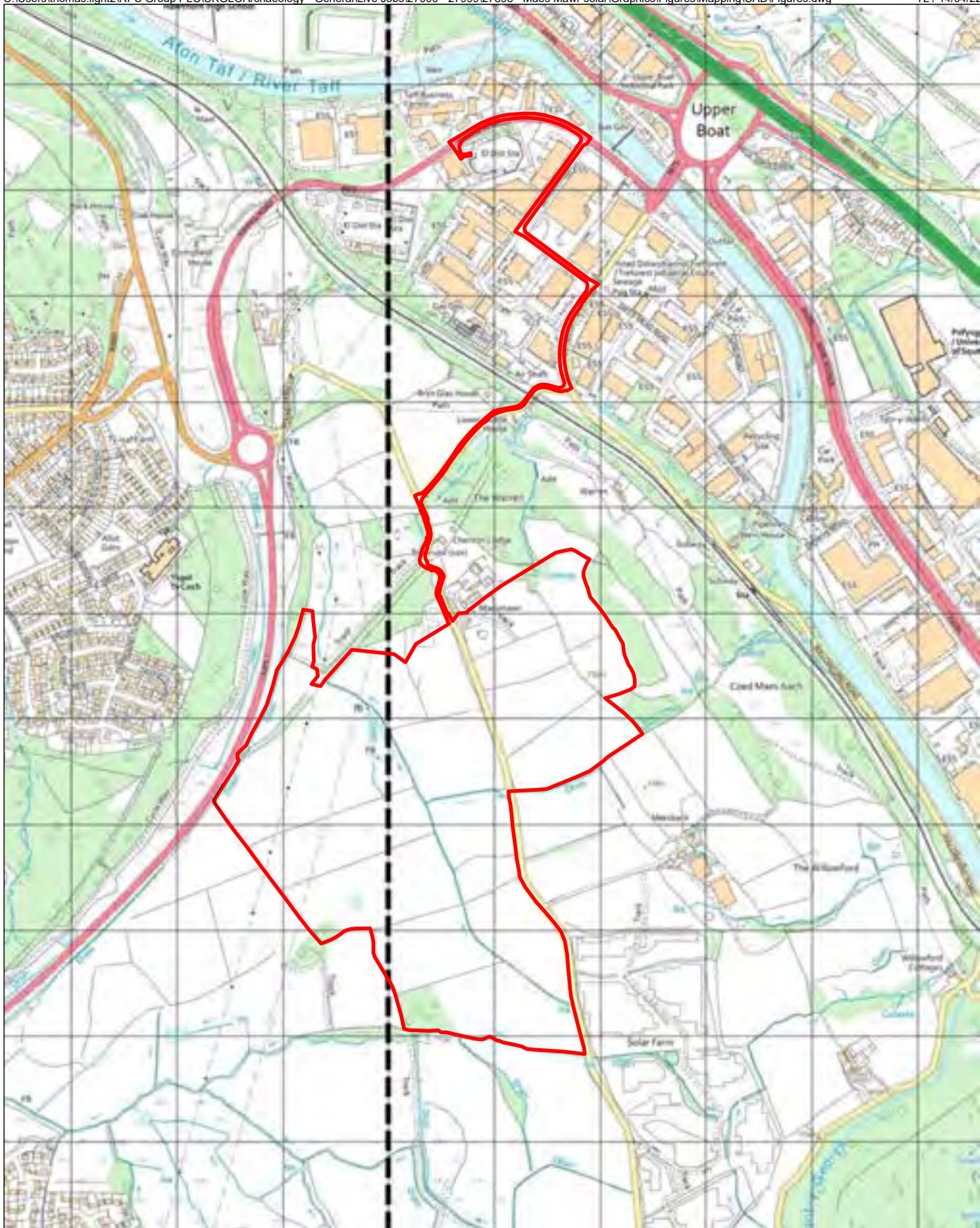


0 100 200m
Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 9

1993 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



0 100 200m
Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 10

2021 Ordnance Survey Map



PLATES



Plate 1: View southwards from northern point of study site



Plate 2: View northwards from the northern point of the study site, towards Pontypridd



Plate 3: View south-east along watercourse which runs through the site, towards Garth Hill



Plate 4: View south-west across the site from the northern edge of the pond



Plate 5: View north-east across the study site from the centre



Plate 6: View south-west across the study site, towards Rhiw Saeson Caerau hillfort



Plate 7: View northwards across the eastern part of the study site, from the southern point



Plate 8: View south-east towards adjacent the Maes Bach solar farm, from the southern-most field of the study site



Plate 9: View east over Maes Bach solar farm from southern tip of study site



Plate 10: View south-east over Maes Bach solar farm from southern tip of study site, towards Garth Hill



Plate 11: View east along old field boundary, which forms the southern boundary of the part of the study site to the east of Maesmawr Road



Plate 12: View north-east over eastern part of the study site, the small ridge forms the eastern boundary of the study site



Plate 13: View north-west over eastern part of study site, towards Church Village



Plate 14: View northwards from Maesmawr Road across the eastern part of the study site towards Pontypridd



Plate 15: Tomen-y-Clawdd Medieval mound



Plate 16: The Newbridge Beam Engine



Plate 17: View from adjacent to the Newbridge Beam Engine towards the study site



Plate 18: View from hill to the south of Church Village, across towards the study site



APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Gazetteer of designated heritage assets within 5km of the study site

27898 Gazetteer

Scheduled Monument

SAM No	Name	Period	within ZTV
GM002	Caerphilly Castle	Medieval	
GM015	Pontypridd Bridge	Medieval	
GM030	Cae-yr-Arfau Burial Chamber	Prehistoric	
GM064	Tomen y Clawdd	Medieval	Yes
GM065	Rhiw Saeson Caerau	Prehistoric	Yes
GM107	Five Round Barrows on Garth Hill	Prehistoric	Yes
GM180	Llwynda-Ddu Camp	Prehistoric	
GM206	Castell Coch	Medieval	
GM219	Lle'r Gaer	Prehistoric	
GM256	Morganstown Castle Mound	Medieval	
GM267	Pen-y-Coedcae Roman Camp	Roman	
GM302	Carneddi Llwydion	Prehistoric	
GM335	The Pottery, Nantgarw	Post Medieval / Modern	
GM406	Tarren Deusant Sculptured Rock & Spring	Unknown	
GM452	Cross Ridge Dyke & Earthwork on Cefn Eglwysilan	Unknown	Yes
GM454	Caerffili Mountain Shaft Mounds	Post Medieval / Modern	
GM456	Cross Ridge Dyke & Cairn on Twyn Hywel	Unknown	
GM457	Newbridge Beam Engine	Post Medieval / Modern	Yes
GM462	Garnedd Lwyd	Prehistoric	Yes
GM503	Caerphilly Iron Furnace	Post Medieval / Modern	
GM507	Y Garreg Siglo Bardic Complex	Post Medieval / Modern	
GM510	Ring Cairn and Two Standing Stones on Coedpenmaen Common	Prehistoric	Yes

Registered Park or Garden

List Entry	Name	Period	within ZTV
PGW(Gm)3(RCT)	Ynysangharad Park	1923-25	
PGW(Gm)6(CDF)	Craig y Parc	1913-15	

Listed Buildings

List Entry	Name	Grade	within ZTV
13490	,29 Graig-yr-Helfa Road,Glyntaff,,MID GLAMORGAN	II	Yes
13491	,30 Graig-yr-Helfa Road,Glyntaff,,MID GLAMORGAN	II	Yes
13492	Glyntaff Round House	II	Yes
13493	,32 Graig-yr-Helfa Road,Glyntaff,,MID GLAMORGAN	II	Yes
13497	Pontypridd Bridge	I	
13498	Church of St Ilan	II	
13499	Pant-y-gored including attached byre range to right	II	
13500	Former Salem Chapel	II	
13503	Castellau House	II*	
13504	,161-2,Broadway,Treforest,Pontypridd,MID GLAMORGAN,CF37 1BH	II	
13506	Former Casting House and Workshop at Treforest Tinplate Works	II*	
13507	Workshop NW of Tinning House at Treforest Tinplate Works	II*	
13508	Former Tinning House at Treforest Tinplate Works	II*	
13509	Former Smithy at Treforest Tinplate Works	II*	
13510	Former Rolling Mill at Treforest Tinplate Works	II*	
13517	Castell-y-mynach	II*	
13520	The Pontypridd Museum (formerly Tabernacle Baptist Chapel)	II	
13521	Telephone Call-box	II	
13522	,4-8,Church Street,Pontypridd,Pontypridd,MID GLAMORGAN,CF37 2TH	II	
13523	Old Market Hall	II	
13524	The Criterion Public House	II	
13525	Pontypridd Railway Station Main Platform including buildings and canopy	II	
13526	Railway Bridge beneath Pontypridd Railway Station	II	
13527	Rhondda Branch Junction Signal Box	II	
13528	Market Chambers	II	
13529	Eglwys Gymraeg Sardis (Sardis Chapel)	II	
13530	Merlin Hotel	II	
13532	Municipal Buildings	II*	
13534	Telephone Call-box	II	
13535	Former Mission Hall	II	Yes
13537	Cwm Coke Works Northern Cooling Tower	II*	
13538	Cwm Coke Works Southern Cooling Tower	II*	

13557	Hendredenny Hall	II	
13558	Watford Fach Farmhouse with adjoining former barn	II	
13573	Groeswen Chapel	II*	
13577	Telephone Call-Box	II	
13644	Castell Coch	I	
13862	Bethel Calvinistic Methodist Chapel	II	
13912	Gelynis Farmhouse and attached cottage and stable	II*	
13914	Ivy House Farmhouse	II	
13915	Church of St Michael and All Angels	II	
13916	,4,Merthyr Road,Tongwynlais,Cardiff,SOUTH GLAMORGAN,	II	
13930	Hermon Calvinistic Methodist Chapel	II	
13932	Rhiwbina Farmhouse	II	
13951	Nos 1-5 Wyndham Street (consec)	II	
18805	St David's Presbyterian Church and Hall	II	
18806	Eglwysbach Surgery (formerly Capel Goffa)	II	
20819	Duffryn Ffrwd Manor	II	
21376	Wesley Methodist Church	II	
21379	Farm Range with Bee-boles at Beddau Farmhouse	II	
21380	Watford Chapel	II	
21382	Plas Watford	II	
21734	Monument to William Williams ('Caledfryn')	II	
21735	Monument to Evan Jones ('Ieuan Gwynedd')	II	
21736	Monument to Thomas James Thomas and others	II	
21737	Thomas family monument	II	
21956	Lych Gate at the church of St Ilan, Eglwysilan	II	
21957	Tomb of William Edwards in the churchyard of St Ilan, Eglwysilan	II*	
21958	Memorial to Annie Lawrence in the churchyard of St Ilan, Eglwysilan	II	
21959	Senghenydd War Memorial	II	
21960	Parc Mawr, with attached stable and barn	II	
22814	Church of St Catwg	II	
22815	Lychgate at church of St Catwg	II	
22816	Craig-y-parc House	II*	
22817	Loggia at Craig-y-parc and attached terrace walls and steps	II*	
22818	Garden terrace and steps at Craig-y-parc	II*	
22819	Walls and gatepiers to courtyard entrance at Craig-y-parc	II	
22820	Lodge at Craig-y-parc	II	
22821	Horeb Presbyterian Church including attached hall to right	II	
22822	Bethlehem Capel yr Annibynwyr	II	
22823	Ynys Bridge	II	
22825	Gwaelod-y-garth School	II	
22826	Former Penuel Chapel	II	
22827	The King's Arms Public House	II	
22828	Creigiau Church Hall	II	
22829	Parc-y-Justice	II	
22830	U-plan farm ranges to SE of Parc-y-Justice	II	
22831	Barn at Pant-y-gored	II	
22855	Gelynis Farm-range	II	
23233	Railway Viaduct over River Taff (partly in Llantwit Fardre community)	II	
23234	Nantgarw House	II	
23235	Ardwell Cottage	II	
23236	,2,Alfred's Terrace,Taffs Well,Pontypridd,,	II	
23237	,3,Alfred's Terrace,Taffs Well,Pontypridd,,	II	
23238	,4,Alfred's Terrace,Taffs Well,Pontypridd,,	II	
23239	,5,Alfred's Terrace,Taffs Well,Pontypridd,,	II	
23240	,6,Alfred's Terrace,Taffs Well,Pontypridd,,	II	
23241	,7,Alfred's Terrace,Taffs Well,Pontypridd,,	II	
23242	,8,Alfred's Terrace,Taffs Well,Pontypridd,,	II	
23243	,9,Alfred's Terrace,Taffs Well,Pontypridd,,	II	
23244	,10,Alfred's Terrace,Taffs Well,Pontypridd,,	II	
23245	,11,Alfred's Terrace,Taffs Well,Pontypridd,,	II	
23246	The Well House	II	
23247	Bwlch y Maen	II	
23523	Parish Hall	II	
23944	Church of St Michael and All Angels	II*	
23948	Castellau Congregational Chapel	II	
23949	Gates, piers, boundary walls and bridge at Castellau Congregational Chapel	II	
23950	Wall with bee boles at Tondrugwaer	II	
23953	Ysgol Gyfun Bryn Celynnog	II	
24398	Ynys Bridge (partly in Pentyrch community)	II	
24399	Nos 6-8 Wyndham Street (consec)	II	
24400	,6,Merthyr Road,Tongwynlais,Cardiff,,	II	
24401	,8,Merthyr Road,Tongwynlais,Cardiff,,	II	
24402	,10,Merthyr Road,Tongwynlais,Cardiff,,	II	
24403	,12,Merthyr Road,Tongwynlais,Cardiff,,	II	
24404	,14,Merthyr Road,Tongwynlais,Cardiff,,	II	

24405	,16,Merthyr Road,Tongwynlais,Cardiff,,	II	
24406	,18,Merthyr Road,Tongwynlais,Cardiff,,	II	
24407	,20,Merthyr Road,Tongwynlais,Cardiff,,	II	
24408	,22,Merthyr Road,Tongwynlais,Cardiff,,	II	
24841	Memorial to Evan and James James at Ynysangharad Park	II*	
24842	Drinking Fountain	II	
24843	National Westminster Bank	II	
24844	Pontypridd United Church including attached second hall	II	
24845	Taff Vale Railway Viaduct over Mill Street including masonry weir	II*	
24846	Muni Arts Centre	II	
24847	,10,Market Street,Pontypridd,Pontypridd,,CF37 2ST	II	
24848	White Bridge (also known as Berw Bridge)	II*	
24849	Taff Vale Railway Viaduct over River Taff	II	
24850	Railway Viaduct over River Rhondda	II	
24851	Market Tavern Hotel	II	
24852	Pontypridd Register Office	II	
24855	Newbridge Chainworks Canal Basin on the Glamorganshire Canal	II	Yes
24856	Bridge over Glamorganshire Canal W of Newbridge Chainworks basin	II	Yes
24857	Lock Chambers 31 & 32 with attached walls, Glamorganshire Canal	II	Yes
24858	Welch Regimental War Memorial	II	Yes
24859	St Catherine's Church Parish Rooms	II	
24860	Church of St Catherine	II*	
24861	Memorial to Richard Crawshay in churchyard of Church of St Mary	II	Yes
24862	Gates and gate piers to Church of St Mary	II	Yes
24863	Church of St Mary	II	Yes
24864	Glamorgan Centre for Art & Design	II	Yes
24869	Castle Bridge	II	Yes
24870	Crawshay Obelisk SW of Castle Bridge	II	Yes
24874	Coed y Lan Comprehensive Lower School, including rear science block and gymnasium	II	Yes
24876	Bethany Baptist Church	II	
24877	Libanus Welsh Baptist Church	II	
24878	Church of St Dyfrig	II	
24879	St Dyfrig's Church Hall	II	
24880	St Dyfrig's Presbytery	II	
24881	Forest House, University of Glamorgan	II	Yes
24882	Leat Retaining Wall at Treforest Tinplate Works	II*	
24883	Rhydyfelin War Memorial	II	
24884	Honeywell Power Tools Testing Division	II	
24885	Treforest Textile Printers	II	
24886	Pig Sty at Berthlwyd Farm	II	Yes
24887	,48,Pentrebach Road,Pentrebach,Pontypridd,,CF37 4BW	II	
24888	Railway Bridge over Sardis Road	II	
24889	Railway Bridge over Graig-yr-Hesg Road, including integral stone drainage channel	II	
24890	Memorial to John Thomas (Ieuan Ddu) in churchyard of Church of St Mary	II	Yes
24891	Lido at Ynysangharad Park	II	
24892	,7,Church Street,Pontypridd,Pontypridd,,CF37 2TH	II	
24893	,8,Church Street,Pontypridd,Pontypridd,,CF37 2TH	II	
24894	,9,Church Street,Pontypridd,Pontypridd,,CF37 2TH	II	
24895	,10,Church Street,Pontypridd,Pontypridd,,CF37 2TH	II	
24896	The Arcade	II	
24897	Le Crazy Croissant	II	
24898	La Chop	II	
24899	Pets Corner	II	
24900	,163,Broadway,Treforest,Pontypridd,,CF37 1BH	II	
24901	,164,Broadway,Treforest,Pontypridd,,CF37 1BH	II	
24902	,165,Broadway,Treforest,Pontypridd,,CF37 1BH	II	
24903	,166,Broadway,Treforest,Pontypridd,,CF37 1BH	II	
24904	,167,Broadway,Treforest,Pontypridd,,CF37 1BH	II	
24905	,168,Broadway,Treforest,Pontypridd,,CF37 1BH	II	
24906	,169,Broadway,Treforest,Pontypridd,,CF37 1BH	II	
24907	,170,Broadway,Treforest,Pontypridd,,CF37 1BH	II	
24908	,171,Broadway,Treforest,Pontypridd,,CF37 1BH	II	
24909	,172-3,Broadway,Treforest,Pontypridd,,CF37 1BH	II	
24910	,174-5,Broadway,Treforest,Pontypridd,,CF37 1BH	II	
24911	,176,Broadway,Treforest,Pontypridd,,CF37 1BH	II	
24912	Machine Bridge (also known as Pont y Doctor)	II*	
24913	Lloyds TSB Bank, Market Square branch	II	
24914	Mr Snooker's Club (formerly Cecil Cinema)	II	Yes
25541	Church of St Illtyd	II	Yes
80670	Treforest Tinplate Works Feeder Sluice and Weir	II	Yes
87810	Columbarium at Glyntaff Cemetery	II	

